

The Harvard Law School Record

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NEWS IN BRIEF

LAW SCHOOL FORUM

"What's Happening to Our Family System?" will be discussed Friday, December 3 at 8 p. m. at the Harvard Law School Forum in Rindge Tech auditorium. Carl Binger, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, Professor Carle Zimmerman of the Social Relations Department of Harvard University, and Sociology Professor Joseph K. Folsom of Vassar College, will compose the panel. Professor Clyde K. Kluckhohn of Harvard's Social Relations Department will act as moderator.

A series of three lectures by Professor Harold J. Berman will be sponsored by the Forum on December 7, 9 and 13 in the New Lecture Hall. "The Spirit of the Soviet Law" will be Professor Berman's subject. Admission will be free.

The Forum is now making plans for 1949, and solicits suggestions as to programs it should put on.

FUND DRIVE

Dean Erwin N. Griswold and Professors Scott and Amory addressed a meeting in New York City on November 9 of the New York City Advanced Gifts Committee in a preliminary drive for funds for the projected Graduate Center.

COMMUNITY FUND

Students of the law school contributed \$1,381.85 to the Greater Boston Community Fund in the drive held this month. Last year, only \$100 was donated. The sum received this year is greater than that given by any other graduate school at Harvard University.

The contributions from the various sections and a list of the section chairmen, each of whom had a staff of twelve volunteers, are as follows: First Year: Sec. 1, Theodore Tauberdeck, \$150.50; Sec. 2, Ira S. Siegler, \$137; Sec. 3, Joseph (Continued on page four)

Tucker Heads Lawyers Guild Student Unit

Equal Protection To Be Discussed By Cavers In Seminar This Afternoon

Martin Tucker, 3L (Brooklyn '43) of Brooklyn, New York, was elected National Chairman of the Student Division of the Lawyers Guild at a convention held recently in New York City.

The convention was attended by delegates from all the law school chapters of the Guild except those on the West Coast. George Spiegel, 3L, chairman of the Harvard Law School group, Irwin Schlusser and Tucker represented the local chapter.

Tucker, vice-chairman of the Harvard chapter was optimistic about the future of the National Student Division. He pointed out that the Student Guild program provides students with information on legal problems and other matters of public interest not usually covered in the law school curriculum, and seeks to help ease the transformation from student to lawyer.

Professor David F. Cavers, LL.B. '26, will discuss the *Denial of Equal Protection by Federal and State Governments* in the fourth Guild Civil Liberties Seminar to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Langdell North. Among the cases to be discussed will be *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the recent Supreme Court decision which ruled against the enforcement of restrictive covenants.

Professor Cavers, who formerly taught at Duke, University of Chicago and Yale Law Schools, was instrumental in establishing the provocative new law quarterly, *Law and Contemporary Problems*. During the war he served as Associate General Counsel in the Office of Price Administration.

Gardner Club Is Victor In Ames Finals; Thaxter To Hear Semi-Final Tuesday

Choate And Hall Clubs Will Argue Hiss Case Facts

The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Ames will convene in the Langdell Courtroom to decide the case of *Jones v. Wyland* next Tuesday, November 30, at 8 p. m. Chief Justice for this semi-final argument of the Ames Competition will be Sidney St. F. Thaxter, LL.B. '07, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Associate Justices will be Horace E. Allen, LL.B. '15, a member of the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners, and Claude R. Branch, LL.B. '11, a member of the Boston firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart.

The case is patterned on the same legal situation as now exists between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers. Defendant during a radio interview said of plaintiff, "He was a Communist, but I don't know if he is now." The broadcast was made from a station in the State of Austin and carried by the network station in the State of Ames. The plaintiff is domiciled in Ames, but has been living in the District of Columbia for the past 10 years.

The court will thus have before it the two questions of tort liability and conflict of laws. The issues are whether the statement made without a script was slanderous or libelous, and whether the statutes of Ames or of Langdell control.

The Choate Club is arguing for the plaintiff against the Hall Club. Oral counsel for the Choate Club are George E. Lee (Tallageda '42) of Baltimore, Md., and George J. Zazas (Harvard '47) of Indianapolis, Ind. Of counsel on the brief are Robert A. Goldman (U. of Cincinnati) of Cincinnati, Ohio; Daniel D. Haber (Brooklyn '42) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jean C. Hiestand (Wesleyan '46) of Medina County, Ohio; Marcel S. Kistin (Wisconsin '35) of Brookline, Mass.; Grover W. Radley (Colgate '37) of Iliou, N. Y., and William R. Van Gemert (Harvard '44) of Roslindale, Mass.

Oral counsel for the Hall Club, arguing for the defendant, will be Maxwell E. Greenberg (UCLA '41) of Los Angeles, Calif., and Benjamin W. Nimkin (Harvard '43) of New York, N. Y. Of counsel on the brief will be Leon M. Cooper (USLA '44) of Los Angeles, Calif.; Edward T. Matheny, Jr. (Missouri '44) of Kansas City, Mo.; Mitchell S. Rieger (Northwestern '44) of Evanston, Ill.; James S. Roseman (Harvard '46) of New York, N. Y.; Marvin Sparrow (MIT '46) of Bridgeport, Conn., and James M. Wolf (Harvard '43) of Albion, Nebr.

Dunlop and Cox Plan New Labor Seminar

A new course, *Problems in Government Regulations of Collective Bargaining*, will be offered by Professor John T. Dunlop of the Graduate School of Public Administration and Professor Archibald Cox during the Spring Term, 1949. Enrollment will be limited to seven or eight students from each school. Law students must have had Labor Law to be accepted.

The seminar will be focused on the inquiry, "How far can, and should, the government undertake to regulate (1) the manner in which management and labor carry on collective bargaining; and (2) the subject matter of their bargaining?" Attention will be directed primarily to problems arising under Sections 8 (a) (5) and 8 (b) (3) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Some aspects of legislative regulation of the subject matter of collective bargaining will be analyzed. The course will carry credit for 4 semester hours. Term paper will take the place of an examination.

Legal Medicine Lecture

A lecture on *The Functional Relationships between Law and Medicine, Medical Witnesses and Medical Evidence* will be given today at 5 p. m. in Langdell North Middle by Dr. Alan R. Moritz, Frances Glessner Lee Professor of Legal Medicine at Harvard Medical School.

Mentschikoff Club Bests Anonymous In Ames Semi-Final

The Mentschikoff Club was declared the winner of the Ames semi-finals held in Langdell Courtroom last Wednesday evening, November 17. They defeated the Anonymous Club.

The branch of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Ames was composed of Hon. Hugh B. Baker, (LL.B. '06), Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, as Chief Justice; and Ruben L. Lurie (LL.B. '26), a member of the Boston firm of Lurie, Alper & Gorovitz; and Samuel Hoar (LL.B. '12), of the firm of Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar, as Associate Justices.

The case involved an attempt by one, not a party to a Florida divorce, to attack the decree in Ames. The plaintiff, former husband of the defendant, sought to have the defendant's second marriage annulled on the ground that her decree of divorce given by the Florida court is invalid. The court made no decision on the merits.

The oral arguments were presented by Milton A. Dauber (N.Y.U. '47) of Passaic, N. J., and Rhodes G. Lockwood (Williams, '47) of Blacksburg, Va., for the winning Mentschikoff Club, defendant-appellee, while Thomas A. Caldwell, Jr. (Harvard '46) of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Jerry M. Brown (Harvard '46) of Cambridge, Mass., gave the oral for the Anonymous Club.

Counsel on the brief for the Mentschikoff Club were Sean Flavin (Stan- (Continued on page four)

Law School Yearbook Announces '48-'49 Plans

The Yearbook Committee this week announced its plans for the forthcoming 1948-1949 issue. The plans include a new make-up designed to accommodate larger student pictures and thus provide room for more comprehensive write-ups on each student.

Tentative plans are for the write-ups to include, in addition to the student's name, his home and local address, his college, degree and date of graduation, and his local telephone number. Because the pictures will be larger, there will be fewer photographs on each page. Thus the forthcoming Yearbook will be some 30 pages larger than last year.

The new issue will be dedicated to the late Charles Evan Hughes. Articles by jurists, members of the faculty and friends of Mr. Hughes will form the Harvard Law School's tribute to the late Chief Justice.

As it has in the past, the forthcoming Yearbook will contain scores of candid photographs depicting all the activities of the School. Present plans call for a section to be devoted to the Ames Competition. In addition there will be an even wider coverage of social and honorary groups. The faculty section of the 1948-1949 issue will be rewritten, with complete and up-to-date write-ups on each faculty member. Special features of the new issue will be picture stories on the newly-opened Treasure Room and the immodest Lady Ellesmere.

Burton, Chase And Wyzanski Preside In Labor Act Case

The Gardner Club emerged as winner of the Ames Competition for the fall of 1948 in the argument held last night, November 23, in Langdell Courtroom. They defeated the Pitney Club.

Sitting as a special three-judge statutory court in the U. S. District Court for the District of Ames were Mr. Justice Harold H. Burton, LL.B. '12, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as Chief Judge; and Hon. Harrie B. Chase, of the U. S. Court of Appeals sitting in Brattleboro, Vt., and Hon. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., LL.B. '27, of the U. S. District Court in Boston, as Associate Judges. They made no decision on the merits.

The Pitney Club, as counsel for the plaintiff union, tried to enjoin the prosecution of their clients under the Taft-Hartley Act, before prosecution was commenced. The case was *Local No. 861 v. John B. Dumont* individually and as U. S. Attorney for the District of Ames. It involved the provision that prevents a union from making expenditures in a political campaign. The facts were based on a current case now being decided in the Federal courts in Connecticut, and is a result of the decision by the Supreme Court in its last term, in the case of *U. S. v. C. I. O.*, where the Court held that it would not answer the constitutional question of whether a union could expend funds in a political campaign. That case involved only a union newspaper, whereas this case involved a privately owned paper.

Douglas F. Stevenson (DePauw '44) of Evansville, Ind., and Nelson Taylor (North Carolina '42) of Oxford, N. C., were oral advocates for the Gardner Club. Counsel on the brief were Charles (Continued on page four)

Shestack Elected Record President

In elections held Monday night, the Record named 13 men as members of its Board of Directors for the Spring term. These men assume their positions on the Editorial and Business Boards, starting with next week's issue.

Jerome Shestack (U. of Pa. '44) of Philadelphia, Pa., will be the new President, replacing Miles G. Wedeman (Swarthmore '43) of Drexel Hill, Pa. Shestack, a sixth term, has been Editorial Manager this term.

The new Editorial Manager is Arthur S. Friedman (Oberlin '46) of Brooklyn, N. Y., who moves up from Alumni-Gallery Editor. He is in his sixth term. Isadore M. Mackler (Columbia '41) of Port Washington, L. I., the present Treasurer, will be the Business Manager. A third term, he succeeds Lester J. Tanner (C. C. N. Y. '42) of New York City.

News Editor is Sydney Rothstein (C. C. N. Y. '43) of Flushing, L. I., replacing Howard Monderer (C. C. N. Y. '46) of New York City; Features: Raphael Mur (Tufts '46), succeeding Alvin Silverman (Cornell '45) of Brooklyn; Articles: Benjamin Gnesin (C. C. N. Y.) of Brooklyn, N. Y., in place of Richard A. Holman (Cornell '43) of New York City.

Current Case Editor is Joseph Schurman (Cornell '45) of New York City, who has held that position during the past term; Alumni-Gallery: Frank R. Rinaldi (Harvard '47) of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., replacing Arthur Friedman; Comment: Arthur S. Chantry (U. of Wash. '42) of Seattle, Wash., succeeding Sydney Rothstein.

The Copy Editor will be William K. Poindexter (U. of Mo. '46) of Kansas (Continued on page four)

Gropius, Modern Architecture Pioneer, Designs New Harvard Graduate Center

The RECORD this week continues the publication of information on the new Graduate Center. Starting on this page we print an account of the life and work of Dr. Walter Gropius, senior architect for the project. On page three our readers will find a short description of the buildings themselves.

Walter Gropius, Chairman of Harvard's Dept. of Architecture, and senior partner of The Architects' Collaborative, the firm which designed the new Law School dormitories, has been referred to as "the outstanding architect of the twentieth century." Teacher, administrator, artist, and outstanding practitioner, he was a pioneer in uniting industry, sociology and art to create a new architecture antithetical to that springing from the traditional "art for art's sake" attitude.

Born of a distinguished Prussian family and raised in luxury, Gropius attributes his revolutionary advances to his feeling for building materials. As a school-boy he built every bridge described in Caesar's Commentaries. Later in his educational career, he was horrified to learn that conventional courses in architecture are merely exercises in proportion and in reproduction of classic buildings. "Picture making" he called it, and left school to take a construction job. Soon afterwards he began work for Peter Behrens, one of the leading architects of Germany.

After the first World War, Gropius was offered the directorship of the Institute of Art in Weimar. He accepted on condition that he be given the directorship of the nearby School of Applied Art as well, and so the schools were merged to form the historic Bauhaus, with a staff of the best modern artists in Europe.



DR. WALTER GROPIUS

impossible. Gropius made use of this new "language of vision" in his architecture.

He recognized that the metals and plastics of the twentieth century are stronger and more versatile than anything thus far available, and that mass production makes them plentiful and cheap. Thus he decided that an architecture as truly representative of this century as was the Parthenon of its era must employ the latest products of science and factory. And, recognizing that a building is an environment for human beings, (Continued on page three)

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Editor for this issue . . . Paul J. Kirby

The RECORD extends deepest sympathy to the family of John E. Lins, 3L, (Wash. and Jefferson '44) of McDonald, Pa., who died Monday, November 22. He is survived by his wife, Frances Bill. Funeral services will be held today in Christ Church, Garden Street, Cambridge, at 2 p. m.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

I have been a subscriber to the RECORD for several years. I read with interest your issue of November 10, relating to "Langdell Lyrics." Perhaps it is easy for the legally trained mind to revert to verse.

I have been secretary to the Fall River Bar Association for about four years. For the last three years, I have composed the minutes of every meeting in verse, even including the talks on law by guest speakers.

H. WILLIAM RADOVSKY, LL.B. '19

To the Editor of the RECORD:

With extreme interest developed by your recent issues I have keenly viewed your attempts to familiarize the graduating student with the profession that awaits him, both from an economic as well as the usual exciting challenges of the profession.

However, your issue of November 10, and more particularly your statistical article on opportunity in the field, and with greater particularity your reference to New York has stirred a minor rebellion within me which I feel justified in putting to your attention and others at School; a few thoughts perhaps constructive.

I still have the aroma of Langdell fresh and refreshing around me, having been a member of the Class of 1942. I have been in constant touch with new graduates and lunch continually with many of my class. I feel your cold blooded statistical "\$3600. per year" will cause a great many heartaches both to those who are still tramping the streets in New York and those who are still at School when they shoot for the average. It's misleading and I feel dangerous from the standpoint of many, and probably a majority, who will receive salaries far below that. The firms in New York are paying such salaries but the bulk of each class do not and are not invited to join such firms. To those of you who do not find such jobs I have a bit of unsolicited advice. It is far better to associate with an individual practitioner at half that salary than to start in with a huge organization where your functions will be limited and your responsibility carefully distilled to you. Whether you join a large firm or not, the heart of your future is your own practice. With a single practitioner you have a great chance to develop this practice, with a firm your small matters will be discouraged for very practical reasons. And this is cold statistics as I have gathered them—in large firms, your salary will gradually increase, but on your own or with a single practitioner your own efforts will increase double fold with a year or two. Your overhead is taken care of—your small fees are yours and represent your own practice which we all build up with pride eventually.

I may be presumptuous in my remarks, but I sincerely pass these words on to you who grad-

uate. I personally associated myself with an individual practitioner after graduation, and then the curiosity of the workings of a firm resulted in my accepting a firm position secured with the aid of the Harvard Placement Bureau, hence I am not theorizing on my reactions. Presently I am back with Lincoln Epworth the attorney who was my first associate, and happy. He is typical of hundreds in New York who need and want one associate. These men must put great responsibility upon the shoulders of the younger men, and they in fact do. It is not unusual to see my Law School friends in court, many who are associated as myself, trying important litigation themselves without assistance; and on the same day, as I had recently had the occasion, of seeing a fellow classmate with a large firm sitting at counsel table, the third assistant in the trial of the action. I am not criticizing large firms—they have clients of means and must furnish the best talent they can assemble. The individual practitioner has more time to spend with his assistant, and he must cast large responsibility from his shoulders to this assistant as soon as possible after the commencement of the association.

Upon graduation, your education has been completed, and you have a fine background. But you still have never seen a contract for the purchase of real property, or a deed, or a closing statement, or the various motion papers, or any of the cold-blooded realities of the profession which you enter. In a large firm you may never. You may be relegated to litigation, and that is all, or taxes, or some other specialty. In a small firm or with a single practitioner you'll emerge after a year with a back-breaking but very enjoyable baptism into everything from estates to negligence and feel that you're in the most fascinating of professions. The Law is a great challenge. Meet it with plain guts, but don't get discouraged if that \$3600. average is not handed to you on a silver platter.

The steam having been released, I can calmly say that the school memories revived by the RECORD are bringing happy moments to me. Again I wish you all a happy baptism into your profession.

SHERMAN S. LAWRENCE, LL.B. '42

Off the Record

Present Interests

We know its old but it raised a laugh upon being revived in a Property class recently and so we dutifully report it. . . . Seems that a certain attorney about to leave for Europe when one of his more comfortably fixed clients died. Our attorney forthwith had to cancel his trip lest the heirs get all the money.

Nugget of Empire Law

In *The Bengal Acts* (Madras, 1939) the Rhinoceros Preservation Act of 1932 is incorrectly listed in the table of contents as the Rhinoceros Prevention Act of 1932. It is to be hoped that none of our readers will be misled by this erratum into incurring the heavy fine and possible jail sentence which the act imposes for the unlicensed shooting of these creatures.

To Demur or Not To

(Page from a first term's Judicial Remedies Notes)

In the days of the demurrer, a demurrer was not demurrable. Since demurring to a demurrer, assuming a demurrer to be demurrable, would be to demur to the demurring qualities of a demurrer, thus to question the very essence of the demurrer. To sustain such a demurrer would be to render a demurrer powerless to challenge a demurrable pleading.

Since the demurrer has been abolished in most jurisdictions, a demurrer is now demurrable if we assume a demurrer to be an adequate question to the demurring powers of the now powerless demurrer. But then could we not demur to the demurred demurrer?

The Forms Are Dead?

The old forms of action
Have little attraction
For the present-day student
of law

I wish we were over
This trespass and trover
For I can't tell just what
they're for

To be ruled like a slave
By some thing from the grave
Must appeal to the older
law-makers

Their law we can curse
But what's even worse
They weren't even good
undertakers.

A Section 3 Jud Remmer

Gallery

JAMES ANGELL MacLACHLAN
Professor of Law



Students at the Law School, after a few semesters of classroom sitting, are often heard to remark that never in their lives have they run across a group of instructors whose personalities are more individual, a group of professors each of whom has his unique and sometimes never-to-be-forgotten characteristics. With Mr. Scott they remember his sudden outbursts of legal passion; with Mr. Seavey it is the "returnable" question; and with Professor James Angell MacLachlan it is a sort of fervent rugged individualism almost nineteenth-century like in its intensity.

In the matter of classroom recitations, "Mac" is one of the group of professors who regard the matter with a relatively high degree of seriousness. Lapsing into baseball jargon, which he often does, he will say to the second offender, "That's two strikes on you. You'd better get on the ball." On the other hand, a few "hits" in the recitation department have been known to sit well in appraisal of final grades. A corollary to his concern for adequate classroom preparation is his emphasis upon sitting in the right seat thereby eliminating the time waste of the hide and seek game with the seat plan.

"Mac" was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on August 15, 1891, the son of a professor of history. He took his A.B. at the university of his birthplace in 1912, and then, undecided as to a permanent career, spent a year teaching and coaching in a Michigan high school. Surprisingly, his college education seemed to have him marked for the life of a scientist rather than a lawyer, for his studies were concentrated in mathematics and physics, and he admits having come close to choosing the field of astro-physics as his life work. However, the fear of a cloistered, academic career led him to Harvard in 1914, and in 1916 he emerged with his LL.B., *Law Review* style. A year of practice in Chicago was followed by two years of army service during the first war, and then he returned again to Chicago where he remained until 1924. In that year he was called to the Law School as an Assistant Professor, and in 1927 he was made a full Professor.

He remarked that it would probably be well to dispose of the matter of his name before the discussion progressed to other topics. To quote a footnote appended to his signature in the Introductory to the second volume of his *Cases on Corporate Reorganization* (with John Hanna of Columbia), "Spelling changed from McLaughlin by decree of the Probate Court of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Jan. 21, 1948, correcting an error made in Scotland about 1835." The error adverted to concerned Professor MacLachlan's great-grandfather, a Scottish farmer, who decided to have his farm wagons dignified by an itinerant painter. When it came to the matter of the name, the painter had his own ideas of the spelling, and the result on the wagon sides was "McLaughlin." The mistake, of course, was immediately corrected by the senior MacLachlan, but not before a son on his way to his first grade school class (Professor MacLachlan's grandfather-to-be) had noted the innovation.

That the change back to the classical spelling at this late date has led to some confusion, Mr. MacLachlan does not doubt. Often, students in his classes are referred to law review articles and the like written by one James Angell McLaughlin, and unless the story of the names is known, they are apt to comment on the strange similarity in names of the two experts in the same fields.

Professor MacLachlan's specialty, is bankruptcy and Creditor's Rights. He was one of the original members of the group which came to be known as the National Bankruptcy Conference, which was initiated in 1932 to consider ways and means of improving the then-existing National Bankruptcy Act. Starting originally with seven members, and meeting in the home of one of the participants in Wellesley, the Conference grew and in the course of time worked with the S. E. C. and Congress. After six years of work,

Sub Judice

DRAM SHOP DRAMA

An unknown patron became intoxicated at Phelps' bar and started a fracas with the bartender. The bartender drew a pistol which went off during the brawl and killed the Arringtons' son Warren who was also a patron of the tavern. Warren was the sole support of his parents. It is provided in the Illinois Dram Shop Act that: "Every parent or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person or in consequence of the intoxication of any person shall have a cause of action against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving alcoholic liquor, have caused the intoxication of such person." Phelps moved to dismiss the action because Warren was killed by the bartender who was sober and hence the intoxication of the unknown customer was not the proximate cause of the injury. Held: for the Arringtons; the action will lie. In recent years the Illinois courts have interpreted actions under the Dram Shop Act more liberally than common law actions of negligence and "do not follow the strict rules of proximate cause abiding in ordinary negligence actions." The purpose of the Act was to give a right of action for all injuries caused by purveyors of the demon rum, indirect as well direct.—*Arrington et ux. v. Phelps*, 79F. Supp. 295 (D. C. Ill. 1948).

ARIZONA INDIANS VOTE

Harrison, an Indian living on the reservation, sought to register to vote, but Laveen, the county recorder, refused to permit him to do so. The Arizona constitution denies the franchise to persons who are "under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane." The recorder relied on a twenty-year-old decision of the state supreme court which held that Indians were "under guardianship" as wards of the United States government. Harrison brought this action for a writ of mandamus to compel the recorder to register him. Held: for Harrison. The provision of the state constitution, correctly interpreted, does not deny the franchise to Indians who are capable of managing their everyday affairs. Although it is true that tribal Indians have often been referred to as "wards of the United States," the expression is even more frequently applied to seamen, yet there never has been an attempt to deny them the right to vote in Arizona. Arizona permits Indians to sue in her courts, to serve on juries, and to handle their non-tribal property without the aid of the federal government. Such acts are inconsistent with a status of "guardianship" such as is established by the courts for an incompetent person.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides (section 2): "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed." New Mexico, the only state which still denies the franchise to tribal Indians, denies it to "Indians not taxed."—*Harrison et al v. Laveen*, 196 P.2d 456 (Ariz. July 1948).

the results of its meetings were presented to the Congress and ultimately came to be embodied in the Chandler Act of 1938.

During World War II Professor MacLachlan joined the procession of lawyers who went to Washington to take posts in the war agencies. In 1942 he was Special Counsel in the Office of Price Administration; in 1942-43 he was Assistant Solicitor, War Relocation Authority; and from 1943-45 he was a Contract Renegotiator for the United States Maritime Commission.

It is interesting to note that Professor MacLachlan stirred quite a tempest in the local teapot in the days before the entry of the United States into World War II. An ardent interventionist, he penned letters to the *New York Times* asking immediate aid to the British during the dark days after the fall of France. Even as far back as 1934, in a newspaper interview after a trip to Europe, including Germany, he expressed concern over the direction and meaning of the new dictator's action in the Third Reich.

In Professor MacLachlan's view the most important problem facing this generation is the building of the peace; and while he confesses that his views on solution may be thought by some to be "idealistic," yet he is convinced that nothing short of world government among the freedom loving peoples will preserve peace. He believes that the United Nations can do little to solve important problems because of the omnipresence of the Russian veto, and asserts further that understanding and settlement with Russia is impossible. Faced with that situation, Mr. MacLachlan argues for an international sovereignty on a federal basis. The result of such a step would be to strengthen, both militarily and economically, the position of the free people of the world, and if it would not serve to prevent World War III, at least would better insure democracy's chance of surviving such a war.

A. S. F.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '13—Joseph B. Keenan, formerly the Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and later Chief of Counsel for the Allied Powers prosecution at Tokyo, Japan, has become a partner of the new law firm of Keenan, Kanfer, Wiener & Murphy with offices in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '25—John K. Ruckelhaus, Gerard D. Reilly (LL.B. '33), Charles Edward Rhett (LL.B. '34), in association with John C. O'Connor announce the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law in Indianapolis, Indiana, under the name of Ruckelhaus, Reilly, Rhett & O'Connor with offices at 108 East Washington Street, and in Washington, D. C., under the name of Reilly, Rhett & Ruckelhaus with offices at 1435 K Street, Northwest.

LL.B. '25—James L. Taft has been elected President of the Rhode Island Bar Association.

LL.B. '27—Alexander Savanuck has resigned as counsel for J. M. Rodriguez & Co., Inc., and has returned to private practice with offices at 30 Vesey Street, New York City.

LL.B. '29—Ernest Henry Breuer has been appointed Assistant Law Librarian of the New York State Law Library, Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

LL.B. '31—Donald W. Webber of Auburn, Maine, has been appointed and confirmed as an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Maine.

LL.B. '31—Charles P. Nelson of Augusta, Maine, has been elected representative to Congress from the Second District of Maine.

LL.B. '33—Alvin J. Rockwell, until recently legal adviser to the U. S. Military Governor of Germany, and prior thereto General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and in the Office of the Solicitor General of the United States, has become a member of the firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison with offices at 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

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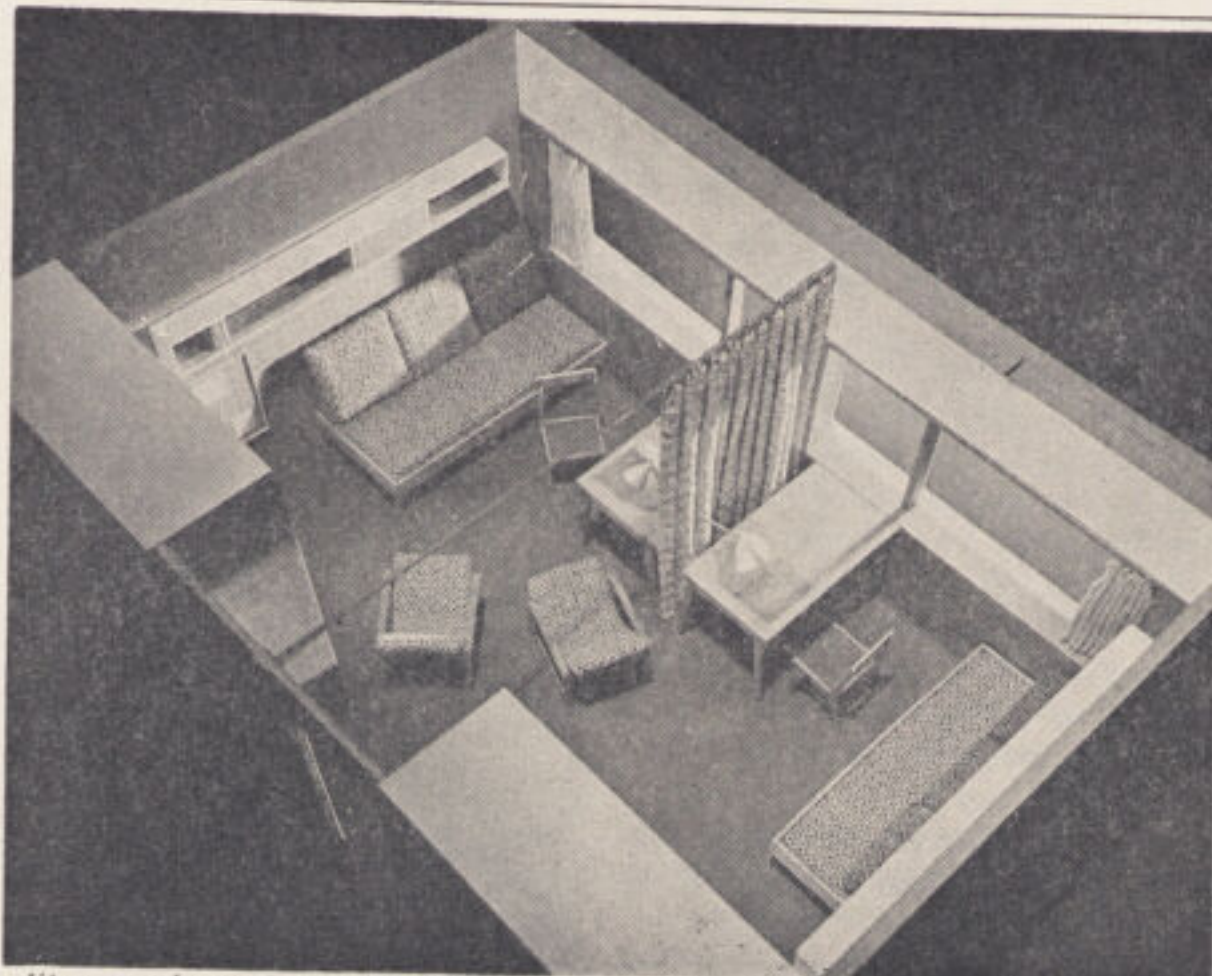
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Graduate Center To Have Dormitories, Cafeteria



Shown above is a tentative model of the double room which will be the standard living unit for the seven dormitories in the new Graduate Center. The curtain, when drawn, will provide privacy for the individual occupant.

GROPIUS—(Continued)

he determined that it must insure a maximum of comfort and strive to create an atmosphere conducive to healthy psychological attitudes.

Bauhaus production designers, who did everything from furniture to school supplies, followed his lead. Hence, Bauhaus art is not flashy or chrome-plated. It is simple, economical in its use of material, very efficient, easy to use or handle and, because it employs "the language of vision," exciting to behold. The Bauhaus building Gropius designed when the institute moved to Dessau is a perfect example of Bauhaus art and is as well known in modern art as Notre Dame in Gothic art.

The building has a steel framework, so brick walls are not needed for support and pane glass walls can be substituted. This makes the interior well lighted, cheerful, and gives those inside a feeling of space far out of proportion to the area they occupy. Every surface in the building seems to be in active space-relation with every other surface producing a dynamic effect that gives the discerning eye no chance to weary of what it sees.

Withal, it was constructed of materials that are cheap because they are plentiful, and is as structurally sound as any conventional pile of brick, masonry, and Greek pillars. Furthermore, since it was designed to meet specific purposes and since it puts human needs above formal design, it is a wonder of efficiency and an excellent working environment.

Gropius began pre-fabricating houses in the '20's because the basic floor, wall and roof units can be most cheaply and

efficiently made on the assembly line. Nevertheless his houses avoid the deadly monotony of New York brownstones because the component units are so versatile. For example, a young couple can buy a four room house, add bedrooms, porches, and playrooms when they raise a family, and re-sell the extra units when the children grow up. They can add more stories, stairways, and walls with more window space, have high or low ceilings, a cellar foundation or stilts, and the whole can be dismantled and shipped when the family moves or vacations elsewhere.

These houses, as Gropius designs them, are not like the jerry-built pre-fabricated shacks sold as veterans' housing: his are handsome, modern, and solid. But they are sufficiently cheap to make it feasible for a family to buy a more up-to-date home every twenty years.

Gropius, a leading city planning expert, believes they should be built in communities of 5,000 people. The landscaping should bind the schools, theatres, stores, and places of work into a whole where everything is within easy walking distance of each home. This "precinct" must be surrounded by countryside with recreational facilities, and though many precincts can be combined to form a metropolis, every individual gains the benefit of small community life, and the combined advantages of urban and rural living.

Gropius' view toward architecture is expressed in his comparison of our homes with our automobiles. Our cars embody the latest scientific knowledge, are safer and more comfortable than ever, and though they are much more complex, they are turned out in a fraction of the time originally required, and at considerably lower cost. Their design is flashy and cluttered, but certainly streamlining has made autos progressively handsomer. Our houses, however, are still mostly copies of Tudor and colonial cottages, built with the same materials and techniques of 50 years ago, and not much more comfortable and relatively more expensive than those of 1898.

Walter Gropius is still a voice crying in the wilderness. The Law School dormitories are his first assignment for Harvard, though he has been here for 11 years and has done many private houses. But, just as he was ahead of his time in recognizing Hitler for what he was, so modern architects think he is ahead of his time with respect to architecture. Perhaps one day Harvard will be as proud of the new dorms as New England is of the colonial houses that were built in the colonial period.

B. G.

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Dr. Walter Gropius of The Architects Collaborative gave members of the Student Planning Committee a more detailed description of the projected graduate center when he met with them recently. Each feature, he pointed out, has been designed as simply and as functionally as possible, combining maximum comfort and enjoyment with minimum cost.

On the second story of the center, which will be a three-minute walk from the farthest Law School building, there will be a cafeteria. Tables accommodating four or six men will seat a total of 620 students, and it is estimated that 1,000 diners can be fed within 95 minutes.

Noise usually accompanying clanging trays and loquacious diners will be minimized by an acoustical ceiling and a wall between the serving lines and the dining facilities. The method of entering and leaving the cafeteria will be streamlined in order to avoid congestion thus speeding up the serving process and conserving space in the dining room proper.

Two lounges, a meeting room and a combination lounge and lecture hall will comprise a large part of the first floor of the graduate commons. These rooms will be radiant-heated. Estimated seating capacity in the lounge and lecture room is 220, but these rooms may be further subdivided to accommodate smaller groups by means of movable partitions. Fireplaces, built back-to-back, will give atmosphere to the two adjacent lounges. Just off the main concourse there will be a concession booth for newspapers and magazines. Powder rooms will be provided for women guests on the first floor in each dormitory and in the graduate commons building.

In addition to the social facilities in the commons, one of the dormitory buildings to be used by law students will have six small meeting rooms, and bulletin board space.

Covered passages will be provided so that students will be able to walk from the graduate commons to any of the dormitories without complete exposure to the elements.

The various buildings will be so placed that common stairways may be used. In this way the expense of materials and space of three sets of stairs can be eliminated. Several of the buildings will be joined by a passageway with a common staircase, allowing two exits for each building, but necessitating only three for each group of two buildings. Students living on the fourth floor of one dorm will be able to visit friends on the third floor of the adjacent one without having to go down to the first floor and then back up. Fireproof doors will be provided on all corridor entrances so as to prevent the spread of fire.

All dormitory rooms will be off central corridors, thus differing from the present entry system of Hastings Hall. Corridors will be soundproofed to prevent excess reverberations. Each dormitory floor will house an average of 22 students. A common room with a small outside porch will be an added feature on every floor.

In accordance with estimated demand, one-third of the students will be housed

in single rooms, the remaining two-thirds in double rooms.

Horizontal-strip windows, three feet, six inches high, will provide a maximum amount of light for the projected dormitory rooms. Windows in single rooms will be eight feet long, and those in double rooms 14 feet long. The center sections of the windows will open either by pivoting on a horizontal axis or outward, like French windows.

Tentatively, the floors will be of asphalt tile, which the architects believe, offers the longest service for the least money. One of the major problems to be solved is the type and color of paint, if any, to be used on the eight by 18-inch cinder block interior walls.

The closet and bureau for each student will be an integral unit, two feet, three inches deep. The closet section will be three feet, ten inches wide, and the bureau section two feet, two inches wide. Closet and bureau doors will be of wood.

Knowing that students tend to use an excess of electricity for such extra-curricular activities as coffee-brewing, the architects plan to use a much heavier electric wire than would ordinarily be required.

In designing the combination couch-and-bed the architects were faced with the problem of making the bed wide enough for comfortable sleeping and yet keeping the couch narrow enough so that legs could dangle comfortably. Their solution is to take a Hollywood-bed design and adapt it for use as a couch by means of extra-thick pillows.

D. S.

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Calendar

LEGAL WORLD
Law Wives

A Thanksgiving party and dance is scheduled for tonight at Kendall House at 8:30.

King's Bench

King's Bench will hold a meeting and smoker at Kendall House next Tuesday at 4 p.m.

Exhibition

An exhibition of manuscripts and printed books relating to the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, is being held in the Treasure Room of the Law School Library. The exhibition is open through December 18 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday through Friday, and on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNIVERSITY WORLD
Violin Concert

Alexander Schneider will give a free concert for violin in Sanders Theatre

this evening at 8:30. Mr. Schneider will play Bach's Partita in D minor, the Sonata in C major, and the Partita in E major.

Harvard-Radcliffe Glee Club

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, in conjunction with the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra will present selections from Handel's *Messiah*, at Sanders Theatre, 8:15 p.m. next Wednesday and Thursday, December 1 and 2. Tickets from \$.85 to \$2.40 will be on sale at the Coop, Music Building, and Phillips Brooks House.

OUTSIDE WORLD
Ford Hall Forum

Can We Get Along With Russia? will be the topic discussed by Dr. Felix Wittmer, teacher of political science and world affairs analyst, and Jerome Davis, this Sunday at 8 p.m. at Jordan Hall. Mr. Davis has recently returned from leading a group of prominent business men and educators through Europe for the study of the social, economic and political conditions.

Community Church

Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union will speak on *What Democracy In Germany?* this Sunday, 10:30 a.m. at Community Church, Jordan Hall.

Radio

The Radio Documentary Unit presents a round table on City Planning on Station WHDH this Sunday at 6 p. m.

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SEMI-FINALS—(Continued)

ford '46) of Monterey, Cal.; A. Linwood Holton, Jr. (Wash. & Lee '44) of Big Stone Gap, Va.; Herbert B. Katcher (N.Y.U. '45) of New York City; Gabriel B. Schwartz (N.Y.U. '47) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jerome J. Shestack (U. of Penn. '44) of Philadelphia, Pa., and Donald D. Webster (U. of Va. '42) of Lutherville, Mt.

The brief for the Anonymous Club was prepared by Neil J. McCarty (Notre Dame '42) of Kaukana, Wis.; Charles K. McWhorter (W.Va. U. '43) of Lewisburg, W. Va.; Charles T. Noonan (Harvard '45) of Allentown, Pa.; Allen H. Russell (Princeton '45) of Ithaca, N. Y.; William V. Suckle (Harvard '45) of Philadelphia, Pa., and Thomas W. Underhill (Princeton, '44) of Summit N. J.

According to George Minkin of the Board of Student Advisers, a crowd of approximately 100 heard two of the best oral arguments ever presented in semi-final arguments in Ames, and as a result, the judges had difficulty in arriving at a decision. Justices Lurie and Hoar enlivened the evening with a series of questions on *Heard v. Heard*, a Massachusetts decision was handed down about two weeks ago, and of which counsel were ignorant.

RECORD—(Continued)

City, Mo.; and the new Secretary is Homer H. Hewitt, III (Princeton '47) of Wynnewood, Pa., succeeding Paul J. Kirby (Harvard '44) of Cambridge, Mass.

New members of the Business Board are: Advertising Manager, Perry B. Leff (C. C. N. Y. '47) of the Bronx, N. Y., replacing Richard M. Chapman (N. Y. U. '46) of New York City; and Treasurer, Irving D. Isko (Cornell '47) of New York City, replacing Isadore Mackler.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)

A. Boyer, \$127.45; Sec. 4, John H. King, \$106.55. Second Year: Sec. 1, Raymond S. Wenger, \$80; Sec. 2, Robert Humphreys, \$141.50; Sec. 3, Coleman L. Bornstein, \$163. Third Year: 6th Term, Elliot Thurston, \$313.35; 7th Term, Edwin W. Bragdon, \$162.50.

The success of the drive is attributed to the personal contact technique used by the 120 volunteer student solicitors. Chairman Albert J. Millus, 2L and Vice-Chairman Romulus A. Picciotti, 2L, were aided in their organizational work by ViceDean Livingston Hall and Professor Warren A. Seavey.

COURT TOUR

A tour of the United States Federal District Court at the Post Office Building in Boston will be conducted by the Student Lawyers Guild this Friday, November 26, at 2 p. m. District Court Judge Wyzanski will meet the students in his chambers afterwards to discuss the cases heard that day. Both members and non-members of the Guild are welcome.

DEAN DEFENDS "NATION"

In a letter to Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools in New York City, Dean Griswold criticized the ban from the city high schools of *The Nation*, a national weekly magazine. Dean Griswold said, in part: "Your statement leaves me with an increased conviction that the action you have taken is both improper and dangerous. It proceeds on the assumption that anything that can fairly be called 'religion' cannot be commented upon or criticized in anything made available to students in schools. I agree fully that religion should not be taught in schools. But . . . to take the position that such criticism, presented frankly and thoughtfully, must be withheld from students strikes me as wrong, and the sort of thinking which responsible persons must protest against lest our precious liberties, including freedom of religion, be whittled away."

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FINAL—(Continued)

H. Bartlett, Jr. (Notre Dame '46) of Cuba City, Wisc.; Marvin Borman (Michigan '43) of Indianapolis, Ind.; Harold Lee Hitchins, Jr. (S. M. U. '43) of Dallas, Tex.; Holmes E. Hobart (Pomona '42) of Los Angeles, Cal.; Robert H. Troescher (Harvard '43) of Lynbrook, N. Y.; and Miles G. Wedeman (Swarthmore '43) of Drexel Hill, Pa.

Oral advocates of the Pitney Club were Ralph D. Buck, Jr. (Princeton '43) of Floral Park, N. Y., and Gurdon W. Wattles (Harvard '43) of Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles B. Gates, Jr. (Harvard '43) of Charleston, W. Va.; Philip P. Green, Jr. (Princeton '43) of Tacoma, Wash.; Robert U. Holden (Harvard '44) of Shirley Center, Mass., and Richard J. Jennings (Fordham) of New York City were counsel on the brief.

For its victory the Gardner Club will be rewarded with a prize of \$300 and will have its name placed on a plaque in Langdell Library. The Pitney Club will receive \$200.

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