

The Harvard Law School Record

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PRICE TEN CENTS

NEWS IN BRIEF

MEDICO-LEGAL LECTURES

A series of four lectures on "Law and Medicine" will be given by Dr. Alan R. Moritz beginning on November 24. Dr. Moritz is Frances Glessner Lee Professor of Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. On November 24 the topic of the first lecture will be "Functional Relationships Between Law and Medicine."

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Students at the Law School pursuing a full-time program have the right to postponement of induction until the end of their academic year, according to Frederic L. Nyhan, Deputy State Director for Operations of the Massachusetts Headquarters for Selective Service. This clears up whatever ambiguity there may have been in Section 6 (i) (2) of the Selective Service Act of 1948, where the words "university students" were used.

FASHION SHOW

Signature Magazine of Radcliffe, in conjunction with the National Students' Association, is sponsoring a fashion show for the Free University in Berlin, a school for people in the American zone of the city who are barred from attending the university in the Soviet zone. Sixty girls, selected through contests at ten local schools, including Radcliffe, Wellesley, Simmons, Sargent, Lesley and B. U., will participate.

There will be music by the Harvard Krocodilloes, clothing by Bonwit Teller, and staging by Mademoiselle magazine. Judges will be representatives of ten local schools including the Law School. The theme is to demonstrate Before and After effect of good clothes on good women.

The show will be at Rindge Tech, Friday at 4 and 8:30 p. m. Tickets will be on sale at the Phillips Brooks House and at the door, priced from 60c to \$1.80.

LAW REVIEW TO PUBLISH NEW ISSUE

Leading Article By M. I. T. Professor On Antitrust Law

The editors of the *Harvard Law Review* announce that Vol. 61, No. 8 will be out this week.

The lead article is "Effective Competition and the Antitrust Laws" by M. A. Adelman, Assistant Professor of Economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the article, Mr. Adelman pursues the relation of workable competition to economic welfare, using as its basis a broad economic period of from 50 to 75 years.

The first section of the article is given over to a discussion of markets and industry over this period, and reaches the conclusions that the large corporation is not inherently more efficient than the small one, that concentration of industry today is probably greater than at the beginning of the century, and for industry as a whole, there has been no decline in competition; that a competitive market operates through independent action of sellers and buyers, and this independence depends upon a proper blending of competitive and monopolistic elements; that competition will not prevent or cure economic depressions. The author then summarizes the prerequisites and benefits of workable competition and the public policy needed to maintain it. In the last two sections of the article, Mr. Adelman examines recent decisions in the light of the above criteria.

There is also an article by E. Merrick Dodd, Fessenden Professor of Law, on "The Evolution of Limited Liability in American Industry: Massachusetts." The third article in the issue is a timely one entitled, "An Enlightened Judgment Approach to Rate of Return" by Harrop Freeman, Professor of Law at Cornell Law School.

(Continued on page three)

MORGAN, LEIBOWITZ FEATURED IN FORUM SCHOOL BEGINNING TODAY



PROFESSOR EDMUND MORGAN



JUDGE SAMUEL LEIBOWITZ

"Langdell Lyrics" Reveals the Poetry Inspired by Future Interest Classes

A present leader of the New York bar once remarked, when a student, that poetry was the only proper outside reading for a law student. He must surely have been thinking of *Langdell Lyrics*, an anthology of verse "perpetrated" at the Harvard Law School, edited by Professor W. Barton Leach and available in the Root Room. These poems were deposited on the urbane professor's desk by students, often unknown, for reasons which will appear later, during the school year 1937-38. They deal chiefly with cases covered in Mr. Leach's course on Future Interests.

Present students appear to be more reluctant to express lyrically their views on cases, perhaps because of the limited audience for their productions. Mr. Leach's desk is bare of poetic contributions.

In the book on Future Interests is the case of *Colburn v. Burlingame* in which one Leslie, a native of Illinois, left his estate to his wife, Leora, for life but with power in her to use as much of it as she wished "for her own individual benefit

and support." Soon Leora remarried and moved with her husband and other appurtenances to California to live happily ever after on the testator's hard earned money. The California court held such use of the principal was within the terms of Leslie's will, and, putting in a plug for California and the benefits which a husband can bestow, said: "Having ample means, the not unnatural desire arises in her to remove to California, or at least to live there during a part of the year. Should she leave her husband moiling and toiling in Chicago? Presumably she concluded that it would be for her benefit that he should accompany her west. We can readily perceive that it might be much to her advantage that he should do so."

Thereupon, one "Man Saturday" burst into song and emitted the following:

Nobody Loves a Remainderman
Breathes there a wife with soul so dead
Who to her husband has not said,
"Come, my love, and stop this toiling,
Cease this so plebeian moiling,
Leslie's dead. O Gee! O Joy!
Let's not rot in Illinois.
Leslie's dead, and with his shekels,
We'll spend winters raising freckles.
So, remaindermen, we warn ya
We are off to California."

Other such pieces were brought forth from time to time. At the class after Christmas vacation a piece signed by "Friday Poet" was deposited on Mr. Leach's desk and by him recited to the delighted class.

A New Year's Carol

'Twas the night before New Year's and all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The students were tucked in their favorite saloons,
Or listening to maniacs playing hot tunes
In the nation's most glittering castles of swing—
With the faculty doing the very same thing.
But back in Langdell, as the dust settled down,
And the portrait of Story looked on with a frown,
The ghosts professorial stirred in their sleep,
Came forth from their crannies to shiver and creep:

followed by stanzas descriptive of various members of the faculty.

Thereafter, a series of poems of lesser tone.

May he never have a fee!
May his poor posterity
Pay the price in all the courts
For everybody else's torts!

May he be forever sued!
May his will be misconstrued
By some untaught judicial pest
So no remainders ever vest!

May he make a void devise!
Give his heirs a nice surprise
When debts and taxes decimate
The greater part of his estate!
(Continued on page three)

Harvard - Yale Dance

The Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House announces the Harvard-Yale Ball, an informal dance to be held Saturday, November 20 at 8 p. m. The dance will be at the Copley Plaza Hotel, with music by Marshard. Tickets at \$2.90 per couple will go on sale next week at Gannett House and in Langdell and Austin Halls.

City, Town, Village Legal Practice Is Subject Of Study

The "School for Young Lawyers," a two-day program of addresses and seminars, featuring prominent lawyers, a New York judge, and a Harvard Law School professor, will open this afternoon at 4:10 p. m. Initiated by the Harvard Law School Forum, the school will attempt to acquaint law students and neophyte lawyers with opportunities in the profession and with various specialized legal fields.

R. A. Holman, Forum head, stated that over 1000 students are expected to attend, many from law schools other than Harvard in the Boston area. Since tomorrow, Armistice Day, is a holiday at the Law School, most of the program has been scheduled then, with the day's program lasting from 9:30 a. m. to about 9:30 p. m.

This afternoon at 4:10 p. m., the opening plenary session will be held at the New Lecture Hall at the corner of Kirkland Street and Oxford Avenue. Professor Edmund Morgan, Royall Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, will be the featured speaker; he will address the assemblage on the subject of "Legal Ethics."

In the evening, the program of seminars will commence at 8 p. m.

Each student will be able to attend up to five seminars, lasting one hour and 15 minutes each, from among the twenty to be offered. Representatives of large, medium, and small firms, as well as men engaged in individual practice, have been invited by the Forum to lead the discussion in the seminars, and answer and discuss questions posed by the students. Most of the attorneys come from Boston and New York, with a sprinkling from elsewhere along the Atlantic Seaboard.

There will be one series of seminars tonight, with four series tomorrow, evenly divided between the morning and the afternoon. At 8 p. m. the closing plenary session will feature an address by Judge Samuel Leibowitz, of the Kings County Court, on "Trial Technique." Before becoming a judge, Justice Leibowitz was one of the leading trial lawyers. A few

(Continued on page three)

CURTIS GIVES THREE TALKS

Next Lecture Will Be On November 16

Charles P. Curtis, Esq., author of last year's best seller, "Lions Under the Thorne," gave the second of a series of three lectures yesterday afternoon in Langdell Court Room. Speaking on "Defending the Guilty and Taking a Bad Case," Mr. Curtis discussed some of the basic problems which face the practicing lawyer. He pointed up his talk with a reference to the famous Daumier drawing. "He defends the orphan and the widow—unless he has previously been retained to attack them." This was the second of three lectures on the general subject of "The Responsibilities and Opportunities of the Practicing Lawyer." The remaining talk will be delivered in Langdell Court Room on November 16, also at five in the afternoon.

Mr. Curtis, LL.B. '17, is a partner in the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart in Boston. Besides "Lions Under the Thorne," which was concerned with the progress of Constitutional Law since Roosevelt's court-reorganization plan, Mr. Curtis is the author of several other works, including "The Practical Cogitation" which appeared in 1945.

Placement Office Outlines Opportunities for Law School Graduates in Large City Areas

This is the first of a series of two articles on current placement prospects. The second will deal with the smaller cities and towns.

Prospective graduates who have been disturbed by recent reports of a developing buyers' market in the field of big city law practice are not wholly without basis for such concern. In a recent interview with Louis A. Toepfer, the Law School's Assistant Dean, Director of Admissions and head of the Placement Office, the Record learned that the placement situation in the metropolitan areas has tightened up considerably since January, 1948.

Citing the experience of the September class, Mr. Toepfer estimated that while two-thirds of its members had positions, the same was by no means true of two-thirds of those who seek big town placement. That overall percentage is as good as for any recent class two months out of law school, but not as good for previous classes in the metropolitan areas.

The reasons for this changing scene are not hard to find. It is clear that the wartime backlog of openings is rapidly being filled by the increasing number of graduates emerging from the nation's law schools. Postwar business expansion is slowly leveling off, though activity remains at all-time highs. Nevertheless, there is clearly a maximum limit on the need for lawyers in any particular field and big city opportunities fall in clearly defined categories.

Law offices, banking and insurance

continue to offer the most general possibilities as noted below. Corporation legal staffs are generally only a mildly active source because of the limited nature of the practice, the usual exchange

possibilities worth investigating, but heavy competition from five local law schools. Best asset: old Boston family name. Salary: lower than average.

PROVIDENCE: Moderately active, proportionately better than Boston. Local background helpful. Absorbs perhaps five men a year.

HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN: See above.

NEW YORK: Fairly active, with only two January, 20 June and 65 September graduates still looking. Placing a current average of four a week. Continuing strong demand for men of high academic standing. Helps to have passed the bar. (September men have not yet had the chance.) Smaller, up-town offices offer good possibilities. Local background generally of no particular help. Salaries range all over the lot, with \$3600 a common figure. Some banking and insurance demand. Donald Reich heads efficient local office.

NEWARK, JERSEY CITY: Very busy. Strong interest in Law School graduates. Catch: an eight-month clerkship (a year for non-veterans) at a very low initial salary. Averages \$1600 or less, with some exceptions. About same as New York after first year.

PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania bar requirements make placement for outsiders extremely difficult. Preceptor usually acquired before entering Law School, clerkship involved.

(Continued on page four)



ASSISTANT DEAN TOEPFER

of personnel between the legal department and the corporation's outside counsel, and perhaps most important, limited number of corporations with legal departments. Legal editing and publishing, teaching and public administrative posts continue to be equal to the limited demand for them.

City by city, the present picture lines up as follows:

BOSTON: An extremely difficult city. One known law office opening. Several banks, insurance companies. General

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Editor for this issue . . . Joseph Schurman

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

As one who is easily embarrassed by the open and aggressive display of disrespect and tactlessness on the part of his fellow students toward faculty members, I feel constrained to deprecate the practice, by inarticulate clock-watching grade-schoolers and smokers, of slamming books near the end of a class period when a professor finds its desirable, if not necessary, to continue the class beyond his "allotted" fifty minutes. Those engaged in this activity often demonstrate the inconsistency of their own position by remaining in the class room long after the class is adjourned.

It is my opinion that the book-slamming student can find no other way of expressing his disapproval of particular faculty members' personality or teaching technique. To others he may appear to be objecting to no more than being asked to stay beyond the class hour (a request which carries a great presumption of being for the students' and not the faculty's benefit). In either event, there are distinctly preferable and more effective methods of expressing discontent than the one presently resorted to.

The minimum that should be expected of anyone but an insensitive misfit is that he leave quietly at the moment he feels imposed upon to have to remain, in order to permit those who may be interested in the "unlicensed" extra minutes of a class period the undistracted opportunity, at least, of obtaining the next day's assignment.

LOUIS D. LAWRENCE, 3L.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Recently the RECORD reported the results of a poll on the advisability of establishing a student council. All told, about 65% of the students voted in favor of the plan.

Though individual student activities have flourished at the law school without any central coordinating body, there is much such a council might accomplish. It can serve as a current guide and listening-post for a faculty concerned with student views. Though last year's poll by the Legal Education Committee of the Faculty certainly developed a wealth of information along this line, it is hardly contemplated that this tremendous sort of endeavor be repeated for each problem.

Eyesore problems such as the present status of Langdell and Austin Hall bulletin boards would also be a proper matter for student action. With the projected dormitory and student dining hall in operation, matters of this sort and many others will undoubtedly develop. Further, existence of an effective student group is basic for serious consideration of honor-type examinations.

Obviously the more obnoxious types of student politicking must be avoided in connection with this council. This can be accomplished by making a considerable number of the memberships on the council automatic for representatives of established student groups, and setting stringent limitations on campaigns for class representatives.

A student lecture service, one of the major student projects which should be inaugurated might well be created and operated under the sponsorship of the council. Such a service would provide student lecturers for local groups such as Rotary, Kiwanis and Women's Clubs of all sorts. The experience of our prospective lawyers would gain from practice in addressing strange groups would be invaluable and otherwise hard to obtain.

As a consulting body for the faculty, a coordinating group for student organizations, a leader in establishing new student projects, a representative and controlling group for students and a general clearing-house for information, this planned council can perform valuably.

The main task facing the planners now is to put some sort of student council into operation as soon as possible.

RICHARD A. HOLMAN, 3L.

Off the Record

Polls and Poems

Of all the congratulatory messages Democratic Governor-elect Chester Bowles received after his victory over Governor James C. Shannon, one from three friends on the Harvard Law School faculty probably gave him the heartiest chuckle.

This is the wire Professors David Cavers, Richard H. Field and Henry Hart sent:

"Blow the bugle, fire the cannon.
Gone the times that try men's souls
For the pollsters gave us Shannon,
But the polls, they gave us Bowles."

EXAM PRELIM

First year men who may be inclined to think that the Seavey tort examination question is a peculiar form of torture known only to Harvard Law School will be interested in reading a case stated and answered in an old Scotch law book called the "Book of Science," which we recently unearthed. We don't vouch for the answer incidentally, not having had the time as yet to consult with Professor Seavey.

"If it happen that a man is passing along the King's highway driving before him two sheep fastened together, and meet a horse lying on the road with a wound on its back, and one of the sheep passes on one side of the horse and the other sheep on the other side, so that the rope rubs on the wound, and the horse rising up carries the sheep with it, until it reaches a mill, where there is a fire burning and nobody watching it, and it scatters the fire, and the whole mill, horse, sheep, and all are burned. Query: Who is to pay the damage? Answer: The owner of the horse shall pay for the sheep, because his horse should not have been lying on the highway; and the miller shall pay for the mill and horse and for all other damage, because he left a fire in the mill without a keeper."

FORUM DIRECTOR

See the Happy Forum Director. At 2:35, Friday, he learned the speakers' planes were cancelled. Calmly he has phoned Washington, LaGuardia Field, South Station, North Station, the Boston Police Department, Law School Professors, University Professors and assorted speakers in Boston. He has informed six city editors, three college editors, one Law School editor and the Harvard Club that the press conference is cancelled.

See him talking—to himself. He is wondering if they all got on the three o'clock train. He and the audience will find out at eight. At cocktail parties he drinks milk for his ulcers. Quiet while he reads Dale Carnegie.

GOSPEL AND BLACKSTONE

Attention, Ministers of the Gospel: An excerpt from Cooley's second edition of Blackstone gives an order of precedence in the civil state, which ranges from Royal Dukes to laborers including on the way, in descending order, "Sergeants at Law, Masters in Lunacy and Doctors of Divinity."—p. 406.

FUN WITH FERRI

(See f.n. page 30, Hall and Glueck's "Criminal Law")

Ferri, Ferri, quite contrary,
Explain your scheme to me!
"The basic mode of my Penal Code
Is individuality."

"For every crook, I search my book
And then with great finesse,
I take his traits and give them weights
To learn his dangerousness."

"I add the debits, knock off credits,
Recheck for certainty,
Consult my scale, and startled, wail,
"We owe ten years to D!"

Gallery

LOUIS B. SOHN



At a comparatively early age Louis Bruno Sohn decided to devote his life to the field of international relations. With that objective in mind he simultaneously worked toward a law degree and took a course of instruction in the School of Diplomatic Studies at the University of John Casimir in Lwow, Poland.

He came to the United States from Poland to begin his studies at the Harvard Law School on the day Hitler invaded Poland. At the Law School he took his LL.M. in 1940 and his S.J.D. in 1941. He won the Addison Brown Prize for his paper on the Conflict of Laws and became assistant to Judge Hudson in 1941.

During the war Mr. Sohn found the opportunity to put his thorough training to valuable use. He associated himself with the groups of American and Canadian lawyers who were then preparing the preliminary reports for the proposed world organization to be known as the United Nations. Later he attended the San Francisco Conference with Judge Hudson and served on the delegation of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Mr. Sohn's teaching career was launched in 1946, when he was appointed as research associate in the Law School. He was promoted to the position of lecturer of law on July 1, 1947 and introduced for the first time in any law school a hitherto untried course on world organization. Its immediate success is shown by its adoption at other universities. In several universities the course is taught as part of the regular study of international law, while at the University of Texas starting next February, a recent graduate of the Harvard Law School will give a full time course on international law.

In addition to pioneering the teaching of the course on world organization at Harvard, Mr. Sohn has a regular column in the American Bar Association Journal on the development of International Law by the United Nations; and he does extensive research and writing on Conflict of Laws and on problems of international organization. He is, at present, most concerned with, and specializes in the problem of international representation in the various international bodies, on which topic he has already published several articles. During the summer of 1948, he worked as consultant to the United Nations, for whom he did an exhaustive study on the collection and analysis of the treaties for the pacific settlement of international disputes concluded within the past twenty years.

The course on World Organization was called, in unqualified enthusiasm, by the students interviewed, "one of the most interesting courses studied in the law school." Mr. Sohn does an amazingly good job in whipping into teaching shape a field whose scope is so expansive and whose subject matter is in so continual a state of flux.

Mr. Sohn's understanding of and appreciation for the natural limitations of the student's time, and his desire to put the time of each individual student to the most effective use for the greater advantage of the entire class has resulted in his use of the rapportorial system. Each student is assigned a particular problem on which he is expected to do a thorough study and report to the class.

"World government," believes Mr. Sohn, "will come by evolution rather than by revolution, through the gradual development of what we have into something better, rather than by scraping what we have and trying to build anew. In consequence, it is of primary importance that we know and understand the developments of the past and the experiences of the present in the field before we can start building for the future. World government is no longer a dream, but a hard reality and the very existence of humanity might depend on its realization. We have made only the beginning but I hope we can accomplish the rest before it is too late."

It is generally considered that the course on World Organization as developed by Mr. Sohn

Sub Judice

"ART" IN THE COURTROOM

Lerner was indicted under a statute in Ohio making it a crime to sell or possess books, papers, pamphlets and magazines containing in them anything obscene, lewd or lascivious. The State proved that Lerner sold in his news shop a nudist magazine containing photographs of nude front views of men, women and children; and that he also sold a series of twelve photographs portraying a lovely young woman disrobing—the first photograph showing her fully clothed—the last, a nude side view. *Held*: Not guilty. The court decided that the "any obscene" test was too broad and was an unreasonable exercise of the state's police powers. Holding the statutory restriction invalid, the court said that an obscene publication is one that is wholly obscene and only when the obscene contents constitute the dominant feature or effect. Content to rest their decision on this ground alone, the court nevertheless considered the question of whether there had been any obscenity at all in the attacked publications. As to the nudist magazine, only the photographs were at issue. The court said that these pictures were not obscene, but were merely propaganda for the "health through nudity" program—portraying nude bodies of healthy men, women and children to elicit the envy of people in clothes. Citing psychologists, sociologists, artists and the apostle Paul, the court said, "There cannot be any obscenity in God's own handiwork." Holding that the twelve photographs portraying the strip tease act were not obscene, Struble, J. said: This is in the category of the Sally Rand fan and bubble dances. . . . The way Sally Rand puts on her acts, they are considered artistic and beautiful. . . . There is not anything unchaste in a woman disrobing—they do disrobe. But even doing that very necessary and proper thing has turned some males of the species into "peeping toms" in every town and countryside in the country, and looking at these photographic representations of the same might excite erotic ideas in the minds of some few males, but that would be the same with this few looking at other photographs of this young woman or any other woman. . . . There would be no doubt different reactions in people looking at this series of photographs, some with the viewpoint of the ancient Greeks would see beauty of face and figure and grace of pose, others would see wholesome fun and still others see obscenity, and "peeping toms" would have their hunger satisfied without having to go to jail." *State v. Lerner*, 81 N.E. (2d) 282 (1948).

VOLUNTEER DEFENDER HELD ENEMY ALIEN

Andrew Hatch, of England, by his will, in 1904, directed his trustees to divide his residuary estate into equal shares for his surviving sons and during the life of each son to pay the income of his share to him. But the testator also provided "in case any event whatever shall happen" so that any son entitled to a life interest "be deprived of the personal enjoyment thereof or of any part thereof, then such life interest shall cease as if he were dead. . . . Then such legacy shall sink into my residuary estate and such share shall be disposed of as if the legatee incurring such forfeiture had died in my lifetime leaving no issue." Hatch's son made a voluntary settlement in 1916 of his interest in the residue. Just before Jersey was invaded in 1940, he visited the island in hopes that the climate would benefit his health. He hoped that the visit would be only temporary. Although 61 years old at the time, he became a section leader of the newly formed Volunteer Defense Corps which was dissolved when the Germans occupied Jersey, and at no time during the occupation did he render any assistance to the Germans. In fact, only his ill health, which required hospitalization, kept him from being deported to a concentration camp within the Reich. Heath's son conceded that if he became an enemy within the construction of the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1939, the defeasance clause in the will operated to terminate his interest in the residue. *Held*: The Trading with the Enemy legislation had to be applied and acted on during the war, and under warlike conditions residence would mean nothing more than *de facto* residence since it would in most cases be impossible to investigate actual circumstances during the war. *Vandyke v. Adams* (1942)-All E. R. 139, holding that any army officer taken prisoner is not an enemy, cannot be extended to this case. The son was a resident in enemy territory within the meaning of the act. Therefore, his life estate terminated since he had been deprived of the personal enjoyment thereof during the time he was an "enemy." *In re Hatch (deceased)*, (1948) 2 All E. R. 288.

has secured for itself a place in the curriculum of this law school, and that it will make a distinct contribution to the proposed World Law Center at Harvard.

D. A.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '26—Oscar A. Trippet is now a partner of the newly formed law firm of Morrow and Trippet with offices at 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Robert B. Ballantyne (LL.B. '42) and Sander L. Johnson (LL.B. '47) are also associated with the firm.

LL.B. '33—William J. Sullivan, a Captain in the Military Intelligence Reserve, has opened law offices at 44 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

LL.B. '34—John M. Cleary, Jr. following his service with the Army Air Forces and for three years with the legal department of Trans World Airlines, has returned to the general practice of law with his father, John M. Cleary, associated with Edward S. North and P. L. Edwards, at 820 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

LL.B. '37—Norman P. Jones has become a partner in the general law firm of Ensel, Martin, Jones and Blanchard with offices in the First National Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.

LL.B. '47—Sumner Redstone, who as a result of error by this department, was mentioned in the October 13 issue of the Alumni column as teaching at the University of San Francisco Law School, is now with the Tax Division of the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '47—J. William Benton is now a partner in the law firm of Cisel, Benton and McLaughlin with offices at 928 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

LL.B. '48—Ramsay Potts, Jr. is now a member of the law firm of Waring, Walker, Cox and Lewis with offices at 1905 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.

LL.B. '48—Judson J. Allgood passed the Ohio State Bar in the recent examinations. He is now associated in the law firm of Wood, Arly, Herron and Evans with offices in Cincinnati. He is an Alumnus of Harvard College, having graduated in '45 cum laude in Chemistry and served in the Navy for two years.

LL.B. '48—Charles H. Livengood is now associate professor of Law at Duke University.

LYRICS—(Continued)

And if a lawyer he should be
(Doubtful as this seems to me)
May the rascal starve and freeze
Living off of ten-buck fees!

There followed a series of recriminatory verse which might have ended in bloodshed had the poets known the identity of their adversaries.

Later in the course the class took up the case of *Thellusson v. Woodford* involving one Peter, who was born a Swiss, naturalized an Englishman and left a large estate to accumulate over a long period, the proceeds to be invested in English land. The will was so drawn that counsel fees of ninety-thousand pounds were paid in the first thirty-five years of administration of the trusts, and a country house named Brodsworth was set aside for the use of Peter's sons and trustees. The trustees were very liberal in their expenditures for upkeep and improvement of Brodsworth and made extensive use of it themselves. Consideration of these facts brought forth from "Man Saturday" lines of classic beauty

Such Stuff As Dreams Are Made Of

When through my window falls an errant beam
Of silver moonlight, fitfully I dream—
But not of love's ineffable bright bliss
Nay, rather of that vain capricious Swiss.
I dream the dream of every hungry lawyer—
I dream he is my opulent employer.
I dream I have his fond felicitations
Of buying England with accumulations.
I'll not deny I always aim to please
For ninety thousand pounds or so in fees.

And should you wish to see me for some reason,
I'm out to Brodsworth for the shooting season.

Storrs v. Benbow established the rule that, if T bequeathed 500 pounds to each child of A, only those children of A who were living at T's death would be included in the gift, since the class would close at T's death so that distribution of the estate would be facilitated.

This stimulated someone to issue the following warning to guardhouse lawyers:

Life looked rosy to A as he sat
By the crepe-draped casket of T.
Five hundred pounds for each child he begat
Would soon make him wealthy, mused he.

So he married at once, and began procreating
At five hundred per, he supposed;
But you know and I know (what hardly needs stating)
That the class had already closed.

Mistakes of this sort are bound to arise
When a client takes action like these
Without seeing his lawyer, as soon as T dies,
And paying the usual fees.

The anthology closes with a long poem commenting on the English case of *Jee v. Audley* in which it was held by the Chancellor that there was a conclusive presumption that one Elizabeth Jee, age 70, could have further daughters regardless of her age. We print only the last stanza of "The Sprightly Septuagenarian"

Can women bear at 70? Ask any obstetrician
And he will say: "My dear old fellow!
Hawdly!"
But we who know the R.A.P. and Chancery tradition
Will simply smile and cite him Jee and Audley.

HARVEY KARLIN, LL.B. '48.

School For Young Lawyers Program

Wednesday, November 10:

4:10 - 5:45 P. M. (Plenary Session):

Opening—New Lecture Hall

Richard A. Holman, President, Harvard Law School Forum

Legal Ethics—

Edmund M. Morgan '05, Royall Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

8:00 - 9:15 P. M.:

The Lawyer in Politics—Langdell South Middle

Thomas H. Eliot '32, of Foley, Hoag & Eliot, Boston

Isadore H. Y. Muchnick '32, of Muchnick & Bearak, Boston

Practice Before Administrative Tribunals—Austin North

Charles A. Coolidge '22, of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, Boston;

Horace P. Moulton, of Brown, Field, McCarthy & Field, Boston

Placement and Interviewing Procedure—Court Room

Benjamin R. Shute '34, of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York

Large Community Practice—Small Firm—Langdell North Middle

Henry E. Foley '25, S. J. D. '26, of Foley, Hoag & Eliot, Boston

Edward O. Proctor '12, of Dever and Proctor, Boston

Thursday, November 11:

9:30 - 10:45 A. M.:

Large Community Practice—Large Firm—Langdell North

Ralph G. Boyd '25, of Nutter, McClennen & Fish, Boston

Robert I. Hunneman, Palmer, Dodge, Chase & Davis, Boston

Insurance Practice—Langdell South

John Barker '30, of New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

Leslie P. Henry, LL.M. '35, of American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

New York Practice—Medium Sized Uptown Firm—Austin East

Jesse Freidin '33, of Poletti, Diamond, Rabin, Freidin & Mackay, New York

John F. Reddy, Jr. '35, of Engel, Judge & Miller, New York

Tax Practice—Langdell South Middle

George R. Blodgett '21, of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley & Ketchum, Boston

Vance N. Kirby '37, of Tax Legislative Counsel, Treasury Department,

The Trial Lawyer—Austin West

Stuart Rand '12, of Choate, Hall & Stewart, Boston

11:00 - 12:15 P. M.

Small Town Practice—Langdell North

Frank M. Coffin '43 ('49), of Lewiston, Maine

Osmer C. Fitts '29, of Brattleboro, Vermont

New York Practice—Large Wall Street Firm—Langdell North Middle

Loftus E. Becker '36, of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel, New York

J. Edward Lumbard, Jr. '25, of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, Lumbard & Irvine, New York

Labor Law Practice—Langdell South Middle

George H. Foley '35, of U. S. Department of Labor, Boston

Jesse Freidin '33, of Poletti, Diamond, Rabin, Freidin & Mackay, New York

Robert M. Segal '42, of Counsel for Mass. Federation of Labor, Boston

New York Practice—Small Firm and Individual—Austin North

Phil E. Gilbert Jr. '39, of Thayer and Gilbert, New York

Harris B. Steinberg '39, of New York

2:00 - 3:15 P. M.:

Trust and Estate Planning—Langdell North

Mayo A. Shattuck '21, of Haussermann, Davison & Shattuck, Boston

Corporate Practice—Langdell South

John M. Dry '32, of United-Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge

John B. Hopkins '22, of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, Boston

The Lawyer in Government—Austin East

Roger W. Cutler, Jr. '40, Asst. Attorney-General, Massachusetts

Vance N. Kirby '37, Treasury Department, Washington

Getting Started on Your Own—Austin West

Phil E. Gilbert, Jr. '39, of Thayer and Gilbert, New York

Harris B. Steinberg '35, New York

3:30 - 4:45 P. M.

New York Practice—Large Wall Street Firm—Austin North

Loftus E. Becker '36, of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel, New York

J. Edward Lumbard, Jr. '25, of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, Lumbard & Irvine, New York

Corporate Practice—Langdell South

John M. Dry '32, of United-Carr Fastener Corporation, Cambridge

John B. Hopkins '22, of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg, Boston

Dan G. Judge, of Engel, Judge & Miller, New York

Real Estate Practice—Langdell North Middle

Julius Paull, of New York

8:00 - 9:30 P. M. (Plenary Session):

Trial Techniques—New Lecture Hall

Judge Samuel Leibowitz, New York Law School, New York

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SCHOOL —(Continued)

tickets for the two-day school are still available, the Forum has announced; these can be obtained today from 10 a. m. to noon at Gannett House, and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. at Kendall House. Those holding season tickets to the Forum will be given tickets free of charge. Registration tickets are \$1.00 to non-members. All who wish to attend must register in order to gain entrance to any of the sessions.

The complete program for the school will be found in the adjoining column.

REVIEW —(Continued)

In addition to these three articles, the issue will contain two book reviews. The first of these is by Benjamin M. Selekman, Kirstein Professor of Labor Relations at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on Neil W. Chamberlain's "The Union Challenge to Management Control." Mr. Chamberlain is Research Director of the Labor and Management Center, and Assistant Professor of Economics at Yale University.

The second book review is by Felix S. Cohen, member of the New York and District of Columbia Bars, on the book, "An Analysis of Knowledge and Valuation" by Clarence Irving Lewis, Edgar Pierce, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University.

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Calendar

THE LEGAL WORLD Ames Competition

Second Year: The fifth round will exchange briefs on November 12. The sixth round will exchange briefs and the third round will conduct its arguments on November 16.

Guild Luncheon Meeting

A luncheon meeting of the Harvard chapter of the National Lawyers Guild will be held at 1 p. m., on Tuesday, November 16. Sam Angoff, Esq., of Grant and Angoff, Boston, will speak. He is a prominent labor lawyer; and his firm represents the United Auto Workers, the Packinghouse Workers, and other AFL and CIO affiliates in New England.

Law Wives

Margaret L. Bates, Assistant Director of the World Peace Foundation, will speak on *Housekeeping at Lake Success*, at Kendall House tonight at 8 p. m., at a meeting of the Harvard Law Wives.

UNIVERSITY WORLD Harvard '48 Reunion

Members of the Harvard College Class of 1948 are invited to a dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston on November 15. Cocktails at 6:30 p. m., dinner at 7 p. m. Tickets are \$2.50 apiece. For further details call Ray A. Goldberg at KI 7-7774 or see John W. McNulty at 74 Garfield Street, Cambridge.

AVC Meeting

The Harvard AVC will have a meeting tonight at Winthrop Junior Common

Room at 7:30 p. m. Beer will be served and the topic of the evening will be *Where Do Liberals Go From Here?* with Professors Smith, Holcombe and Mather participating.

Harvard Dramatic Club

The H. D. C. will present *Amphitruon* 38 by S. N. Behrman at Sanders Theatre at 8:40 p. m., beginning tonight. Tickets are \$1.20 and \$1.80 and can be purchased at the Coop, Phillips Brooks House, or at the door. Performances every night until Saturday.

Social Relations Lecture

President Conant will introduce Dr. Alan Gregg, Director of the Division for Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, who will speak at Emerson D this afternoon at 4 p. m. on *Biology and Human Behavior*.

OUTSIDE WORLD Gardner Museum

Lionel Bowman, the leading pianist of South Africa, will present a performance at the Gardner Museum on the Fenway next Sunday at 2 p. m. Admission is free.

Ford Hall Forum

Carey McWilliams, author and authority on racial minorities will discuss the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, the effect of World War II on the status of minorities, and will outline a new policy on race relations, at Jordan Hall, 30 Gainsboro Street, Boston. The lecture will be next Sunday at 8 p. m. Admission is free, and audience participation is encouraged.

PLACEMENT —(Continued)

Admission to bar depends on county quota system.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Increasingly active in governmental field; limited demand, mostly for specialists in private practice. Passing bar greatly facilitates.

DETROIT: Little available information. The few Law School graduates going there have apparently encountered little difficulty.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI: More active than New York, but growing increasingly competitive. A general tendency to fussiness regarding qualifications. Salaries range from \$3000 down.

INDIANAPOLIS: Like Ohio. Is absorbing local men without difficulty. A particularly active and helpful alumni group.

CHICAGO: One of the best centers of activity. Small backlog, chiefly of September graduates. Not crying for help but some outstanding opportunities available, especially in the banking and trust fields. Average starting salary, \$3000 or slightly less. An excellent alumni placement committee.

MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL: No unusual activity. Will absorb the men who have planned to go there. Starting salaries slightly lower than in New York.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY: Usual number of positions available, able to place local men and a few outsiders. Salaries from \$2400 to \$3000, with some exceptions in either direction.

SOUTHERN CITIES: No special pattern. Factors of family and local background are important. Employment on a much more personal basis than elsewhere, generally excluding outsiders. Salaries generally lower in comparison to other areas, with some individual exceptions.

DALLAS, FT. WORTH: Fairly active, but few vacancies appearing in law firms. A number of men have opened own offices with encouraging results. Opportunities in oil companies, chiefly land title work. Much concerned with Texans, require one year's residence for bar. Start at \$3000 or less. Interested and active alumni.

HOUSTON, EL PASO: Little activity, numerous applications. Probably too crowded because of recent publicity. El Paso is hot.

DENVER: A minimum of activity and interest.

SALT LAKE CITY: The Placement Office has no record of anyone ever wanting to go here.

LOS ANGELES: Encouragingly active. Strong interest in young lawyers. Rate of placement similar to Chicago. Starting salary: \$3000. Must register before entering Law School, or handle that requirement. Some difficulty in individual cases. Strong alumni group.

SAN FRANCISCO: Very mild employment opportunities, very slow. Occasional openings. Helpful alumni organization.

PORTLAND, SEATTLE: Fair amount of activity, increasingly competitive. Community-conscious, will usually consider only men who clearly intend to stay. Apply in person, and stick around. W. K. P.

Hart Speaks Today At Guild Seminar

The second of the Lawyers' Guild seminars on Civil Liberties will be given today by Professor Henry M. Hart in Langdell North at 2 p. m. The topic of discussion will be "Freedom of Association." Professor Hart will begin with a careful analysis of the Mundt-Nixon bill, and then will consider whether there is any constitutional right to free association, and whether membership in an organization is evidence of advocating the aims of that organization.

Before coming to Harvard Law School Professor Hart was General Counsel in the Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945-46, and Associate General Counsel for Price in the Office of Price Administration, 1942-45.

Because of the large turnout for the first seminar last week in which Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe discussed the constitutional background of the Civil Liberties problem, Langdell North will be used this week, instead of the seminar room formerly announced. As a result there is plenty of room for all students who wish to participate.

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