

The climax of the campaign was the arrival of the Hungarian beauty Magda Gabor on the banks of the Charles by
(See BLOOD on page four)

The Harvard Law School Record

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The Gravediggers

After a short lull, another flurry of denunciations in the increasingly familiar hit-and-run pattern set by the investigators of internal security will begin again today. Belief in the simple principle that the other fellow should be heard is becoming desiccated as more public servants are driven from their posts.

In the name of America these men are dividing Americans; behind the shield of liberty these men are striking at the premise that independence of thought is the touchstone of American liberty.

When fear and suspicion are made our steady diet it is not surprising to find that the old staples, freedom of speech, of press, and freedom of thought lose their savor. But the new seasonings come in strange packages vended by men whose purposes are unclear. There is no reason why the Big Brother of George Orwell's "1984" need always be visualized wearing a Red Star.

The great emphasis on Congressional investigations, which seem always to travel in the company of newsreel cameras, television, and dolorous radio commentators, is pushing the federal government into areas always considered properly under the supervision of the states. In another aspect, it represents a conditioning of the people to accept absolute authority. When accusations ring out around the clock and each day sees another elective official maligned, voters begin to doubt their intelligence at the polls. Resulting confusion then leads people to turn to those who have "pointed out the danger."

By silencing opposition with epithet, The Investigators hope to present themselves as saviors. It is time they are presented for what they are, self-serving men who are digging America's grave. If we remain passive, we become their helpers. It may be that we still know our blessings; unless we are to be forced to count them by candlelight behind shuttered doors, we must assert them and as of right, without excuse or apology. No mechanical process, no arm of government, nothing but individual determination and belief in freedom can keep off this internal menace.



All I remember is that I was sitting in Prof. Casner's class reading Moynihan on Real Property . . .

Gallery

HAROLD L. CAMMER
Labor Lawyer



Law school graduates can be found actively participating in all the political and legal battles of the present-day United States. Harold L. Cammer is another living proof of this proposition.

Born in New York City on June 18, 1909, Mr. Cammer attended City College where he was president of the Student Council, editor of the Year Book, and chosen "Most Likely to Succeed." While at the Law School he was a member of Legal Aid and graduated cum laude in June, 1932.

He started his law career with a downtown New York firm pursuing, for a bank, victims of the '29 crash, whose stock margins had been too thin to cover their losses. "As their economic positions revived I diligently pressed garnishment, turnover, and fraudulent conveyance proceedings to part them from their new assets."

Labor Career

Mr. Cammer later served as associate counsel for a title company. "Then came CIO and I accidentally became a labor lawyer," he continues, "I became involved in a case of police handling of strikers. The attendant publicity (my first as a lawyer) scarcely gratified the clients in the office—who then feared CIO as probably a clearer and more present danger than they fear Communists today. As those clients left, the office filled with workers, often fresh from the hoosegow or the picket line, but ready to go back to establish their rights. The decor was unsuitable for Wall Street so I moved uptown and began to represent CIO councils, and various AFL and independent unions."

Today Mr. Cammer is general counsel for the Fur & Leather Workers International Union and the Teachers Union of New York, and several other labor organizations. As the activities of the trade unions have branched out, he finds that the labor lawyer is faced with a plethora of realty, corporate, trust, tax and related problems, in addition to the normal labor relations matters.

As counsel for several of the unions which were expelled from the main labor federations three or four years ago, Mr. Cammer says, "having gone through a difficult experience of raiding, government persecution and intervention, they have now emerged more solidified, more sturdy and healthy than before." On the question of possible cooperation between the various labor organizations, he continues, "the independents would undoubtedly be willing to affiliate with a united labor movement on a minimum common program on issues directly affecting labor: wages, hours, and legislation."

Counsel for Teachers

Currently, as counsel for the New York Teachers Union, Mr. Cammer finds himself in the thick of the controversy on Congressional investigations of education. He declares: "This current Red hunt is a witch-hunt, indistinguishable from Salem. I have been involved in disciplinary proceedings of teachers in New York City public schools with a total of more than a thousand years of actual teaching experience. Not a single instance of misconduct or indoctrination has been charged against any of them, despite an expensive and elaborate supervisory system. In dismissing them the Board found and recorded that they were indeed teachers of a high order of ability, with records of conspicuously fine accomplishment."

"Yet their dismissal was directed because, as solemnly declared in the Feinberg Law, the indoctrination by Communists is so subtle as to defy detection. As in the witch trials, it is easier to prove there are witches, than it is to prove there are practitioners of witchcraft. The witch trials reached the Governor's wife in Massachusetts; they are bound to reach the same level today."

Mr. Cammer believes that there are historical, legal, and practical reasons why persons invoke

the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination in appearances before these Congressional Committees.

"The privilege was hard-won by the 'heretics' who resisted the loyalty inquisitions under the Tudors and early Stuarts. When called before the Star Chamber and High Commission and 'put under oath without any formal charges against them' they refused to testify concerning their political orthodoxy." In support of this point, Mr. Cammer pointed to the Wickersham Report, Usher's "The Rise and Fall of the High Commission," Maguire's "Attack of the Common Lawyers on the Oath Ex Officio," and Judge Frank's dissent in *U. S. v. Pierre* [132 F. 2d 837].

Invocation Not Improper

Particularly where the privilege is asserted in the area of views and associations Mr. Cammer believes that there must be a resistance to the notion that invocation of the privilege is improper, "since historically and necessarily the privilege is a reasonable and proper means of protecting the closely related rights of belief and association embraced in the First Amendment."

As for practical reasons why one should invoke the privilege, Mr. Cammer remarks, "experience has now shown that the committees will tolerate no disparagement of the informers upon whom their headlines depend. Contradiction of Budenz or Bentley involves the witness in a never-ending, protracted, and expensive effort to clear himself. This project is hopeless except by convincing the committee that he is of the same mind as they. If he is not, he assumes the impossible job of demonstrating a negative."

Mr. Cammer thinks that the law school as a section of the legal profession is not fulfilling its historical and social responsibility. As he expresses it, "It is regrettable that, unlike the leadership given by Professors Chafee, Pound, Frankfurter and others in an earlier generation, the present faculty has, on the whole, been silent in the present atmosphere of repression. It has permitted the leadership in the defense of fundamental liberty to go by default to the Yale Law School faculty. I hope it is only temporary."

J. L.

Sub Judice

EMANUENSIS TROUBLE

Suit was brought by Sylvia against her husband Jesse for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. She alleged that he had been guilty of cruel and abusive treatment. Jesse filed a cross-bill for divorce charging desertion. The trial court dismissed the cross-bill and granted the divorce.

The couple took their marriage vows in 1940. In 1949 they bought a six-room house. Jesse lost no time in inviting his divorced secretary to come board with them. In fact, he and the secretary moved into the new home a full two weeks before Sylvia and the children. It was not long afterwards that the defendant stopped speaking to the plaintiff. He would leave the house early in the morning with the secretary and not return sometimes until after midnight. Sylvia testified that she began to feel like a complete stranger in her own home. She pleaded with Jesse to get rid of the girl but he would not hear of it. It seems that her rent was helping pay off the mortgage. In January, 1950, the girl finally left.

From January to June Jesse abused and ridiculed Sylvia before the children. One night in June he told her that he wanted no more to do with her. Since that time Sylvia has occupied a different room.

Held: Affirmed.

The court considered that Jesse was guilty of a constructive desertion since it was he who had provoked the entire situation.

Defendant claimed that he had offered to resume cohabitation. On this the court said: . . . "He still employs the secretary with whom he has been very intimate and with whom he has traveled on pleasure trips to other states. Where a separation is not caused by any wrongful conduct on the part of the wife, she is entitled to a divorce if her husband has made no offer to resume cohabitation under such circumstances as would warrant a reasonable belief that matrimonial relations could be resumed without endangering her health or reasonable comfort." *Scheinin v. Scheinin*, 89 A.2d 609 (Md., June '52.)

Letters to the Editor

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE DORMITORY COUNCIL:

I am writing in reply to the questions discussed in your Council's Open Letter to the RECORD of March 19 last. Assistant Dean Bevins and I spent three-and-a-half hours at a meeting with Messrs. Krieger, Resnic, and Godlin of the Council at the Faculty Club on the afternoon of March 17, to try to thrash out the problems about which the Open Letter appeared two days later. We have discussed these matters in detail with Dean Griswold and with representatives of other Faculties, as we promised we would, and we are now in a position to give our conclusions.

First as to the television set. The only problem here is one of finding a room for it—the Law School does not have in its dormitories or other buildings any suitable unused space which can be developed for television use. The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences some time ago made available to its students a basement room in Perkins Hall for television purposes, but we do not have any similar area of our own. The Graduate School Council has been unwilling to give up existing facilities for music or ping-pong now in joint use in any common rooms in Holmes and Harkness Halls, in order to permit Law School television facilities to be substituted. We of the Law Faculty are also unwilling to approve the substitution of television in place of existing facilities which are being used to capacity, until we have some opportunity by actual experience to gauge the probable future use of television.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has been, under these circumstances, understandably reluctant to undertake to find and maintain in its own buildings a place to which the ping-pong tables might be moved, in order to make room for the addition of a television set for Law students. Final decision, however, has not yet been made on this suggestion by the Graduate School.

Pending final decision on this, we have suggested what appears to us to be a reasonable compromise. This would permit the experimental installation of a Law School television set in the east end of the Buckner Room in Holmes Hall. The Graduate School Council does not object, since this will not involve disturbing the ping-pong players in the other end of this long room. You have mentioned the possibility of the additional noise bothering the students on the floor above, but with the Proctor and Dormitory Council representative on that floor both empowered to enforce reasonable sound levels, we do not believe this will be a problem. The way is, therefore, cleared for the installation of the set as soon as it can be ob-

tained and the necessary electrical outlets and brackets installed.

Second, as to parietal rule changes. The results of your questionnaire to the Law School dormitory residents, as Messrs. Krieger, Resnic and Godlin summarized them at the meeting on March 17th, show a substantial number in favor of considerable extension of the hours for entertainment of women guests in dormitory rooms. We have given careful attention to these opinions, both in our three and a half hour conference and in our own later deliberations.

Nevertheless, we have been unable to conclude that the Law School should allow any extension of the present hours. While it is a question of degree, we believe that we went as far as could be justified three years ago, when the hours were adjusted in the light of the abandonment at that time of any requirement of chaperonage. We do not see any change in fundamental conditions or attitude since that time which would warrant any extensions.

We believe the limited entertainment hours Sunday night and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday are helpful in creating conditions in our dormitories conducive to good study habits. This is a school in which several hours of independent work on weekday afternoons and evenings are needed for each morning hour spent in the classroom.

For weekend entertaining, your representatives recommend an extension from 12:30 a. m. to 1:00 a. m. on Friday and Saturday nights. I regret that we do not feel free to grant this request, which involves the addition of one hour a week to the 20 hours already allowed on these two days. We do not believe that Law School students seriously need, or that the Law School could properly allow, students to entertain women in their rooms in Law School dormitories without any sort of chaperonage or centralized control until as late an hour as 1:00 a. m. These are difficult decisions to make, but we feel we have already gone a long way in agreeing to the 12:30 a. m. hour now in force on these days.

As we said on March 17th, these are questions we are always ready to re-examine at your request. But it is not to be expected that re-examination will always lead to change. For the rules are themselves the product of many years of experience, and social conditions and habits change but slowly. Therefore the fact that no change is forthcoming should not, and does not, prevent us from congratulating you on the amount of work Messrs. Krieger, Resnic, and Godlin have done in preparing the case, and on the vigor with which they have presented it to us.

LIVINGSTON HALL, VICE DEAN

Training Of Law Review Board Listed



LEFT TO RIGHT, Front row: Phillip E. Areeda, Note Editor; J. William Doolittle, Jr., Treasurer; Andrew L. Kaufman, President; Bruce W. Nichols, Articles Editor. Back row: Norman M. Gold, Note Editor; Leonard M. Leiman, Director, Legal Research Program; Edward C. Stebbins, Case Editor; Stuart J. Land, Case Editor; Peter A. Bator, Developments Editor. Unpictured: John T. Noonan, Jr., Book Review Editor.

The first picture of the new officers of the Harvard Law Review reveals a group drawn about equally from large universities and small colleges. Four of them were Harvard undergraduates, giving a slight edge to large universities. Most of the new officers majored in Government, Economics or History. Two were English majors and one majored in Accounting.

Only one of the newly elected officers is married. Last year, six of the 10 officers of the Review were married, and

Individual Sketches

A brief biographical sketch of each new officer follows:

Andrew L. Kaufman, President; Newark, N. J.; A.B. Harvard, '51; History. Bruce W. Nichols, Article Editor; Manhasset, N. Y.; A.B. Princeton, '51; School of Public and International Affairs.

J. William Doolittle, Jr., Treasurer; Wheaton, Ill.; A.B. DePauw University, '51; Political Sciences.

Edward C. Stebbins, Case Editor; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; A.B. Williams '51; English Literature.

Stuart J. Land, Case Editor; Brighton,

Mass.; A.B. Syracuse University, '51; Economics.

Phillip Areeda, Note Editor; Dearborn, Mich.; A.B. Harvard, '51, Economics.

Norman M. Gold, Note Editor; Chicago, Illinois; B.S. Michigan, '51; Accounting.

Peter A. Bator, Developments Editor; New York, N. Y.; A.B. Harvard, '51; History; married.

John T. Noonan, Jr., Book Review Editor; Brookline, Mass.; A.B. Harvard, '47; Ph.D. Catholic University of America, '51; English.

Leonard Leiman, Legal Research Program; Maspeth, N. Y.; A.B. Wesleyan, '51; Government.

ELECTIONS—(Continued)

and a member of Lincoln's Inn and the St. Thomas More Society.

Yale alumnus Ives is a member of the Frankfurter Club. He is also co-editor of the Yearbook and a member of the Editorial Board of the RECORD.

Noble, who graduated from Harvard College, is a former court clerk and supervisor for the Blackstone Club. He is also a member of Chancery Club and of the Dormitory Council.

Standings of the winners and other candidates will not be announced, but candidates who wish to know their standing should see Assistant Dean Wesley E. Bevins.

Ike's Aims Criticized In Schlesinger's Talk

Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., speaking to a Coffee Hour audience last Tuesday on the subject "The United States Under Eisenhower," painted a gloomy picture of the aims of the new administration, but said that Eisenhower has a "possibility of developing the kind of national leadership this country needs."

Schlesinger, a campaign aide of Adlai E. Stevenson, was particularly alarmed by the emphasis given to psychological warfare by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other leaders. He called it a "policy of huffing and puffing and hoping we can blow the Soviet house down."

It was his opinion that psychological warfare is at best an auxiliary weapon in the cold war, and that reliance on it, instead of armed strength, would weaken the United States and invite Soviet aggression.

He also had forebodings about the makeup of the Cabinet. In his opinion the Republican administration is too heavily dominated by business interests. He feared that national policies would be replaced by special-interest policies. He was careful to add that the presence of responsible businessmen in government was not bad, but that a domination of government by any one group was undesirable.

"Dewey-Type" Regime

He forecast that the GOP administration would give the nation a government on the Dewey model: moderately progressive, not inclined to dismantle "the social gains of the last 20 years," and working for more effective administration of governmental affairs.

Prof. Schlesinger was critical of the civil-liberties views of the President, especially in regard to Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.). He called Mr. Eisenhower and his associates "agnostic" on civil liberties; he was disquieted by the inability of the President to see Senator McCarthy as "a moral problem."

Attorney-General Herbert Brownell, in the speaker's view, would be a better chief of the Department of Justice than any of the recent holders of that office, but might allow anti-trust prosecutions to die.

Foreign Policy Paramount

Foreign policy is the most important task of the administration, Mr. Schlesinger emphasized. He was afraid that the Republicans were over-impressed with denouncing Communism and too little concerned with building the strength of the United States and the other free nations.

Schlesinger, who served with the OWI during World War II, said that psychological warfare was better suited to a totalitarian state than a democratic one.

He added that none of the nations brought within the Soviet sphere since the war had been acquired by psychological warfare, but had become Communist because of Soviet armed force.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BULL & BEAR FRIDAY

Mr. George Hansen, research specialist of the Keystone Company, will speak to the Bull & Bear Club tomorrow at 1 p. m. in the Mallory Smith Room in Harkness Commons on "The Technique of the Security Analyst." Mr. Hansen will illustrate his remarks with examples from the paper, agricultural equipment, and automotive industries.

LAW WIVES PROGRAM

The Harvard Law Wives are presenting "The Women," written by Clare Booth Luce. The play will be held in Harkness Commons on Friday evening, April 3rd, at 8:30 p. m. Husbands and friends are cordially invited to attend.

The director is Mrs. Martin M. Friedman. The cast includes: Mrs. Dale A. Derr, Mrs. Arthur L. Harper, Mrs. Francis B. Harvey, Mrs. Phiroze K. Irani, Mrs. Sheldon Karon, Mrs. Benjamin I. Kreitzberg, Mrs. Robert P. Layton, Mrs. Robert Matusoff, Mrs. Oliver Oldman, Mrs. Spencer H. Raymond, Mrs. James E. Ryder, and Mrs. H. Lee Sarokin.

There will be no meeting on Wednesday, April 1.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The current exhibit in the Treasury Room, Langdell Library, consists of manuscripts and printed books of Bartolus de Saxoferrato, fourteenth-century commentator on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. These works will remain on display until May 4, the Treasury Room says.

BRATTLE MOVIES

Currently at the Brattle Theatre is the French prize-winning picture "Les Enfants de Paradis" (Children of Paradise), which our reviewer tags as a picture not to be missed.

When the film opened in New York several years ago with stars Arletty, Barrault, and Brasseur, it was acclaimed as one of France's finest products. Especially good are the camera work and the pantomime of Pierre Brasseur.

Next week the Brattle will present another French motion picture "The Golem," starring Harry Baur. Admission is \$.80, and weekday shows are presented at 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p. m.

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Alumni Notes

LL.B. '25—Eli W. Debevoise has returned to the United States after serving for a year and a half as Acting Deputy High Commissioner for Germany and as Assistant High Commissioner. He has been elected a director of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.

LL.B. '30—Victor B. Jenkins has been elected Judge of the Court of Ordinary for Chatham County, Georgia. Chatham County includes Savannah.

LL.B. '34—Francis Hoague and Kenneth A. MacDonald, LL.B. '42 have formed a partnership under the name of MacDonald, Hoague & Bayless, to practice in Seattle.

LL.B. '43—Thomas F. Seymour has joined the Bridgeport, Conn., firm of Brennan, Daly & Seymour as a general partner.

LL.B. '48—John Crane and Theodore S. Meth, LL.B. are candidates for the New Jersey Assembly from Essex County, running on the Democratic ticket.

LL.B. '50—Victor J. Baum has been elected state chairman of the Young Democrats of Michigan. He is practicing with the Detroit firm, Marx, Levi, Thill & Wiseman. David S. Wine has returned from a year's service in Korea, as an Assistant Army Judge Advocate, with the Eighth Army, and has accepted an appointment as Assistant to the Attorney General of Arizona.

Because the 1953 Harvard Law School Quinquennial will be published soon, the RECORD will omit listing the present positions of the class of '52, as a whole.

SBA Talk Tuesday

Frank M. Coffin, LL.B. 1943 (47), will speak at 5 p. m. Tuesday in Langdell North in the fifth of a six-lecture series being presented by the Student Bar Association. Mr. Coffin's topic will be "Law as Practiced in a Small Town."

Mr. Coffin was chairman of the Board of Student Advisers and a member of the Legal Aid Bureau while a student. Upon graduation he became law clerk for Judge John D. Clifford, Jr., of the United States District Court for the District of Maine. After leaving this position, Mr. Coffin engaged in private practice in Lewiston, and then joined the Portland, Me., firm of Verrill Dana Walker Philbrick & Whitehouse. He continues his office in Lewiston.

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BOOKS—(Continued)

of "Economic Liberty in a Democracy." The old argument that political rather than judicial processes should be used to decide questions of economic policy is trotted out. In other words, the courts should not restrict what the legislature does. The author points out that, even if this is generally true, the basic values of a democracy will be best preserved if the courts say that there comes a point beyond which a majority cannot go in coercing a minority. Even granting that government action designed to redress economic inequality is a legitimate concern of a democratic government it does not follow that it should always be upheld.

The courts in the past went too far in setting up unrealistic barriers to legitimate governmental activity. Yet, the courts should not flee from the difficult task of policy-making of deciding what is legitimate. J. J. S.

ANOTHER 'SURVEY' RELEASE

The Survey of the Legal Profession has added another volume to its collection of reports, "Legal Education in the United States," by Albert J. Harno, Dean of the University of Illinois Law School.

The book traces the history of legal education in the United States, initially bearing a strong English influence but gradually developing its own distinctive approaches, climaxed perhaps by Langdell's introduction of the case method.

The importance of particular individuals to the development of American legal education is stressed throughout: Blackstone, Kent, Story, Langdell, Elihu Root, and many others. The contributions of professional organizations, especially the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, and the Association of American Law Schools are also delineated.

A good part of the book is given over to a critique and appraisal of present-day legal education. Problems of pre-legal and postgraduate legal education, of what should and should not be taught as part of a law-school curriculum, of how and when professional standards and ethics can best be taught are discussed. The usual criticisms of legal education are explored: lack of background, lack of breadth, impracticality, lack of perspective, overtechnicalism.

Two Major Problems

The two major problems which are discussed are how best to bridge the gap between law schools and practice and to what extent the case method should be modified. In some respects these problems are one since much of the criticism of the "impractical" nature of legal education is directed at the case method.

Yet, solely in terms of how best to transmit to students the substantive law which everyone agrees they must learn, there is a separate problem. Is the case

method the best way? Dean Harno suggests that however useful and stimulating the case method may be in the first year it is tiresome and consumes too much time by the third year and should at least be modified.

As a personal observation, from a third year viewpoint, Dean Harno is probably right. Corporations II is best taught, as Professor Baker teaches it, primarily by means of text notes (including citation of many cases, briefly set forth) than it would be by the "pure" case method. On the other hand, as Casner and Leach's Property book makes clear, first year work can be extremely stimulating even though the book uses text and problems, rather than cases. Even in the first year the case method should not be sacrosanct.

Students Have Ideas

Incidentally, one of the things that puzzles me about all forays into legal education is this: why doesn't anybody ever ask the students what they think about the curriculum? It seems barely possible that they might have some useful ideas, perhaps even more useful than groups of law teachers inquiring if their profession is doing a good job by asking other law teachers. This will be particularly so when there is a question as to the practicality of certain suggestions, an area which the book does not explore. J. J. S.

Lawyer's Guild Meet

Leonard Boudin, New York attorney, will lecture on "Congressional Investigation, Academic Freedom and the Fifth Amendment" tonight at 7:30 in Langdell South under the auspices of the local chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild.

Mr. Boudin, who recently wrote a 2500 word letter to the *Crimson* criticizing the current investigations of colleges, will try to show that the Jenner and Velde committees are not conducting bona fide hearings for a legislative purpose. "They are assuming grand jury functions without the content of grand jury procedures," Mr. Boudin says in a letter explaining the proposed text of his talk.

Prolific Writer

Two other alleged functions of the committee are expected to be denounced; one is the examination of witnesses for the precise purpose of furnishing a basis for a perjury conviction. The second, is the alleged attempt to turn witnesses into political informers.

Mr. Boudin is a contributor to numerous periodicals including the *Harvard Law Review*, the *Columbia Law Review* and the *New York University Law Quarterly*. He is a specialist in the fields of labor, constitutional and administrative law.

HALL—(Continued)

cized the inter-school policy of apparent uniformity which is only "on the books." According to Krieger, "the Law School is the only graduate school which is enforcing (the rules)."

"Optional" Rules At Biz School

Dean Hall did not comment on the question of "uniformity." However,



Livingston Hall

Monday's *Harvard Crimson* quoted James L. Rollins, Assistant Dean of the Business School, as saying that the parietal rules at the Business School are "optional."

However, Asst. Dean William G. McLoughlin of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, denied that the rules in his school were not being enforced, according to the *Crimson*. "In the Law School, policemen knock on the doors of those who do not sign out on time. We leave enforcement up to the Graduate Student Council," the *Crimson* quoted Dean McLoughlin as saying.

According to the *Crimson* a University policeman said he was instructed not to interfere with violators of parietal rules at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Dean Bevins has said that most Law School violators are caught by police as they leave the building.

BLOOD—(Continued)

helicopter on Saturday afternoon. Miss Gabor then made the first contribution of blood to the University drive.

Other contributions will be taken in the week of April 27 to May 1 in Memorial Hall. Larry Corser and Alan Frank, co-chairmen of the University campaign, have extended their congratulations and thanks to all prospective donors for the high number of pledges, and hope that all the pledges will be sure to make their contributions when the Bloodmobile arrives.

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Trautman Is Named To Faculty Position

At the meeting of the Harvard Corporation on March 9 Donald T. Trautman was appointed Assistant Professor of Law, beginning with the academic year 1953-54. Mr. Trautman will teach Conflicts of Laws, Accounting, and Administrative Law.

Upon leaving school Mr. Trautman was awarded a Sheldon Traveling Fellowship, which took him to Europe. In his travels he visited Yugoslavia, where he had an interview with Archbishop Stepinac, and spent some time in Germany, where he worked on some questions of the West German economic structure with students and gave several talks on anti-trust legislation and related problems.

Clerk to Frankfurter

During the current year Mr. Trautman is serving as Law Clerk to Mr. Justice Frankfurter. He received his LL.B. from this school in 1951. A member of the *Harvard Law Review*, he was Case Editor for Volume 63.

Other additions to the faculty for 1953-54 have seen the appointment of Zelman Cowen, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne in Melbourne, Australia, and Frank C. Newman, from the University of California Law School in Berkeley, named as Visiting Professors.

Assignments Unannounced

Announcement of the courses to be taught by the Visiting Professors is expected shortly. Additional men may be named to the faculty later in the year.

Assistant Professors Kingman Brewster, Jr., W. Covington Hardee, Arthur T. von Mehren, and Louis Bruno Sohn were appointed full professors two weeks ago. Also named a full professor at that time was Frederick Alfred Allen, currently an Associate Professor at Northwestern University Law School.

METHODS—(Continued)

has actively championed the type of outlook brought forth in their classes, while Harvard has been content to go along allowing its professors individually to decide their own teaching policy. Dean Sturges closed the interview on a high note of respect for Harvard, its faculty and student.

Rackets Restrung

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AMES—(Continued)

ernment maintained that the injunction suit should have been brought in Washington and that the VA Board there and the Federal Loyalty Review Board should have been named as co-defendants with Mr. Miller.

On brief for Casner Law are D. Borward Craig of New York City; William Samore of Sioux City, Iowa; Donald Malin of Brighton; Walter Rothschild of New York City; Edward Genn of Pittsfield; and Melvin L. Zurier of Providence.

FRANKFURTER VISIT

Mr. Justice Frankfurter will remain on the campus until Thursday after judging the Ames Final, when he will speak informally in the Court Room, Langdell Hall, at 4:15 p. m.

Brief writers for Casner Equity are David T. Bryant of Sherman, Tex.; John A. Curtiss of Garret Park, Md.; Robert H. Huntington of Fayetteville, Ark.; Robert E. Mansfield of New London, Conn.; Robert C. Prem of Baltimore; and James E. Ryder of Charleston, W. Va.

Gifts To Law School

In the three-month period from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1952, the Law School received a total of \$112,937.22 in gifts, according to the quarterly gift report just released by the University.

Of this figure, over \$104,000 were for immediate use, and \$27,398.07 were specifically designated for scholarships. Two gifts totalling \$1500 were received for the Israel Cooperative Research project, and \$1000 for research under the direction of Prof. Sheldon Glueck and Mrs. Glueck.

The gifts to the Law School were about three per cent of the gifts given to the University in the quarter. The Business School received about five times as much in gifts as the Law School, or \$557,589.87.

Since the end of 1952, \$70,090.77 has been received from the annual giving program, according to an unofficial estimate Associate Dean Bevins' office.

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