

The Harvard Law School Record

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PRICE TEN CENTS

NEWS IN BRIEF

DANCE TODAY

The Annual Tea Dance for the incoming class will be held on Wednesday, October 6, from 4 to 7 in Potter Hall, which is across the river in the shadow of the Stadium at Soldiers' Field. Girls from neighboring women's colleges are being invited to attend. Refreshments will be served. Music will be supplied by Bob Norris whose band made dancing pleasant at the Summer Informal. No tickets will be sold at the door. Admission is limited to men holding cards from the first year association, which can be obtained in Austin Hall or the Phillips Brooks House office.

FIRST YEAR CLUBS

Seventy-first year courts, containing a total of 560 men, have been organized for the coming year, it was announced by Leland Markley, First Year Chairman for the Board of Student Advisers. The first year class enrollment is 568.

CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

In a Harvard Law School bulletin on bar examinations handed to students at registration, it was stated that only 13 out of 20 Harvard Law School graduates were successful in the June, 1948 California Bar Examination. A later official tally shows, that 13 out of 16 men passed, a normal showing for graduates of The Law School.

SEARS PRIZES

David Simon 2L, Horace P. Baldwin 2L, and Abram J. Chayes 3L, and John T. McNaughton, LL.B. '48, have been awarded the Sears Prizes for the two men receiving the highest marks in the first year and second year examinations respectively. These prizes cover first year examinations taken in September, 1947, and June, 1948, and second year examinations taken in September, 1947, and February or May, 1948.

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568 MEN ARE ENROLLED IN CLASS OF '51

Number of Married Men Dips as School Hits Normal Stride

Compilations from the Dean's office indicate that 568 men registered with the Law School Class of 1951 this fall. This is the second class to matriculate under the normal two-term a year program, and was 29 men larger than the previous one entering in September, 1947. There was no marked difference in its composition from the present second year class except for a decrease in the percentages of married men and veterans. The first year group contains a total of 441 veterans, or almost 78 per cent, all but nine of whom served with the armed forces for at least one year. There are only 99 married students in the class, for a percentage of 16 per cent compared with 26 per cent for the law school as a whole.

The age composition of the entering group dropped somewhat, so that the average entering age is 22 years, 10 months. Among the 127 nonveterans, the most frequent age reported was 20 years, indicating a return to the age characteristics of pre-war classes. The trend toward youthfulness was emphasized by the presence of two 18-year old students, although at the other extreme, the oldest to enter was 34 years old.

The members of the class showed the usual diverse college and residential backgrounds of Harvard Law students, with 130 colleges being represented and all but six states being named as residences. The geographical breakdown showed that New York far outdistanced all other states with 164 students, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania trailing with 86 and 36 respectively. California contributed 22, and such far-off localities as Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, and

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ELLIOTT, ERNST, ROGGE TO DISCUSS AMERICAN COMMUNISTS AT FORUM



Courtesy Greystone Studios
O. JOHN ROGGE



WILLIAM YANDELL ELLIOTT



Courtesy Blackstone Studios
MORRIS ERNST

"How Shall We Deal With American Communists?" will be the timely issue discussed at the opening meeting of the Harvard Law School Forum, Friday, October 8th, at 8 o'clock in Rindge Tech Auditorium. The speakers include O. John Rogge, former assistant Attorney-General, Morris Ernst, prominent New York Attorney, and William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Littauer. Professor Paul Freund will act as Moderator.

Dean's Report Outlines Proposals For Dormitory, International Law School

"The first task that we must undertake has to do with proper housing for our students" Dean Griswold emphasizes in his recent report to President Conant on the Law School for the academic year 1947-1948.

In his 33 page summary of the activities and problems facing the Law School the Dean also stressed the need for increased scholarship aid, larger funds for professorships, the establishment of teaching fellowships, the development of "an active and effective division of research," the continuing importance of support of the library, and outlined a proposal for creation of an international law school at Harvard. The remainder of the report was devoted to a review of the work of the law school and affiliated activities for the academic year just ended.

In his discussion of the housing problem Dean Griswold stated that \$1,500,000 would be needed for the construction of a projected dormitory and dining hall on the site of the present Jarvis field site of the veterans housing project, and that an Alumni Committee under the leadership of John B. Marsh, Esq. LL.B.

'10, will undertake to raise this amount. The dormitory would be shared by the Law School with the other graduate schools.

The Dean pointed out that the increased post-war cost of education makes it imperative that the amount of money available for scholarships be increased, particularly with reference to incoming men. In addition there is a need for more funds for professorships.

To aid in the individualization of course work of the first year class, it was suggested that teaching fellowships be

(Continued on page four)

JOB OPENINGS ON DECREASE

Toepfer Offers Advice, Aid To Third Year Men

With a growing backlog of students seeking positions, activity in the Placement Office is changing in emphasis from prospective graduates to men recently graduated. According to Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer, the postwar accelerated programs have created a situation where more young lawyers are being graduated than can be immediately absorbed in practice.

The increase in the ranks of recent graduates has to a large extent changed the placement methods of firms and offices. Fewer firms are interested in hiring students previous to their graduation, and some offices are limiting their selection to men admitted to practice. Some calls received at the Placement Office indicate interest only in men ready to start work at once.

However, Placement Office records show that there continues to be considerable employment activity for non-graduates. The class graduated last month contained a larger proportion of men placed before graduation than had previous classes, this despite a slow period of summer activity. The Placement Office urges all third-year men to consult it frequently concerning their problems. New information and ideas are constantly being received that can be helpful to any student seeking employment. Third-year men should also make sure that their Placement Record card on file is up to date and accurate.

(Continued on page three)

Extensive Use of Underlining In Legal Field Has Long Historical Precedent

We were recently approached by a number of first year men who asked for our sage upper-class opinion on the advisability of underlining texts and notebooks. Although avid underliners since our first tiff in Torts we discovered that our information on the subject was nearly nil. Accordingly we set our researchers to work and have come up with a rather complete study of underlining.

Apparently the first appearance of underlining in the legal field is thought to be in the Decalogue. A number of scholars claim that Moses underlined at least three of the Ten Commandments that were inscribed on the two tablets he brought down from Mt. Sinai. However, since Moses broke these tablets and no remnant was every found, it is not known which of the Commandments he deemed worthy of such underlining.

The next important legal work in which underlining appears is the Code of Hammurabi. Of approximately 8,000 words it has been stated that some 959 are underlined.

In Anglo-American history we find hardly a trace of any underlining of legal documents before 1200, but by the same token we find hardly a trace of any legal documents. The Magna Charta was signed in 1215, and though this document does not contain any underlining, the explanation offered by some is that no one but the writer ever read it and hence there was no occasion to underline. From then on there is a steady increase

in the underlining of legal works until today it has become standard practice with nearly every student and lawyer who can read and draw lines.

There is little known on why underlining has become more prevalent in the legal profession than in any other. Two theories have been advanced, neither of which has any substantial authority behind it. The first is that no legal work has yet been written that didn't contain a great deal of superfluous material and hence underlining was necessary to separate the relevant from the irrelevant. The other theory is that if the reader of legal works didn't do something with his hands he would undoubtedly tear out his hair. Be that as it may, the practice is now established.

A whole volume might be written on the techniques of underlining. The most common method is the "Free-Hand Technique." This consists of the reader's underlining with more or less straight lines those portions of the text which he considers the most important. This is also the most unimaginative method and least artistic. Among the first year men some will strive for straight lines by use of a ruler. Though extremely neat this is rather time-consuming and these men invariably transfer to engineering schools after the first year examinations. A more imaginative method is known as the "Emphasis Technique." This consists of emphasizing various portions of the text

(Continued on page four)

FIRST YEAR MARKS SHOW HIGH HONORS

The first year grades of the present second year class, representing the first post-war group to take the normal three-year law course, were notable for the high number of A averages and the fairly low number of failing grades. There were 39 men out of the class of 519 with an A average, for an unusually high figure of 7.5 per cent. This percentage, compared with the one percent A average figure attained by the present sixth term men in their first year examinations show the sharp increase in high honor men.

On the other side of the fence the present third term suffered a casualty rate of 11.9 per cent, 62 men having failed the examinations. This figure is higher than the 7.8 per cent failing rate of the present sixth term, the lowest failure rate since the war. However, the third term showing is well below the pre-war rate, a typical year being 1938, in which 113 men out of 512, or 22.1 per cent, flunked out.

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Editorials

With only two accelerated classes still in residence, the Law School starts upon what is probably its last "post-war" year. The immense job of taking care of the major maladjustment, educationally speaking, caused by the war—the loss of time through military service over a period of two, three, or more years—is almost completed. The Law School together with other educational institutions can look back with satisfaction upon a job carried through successfully, despite cramped facilities and overworked staffs.

However, as Dean Griswold states in his annual report to the President of the University, described elsewhere in these pages, "we are near enough to the end of our post-war task so that we should undertake consideration of the future of the school." The future as he sees it is an exciting one.

Roughly half of the proposals outlined in the report are concerned with improvement of the conditions under which the men of this school study. Top on this program is the projected graduate school dormitory. The Dean points out that "we need this not for luxury, not even for comfort, but as a means of improving our legal education by bringing our students together and providing them convenient facilities for 'talking law,' which long experience has shown to be one of the most effective and valuable means of legal education." This concise statement is a heartening reflection of the great interest which has been apparent since the end of the war in the law student as an individual. It is also a recognition of the fact that the novice will grasp more of a feeling of the law if the conditions of his existence outside of Langdell and Austin are more carefully considered. The proposal for teaching fellowships is also a noteworthy step in this direction.

In the larger ken, the plans sketched for the establishment of an international law school and of a division for research will contribute mightily to the law school's function as a "great center of legal education and knowledge, and as a moral force in a constantly expanding community" as stated by Dean Griswold in the report.

The reaction of most of the men at the School and of the alumni on reading this report would be, we think, a regret that they weren't a bit younger in order to be able to take advantage of all the expanded opportunities to be offered by the Harvard Law School of the future. However, both as alumni and as future alumni, we shall be able to participate, if only vicariously, through our support of this ambitious program. Whether these plans will come to fruition in large measure depends on the interest which the alumni of school show in these blue-prints. They constitute a program which can be carried out within the not too distant future if we as alumni participate to the fullest. In the organization of the Harvard Law School Association we have the means to accomplish the goal. Already over 7,000 alumni are members of the Association, a vast increase since 1945, and it is to be hoped that a large proportion of the present student body will find it possible to participate in the activities of the Association after leaving school. Through the Association, they will be able not only to maintain the friend-

Off the Record

Poetry Department

Professor Freund seemed to be more than a little skeptical the other day as to whether Harvard Law students still read Blackstone. Naturally we resent this. Not only do we read that venerable jurist but we even found in a verse written by Blackstone a possible rationale for taking some of the third year courses that we did. Says the great common law writer:

"Then welcome business, welcome strife,
Welcome the cares and thorns of life,
The visage wan, the pore-blind sight,
The toil by day, the lamp by night,
The tedious forms, the solemn prate,
The pert dispute, the dull debate,
The drowsy bench, the babbling hall,
For thee, fair justice, welcome all."

• • •

Footnote to The Law Students' Handbook

Casebooks, we want you to note,
Are the textbooks that nobody wrote,
Consisting of cases professors don't care for
With footnotes which nobody knows what they're there for.

Maybe they're put in for humor,
And there may be some truth in the rumor
Which argues that using them only denotes
The author's assistant reads law review notes.

Some should be read for exams,
But a lot are just scholarly shams,
While others are legible only by God—
For reference e.g. cf. Baker and Dodd.

Law students mostly agree
You should read only what you can see;
As soon as you start to go blind with your texts,
Remember: *de minimis non curat lex*.

Randolph W. McCandlish, Jr., 3L

A Faculty for Humor

Prof. MacLachlan, in Mortgages: "This mortgagor was too stupid to know his rights. As lawyers, you should be missionaries and prevent such things happening in the future."

The Military Mind

When Syd Fisher, 3L, Regular Air Force Major, was elected Chief Justice of King's Bench, someone asked, "Will we change the name of the club from Court of King's Bench to Court Martial?"

The Legal Mind

A Board of Special Inquiry excluding aliens, being an "administrative tribunal," was not bound by rules of evidence applicable to trials by jury, and was bound only by reason, logic and common sense. O'Connell ex rel. *Kwong Han Foo v. Ward*, CCA Mass. 1942, 126 F2d 615. (8 USCA 153.)

The Masterpiece

Ah children, look upon the perfectly drawn trust document. Is it not a thing of art? It is inter-vivos and was drawn by that famous old master J. Andrew Casnerangelo. Note, children, the careful way in which the artist has bound the figure of the evil tax collector with lead weights and heavy chains. Is that not great foresight?

Yet observe the powerful figure of the good trustee as he stands astride the big bag of gold, dominating the scene, his powers like lightning bolts clutched tightly in his right hand.

And note the sturdy, full-blooming tree behind the good trustee. That, children, represents the virtues of the good trustee—reasonableness, good discretion, caution, thrift, regular payments, teetotaling, prudence, teetotaling, wisdom, and teetotaling. Is that not a reassuring tree?

And appreciate, children, the happy smile on the face of the benign beneficiary as he sits at the feet of the good trustee listening to romantic tales of golden plenty. Surely children, this is bliss beyond description.

But do not cry, children, over the dismal figure in sack-cloth standing in the corner. Yes, children, he is tearing his hair. He is the miserable trust student and he has just learned of the new revenue law and he must now revise the whole trust. But, children, you must understand: therein lies the true greatness of the master's touch—tragic pathos and ecstatic bliss side by side. Surely this picture will some day win a Pepsi-Cola prize.

PUBLIUS

ships of their Law School years, but also to render a constructive service to the maintenance and development of the Harvard Law School.
M. W.

Gallery

WILLIAM DENMAN, '97

Circuit Judge

"Are the States of the Union sufficiently civilized to provide courts in which even justice is done, in controversies involving nothing but State law, between the citizens of one State and those of other States?" That question, framed by Judge Denman at the outset of his testimony with regard to the abolition of federal diversity jurisdiction in 1945 before the Senate Judiciary Committee, is the kind of argumentative, action-oriented question that stirs controversy.

Nothing pleases William Denman more than stirring people up in order to promote ideas in which he believes. White-haired, tall, distinguished, he could pass for a latter-day prophet or a zealot of mystical force, were it not for a genial, gentle detachment of manner which belies the almost fierce pride in his mien and bearing.

"The scar tissue on my neck would resist a scimitar," he says, referring to his lifetime of sallies, repulses and successes. His trophies include pushing through non-partisan elections for judges in California in 1911; Chairmanship of the War Shipping Board before and during World War I; and establishing the Administrative Office of U. S. Courts after a protracted struggle in 1936, the year after he became a member of the Ninth Circuit's Court of Appeals.

Never could it be said that William Denman retired to the bench. One of three judges when appointed, he carried the ball (and ran most of his own interference) to lobby through legislation to add four more. "Eighty per cent of the opinions I wrote in my first two years on this bench were written without conferences," he said. Action by him, of a kind best left for his memoirs to describe, led to regular conferences in the Ninth Circuit before opinions were written, which was the rule then as now in all the other Circuits, and also to an abolition of mechanical rotation in the assignment of opinions.

In court, he likes to put numerous questions but he allows counsel extra time to make up for the minutes so utilized. His familiarity with the briefs and the record often disconcerts lawyers who have become accustomed to addressing judges who know nothing about the case at the time the oral argument begins.

Habeas corpus cases are his favorite judicial meat. The very thought of the wrongs set out in various petitions incenses him. If judges could be divided into those who feel first then find their reasoning and those who reason first, deeming feeling irrelevant, even a sign of weakness, Judge William Denman's relegation to either fold would constitute reversible error. His insistence on the rational process, in the traditional Harvard Law School manner, sometimes may rub a brother the wrong way, as may what some consider his exaggerated insistence on civil rights, particularly for the man in prison. In May, the Supreme Court reversed two en banc decisions of the Ninth Circuit with respect to habeas corpus petitions. In both Denman had written dissents. In one his point was that the Circuit Court had the power to bring before it a prisoner to argue his own appeal (150 F2d 237). In the other, he objected to the dismissal of a habeas corpus petition by a prisoner who had not long previously submitted three petitions of the same type, none of which stated the apparently valid ground included in the fourth. Having pointed out that the inmate was not a lawyer, he wrote, "The bad situation arising from a burdensome infliction on some of our district courts of a flood of unwarranted petitions should find relief through Congress. Where the petition is perjured there should be criminal prosecution. With the fascistic tendencies apparent in our American life, the remedy is not in undermining any of our civil liberties, particularly the right to habeas corpus, by bad law." (161 F2d 711.)

His work before and after his ascension to the bench mark him as a liberal and friend of labor. He teamed with Brandeis to carry to the Supreme Court the California law giving women an eight-hour work day. They won their case. Denman points out that the real work on their brief had been done by Brandeis and Miss Goldmark on *Muller v. Oregon*. He wrote a spirited defense for the Pacific Coast people of Japanese extraction, setting forth the discriminations put upon them by the community. He compared the government's treatment of them to that of Germany with respect to the Jews, citing the denials of intermarriage, land-owning, and exclusion from many livelihoods requiring manual skill. This he did, mark the date, on March 18, 1943, in the course of a dissent to a certification of questions from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

His idealistic audacity is matched by his catholicity. For example, a citation from the Communist Manifesto appears in his opinion in

Notes on Recent Cases

ELECTIONS—POLITICAL PARTIES • • •

Cooper v. Cartwright, Secretary of State; 195 P.2d 290 (Okla. June 1948). The "Progressive Party of Oklahoma" filed a petition with the Secretary of State of Oklahoma to have its candidates listed on the ballot. 26 O.S. 1941, sec. 229 provides: "Any political party presenting a petition of 5000 names of voters of Oklahoma to the Secretary of State, . . . the Election Board shall then place the names of the candidates of the party on a ballot similar to that of the major parties in Oklahoma." Cooper, after the Secretary of State had approved the petition, brought a mandamus proceeding to compel him to rescind his action. Held: for Cooper. The only activity so far carried on by the "Progressive Party" within Oklahoma was a meeting of twenty persons who elected a chairman and trustees but formulated no political principles. In fact, this meeting was described by the chairman as a standing committee "until such time as the party is organized." Since only political parties are permitted to file petitions under sec. 229, it was the duty of the Secretary of State to rescind his approval of the Wallace group's petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—TAFT-HARTLEY ACT • • •

National Maritime Union v. Herzog; 78 F. Supp. 146 (1948). The N.M.U. had entered proceedings before the N.L.R.B. and sought to be chosen bargaining representative for the employees of two shipping companies. During the proceedings the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, and the Board denied the Union a place on the ballot because it refused to file the necessary non-Communist affidavits. Sec. 9(h) of the Act reads: "No investigation shall be made by the Board of any question . . . raised by a labor organization . . . unless there is on file with the Board an affidavit executed . . . by each officer of such labor organization . . . that he is not a member of the Communist Party." The N.M.U. brought suit to enjoin the N.L.R.B. from carrying out the provisions of the Act. Held: The challenged portions of the Act are constitutional. The complaint was dismissed. The Act does not violate the First Amendment because it "does not require any union officer to say whether he is a Communist." But if he exercises this right, his union is forbidden to enjoy the statutory benefit so long as he remains an officer.

Congress has found that allowing the facilities of the N.L.R.B. to Communist-dominated unions has "the necessary effect of burdening interstate commerce" by causing political strikes. The Commerce Clause gives Congress the power to remove such burdens.

"Apart from the National Labor Relations Act, no union has the right to be exclusive bargaining agent for a company's employees. That extraordinary privilege is extended by the Statute" and need not be extended to all unions. Here it was denied to the N.M.U. for good cause.

Pettyman, A. J., dissenting, said: "I am of the view that when an act of Congress abridges freedom of speech, press, and assembly, the court itself by an independent examination and upon evidence presented to it, must determine the actuality of the necessity for the abridgment." He favored returning the case to trial so that testimony might be taken as to the threat presented by the Communists to the American government. Both the witnesses who testified before Congress before the Act was passed and others beside should be called in an "independent examination by the court."

Edwards v. United States, 91 F2d 767, at 784, upholding the AAA's constitutionality. "The 'evil or harm' of the cycles of depressions of abundance was recognized by economists and political scientists as long ago as 1848 [Citation to "Manifesto by Marx and Engels . . ."], and then claimed to contain forces which combined with other unlimited competition in production would destroy the capitalistic democracies of the world. . . . It is not for us to appraise the truth of the Marxian thesis. . . . However, it is no argument against the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that it is a novel exercise of the police power incidental to the regulation of the flow of commerce among the states. . . ."

"All federal judges should be retired at 70," he will tell you (he is 75!) and characteristically, he is presently lobbying for legislation to that end. The retired judges are not to go out to pasture if they do not desire it, however. Denman believes they could be used on special federal tribunals. His eagerness for new assignments, at a time in life when most men are tapering off into the grave, does not spring from any dissatisfaction with his present lot. "There's no better job than that of federal judge," he says, "unless maybe that of a journalist."

CHARLES O. PORTER, LL.B., '47.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '98—George Hoague retired on May 1 as General Counsel of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Boston.

LL.B. '12—Alfred L. Loomis, director of the Loomis Laboratories, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., received the Medal for Merit at a joint Army-Navy ceremony held last month at 1st Army headquarters on Governor's Island, N. Y.

LL.B. '28—Daniel P. Loomis has been named chairman of the newly formed Association of Western Railways. Mr. Loomis had been executive director of the earlier association since 1942.

LL.B. '30—A. L. Stein, until recently an examiner with the Federal Communications Commission and former Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, has resumed the practice of law with offices in the Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '33—Sylvester S. Garfield, formerly with the Trial Examiners Division of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C., has opened offices at 910 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

LL.B. '33—William J. Bowe, Jr., has been appointed Professor of Law at Vanderbilt University School of Law. During the war Mr. Bowe served in the Judge Advocate General's Department as chief of the government claims branch. He established the foreign claims school at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He has been on the administrative staff of the Law School in the capacity of Assistant Secretary.

LL.B. '35—Joseph L. Frasca, has been appointed Associate Professor of Business Law at the University of Colorado.

LL.B. '36—Frank B. Ober has been appointed by Governor Lane of Maryland, as chairman of that state's newly formed commission on subversive activities. Other members of the commission include John W. Airett (LL.B. '27), Brig. Gen. William C. Purnell (LL.B. '27) and Morton E. Rome (LL.B. '36).

LL.B. '41—Oliver C. Schroeder, who has been a part-time lecturer in the School of Law, Western Reserve University, has been appointed to the full-time Faculty as an assistant professor. Schroeder is assistant general counsel for the Cleveland Transit System and an instructor in political science at Adelbert College of Western Reserve. From September 1941 to January 1943, when he entered the Navy, he was an attorney

with the War Department's Cleveland Ordnance District. He served in the Navy for three years, assigned to intelligence duties.

LL.B. '41—J. Ronald Storch has moved his offices to 225 West 34th St., New York City.

LL.B. '42—Kenneth A. MacDonald has formed a law partnership with James Caleb Harper under the name of Harper and MacDonald with offices at 602-603 New World Life Building, Seattle, Washington.

LL.B. '42—George B. Scully, formerly Assistant Secretary of the American Writing Paper Corporation and legal secretary to Mr. Justice Henry T. Lummus, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, has become associated with the law firm of Scanlon & Maher at the Holyoke National Bank Building, Holyoke, Mass.

PLACEMENT—(Continued)

The larger supply of new lawyers has also worked a change in job finding techniques, according to Dean Toepfer. Most firms which could be considered employment possibilities now see and hear from a large number of candidates from many schools. They have come to a point where little attention is paid to an initial visit or letter. A carefully planned program of individual salesmanship is necessary to enter the consideration for openings that might be available.

The Placement Office is presently engaged in a broad mail survey of practice opportunities across the country. The information collected includes designation of specific opportunities, suggestions as to helpful sources of advice, salary estimates and a discussion of possibilities for successfully starting a new office. These materials are always open to student use and it is hoped that many men can profit through studying them.

The office also continues to list openings in the large Placement books which are kept available for student use. As was indicated earlier, however, many recent calls have been concerned with men in past graduating groups. It is expected that a number of firms and offices will participate in the fall interview program, and that many students will have an opportunity to talk with prospective employers who come to the school for this purpose.

POLL PLANNED FOR SECOND YEAR MEN

In a further effort to ascertain student opinion as to the desirability of a Harvard Law School Student Association, a poll of second-year students will be taken in the Property II sections tomorrow and Friday. A poll of the third-year students was taken in August at registration.

A committee of representatives of ten Law School student organizations met during the summer to consider the advisability of establishing some formal organization for the advancement of relations between students and the faculty-administration and for the representation of the student body as a whole. Roger Henselman, 3L, the Chairman of this group, stated that the organization's aim would be to supplement existing groups and would be organized along lines so as to prevent the introduction of ballyhoo and college politics on the Law School scene.

The results of the poll of 437 third-year students was as follows:

Sixth Term:	Number	Percent
In Favor	159	61%
Don't Care	69	26%
Opposed	33	13%
Seventh Term:		
In Favor	84	48%
Don't Care	65	37%
Opposed	27	15%

FORUM—(Continued)

Un-American Activities Committee, and Federal employees dismissed under the President's loyalty investigations.

As a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, and as the author of several analytical books, Morris Ernst is well known for his views on civil liberties. An attorney who has arbitrated many strikes, Ernst served as a personal representative of President Roosevelt on various missions during the war. His private practice has included such cases as the defense of *Life Magazine* in the "Birth of a Baby" case. His new book, "So Far So Good," which will appear late this month, will contain a chapter on the very issue to be discussed on the Forum platform.

Well known in the academic field as a professor of government and author on political problems, William Yandell Elliott has devoted much of his time to public service in Washington as Staff Director of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. In his recent testimony during committee hearings on the Mundt-Nixon Bill, Elliott urged that strong measures be taken with those proved to be Communists. He is the author of the Government document "The Strategy and Tactics of Communism."

Both season and individual tickets for the Forum may be purchased in advance at the Forum office in Gannett House, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

FIRST YEAR—(Continued)

Uruguay were represented on the roster. The class of 1951 was the first to be admitted with the aid of the Law School Admissions Test. The test appears to be established as one of the criteria by which the merits of Harvard Law applicants are to be determined in the future. While candidates for admission will continue to be judged primarily on their college records, the test results will play a definite role in the selection of new men, and did influence the Admission Board to accept some applicants with the new class who might otherwise have been rejected on the basis of their college records.

SQUASH RACKETS

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DALTON-ELCOCK BAR REVIEW

The Fall Review, preparing candidates for the
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Calendar

LEGAL WORLD

Law Wives

Benjamin Kimball, well known opera critic, will begin a Fall Series of opera lessons at Kendall House, on Thursday, October 7, at 8 P. M. These lessons are open to all and will cost 35c per lesson or \$1.75 for the series of six. Lessons will be given every other Thursday night.

Mrs. Griswold will give a tea to which all law student wives are cordially invited, on Wednesday, October 13, from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. at Kendall House.

Library Tour

On Saturday, October 9, at 10 a. m. and on Monday, October 11, at 2 p. m. there will be library tours of Langdell Library for Graduate and Special Students. The first tour is intended for students whose names begin A-M; however, students may attend either tour if they are unable to attend the one designated for their name group. Each tour will start at the desk in Langdell Reading Room and will be conducted by Mr. Putnam, Assistant Librarian.

Dodd Club

There will be a short meeting of all past and present members of the Dodd Club (all courts) today at 1:50 p. m. in Langdell North.

Ames Competition

Thursday, October 7: Issue of facts for 2nd year Rounds 1 and 2.

Monday, October 11: Issue of facts for first year Rounds 1-A and 1-B.

UNIVERSITY WORLD

Jewish Holiday

Reformed Services for the Day of Atonement will be held on Tuesday, October 12, at 7:30 p. m. and Wednesday, October 13, at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. in the Phillips Brooks House. The Orthodox services for these days will be at 5:30 p. m. to usher in the Day of Atonement and on October 13 from 9 a. m. until sundown.

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RECORD POSITIONS OPEN

A few positions remain open on the staff of the Harvard Law School Record. There will be a meeting at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the RECORD office on the 3rd floor of Austin Hall for those interested.

REPORT—(Continued)

established. The recipients of these fellowships, perhaps five or six in number recruited from recent graduates of the School, would be assigned to work with entering students organized into fairly small groups.

The formation of an active and effective research division to extend the development of legal knowledge, to aid in the solution of difficult legal problems and to make Harvard Law School a positive influence in law development and reform was urged by Dean Griswold. Such research would coordinate abstract and academic legal investigations with research in social and economic behavior and with the actual practices of business and government.

The report also describes a plan under consideration by which the materials of the library might be made available on short notice to law offices, practitioners and others throughout the country. "The combination of micro-film and air mail could mean that anything in the library could be virtually on call to our wide constituency," he stated.

The proposed establishment of a world law school at Harvard is still in the planning stage. The student body would be composed of students from all the countries of the world and the scope of its curriculum will include the law of world organization, the Common Law, the Civil Law, a comparison of the way in which different legal systems formulate rules and solutions to problems of international and domestic commerce and to problems of human behavior within the social group.

Underlining Has Long History

(Continued)

in accordance with their importance to the readers. Actually this method is really a combination of underlining with sidelining. Thus exclamation points, double, triple and quadruple lines, circles, blocks and a host of other signs are used to supplement the text. These signs are understood only by the particular underliner, and subsequent readers should not be misled, for three exclamation points may not have the significance of a doodled thingamajig. Some students prefer to use the "Emphasis Technique" by means of colored pencils. Thus facts may be underlined in blue, holdings in red, dicta in green, judges' names in purple, citations in yellow, and so on. The difficulty with this is if you lose one of the colored pencils you will either have to risk mixing up facts, holdings, etc., or wait until the Coop gets in another stock of pencils.

Some students have displayed a great deal of ingenuity in discovering underlining techniques. One man decided to overline instead of underline since he felt that underlining has been overdone. Another underlined only the unimportant material in the cases instead of the important, and he has found that this takes half the time. Perhaps the most fascinating people to watch are left-handed students; these underline from right to left and read from left to right. The practice has even carried over into other fields. We noted several law students underlining "Terry and the Pirates" at breakfast one morning, and the fiancée of one man claimed that all her letters came underlined.

Almost every work in the library is now underlined. Some of the more frequently used articles have undergone underlining feuds as various readers differed concerning the emphasis to be placed on portions of the text, and explained their views with comments in the

margin. The story is told of a first year man who became quite discouraged at finding every article he read already underlined. One day he decided to chase down some footnotes in a law review as far as they would go. So he looked up one footnote which sent him to another, which referred to him a case, to a footnote, and so on back, back into the dusty old law reviews. Finally the last reference was to an article written by a third year law student in the Mississippi Bar Quarterly for 1889. At last he thought he would come across wisdom heretofore never read by any other student in the course. Naturally, the article was underlined, double lined, marked and annotated. Something snapped at that point in the first year man's mind. When they finally caught him he was busily underlining every word in 49 Yale Law Journal. He had already gone through the first 47 volumes.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)

LEGAL AID OFFICERS

The election of officers to serve for this term was recently held by the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau. Elected were: President, Harry H. Riddick (U. Ala. '43), Demopolis, Ala.; Vice-President, Donald C. Lubick, (U. Buffalo, '45), Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, William A. Ziegler, Jr. (Harvard, '44), Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Edward T. Matheny, Jr. (U. Mo., '44), Kansas City, Mo.; Senior Director, George B. Munroe (Dartmouth, '43), Joliet, Ill.; and Junior Directors, William C. Garrett (Stanford, '43), Tulsa, Okla., and Thornton G. Edwards (Harvard, '45), Manchester, N. H.

PBH TICKET AGENCY

The Ticket Agency at Phillips Brooks House is open between 1:30 and 3:30 p. m. Monday through Friday. Tickets may be purchased there at no extra cost for plays and concerts being given in Boston.

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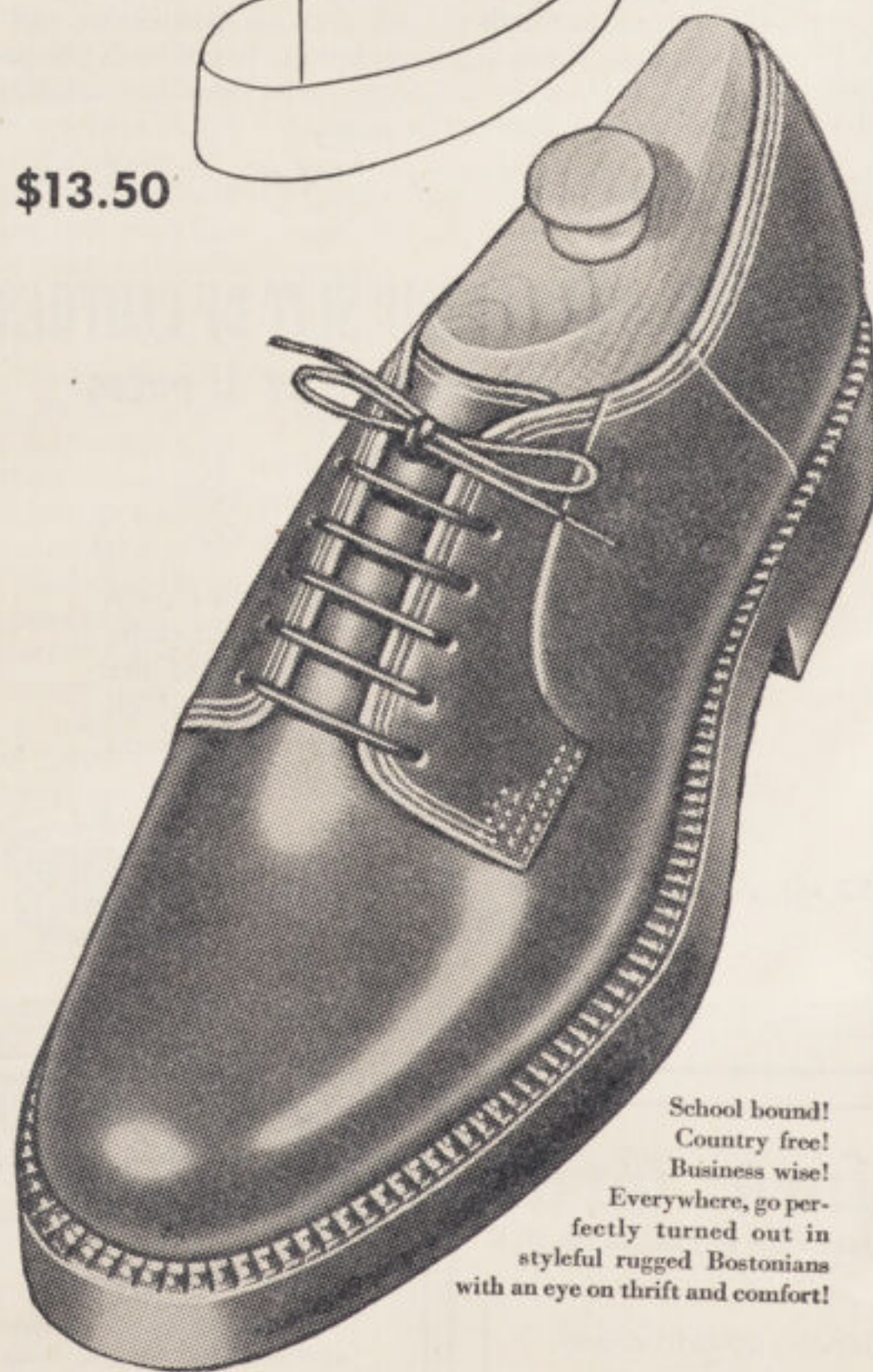
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