

Mr. Pulling

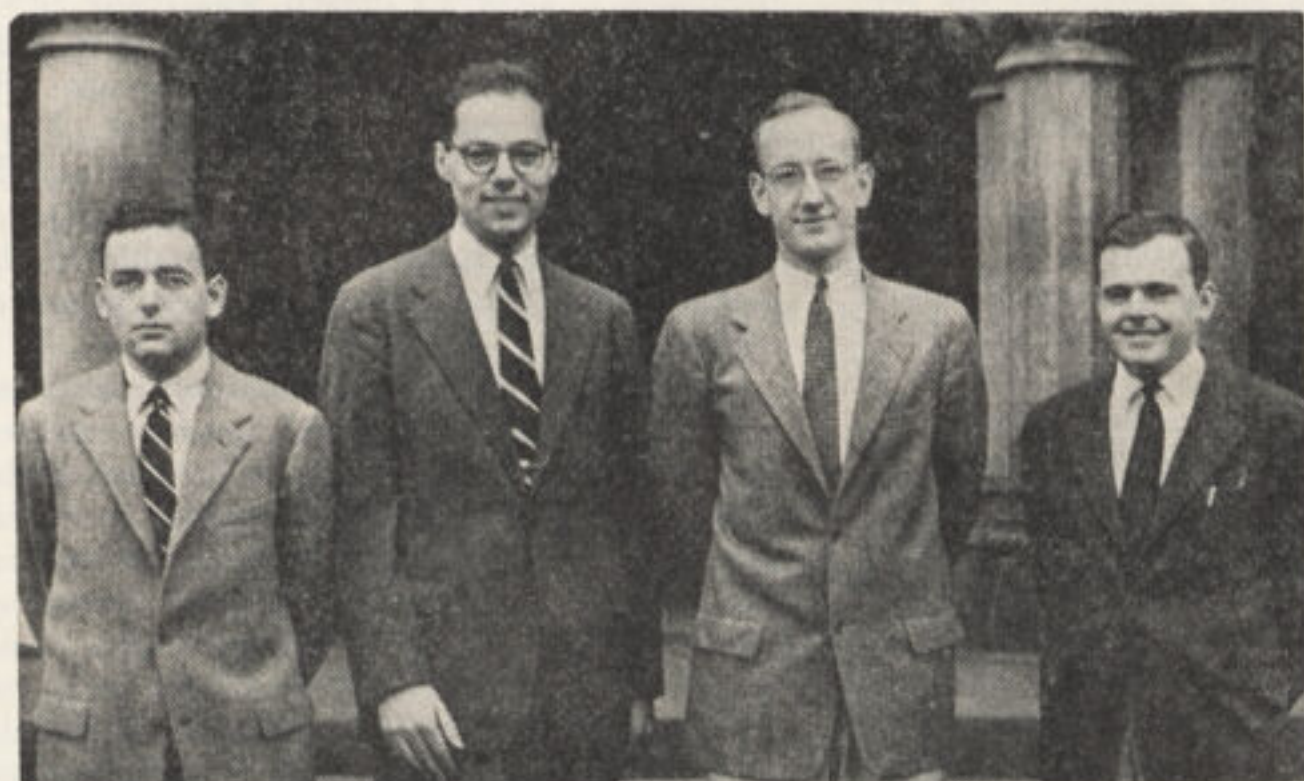
The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 16 No. 11

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953

PRICE TEN CENTS

THIRD QUARTERFINAL ORALISTS



Left to right: Donald L. Rome and John M. Kahn of Casner Equity; John A. Moore and Jeffrey O'Connell of Griswold Club.

Tonight's Argument Ends Spring Ames; Griswold Club Wins Third Quarterfinal

Marshall Law and Story meet tonight in the Langdell Courtroom in the last Ames quarterfinal argument, before a court headed by Edward J. Dimock, LL.B. '14, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

The case, to be argued before the "United States Court of Appeals for the Ames Circuit" concerns the question whether income from certain collateral trust notes should have been treated by the taxpayer-plaintiff as ordinary income or as capital gains.

H. Stewart Dunn, Jr., of Pittsburgh and William I. Shapiro of Elizabeth, N. J., will argue for the United States and Marshall Law. The plaintiff-appellant will be represented by John W. Dickey of Springfield, Mo., and J. LeMoyné Ellicott of Bethesda, Md., who are the oralists for Story.

Also of counsel for Story are David N.

Barus of Montclair, N. J., Edwin J. Carr, Des Moines, Iowa, Arthur C. Dwyer of Paterson, N. J., Joseph DeFranco from Brooklyn, John E. Kirkpatrick of Meadville, Pa., and Richard K. McLaren of Lexington.

On the brief for Marshall Law are Wilbert C. Anderson of Erie, Pa., Marvin G. Burns of Phoenix, Ariz., David W. Conrad of Upper Montclair, N. J., James D. Gabler of Jamaica, N. Y., Richard C. Hopkins from Forest Park, Ill., and Anthony E. Liebig of Santa Monica, Calif.

Tuesday's Winner

Griswold beat Casner Equity Tuesday night in the third quarterfinal Ames argument. The case was heard by a bench consisting of Judge Charles A. Rome, sp. 1917-18, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and Messrs. Daniel Needham, LL.B. '16, and Wilfred H. Smart, LL.B. '10, both of the Boston bar.

The case involved the status of mortgaged property belonging to a bankrupt operation.

On brief for Casner Equity were Douglas McC. Cochran of Seymour Farber of New York City, Frances P. Fraher of West Roxbury, Robert L. Frantz of Pittsburgh, Dannis H. Greenwald of Passaic, N. J., and Leo Silverstein of Brooklyn.

Brief writers for the Griswold Club included R. Regner Arvidson of West Hartford, Conn., George F. Boney of Jacksonville, Willis V. Carpenter of Hayden, Colo., John T. Edmonds, Scarsdale, N. Y., Noyes T. Powers of Cumberland, Md., and Paul R. Staley of Scarsdale, N. Y.

In the second of the Ames quarterfinals (See AMES on page three)

Robert N. Miller, '06 Chosen New President Of Law School Alumni

At the annual meeting of the Council of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association held at Cambridge on Friday, April 10, Robert N. Miller, LL.B. '06, of Washington, D. C., was elected President of the Association.

The Hon. Raymond S. Wilkins, LL.B. '15, of Boston, was elected First Vice-President, while John Rayburn Green, LL.B. '17, of St. Louis, Mo., was chosen Second Vice-President. The new Secretary will be E. Smythe Gambrell, LL.B. '22, of Atlanta, Paul F. Hellmuth, LL.B. '43, of Boston was reelected Treasurer and Harrison S. Dimmitt, LL.B. '25, of Cambridge, will act as Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Members of the new Council who will serve for a four-year term, 1953-57, were announced as follows:

S. Pearce Browning, LL.B. '25, of New York City; Harry L. Dunn, Sp. 1919-25, of Los Angeles; Walter T. Fisher, LL.B. '17, of Chicago.

At the morning and afternoon meetings Dean Griswold and other members of the faculty spoke to the Council concerning new developments at the Law School. The annual dinner of the Association and the faculty was held in Harkness Commons in the evening.

Applications Highest Since '45 75 Korean Vets Now Accepted

The 525 students who will enter the Law School in September, 1953 will be selected from the largest number of applicants since the close of World War II according to Assistant Dean Louis Toepfer, Director of Admissions.

Whereas between 1300 to 1400 applications are considered a normal amount for one year, as of last month 1200 had already been received with at least 400 more expected before the closing date

in May. However, in opposition to this upward trend, far fewer women have applied this year.

Seventy-five veterans of the Korean war have already been admitted. Of this number, approximately three-fourths had been accepted in an earlier year but had to forego their entrance to go into the service. Although these men had not been officially accepted, as a result, Dean Toepfer expressed the hope to take all in such a standing.

Standards Rise

The natural effect of this great increase in numbers is a rise in the standards for acceptance. In the light of this situation, Dean Toepfer continues his search for the most equitable method to gauge applicants. To achieve this goal he has been visiting various schools throughout the country.

During these trips Mr. Toepfer talks with the Deans, pre-law advisers, and faculty members of these schools and learns about the college and its standards; he does not go to recruit students. Another reason for the visit is to explain the financial aid program.

Dean Toepfer's last trip in February took him to South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. There is a good chance that he will visit the Pacific coast, possibly in the fall. However, the admissions procedure, now as in the past, "gives no points for distance."

It is true that extra scholarship money is allocated to those living away from New England as part of the National Scholarship program supported by the alumni, but this is considered only fair because of the extra expense involved in traveling.

(See ADMISSIONS on page four)



Louis A. Toepfer

Voluntary Defenders Pick New Officers; Organization Ends Fifth Successful Year

The Harvard Voluntary Defenders selected Charles Weiss, 2L of Philadelphia, Pa., as their President for the 1953-54 term after a three-hour-long election meeting on April 6. At the same time, Jack Cooper, 2L of Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary, and Donald H. Green, 2L, of New York City, became Treasurer of the organization.

Dedicated to the proposition that "everybody is entitled to a defense," the Voluntary Defenders approach the end of their fifth year with an impressive record of accomplishment. The organization reports that it has handled more than 258 cases this year and has, in addition, made over 70 District Court appearances on behalf of worthy indigent persons accused of crime.

Breakdown of Work

A partial breakdown of these cases reveals the broad scope of its activity: in addition to a case involving a false income tax return, the Voluntary Defenders worked on cases involving breaking and entering (37), larceny (58), narcotics (28), rape (10), robbery (26), forgery (6), manslaughter (4), and incest (4).

It was necessary in each of these cases to interview the prisoner and this was usually followed up by an investigation and quite possibly, an appearance in the District or Superior Courts or both. Reports of the cases are forwarded to the Boston Voluntary Defenders Committee in Boston which is headed by three able criminal lawyers who will then proceed to handle the necessary trial work assisted, in many cases, by their Harvard brethren from Gannett House.

The game is well worth the candle. The Defenders are in a unique position (See DEFENDERS on page three)



Left to right: Donald H. Green, Treasurer; Charles Weiss, President; Jack Cooper, Secretary.

Posel Elected President Of Legal Aid; Glenn Chosen To Head Bull And Bear

Fullem New Vice-Pres.

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau has announced the election of Ramon L. Posel, 2L of Philadelphia, Pa., and L. Robert Fullem, 2L of Montclair, N. J., to the offices of President and Vice-President, respectively, for the 1953-54 year.

Elected to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were Leo Silverstein, 2L of Brooklyn, and Robert A. Kelley, 2L of Jersey City, N. J. Richard W. Southgate, 2L of Cambridge, was chosen Senior Director. Completing the slate of the Board of Directors of the Bureau were the selections of James T. Harris, 2L of Walpole, N. H., as Junior Director I, and Richard J. Barnet, 2L of Brookline, as Junior Director II.

The new president received his A.B. at Swarthmore in 1950, while Mr. Fullem was graduated from Colgate College, where he received an A.B. degree in 1951.

The new Board of Directors officially assumed its duties on April 13.

Succeeds Weinberger

Paul F. Glenn, 1L of Sharon, Pa., was elected President of the Bull & Bear Club for the coming year at a meeting of the Club last Thursday. Glenn is a 1952 graduate of Princeton and is a member of Lincoln's Inn and the Casner Law Club. He succeeds Leonard A. Weinberger, 3L of Brooklyn.

Chosen Vice-President was Frank Solomon, Jr., 2L of Cleveland, Ohio. Solomon (Swarthmore '50) is a member of King's Bench, P.B.H., and Legislative Research. John H. French, 1L of Hewlett, N. Y., was elected Secretary. French is a member of Lincoln's Inn and the Morgan Law Club. Bernhard Hallote, 1L of Brooklyn, was elected Treasurer.

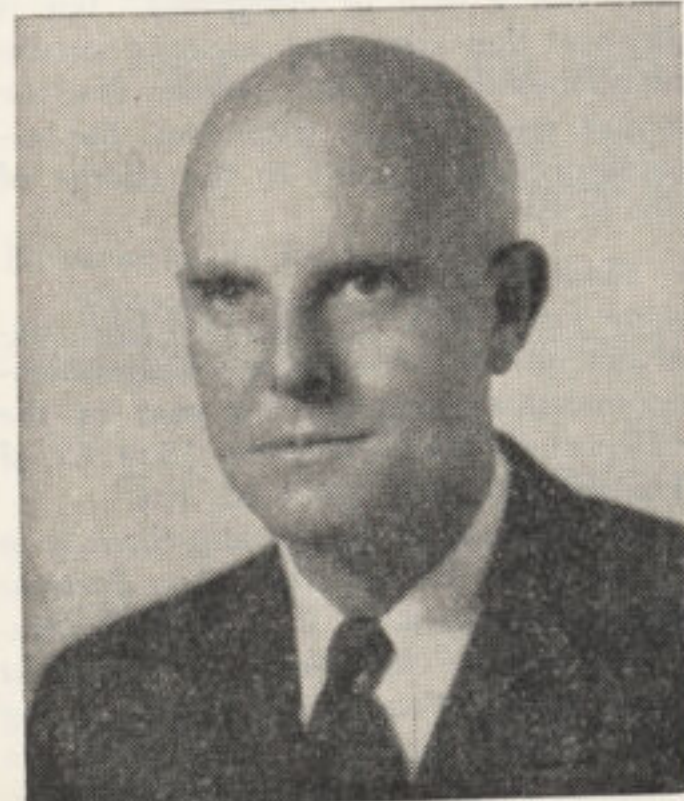
President Glenn appointed James C. Currey, Jr., 1L of Dallas, Texas, as Assistant Secretary.

The winner of the Club's \$10,000 Contest will be announced on May 1, and a prize will be awarded him then. Action on the Constitution and By-Laws has been postponed until September.

Sub Is Chief Threat Leach Tells Students

Last Thursday, speaking at the Coffee Hour, Prof. W. Barton Leach said that the greatest threat to the continental United States in the event of another war is the danger of submarines sending guided missiles with atomic warheads into coastal cities. To produce a really effective defense against this threat while protecting shipping lanes is a naval task of great difficulty and magnitude.

Prof. Leach, who is a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve, spoke unofficially on the role of airpower in any



W. Barton Leach

future war, using the topic, "Carriers and the Defense of Europe," as his major theme.

He began his talk with an analysis of the Fast Carrier Task Group as it was developed in World War II. Now comprising four fleet carriers, one battleship, five cruisers, 24 to 30 destroyers, and four picket submarines, these units have been described as "the greatest aggregate of military power the world has ever known," a description with which Prof. Leach agrees. But, he pointed out, the

(See CARRIERS on page four)

Dean Leaves Today For Trip To England

Dean and Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold will leave today by air to visit several law schools and law teachers in Great Britain. The trip will take them to London, Cambridge, Oxford, Nottingham, and Scotland before their return on Friday, May 8.

They will spend a week in London, visiting the University of London and the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. On April 23, the Dean will be honored at a dinner of the Harvard Law School Association of the United Kingdom.



Erwin N. Griswold

Prof. Ronald H. Graveson, S.J.D. '35, Dean of the University of London is arranging the dinner.

On the following five days Dean and Mr. Griswold will be in Cambridge. From there they will travel to Oxford where they will be the guests of Dr. J. H. C. Morris of Magdalen College, a visiting professor here during the 1950-51 school year.

After leaving Oxford, the Dean will make a brief stop at the Law School of the University of Nottingham before going to Prestwick, Scotland.

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Sound Judgment

We hope that the decision of the faculty of the Harvard Law School not to expel the Lubells for their refusal to testify before the Jenner Committee in Boston will meet with majority approval of both the student body and alumni.

We can add but little to the statement issued by Dean Griswold for it meets the problem in terms with which we find ourselves in complete accord:

"... [The School] greatly regrets the course of conduct followed by these students. If they have in fact committed an offense, this should be handled by public authority.

"One of the purposes of Congressional committees investigating Communism is to disclose persons who they believe are or once have been Communists so that other persons can take this possibility into account. Since this result has been achieved in the case of the Lubells, any risk that might otherwise have arisen from their continued presence here is minimized. For example, they have already resigned from the staff of the Law School's student weekly.

Some, of course, will disagree with us and feel that the School's action reflects in some manner an unwise tolerance. But the sole test of a person's ability to remain a student at the Harvard Law School has been ability to meet its rigid academic requirements. If and when his "politics" become a crime, the punishment lies not with the administration but with the proper public authorities.

Others who view the position of the school as in some manner vindicating the position of the Lubells could not be more wrong. Absent its legal justification, we fail to see any valid reason why the privilege against self-incrimination should be invoked. Such being the case, we think it ill befits those who resort to the privilege to do so in terms which speak of "academic freedom" and the "free expression of ideas."

We commend the decision, the product of mature and well-reflected judgment.

ILLUSTRATED CASES



McPHERSON v. BUICK

Gallery

ROSCOE POUND
Dean Emeritus



At the RECORD banquet the other night, Roscoe Pound spoke of himself as being called a lawyer among botanists and a botanist among lawyers. Actually, his botanical explorations came to an end in 1901 when he began his term on the Supreme Court of Nebraska. He still reads the various botanical journals, but for the last 50 years he has devoted his time and efforts to the study of the law, to the benefit of that profession.

At 83, Dean Pound continues to lead an active life, and one need not refer to his past achievements to fill this column. To let this opportunity go by without some scanty observation of his past activities, however, would be to deprive the reader of a chance to appreciate the efforts and accomplishments of perhaps the foremost legal scholar of our day.

Roscoe Pound came to Harvard in 1889, a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Before entering college, he was more or less the product of the "dinner table school of education." There being few adequate schools in Nebraska in the 1870's, he received most of his education from his parents. His father, a lawyer and later a judge, induced him to undertake the study of the law. He knew when he came East that he would not be able to afford to complete his legal education at Harvard, but he attempted to get as much out of one year as possible.

Taught Himself From Casebooks

He returned home with three dollars in his pocket and gained employment in a law office. He continued buying and reading the case books as they were coming out to educate himself in the then-revolutionary Harvard manner. He passed the Nebraska bar, and went onto the State Supreme Court. His teaching career began in 1899, and he was Dean of the Law School of the University of Nebraska, before teaching at Northwestern and the University of Chicago.

Letters to the Editor

TO THE EDITOR:

While my eyes still pain, I am writing to make a complaint that I've been meaning to make for two years now, namely that the lighting in the reading room of Langdell is inadequate.

I am not an expert in lighting; I can support my complaint, not with technical data, but only on the intensely personal fact that whenever I read at night in the main reading room for an hour or more, my eyes begin to pain. I am often forced to move down to the brighter, more fluorescent end of the reading room, but not only is this location too far from the reading desk, the infernal buzzing there is too harsh a condition of adequate lighting.

I don't know whether a majority of students share my plight. While many people may not react as painfully as I do, still it is possible that in matters of health, as in civil rights, the minority must be protected. In my case, at least, the bad lighting not only causes me pain, but this evening, for example, forced me to give up reading for the rest of the night—a loss of a few hours' work at an important time of the year.

This is all by way of anticipatory defense to any argument that may be raised as to the cost of improving the lighting in Langdell. If the school can afford to maintain the largest law library in the world, it should be able to pay for lighting that will allow its students to make effective use of all those books.

A. J. KEVORKIAN, 3L

TO THE EDITOR:

May I commend you for your excellent editorial in the April 2, 1953 issue of the RECORD, entitled "Time for Decision." Your decision to

Finally he came to teach at Harvard and eventually became Dean.

After he retired as Dean in 1936, he became a University Professor. When the University retirement rules took effect in 1946 he went on to the University of California at Los Angeles to continue the teaching of law.

During his academic career he was the author of innumerable books and articles on the law. Suffice it to say that in 1942 the Harvard University Press published a 193-page bibliography of works by and about him. In the last 10 years he has continued to publish. At present has three volumes about to go to press.

Still Interested

Of late, Dean Pound has concerned himself with the legal problems of the Orient. From 1946 to 1949, he was advisor to the Ministry of Justice in Republican China and assisted the Chinese government in organizing a more efficient judicial system. Next fall Dean Pound will deliver the Tagore Lectures at the University of Calcutta. He will be the first American to give these lectures. His topic will be "The Ideal Element in Law." Some of his noted predecessors in delivering these lectures include Sir Frederick Pollack and Sir William Holdsworth.

Dean Pound remains vitally interested in the students and their problems. Though in his view it has diminished somewhat, he feels the most commendable aspect of the law school is its spirit of thoroughness. As for the graduating student, he feels that, if he is financially able, he should attempt to begin practice on his own. "Whereas it may take you 10 years to get ahead in a good office, you will still be in the thick of competition with other qualified young lawyers in the firm looking towards advancement, while if you can afford to go out on your own, barring incompetency and hard luck, you should be able to get somewhere in five years and have your own practice built up."

Wait Before Specializing

"Specialization seems to be the vogue, but most men in the field will tell you that the good specialist is the man who has had experience in the general practice of law, and has later, having a decent perspective, chosen to specialize." In a discussion of possible opportunities with the federal government Prof. Pound noted that this perhaps is not the ideal beginning in the field of law. He is skeptical because of the internal restrictions which he feels might be imposed upon the young lawyer, which would hamper his opportunities for advancement. He feels that the men who rise really high in government ranks are the men who have made a name for themselves in the first place.

Dean Pound is at present busily at work in his office in the Langdell stacks preparing the Tagore lectures. He maintains a schedule which he claims is not as rigid as that which he observed in days of yore, but nevertheless he works from 7:30 to 5:30 daily, and is still able to find time to chat with any students who wish to converse with him.

H. W.

Sub Judice

EVEN-STEPHEN

As the esteemed French painter and humorist of our era Toulouse Lautrec (Moulin Rouge) is known to have remarked, "Matrimony is but a huge banquet, with the dessert at the beginning." George's dessert was really short-lived. His wife had been nagging, cruel, and barbarous to George for nearly 20 years. He could take no more of this treatment, which had its beginnings in 1928, less than six months after their wedding. George's charges against his wife ranged from the unbelievable to the pathetic and filled 370 typewritten pages of testimony.

He charged "cruel and barbarous treatment and indignities to the person." The court refuted the first portion of the charge on the basis of the physical facts. "Cruel and barbarous treatment consists of actual personal violence or reasonable apprehension thereof, or such course of treatment that endangers life or health," said the court. Clearly if George feared for his physical safety at the hands of his wife, he would not now be sharing the common home with her. As to the charge of indignities, George made quite a case. He charged that his wife always accused him unjustly of improper conduct with other women, that she in fact conducted herself immorally with other men, that while neglecting him and their home she had taken care of members of her immediate family, that she directed abusive and profane language at him (this she admitted), and that she used physical violence toward him and his property. He said there was further conduct from which "settled hate and estrangement could be deduced!"

George also claimed that she gave away his pet dog and furniture which he had been collecting for a den; that she broke 70 or more of his phonograph records; that in the presence of others she unjustly accused him of trying to kill her when he came to the hospital to see her after an accident; that she cashed bonds belonging to both; that the abuse led to a nervous collapse on his part from which he has since recovered.

Wife did not allow these charges to go unanswered. However, she neither denied them nor explained them away, but rather countered with a few gems of her own. She testified for example that one night when she returned to the living room from the kitchen after having prepared a snack for their guests, she found George together with a female guest sitting in the dark. As soon as they saw her they sprang to their feet immediately and offered as an excuse that the light plug had been pulled out. (Come now George!)

Furthermore, George was charged with taking a named waitress horseback riding. She said that he would go out for a paper nights and not come home for several hours; that he left for Massachusetts on a vacation without asking her along; and that he failed to pay the furniture installments. (It was repossessed.)

The master hearing the enormous volume of testimony decided the conflicting testimony in favor of the defendant. He said, "The principle is well established that continuous unfounded accusations of infidelity when accompanied by other degrading or humiliating conduct—make out a case of indignities," but it is equally true that when the accusing spouse so conducts himself with other women that the wife has just reason to be suspicious, her accusations furnish no support to the charge of indignities to the person.

Held: Findings sustained.

The mere fact that a marriage has been unhappy is not ground for divorce. Unquestionably the understatement of the year in the Atlantic Reporter! *Oliver v. Oliver* (Sup. Ct. of Penn., January 20, 1953), 94 A.2d. 124.

(Among the anomalies in the law there is in the field of divorce and separation the doctrine known as recrimination. It is a general principle of the common law that whoever seeks redress for the violation of a contract resting upon mutual and dependant covenants, in order to obtain success, must himself have performed the obligation on his part. This basic tenet of contract law is the basis of the doctrine of recrimination. Borrowed from the canon law, it allows the defendant in a divorce proceeding to contest the plaintiff's petition on the ground of his or her own violation of the marriage contract.

This doctrine is one facet of the so-called "clean hands" in equity theory. The result is that very often where parties are equally at fault so that neither can clearly be said to be "the injured and innocent spouse" the law will grant a divorce to neither but will leave them where they put themselves. Certainly punishment enough for both parties but unquestionably anomalous.—Ed.)

MURRAY M. MCCOLLOCH, LL.B. '52

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '03—*Alfred A. Benesch* and *Samuel J. Kornhauser*, '03, were honored at a dinner by the Cleveland Bar Association on the occasion of their completing 50 years as members of the bar.

LL.B. '39—*Theodore Tannenwald, Jr.* has resumed practice as a partner in Weil, Gotshal & Manges in Washington, D. C. Mr. Tannenwald will be working primarily in the firm's New York office.

LL.B. '44 (48)—*Wade H. McCree, Jr.*, has been appointed Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for Michigan.

E. Boomie Mikrut has been appointed an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan Southern Division.

Walter E. Oberer is an instructor at the Detroit College of Law, as well as practicing in Detroit.

LL.B. '48—*Milton R. Wessel*, was sworn in on April 1 as an assistant to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, by the new U. S. Attorney, J. Edward Lumbard, LL.B. '25. Wessel, an Army veteran (Army Air Force) and a Yale College graduate ('44) was one of six assistants sworn in by Lumbard.

LL.B. '50—*Victor J. Baum* has been elected state chairman of the Young Democrats of Michigan. He is associated with Marx, Levi, Thill & Wiseman of Detroit.

Martin D. Cohn has participated in the formation of the firm of Laputka, Bayless, Ecker & Cohn of Hazelton, Penn. The firm is engaged in general practice.

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Lasky Hits Liberals For Defending Reds

Three speakers and the moderator at the Harvard Law School Forum on "Limits on Freedom of Expression?" last Friday all agreed that there are limits on free expression. The speakers, John Ciardi, Victor Lasky, and Oscar Handlin, and Al Capp, the moderator, were less willing to agree on the causes of these limits.

Mr. Lasky maintained that "liberals" were lax in not defending the civil rights of people such as Frank Costello, and then defending the same sort of uncooperative actions by people accused of subversive activities. Mr. Lasky, a former reporter, was co-author of "Seeds of Treason." Mr. Lasky was not entirely in sympathy with the methods of Congressional investigations.

Limitations Not New

Oscar Handlin pointed out that attempts to limit expression are not new. He implied that their causes were something more than political ambition or a war-born nationalism. He continued that the battlegrounds on which liberals are defending freedom have been selected by Communist policy-makers. Prof. Handlin said that not every infringement of expression should be treated as a life-or-death issue.

Prof. Ciardi, Briggs Copeland, Professor of Rhetoric and Composition at Harvard College, saw attempted limitations of expression as a relatively new phenomena. He was upset by the orthodoxy that he says is being established in this country. He noted, as a sign of this orthodoxy, that "students are becoming too damned dull" and were too willing to accept everything they were told. He was especially unhappy over the future of art under orthodoxy.

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DEFENDERS — (Continued)

to supplement their study of law by participating in the concrete realities of the judicial process.

From the first, the client's story must be analyzed and made coherent. The relevant must be gleaned from the irrelevant. Witnesses must be located and their stories pieced together to make a consistent and accurate account of the happenings in question.

Ames Oralists

It seems not accidental that two of the Defenders, Julian Singman, 3L of Washington, D. C., and Robert Hammerman, 3L of Baltimore, Md., were oralists for the Casner Equity and Casner Law respectively, in the Ames Final this year.

This year, out of a total of 70 applicants, the Defenders interviewed 50 and selected 13 second-year men on the basis of their answers to a sample case problem and their response to an interview given by the membership committee. Like the written problem, the interview is designed to test the applicant's ability to analyze fact and to "think on his feet." This ability plus the necessary interest constitute the only requisite for membership in the group.

Old Leaders Praised

As is true of most organizations, the outstanding record made by the Defenders this year was largely due to the quality of its leadership. The outgoing president, Henry J. Naruk, 3L of Middletown, Conn., the former secretary, William S. Lynch, 3L of Woodside, N. Y., and the former treasurer, Eugene Fiengold, 3L of Hazelton, Pa., came in for high praise by the new officers of the organization.

"They have done an excellent job," says the new president, Charles Weiss. "Each has given abundantly of his time and energy and they have done an unusually mature job of channeling the efforts of the organization. Mr. Naruk was a tremendous leader and a real guide."

"But we are confident," he went on, "that the membership of the group which will be called upon next year to take up the job now being left by these men is fully able and qualified to do it well and thoroughly."

Mr. Weiss also expressed his appreciation to the Defenders' stenographer, Mrs. Alice Rogers, who so capably shouldered the whole of the organization's clerical burden during the year.

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John T. McNaughton Named Ass't. Prof.

Dean Griswold has announced the appointment of John Theodore McNaughton, LL.B. '48, as Assistant Professor of Law. He will teach a section of Evidence and a section of Commercial Law.

Mr. McNaughton received his A.B. degree at DePauw University in 1942. Upon his graduation he entered military service from which he entered the Law School in June, 1946. He was a member of the Law Review Board in both his second and third years, being Case Editor for a portion of Volume 61. He received his LL.B. degree in October, 1948, magna cum laude.

On leaving the Law School, Mr. McNaughton received a Rhodes Scholarship, which took him to Oxford where he received the B.Litt. degree. From there he went to France and worked for a year in the office of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Two years ago, Mr. McNaughton returned to his home in Pekin, Illinois, where he took up work as editor of the Pekin Daily Times, which position he has held until the present time.

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AMES — (Continued)

final arguments last Thursday, April 9, Jaffe Club beat Gladstone-Webster on a case offering problems in the conflict of laws. Oralists for the winners were Richard J. Barnet of Brookline and Monroe H. Freedman of Cambridge. Edward Eyre of Newport, R. I., and Richard J. Feinberg of Bayonne, N. J., were oralists for Gladstone-Webster.

Cooperating in the preparation of the brief for the Jaffe Club were Lawrence S. Fordham of Chicago, Ill.; J. Mason Harris of Walpole, N. H.; Robert B. Harff of Cambridge, N. Y.; James T. Harding of Lenox, Mass.; Charles H. Matusoff of Dayton, Ohio; and Ramon L. Posel of Philadelphia, Pa.

On the brief for Gladstone-Webster were John T. Bernstein of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Philip Dexter of Lancaster, Mass.; James Eyre of Newport, R. I.; John T. Ferguson of Atlanta, Ga.; and Donald E. Sanford, Jr., of Ogdensburg, N. Y.



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CARRIERS—(Continued)

equivalent of two of the carriers and all of the other ships constitute defensive power for the protection of the force against hostile aircraft and submarines. Together with supply ships necessary to replenish the force, about 70,000 technically trained men are required.

Attack Potential

He pointed out that, in determining the priority to which this weapons system was entitled, it was important to balance the cost in money, men, and petroleum products against the attack potential of the 50 per cent of the carrier aircraft that, at the most, are available for offensive use. During World War II, Leach pointed out, carrier task forces were key weapons in the war with Japan, but he questioned whether that type of warfare would be involved in any contest with Russia.

The atomic bomb, as demonstrated at the Bikini tests, has radically affected the vulnerability of all surface ships, including carriers, according to Prof. Leach. In World War II high-level bombing was ineffective against warships, because direct hits with about four big bombs were required to put one out of action. But in a future war, one A-bomb dropped within a mile of a ship would accomplish the same results.

Easily Detected

Radar detection of a carrier task force in the "narrow waters" of Europe presents no problem; and the radar bomb-sight is ideally suited to attack in bad weather or at night on targets at sea.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, Leach continued, are faced with the problem of deciding whether to use available escort vessels, money, and petroleum resources in countering the Soviet submarine fleet by convoy protection and hunter-killer groups or in Carrier Task Forces.

In response to a question Prof. Leach gave his personal view that Korean operations are not appropriate for the use of the atomic bomb unless attack north of the Yalu River is authorized.

During the war Prof. Leach organized, recruited for, and co-ordinated the work of practical advisers to air force combat groups. Shortly after his return to Harvard, Prof. Leach became a consultant to the Air Force.

Coffee Hour Audience Told About FBI Work

Last Tuesday, Edward Hargett, Assistant Special Agent in charge of the Boston office of the F.B.I. spoke to a Coffee Hour audience on "The Work of the F.B.I."

Mr. Hargett, who has been with the Bureau for 19 years, stated that the F.B.I. is primarily concerned with two phases of activity: internal security and certain crimes of a Federal nature.

The former phase deals with all espionage and sabotage activity. In recent years the Bureau has taken on the jobs of investigating applicants for Federal jobs and acquiring information for loyalty checks for government agencies. Mr. Hargett stated emphatically, "We do not clear anybody. We are strictly a fact-finding agency." The Bureau turns over the facts it has found to the agencies that requested the check, and the agencies then decide whether the applicant is a good risk.

The criminal phase deals with crimes arising primarily out of interstate activity. Any violation of a Federal statute or any crime that affects a government agency also brings in the Bureau.

The F.B.I., Mr. Hargett continued, recruits men who are over 25 and who have either a law or an accounting degree. Lawyers do little legal work in the F.B.I., while accountants do a good deal of accounting.

Starting pay is \$5,500 per annum, going up to \$10,000. Retirement benefits are 40 per cent of pay after 20 years of service, or 60 per cent after 30 years.

FORUM, MAY 1

On May 1 at 8 p.m., the Harvard Law School Forum will present "Liberalism Reappraised" with Henry A. Wallace and Paul E. Dever among the speakers. The Forum will be held in Rindge Tech High School Auditorium.

ADMISSIONS—(Continued)

Merit is still the key to admittance. A premium is placed only on one's record in college and the law school admissions test. Those who have had outside responsibility might find this factor taken into consideration. Also, applicants described by Dean Toepfer to be in the "buffer zone" may swing a decision in their favor by extra-curricular activities.

Admissions Test 'Good'

The admissions test is considered a useful tool since college grading systems vary so widely. According to Dean Toepfer it has "good predictive value." There has been a satisfactory correlation between the results of the test and law school work.

For the person who does not fare so well in the test, a good college record will weigh heavily in his favor. Furthermore, anyone who wants to come to see Dean Toepfer is always welcome. This does not affect admissibility except as it can give information.

All in all, the many applicants can rest assured that the best methods of selection are being employed to choose the class for the coming school year.

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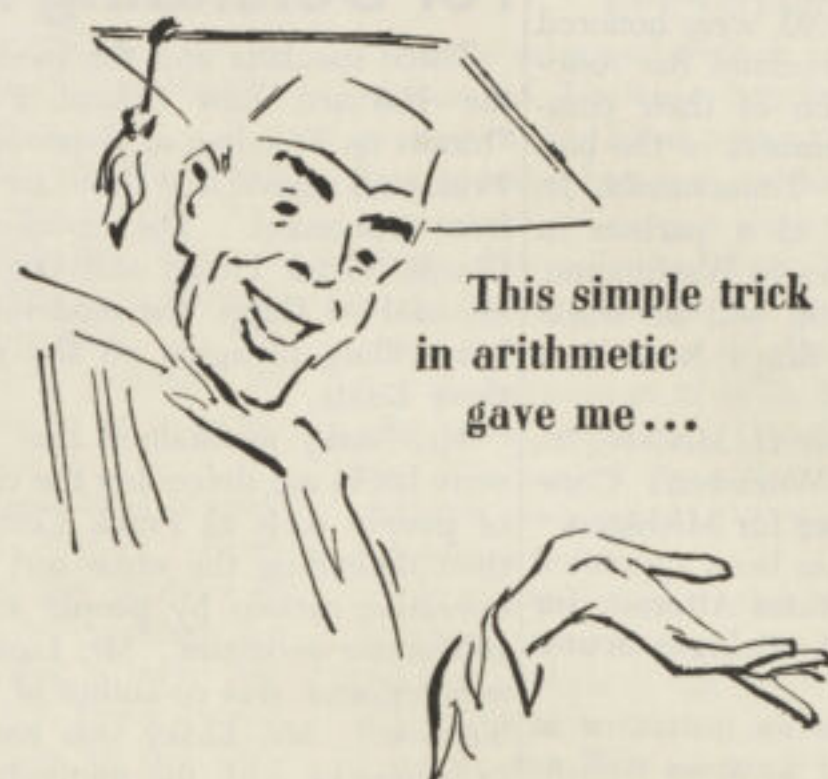
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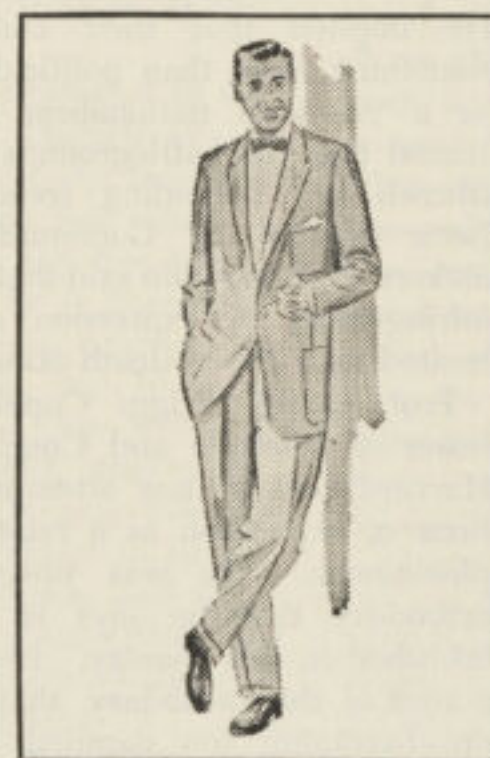
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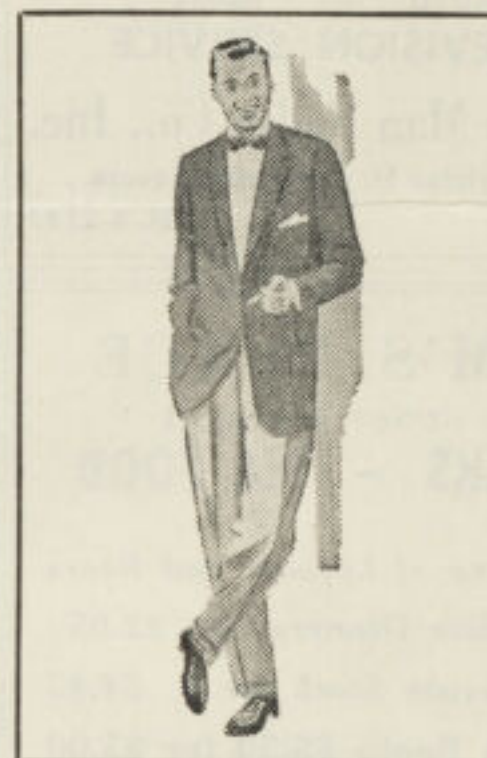


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