

The Harvard Law School Record

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NEWS IN BRIEF

YEARBOOK

Photographing of the student body of the Law School for the 1949 Harvard Law School Yearbook will begin next Monday in the Courtroom, Thomas H. Murphy, Yearbook Photographic Editor, announced. Individual appointments will be scheduled by the Yearbook staff, and appointment cards will be mailed to each student.

The Sargent Studio of Boston, which has been chosen to do the photographing this year, will take up to six poses of each student and will mail him 6" x 8" proofs. The sitting fee will be \$1.00. Each student will select the photograph he desires to appear in the Yearbook and return it to the Studio's secretary in the Courtroom.

GUILD SEMINAR

Seminars will be held in Seminar room No. 2 Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 4 P. M. The first seminar on constitutional background with Professor Howe will be given November 3. Reading assignment: "To Secure these Rights," report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Washington, 1947. This is the best summation of the overall problem now available.

LAW WIVES

At the Harvard Law Wives' meeting on October 20th the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. J. Paul Bright, Jr.; Chairman Social Committee, Mrs. Vincent H. Yano; Chairman Program Committee, Mrs. Winston V. Morrow; Chairman Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Marvin A. Finkelstein; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph F. Tuller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lester J. Tanner; Treasurer, Mrs. Boce Barlow; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Julius A. McIntosh.

There will be a bridge meeting for all Harvard Law Wives at Kendall House tonight at 8:00 P. M. Special instruction will be available for beginners.

COURT TOUR

The Lawyers Guild will sponsor the first of a series of court tours on Thursday, November 4, at 2 P. M. at Judge Magruder's session of the Court of Appeals at Federal Court, Post Office Building, Boston. After the oral arguments, Judge Magruder will meet with students to answer questions that may arise. Men attending should get in touch with Sherman Poland, EL 4-9770, before Wednesday, November 3.

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Ames Club Settles Literary Argument; Baconist Theory Conclusively Refuted

Shakespeare Club! That was the name which I saw listed as my club in the Ames Competition. I was so struck by the name that I decided to look up the president of the club and find out why it had been named after the famous Bard. When I got to the president's house and posed my question, he explained that it had been named after Chancellor Shakespeare. He went on to say that the Baconists were all wrong in supposing that Francis Bacon had written Shakespeare's works. The true story was that the Bard had written all of Bacon's decrees, and even issued writs in *consimili casu*.

Much research had been expended as to the name the Stratfordian used while he held the Great Seal, and the reasons therefor. Since the reports from that time are inaccurate, we find the name spelled Beacon, Baykon, and even hyphenated Be-con. It is believed that the

Two and a Half Million Needed To Erect Dorms

Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Law School stated last week that a nation-wide fund raising campaign with a goal of \$2,500,000, largely for the construction of the new Graduate School Center at Harvard University would move into high gear early in 1949, and would solicit funds from the 18,000 Law School alumni.

This announcement came on the heels of a vote by the Harvard Corporation to finance the million dollar Common Hall of the Center, which will include recreation rooms, a lounge, and a dining hall. This contribution was made possible by a gift from the Edward S. Harkness bequest. The Law School must meet the \$1,600,000 cost of erecting the five dormitories allocated to law students out of the seven which are planned for the Center.

In his announcement of the campaign, Dean Griswold indicated that one of the major problems facing legal educators today is the fact that it is much more difficult to provide sound, adequate preparation for the practice of law than it was twenty years ago. As a keynote of the campaign, he said: "Unless the School—students and teachers alike—can muster more resources than heretofore, we must reconcile ourselves to a relatively lower standard of performance. The objectives of the campaign constitute an important contribution to the profession of law and to the nation which our profession serves."

The announcement went on to describe the various uses to which the remainder of the fund would be put. These include increased scholarship funds; teaching fellowships to aid in providing more group and individual student work; funds to facilitate individual faculty research and to make possible staff investigations of important large-scale problems; and funds to help bear the brunt which increased costs are casting on the Law School Library.

Outlining the campaign, the Dean, who is a member of the fund-raising committee, announced that John B. Marsh of New York City, will serve as National Chairman of the Harvard Law

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name was chosen to signify a beacon shining out against the darkness of the Common Law's severity; or that equity was to be conscience-guided; hence Bacon.

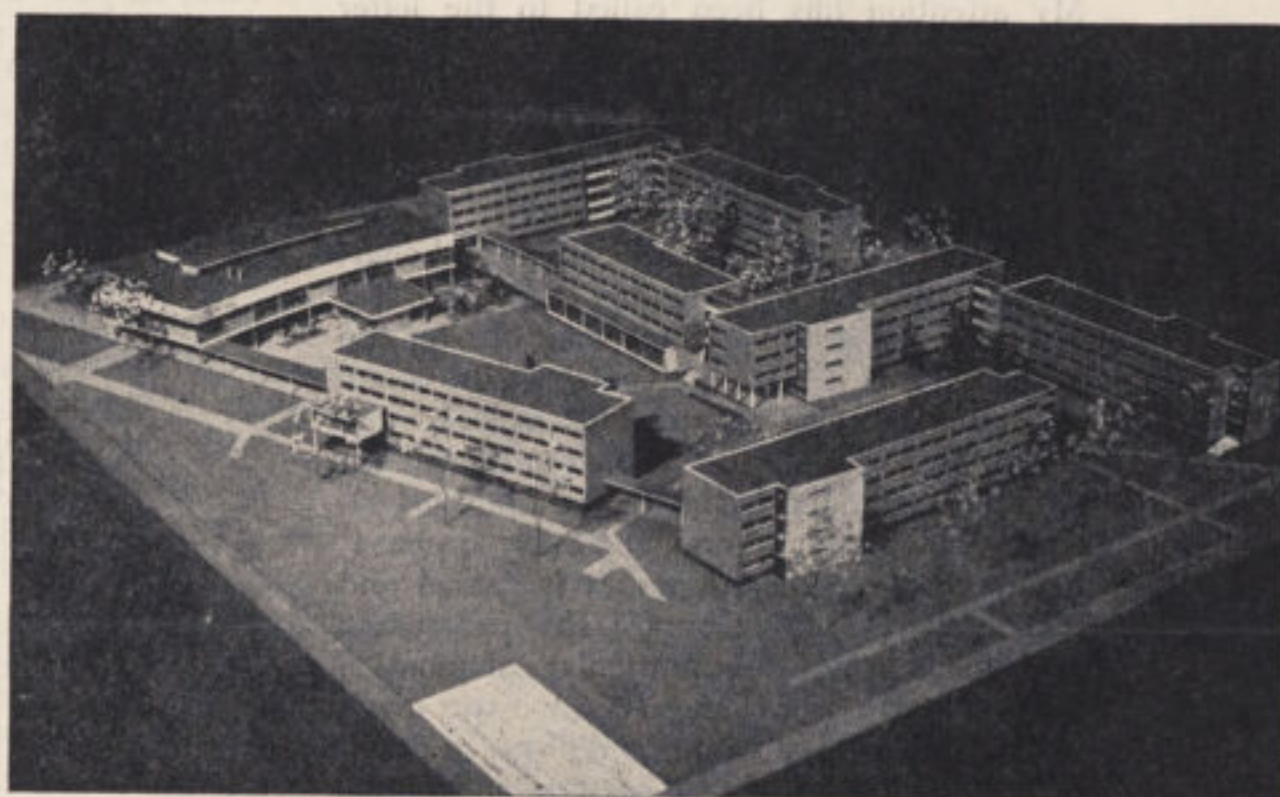
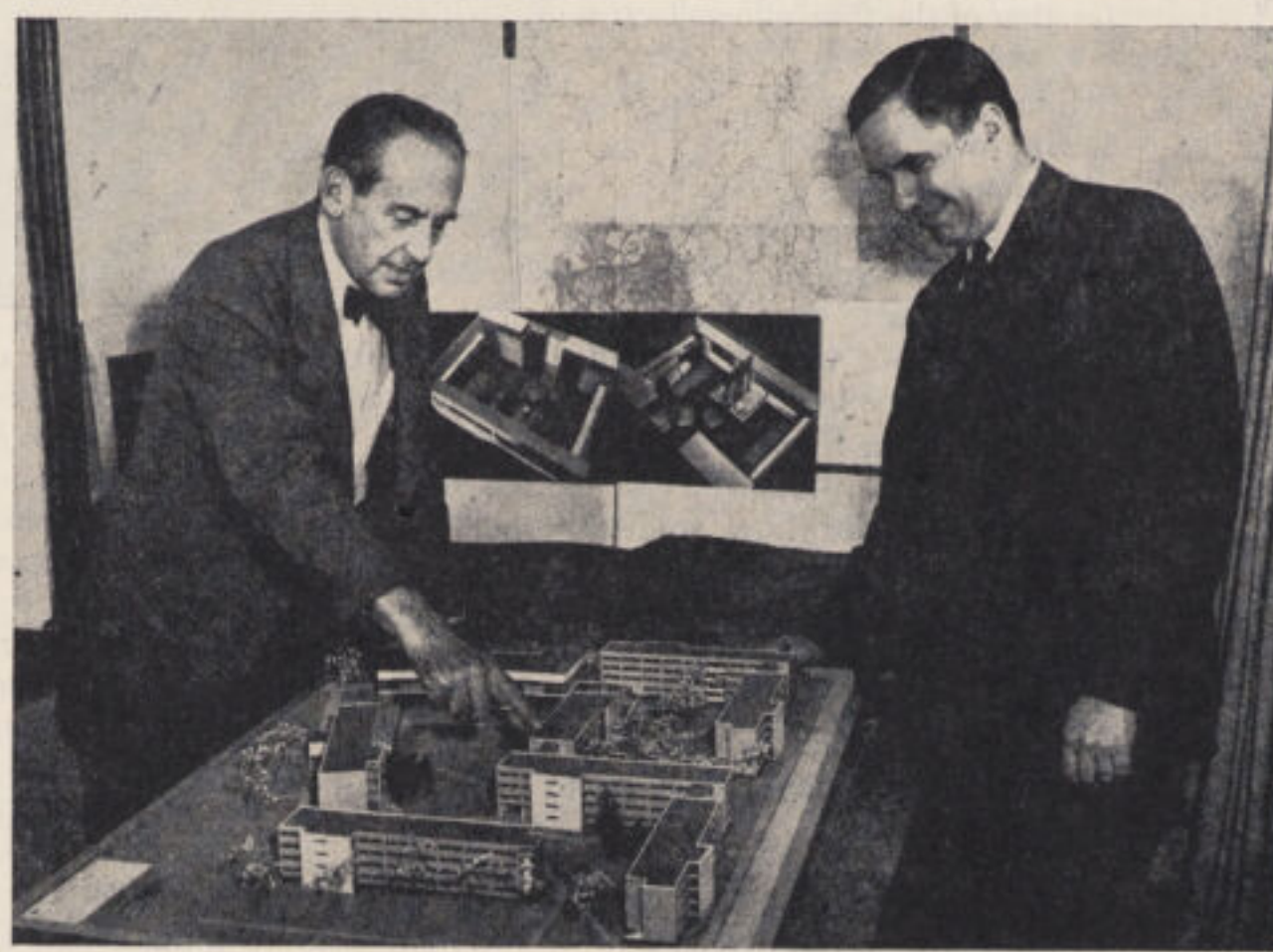
Bacon was placed in a very difficult position when Ellsmere was carried off the woolsack by a nervous breakdown. Bacon didn't want to be Chancellor because it would interfere with his trotting to the Globe (where he was Master of the Roles) and because he was allergic to wool. But he didn't want to pass it up for fear that Coke would get it.

Bacon had met Shakespeare in 1594 when *Comedy of Errors* was performed at Grays Inn, and to solve his problem he journeyed to Stratford. The story was gleaned from the diary of an unknown boy who held Bacon's horse while he talked to the Bard.

Bacon had asked if Bill could play the

(Continued on page four)

DORMITORY PROJECT ANNOUNCED; GRISWOLD STARTS FUND CAMPAIGN



Upper: Professor Gropius and Dean Griswold discussing scale model of the dorm project. Lower: The two graduate school wings are on extreme right; remaining five are Law School wings; building at extreme left is the Common Hall.

Election Frauds In New York City Curbed Through Action Of Volunteers

by HENRY HILLMAN

Executive Assistant to the Attorney General of the State of New York

As a result of a unique train-and-work project launched somewhat less than a year ago by New York State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, some 400 young lawyer-volunteers are busily engaged in New York City these October days investigating registration frauds and irregularities.

On Election Day, the 400, all of whom have been designated as Special Deputy Attorneys General, will be deployed on anti-fraud details throughout the city's five boroughs to perform legal duties which experience has always indicated were necessary but which the State previously could not afford because of obvious budgetary limitations.

The project which reaped this harvest of thousands of free man-hours of legal work for the people of the State of New York was conceived as an experiment on the proposition that effective democratic government requires direct participation by the governed. The contribution to the public welfare being made by the young lawyers has aroused the interest of official bodies in other States and has caused some minor but intense political reactions in New York City itself.

Faced year in and year out by the task of preventing ballot frauds in a city that normally casts 3,000,000 votes at 4,000 polling places, the chief legal officer of the State of New York had been forced in the past to supplement his regular Election Frauds Bureau through the not unusual method of naming special deputies for Election Day only. These deputies, again as is not unusual throughout the country, were usually attorneys

recommended by each political party in the field.

Two flaws are inherent in such a method. In the first place, the one-day deputies, however willing and however able, usually were inexperienced in this type of work which can, on a smaller scale, become as intricate as tax work. In the second place, the investigation and prosecution of election frauds is not a one-day but a year-round job.

While the project to train deputies and create a pool of legal power available for work months before and months after an election was still in its conceptual stage, the presidents of the six major New York City Bar Associations and a number of prominent members of the New York Bar joined purposes with the Attorney General. An organization was formed to recruit the lawyer-volunteers on a non-partisan basis and a panel system of training was outlined.

Each month a panel was to be set up of volunteers who agreed to attend lectures by specialists in the field and to devote a minimum of 12 hours during the month to assigned office or field work. In addition, the volunteers agreed to serve in key roles at the polls during Registration Week and Election Day.

As it developed, a number of the volunteers became so engrossed in the problems that they gave considerably more than the required 12 hours of their time. Many enrolled in subsequent panels in order to perform additional work.

The first panel was activated in November, 1947. Among the lecturers who addressed panels since that date were

(Continued on page three)

Graduate Center Will House 400 Law School Men

The University has announced that preliminary plans have been prepared for the new \$3,000,000 Graduate Center for Harvard graduate students, in Cambridge. The center is to be built on the site of the present Jarvis Court temporary veterans development north of Langdell Hall, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in September, 1950. Primary purpose of this project is to provide adequate and comfortable living facilities for unmarried graduate students at the lowest possible rental. The architects have designed the Center to spend the least amount of money in the most efficient manner possible.

The Center is being designed by The Architects Collaborative, of which Dr. Walter Gropius, Chairman of the Department of Architecture in the Graduate School of Design, is the senior member. The Center will consist of eight buildings; seven dormitories with a housing capacity of 600 students, five of which will be used exclusively for housing 400 Law students; and a Commons Hall which will include a cafeteria seating 620 persons at a time, and lecture and lounging rooms. The dormitory buildings

(Continued on page four)

ELECTION IS FORUM TOPIC Profs. Chafee, Ciardi Howe, Leach, Seavey Scheduled To Speak

Five lawyers and a poet are scheduled to supply plenty of action Friday, starting at 8 p. m., when the Harvard Law School Forum presents "The Faculty Votes—1948 Elections" at the Rindge Technical High School Auditorium. Airing their divergent views on the presidential election will be Professors Zachariah Chafee, Jr., Mark DeWolfe Howe, W. Barton Leach and Warren A. Seavey, all of the Law School, and John Ciardi, Briggs-Copeland Assistant Professor of English at Harvard College. Professor Richard H. Field will act as moderator.

Originally scheduled as an all-Law School roster, the absence of any supporter of Henry Wallace from the Law School Faculty prompted the Forum to ask Professor Ciardi to take up the cudgels for Mr. Wallace. Mr. Ciardi is the only member of the panel taking an active part in the campaign. A comparative newcomer to politics, he is a member of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee of the Progressive Party. Although the other speakers are all well known in and about legal and government circles, they have not been particularly active in political party work.

In his usual "All right let's take that case" manner, Professor Seavey, an alleged Democrat in former years, will state the Republican position. Instead of the usual befuddled first year man fumbling in answer to the usual Seavey hypothetical, legal historian Howe will counter with the case for the re-election of President Truman.

While attempting to be both optimis-

(Continued on page three)

The Harvard Law School Record

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS should be sent to the RECORD office, Austin Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, at least three weeks in advance to insure prompt delivery.

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Editor for this issue . . . Alvin Silverman

Editorials

The fact that the dormitory project outlined by the Dean in his Annual Report a few weeks ago can become a reality within the next few years probably never occurred to most of us when reading of the Dean's recommendations. Yet today we are presented with an imaginative concrete design for the project and a concomitant program for raising the funds necessary to carry the project to completion. To future generations the benefits of such a plan are clearly many and far-reaching.

For the students now at the Law School, a significant feature of the overall project is the provision for student participation in it. While such participation in itself may not be the key-stone of the program, there does seem to be indicated that the first step has been taken to create that kind of integrated, well-knit community which is represented by the Business School in the eyes of so many law students.

The graduate center in itself will of course go far toward infusing that sense of community, but perhaps organized student participation in the handling of certain Law School problems will be a healthy factor in the process as well. Whether it should take the form of the Student Association now proposed we can perhaps best ascertain later, but at least the wisdom of the idea seems unassailable. The pride that the student takes in the School will be increased by the feeling of belonging to a distinct community with a character of its own, and this should be reflected in his attitude toward the School upon graduation.

Thus the graduate center should provide the formal nucleus around which a fuller law school life can be developed with the student participation as indicated a part of that development.

M. W.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

The function of examinations and grades in a Law School is a matter about which opinions differ, develop and change. Without attempting to raise fundamental issues, herewith a modest proposal directed toward a modification of the existing method of conducting examinations at Harvard.

Implicit in the proposal to follow are two assumptions which may or may not be generally accepted. Let's make them explicit at the outset. They are:

1. To analyze an examination question and write as well as they are able on its solution takes some law students longer than others.

2. In numerous instances the time now allowed for the examinations now given places an excessive value on the student's ability to do these jobs rapidly.

The proposal is this: That the RECORD solicit comment and opinion among students and faculty members as to the desirability of a poll by the administration of each student and faculty member on an issue that might be framed thus:

"Assuming examinations with questions of the general type, number and length now given at the Law School, please indicate your views on a proposed change in the time to be allowed for writing examinations which would include each of these three features:

1. Length of the student's answer to be expressly limited as to approximate number of words—to average present length, or less.

2. Time available for writing the answers to be doubled—more or less—over the time now allowed. That is: Allow 4 hours for the present "2-hour" exam, 6 hours for the present "3-hour" exam, and where a "4-hour" exam be deemed desirable, allow 8 hours.

3. Student to be free to utilize all or any fraction of the time allowed—as now.

Check One:

Strongly Approve. Approve. Don't Care. Disapprove.

Comment:

The change proposed is intended to diminish rather than augment the strain on professional eyesight. Also to ease the burden on the heart of the Professor who in reading the blue-books of his students sees a reflection of his own effectiveness as a teacher.

To the perhaps fatal objection that the majority of Harvard Law students would rather endure their present examination results than increase the discomfort of taking an exam, one can only point out that the man who does his best work quickly need not prolong the agony. Each student would be free to hand in his blue-book as soon as he wished, or to use the full time allowed.

WILLIAM RAHILL, 3L.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

My attention has been called to the letter signed "A Third Termer" in your issue of October 13. He seems to misapprehend the duties and methods of the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners. Its members are appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court and directed by it to report to that Court on the qualifications and character of applicants for admission to the bar. No Bar Association group has any control over the work of the Board. The percentage to pass any examination is never at any time fixed by the Board or by anyone else. The case of each applicant is determined by his record upon his examinations, written and oral, and every applicant who attains the required grades is passed and recommended to the Court. The percentage that happens to pass any particular examination is entirely a matter of chance. Why it was lower this summer than last winter is difficult to determine. Probably a number of factors contributed. There is not space to discuss them here but it was not intended to make the last examination more difficult than usual. I doubt if it was. No law student who is able to demonstrate that he possesses a substantial knowledge of the fundamentals of the law and that he can think like a lawyer need fear that his individual case will not receive full and fair consideration.

It is no part of the duty of the Board to attempt to apply the law of supply and demand. It never has done so.

WM. HAROLD HITCHCOCK, Chairman
Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners

Off the Record

On Construing the Uniform Revised Sales Act, As A Whole, Please, As A Whole

An act can be a lovely thing.

Men's eyes light up, men's hearts will sing, with "Attaboy!" and "On the nose!"

at lilting limpid luscious prose like Section 83.

What paragraph could be so fine as simple, friendly 69,

so welcome as 19(1) (a)?

No wonder that the people say "This Act looks good to me!"

An Act can be a putrid mess

Of words whose meanings none can guess.

Can any man this side of Heaven

rime 86 with 87

make sense of 79,

or break the leathery surface-tension of fourteen others one could mention,

as 57, 70(c)

whose sentences, in fiendish glee,

involve, confuse, entwine?

I ask you, is it not a fact:

This is a schizophrenic Act,

an angel-devil sort of thing,

a lark-bat with a broken wing,

a legal Jeckyl-Hyde,

with star-eyed 26 sub 2

and 1(1) carolling "Love is true,"

while 90(a) appraises hates

and 1-2-2 eviscerates—

I guess I'll go get fried.

DIODENES JONATHAN SWIFT TEUFELSDRDKH

Gallery

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, JR.
New York Judge



The chambers of New York General Sessions Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., are on the seventeenth floor of the new Criminal Courts building in downtown Manhattan; from the windows of his office one can take in a sweeping panorama of lower New York City, the junction of the East and Hudson rivers and many points south. It is paradoxical, considering the traditional literary concept of criminal courts, that in the midst of a crowded locale, the new building, in general, and the judge's chambers in particular, should give the visitor a striking impression of light, room, and freedom which seems almost rustic.

Judge Schurman was born in Ithaca, New York, on June 27, 1895, the son of Jacob Gould Schurman, Sr., president of Cornell University from 1892 to 1920, and later United States Ambassador to Germany, 1925-30. The Judge, naturally enough, took his Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell in 1917, interrupted his scholastic career with two years in the Army during the First World War, and then came to Harvard where he completed his LL.B. in 1922.

Admitted to practice in New York in 1923, he joined the firm of Hughes, Schurman & Dwight, with whom he remained until 1928. In addition, during 1925-26 he acquired a good deal of experience in trying criminal cases when he served as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney for New York County.

Beginning in 1930 Judge Schurman was connected with a series of three investigations, conducted by Judge Samuel Seabury, into various affairs of New York City. In 1930-31 he was Assistant Counsel in the investigation of the Magistrate Courts; in the same year he was Chief Assistant Counsel in the investigation of the District Attorney's Office in New York County; and in 1931-32 he was Associate Counsel in the famous investigation of the affairs of New York City which led to Jimmy Walker's downfall.

In 1933 Judge Schurman entered the political arena for the first time when he ran for District Attorney of New York County on the Republican-Fusion ticket, headed by the late Mayor LaGuardia. Unfortunately, this initial excursion into the waters of public sentiment was not successful, the Democratic candidate prevailing in spite of Mr. LaGuardia's victory. However, in 1935 the Mayor called his former running mate to public office, appointing him Chief City Magistrate for a ten-year term. Judge Schurman served on that court until 1939.

In that year, however, Judge Schurman decided to campaign for a place on the General Sessions Court, and sought to gain the primary nomination of both major parties. He succeeded in the Republican primary, lost the Democratic, and eventually lost the election to his successful Democratic primary opponent. In December of that same year a vacancy was created in the court by the death of one of the incumbents, and Judge Schurman was appointed by Governor Lehman to fill the unexpired term, which had one year to run. Then, in 1940, having gained the nomination of both parties, and running without opposition, Judge Schurman was elected to a full 14-year term.

In New York County, General Sessions is a court of criminal jurisdiction, concerned, in the main, with felonies. Of the different types of cases which come before him, Judge Schurman is especially interested in those which involve persons between the ages of 16 and 18, who are eligible for consideration under the Youthful Offenders Act. This act, passed in 1943, aims at removing the stigma of a felony conviction from the record of the accused; the defendant who is deemed entitled to the benefits of the act also suffers no loss of civil rights. However, the designation of a particular defendant as a youthful offender, and as such entitled to those benefits, is solely a matter of discretion of the presiding judge. His decision is made before the court is called to order in an informal conference with

Sub Judice

UNREPENTANT CRIMINAL

"Aston pleaded guilty before the Recorder of Dudley to a charge of housebreaking and was sentenced by him to two years' imprisonment. On leaving the court the prisoner said: 'And you call that English justice, you ———'. Later in the day the Recorder recalled him and said: 'After the sentence of the court had been passed upon you, you expressed a grave doubt as to my parentage. The sentence for the offence to which you pleaded guilty I vary to one to four years' penal servitude.'" Mr. Aston appealed. *Held*: The sentence must be reduced to its original term of two years. Lord Goddard gave his opinion that Aston "was a man of exceedingly bad character and that he well deserved a sentence of four years' penal servitude. But his remark was nothing but abuse and the recorder should have treated it with the contempt which it deserved. The recorder had reported to the Court of Criminal Appeal that he did not deal with Aston for contempt of court, but that on reconsideration of all the facts of the case he thought he deserved a longer sentence. If the recorder had so stated to him, the position might have been very different. Justice must not only be done, but must manifestly be seen to be done; anybody who had heard the words actually used by the recorder would have felt that he was increasing the sentence because of Aston's offensive remark, and he certainly could not do that. If the remark was a contempt he could have dealt with the prisoner in another way." *Re v. Aston*; *The Weekly Notes*, July 3, 1948, p. 252.

PROSECUTOR WANTED IN SOMALILAND

Adan Haji Jama was accused along with twenty-five other men of murder in the course of a religious riot and the shooting up of a non-Moslem native village. He was tried before Maj. Quin, sitting as the Supreme Court of Somaliland, Trial Term. Although Adan's trial lasted for 25 days, nobody appeared as Public Prosecutor for the Crown, and the learned Major was forced to take over some of his duties. Adan appealed to Lt.-Col. Donald Jackson who sat as the Supreme Court of the Protectorate, Appellate Term, but the Colonel upheld his subordinate, and Adan pursued his appeal to the Privy Council in London. *Held*: Adan must be acquitted. Although Maj. Quin aided the defendants by avoiding cross examination of their witnesses because he felt that "would be exceeding his duty and acting improperly," it is impossible to be certain he escaped an unconscious bias from examining the Crown's witnesses himself. The Somaliland statutes provide: "The prosecutor shall open his case by stating the description of the offence charged," and "The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses." The absence of the prosecutor necessarily violated this section of the statute, and thus voided all evidence introduced against Jama. His acquittal should have been directed. Although they commended Maj. Quin's efforts to be scrupulously fair in his dual capacity, the Council referred approvingly to an earlier colonial justice who, faced with the same temptation, had said: "I will not do it; it is indecent." *Adan Haji Jama v. The King*; (1948) A. C. 225 (Privy Council).

a probation officer and a representative of the District Attorney's office. Primarily, the question is one of the defendant's past record, and complete reports covering it are presented to the judge. If the record is deemed sufficiently good, and the prospects for reform seem promising, the offender will be put on probation, under proper supervision, when his case comes to be heard. Those who are denied this classification for one reason or another (prior trouble with law of serious nature usually results in a denial), of course, stand trial in due course.

On the bench, Judge Schurman presents a quiet, dignified appearance. The court runs smoothly and efficiently under his supervision. In the arraignment and pleading parts in which he sits, Judge Schurman is notably zealous in his efforts to make certain that those accused realize fully the nature and consequences of the crimes of which they are accused and the pleas which they enter.

The paternal side of the Judge's life involves three children, all of whom are away from home at the present time. He has two daughters studying at Cornell, and a son who also took his undergraduate work at Cornell and is now in his last year here at the Law School. When the time for diversion presents itself, the Judge avows a fondness for reading history and biography, and in the more active fields of endeavor, for swimming, golf, tennis and walking.—A. F.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '08—Ralph M. Ketcham has been appointed a member of the Excess Profits Tax Council, Bureau of Internal Revenue, as of October 11.

LL.B. '29—Osmer C. Fitts of Brattleboro, Vermont, was elected president of Vermont Bar Association at the annual meeting in Montpelier on October 6.

LL.B. '32—Hartley C. Cutter has been elected editor-in-chief of the Massachusetts Law Society Journal. From January, 1943, to March, 1947, he served first as Transportation Attorney and later as Chief Counsel of Public Administration at Washington, D. C. Mr. Cutter has offices at Pemberton Square, Boston, and specializes in transportation and utility matters.

LL.B. '37—Thomas M. Raysor has been chairman of the committee preparing the current edition of the *Practice Manual for District of Columbia Courts*. Bernard H. White ('38) was co-chairman of the committee.

LL.B. '47—Seymour S. Epstein, one of the RECORD founders, is now associated with the general law firm of Sanford H. Cohen and George Cohen with offices at 565 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BUY BUYS AT GUY'S



Left to right: Professors Ciardi, Chafee, Howe, Leach and Seavey.

FORUM —(Continued)

tic and pessimistic at once, Professor Chafee, widely known as an advocate of the protection of civil liberties, is expected to analyze the need for keeping down an expected Republican majority. Professor Leach has withheld comment, but short of throwing his own hat in the ring is expected to handle some of the heavy ammunition making all candidates targets for his famous caustic wit. He feels that this period is one in which we must appraise our position realistically and formulate our politics along these lines.

Recruiting verbal support for the Wallace candidacy from across the way in the College Yard, Ciardi, a widely-read poet, suggests that "the third party is really a second party." In answer to the comment that no Progressive advocate could be found among the Law School Faculty, he stated, "It speaks of the eternal damnation of the Law School." Professor Chafee has suggested

ed that this statement "smacked more of politics than of jurisprudence."

Following opening statements by the five, invective will start flowing more rapidly as the traditional Forum-question period gets under way. Random sampling of law students shows a large number lying in wait for a chance to employ the Harvard Law School techniques in reverse.

NEWS BRIEFS —(Continued)

GUILD RADIO

The Harvard Lawyers' Guild under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union of Mass. will produce a series of 15-minute Sunday afternoon programs for New England stations. The first series will consist of student round-tables summarizing the content of the Civil Liberties Seminars given at Harvard. Dramatizations of leading cases is projected for later programs. Men interested in participating in this program or in the Civil Liberties Seminar should contact Jerome Schwartz, 19 Rindge Ave., Cambridge, KI 7-1753.

FRAUDS —(Continued)

Ignatius M. Wilkinson, Dean of Fordham Law School; former Supreme Court Justice J. Edward Lumbard; former New York City Commissioner of Investigations William B. Herlands; City Court Justice A. David Benjamin; Ernest Angell, President of the Association Against Election Frauds; former Acting Corporation Counsel Robert H. Schaffer; Captain Daniel P. Sweeney, Chief of the Legal Bureau of the New York City Police Department, and William M. Chadbourne, President of the Honest Ballot Association.

Attorney General Goldstein assigned Miss Eleanor Uris, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Election Frauds Bureau, to organize and guide the work of the members of the panels.

In the course of the project, a number of valuable jobs were performed for the State by the working trainees. Those assigned to study and survey methods used by the city police department in conducting the annual check-up of registrants and the establishment of a challenge list advanced some suggestions on procedure which were accepted through the Attorney General's office by Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander. The Commissioner himself extended the most generous cooperation to the project and provided opportunities for training which would otherwise have been unavailable.

Trainees also performed heavy duty during the Attorney General's investigation of lodging houses and hotels. For many decades the form of report on residents which the owner of lodging houses were required to file was so lengthy and

called for such detailed information that annually some 30 per cent of the owners simply failed to file. On the Attorney General's recommendation, the State Legislature stream-lined the form in 1947. Letters were sent to the 15,000 owners affected by the law, explaining the new form and their obligation to file. The 1947 return showed only a 10 per cent failure—exactly 1,411 unfiled forms.

The 1,411 owners were subpoenaed and the work of examining them was entrusted to the trainees. It was the Attorney General's intention to have the delinquents instructed and warned about future violations rather than to prosecute. Nevertheless, 1,411 examinations under subpoena means considerable work. It was completed by 94 volunteers working in shifts.

Registration Week provided a major test for the project. With 300,000 literacy tests to administer, the New York City Board of Education applied to Attorney General Goldstein for legal help in areas where trouble was expected. Certain districts are being so closely contested that an ability to get a sizeable number of new voters registered might well tip the balance. One hundred trained volunteers were assigned to the locales cited by the Board of Education. Other volunteers covered polling places in conjunction with the regular Election Frauds staff. A considerable number of irregularities were prevented on the spot. In addition hundreds of complaints were received and sifted. At the conclusion of registration, books of 132 districts were subpoenaed. At the present time the Attorney General's volunteer lawyers,

working alongside his regular staff, are going over these books and examining the hundreds of registrants whose right to vote has been challenged.

It is noteworthy that the very existence of the trained volunteer force appears to observers to have acted as a strong deterrent to fraud. But no complaint will be left unchecked this year, no suspect will escape investigation. These are jobs that only trained lawyers can do, and the State of New York now has a staff of them available for duty.

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Calendar

LEGAL WORLD

First Year

- Round IIB Brief Conference, Round IA Brief Exchange October 27
- Round IVA Brief Conference, Round IB Brief Exchange October 28
- Round IVB Brief Conference, Round IIA Brief Exchange October 29
- Round IIB Brief Exchange November 1
- Round IIIA Brief Exchange November 2

Second Year

- Round VI Facts Issued October 27
- Round VII & VIII Facts Issued, Round I Argument November 1
- Round II Argument November 2

Exhibition

Through November 6, the Treasure Room of the Harvard Law School Library is holding an exhibition of letters and papers of Louis Dembitz Brandeis. This collection was brought together by Jacob H. Gilbert, son-in-law of Justice Brandeis. The exhibition is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Monday through Friday, and on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Special Lectures

Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Esq., of Choate Hall, and Stewart, Boston, will deliver three lectures on "The Responsibilities and Opportunities of the Practicing Lawyer," at 5 p. m. in Langdell Courtroom on successive Tuesdays, November 2, 9, and 16.

King's Bench

Kings Bench will hold its Halloween Dance at 8:30 p. m. October 30th in Carey's Cage (Potter Hall, at the Busi-

ness School). There will be appropriate games, and square dancing. Guests are advised to wear old clothes.

UNIVERSITY WORLD
Sunday Services

The Reverend Harry C. Meserve of the First Unitarian Church of Buffalo, N. Y., will hold services at Memorial Church at 11 a. m., October 31.

Widener Library

The Gutenberg Bible, 1456, will be on display in the Memorial Rooms.

OUTSIDE WORLD
Halloween Party

The Cambridge Center for Adult Education will have its party at Brattle House, on Friday, October 29th, at 8 p. m. There will be apple bobbing and other holiday games, and dancing. Admission is thirty-five cents, for an informal evening. Invitees are cautioned to wear old clothes. For further information call KI 7-0314.

Ford Hall Forum

Stuart Chase, well known writer and economist, will speak on "Boom or Bust" at Jordan Hall, 30 Gainsboro St., Boston, on Sunday evening, October 31, at 8 p. m. Audience participation is encouraged. Admission is free.

FUNDS—(Continued)

School Fund, the organization through which the campaign will be conducted. Mr. Marsh graduated from the Law School in 1910, is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society of New York, and, until recently, was President of the Law School Association of New York.

Mr. Marsh said that state committees are now being organized with a view toward carrying the campaign to all parts of the country, and that alumni throughout the nation will participate in the drive which will not be limited to contributions from graduates of the Law School. "That the campaign will furnish an occasion for the alumni to renew their associations with the Law School and with each other," he declared, "gives an added zest to a project in which we all have a common interest."

In commenting on the whole project, he said, "The dividends reaped from the time and money expended in this effort will form a basis on which legal education throughout the country can take a step forward."

DORMS—(Continued)

will be three and four stories high, and will contain single and double rooms, 9 feet by 13 feet and 13 feet by 18 feet, respectively. Each floor of the dormitories will have a common room for student relaxation.

The architects have designed special furniture to be used in the project. Each student will have a desk, desk chair, easy chair, book case, and a combination couch and bed, which may be converted from a couch to a bed simply by taking off the top cover. Although the space per student is necessarily limited to come within the proposed budget, the furniture is so designed that at least six different room arrangements are possible in the double rooms.

Of the \$3,000,000 estimated cost of the Center, the University will provide \$1,000,000 for the Common Hall; the dormitories will cost about \$2,000,000 completely furnished, of which \$1,600,000 will be for the dormitories to be used by Law students. Tentatively requests for bids will be made about April 1, 1949, and the taking down of the present development started in June, at which time a large percentage of the students presently there will have been graduated.

Within the framework of the basic designs already made it is the hope of the University authorities that the students and faculties of the graduate Schools will aid in the planning of the Center. Accordingly, the Dean has appointed a Faculty Committee, of which Vice Dean Hall is the chairman, and Professors Seavey, Field, and Kaplan, and Assistant Dean Minkin the other members. The committee's job will be two-fold; to present the faculty suggestions as to planning the Center, and to help set up a method of student participation in the planning.

The architects want, among other things, to know student reaction as to the type of shelving to be used in closets and whether there is sufficient interest to have photographic darkrooms and music rooms in the Commons Hall. In addition, the student body opinion is requested to make any suggestions which it desires. The only limitations or suggestions (according to Vice Dean Hall) is that the suggestions should not be of the type which would materially increase the cost of construction, and consequently increase the rent to be charged to student occupants.

As part of the plan to determine student opinion, Vice Dean Hall has requested each of nine organizations to nominate a member of a Student Planning Committee.

The following is a list of those named: Donald W. Ingle, *Law Review*; Bernard W. Nimkin, Student Board; William Briggs, Legal Aid; Jerome Shestack, *Record*; Rowland C. W. Brown, Forum; B. Frank Taylor, P. B. H.; James T. Rhind, Chancery; John P. Weitzel, Lincoln's Inn; Wallace J. Wolf, Jr., King's Bench.

Membership in the Student Committee may be increased if the members of the Committee desire. The Student Committee met with Dr. Gropius yesterday and was shown models of the Center and of a model double room. Dr. Gropius gave a general explanation of the project, and answered questions. The Student and Faculty Committee will have a joint meeting soon to discuss ways and means of furthering effective student participation. It is believed that a method will be devised so that the entire student body will be able to see the models, and have the project explained. The members of the Student Committee will welcome suggestions as to means of stimulating student participation, or concerning the Center itself.

SHAKESPEARE—(Continued)

part of a judge, and the reply was in the affirmative. Then he asked if he could play Chancellor. "If I can be a judge, a fortiori, I can be a Chancellor," was the reply. With that Bacon took his seat in the balcony of the Globe and Shakespeare took his upon the woolsack. The birth of several equitable doctrines prove that it was the Bard, himself, who held the Great Seal.

As a child, Bill was awarded a ha-penny each time he washed his hands. In the usual Freudian manner, young Will became obsessed with the desire for everyone to have clean hands. When he decreed against suitors who had dirty hands, word spread through the Chancery bar that one had to "go into equity with clean hands." Bacon, on the other hand (due to his horticultural pursuits), was known as "manus sordidus."

Shakespeare at one time had some trouble carrying the Great Seal into Court. He asked for volunteers but everyone was heading for the opening of the *Romeo & Juliet* and none volunteered. A reporter then heard the Bard murmur, "Very well, if volunteers won't aid equity, then equity won't aid a volunteer."

Baconists will take small comfort from the proof that their hero was sent to the Tower for taking two bribes, whereas he took only the usual one, and Will made off with the other.

I made for the door, but the club's

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