

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 7 NO. 12

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1949

PRICE TEN CENTS

NEWS IN BRIEF

ILLINOIS BAR EXAMINATION

In the Illinois Bar Examination, held in October, 1948, 39 Harvard men took the examination for the first time, and 34 passed, or 87 per cent. The only higher record was made by graduates of the University of Michigan Law School. Thirty-four of them passed, out of 37 taking the examination, or 92 per cent. For the University of Chicago Law School, the figures were 38 out of 50, or 76 per cent; for the University of Illinois, 52 out of 64 or 81 per cent. For all applicants taking the examination for the first time, 67 per cent passed, and 33 per cent failed.

INCOME TAX PAMPHLETS

A non-technical, comprehensive report on "Your Federal Income Tax" has been prepared by the Treasury Department Bureau of Internal Revenue and is available at 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Another pamphlet, *Federal Income Tax Specimen Returns, Completely Worked Out for Filing in 1949*, covering three Individual Returns, Partnership, Fiduciary and Corporate Income Tax Returns, and Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses, has been published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

GUILD BROADCAST

The Harvard Lawyers' Guild broadcast a round-table discussion on "Freedom of Association" over station WORL, Sunday, December 19. Participants were Edward Montrose 3L, moderator, Richard Gregory 3L, and Lloyd Reed 3L.

All who wish to participate in similar radio round-table presentations of the Civil Liberties Seminar topics should contact George Spiegel 3L, BE 2-4974.

RECORD POSITIONS

1st and 2nd year men with advertising experience who are interested in working with the RECORD are invited to leave their names at the RECORD Office or see Perry Leff.

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NY Placement Becomes Tight For New Grads

Reich, Head of N. Y. C. Office, Sees Difficulty In Placing All Applicants

Members of the January graduating class will not have an easy time securing positions in New York according to R. Donald Reich, LL.B., '48, who is in charge of the Placement Office of the Harvard Law School Association of New York. Of about 40 men expected to come to the New York area, Reich estimates that about a dozen are already placed and that about half may possibly be placed by June. He suggests that men who do not live in New York should not go there seeking employment unless they are outstanding. Most men come to New York expecting to receive much higher pay than they would expect elsewhere. Generally, unless a man has very high qualifications to offer, he will not do much better in New York than he would at home and will have a difficult time getting anything.

There seem to be just enough exceptions to this general rule to make New York appear much more fruitful than it is. This becomes evident when we view what Reich calls an optimistic scale of salaries that men just starting their careers can expect. The large firms, which generally are interested only in high grade men, pay about \$3,600 per year. One firm last year gave a *Law Review* graduate the unusual sum of \$4,200. Firms with 20 men or less bid between \$3,300 and \$3,000 yearly for the calibre of men they can afford and smaller firms pay anywhere from \$2,600 to \$1,800 per year. The best paying jobs are not with law firms but with corporations which pay between \$3,000 and \$4,200 per annum.

Reich blames the three graduations a year for the present tight job situation. He points out that law firms and industry are just not used to taking on graduates all year round and in such great volume. "They can't absorb a whole generation of lawyers being

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Report By Review Supervisors Labels Legal Writing Experiment Successful

(The following report was written by Robert R. Frei who, along with Donald W. Ingle and Theodore S. Perlman, served during the fall term as supervisor of the Legal Research Program.—Ed.)

The experimental program in legal research and writing which was inaugurated last spring and conducted again during the fall term has been deemed a highly worth-while project by the vast majority of the 96 students who participated. Consequently, the officers of the *Law Review* have announced that the program will in all probability be conducted again next year for the benefit of interested third-year students. However, the transition from the seven-term schedule to the normal three-year academic calendar has created a shortage of experienced editors which makes it impossible for the *Law Review* to supply supervisors to administer the program during the coming spring term.

The Legal Research Program is the outgrowth, first, of the general feeling among the student body, shared by

Single Term student subscriptions are now on sale at the RECORD Office at \$1.00.

members of the Faculty, that the training in research and legal writing afforded by the *Law School* is inadequate and, second, of the inability of the Faculty at its present size to extend such training. Realizing that *Law Review* work does fill this need for a very limited number of students, the *Law Review* Board decided last year that the benefits of its experience could be extended to students who were willing to work on a purely voluntary basis with a few senior *Law Review* editors appointed to devote their full time to such a program. On this basis the Legal Research Program was established last fall with the approval of the Faculty. Fifty out of 175 applicants were chosen to participate under three student supervisors. The reaction of these men was so favorable that the program was offered again this fall to the 46 third-year students who applied.

The first objective of the Program was to provide the participants with experience in locating the primary and secondary authorities upon current and controversial problems in narrow and totally unfamiliar fields of law, analyzing the authorities collected, and reporting his conclusion in memorandum form to one unfamiliar with the particular field. Accordingly, each student was assigned three memoranda ques-

tions sufficiently varied in subject matter to require him to familiarize himself with the loose-leaf services and legislative materials which are rarely consulted in early-round Ames arguments. The memoranda approximated the form utilized by law offices and were expected to contain the law on the subject, the issues as yet undecided, and the reasons dictating their decision one way or the other. One week, in which the student was expected to devote 15 hours, was allotted for the preparation of each memorandum which was then submitted to a student supervisor. After familiarizing himself with the memorandum, the supervisor held a one-hour conference with the writer in which the adequacy of research, the precision of analysis, and the clarity of expression were probed.

The second objective of the program was to give the student an opportunity to do a finished piece of legal writing which would be thoroughly criticized and edited. Students were assigned topics on relatively narrow points of current interest—some students chose their own topics in order that they might combine their research with work on course papers—upon which to do an exhaustive research job and prepare a law review-style note of 2,500 to 3,000 words. Four weeks in which the student worked independently except for a rough draft conference at the half-way point were allotted for the preparation of the note. Upon completion each writer spent 15 hours in conference with a supervisor where his work was criticized sentence by sentence and then jointly revised to meet the criticism. Each student was urged to take the finished product to a professor for a final critique. Two participants in the spring term, Milton Kayle and Seymour Klinger, succeeded in getting their notes published in the *Quarterly Report of the Conference of Personal Finance Law* and the *Patent Quarterly*, respectively. One of this fall's participants has similar expectations.

Upon termination of the program last spring and again this fall the participants were asked to fill out a detailed questionnaire soliciting their criticisms and reactions. Although there were many and varied suggestions for minor changes, all who expressed an opinion felt that the time spent, which averaged about 20 hours a week, was more than recompensed by the benefits derived. Most participants stressed the fact that they had never before in their law

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Two-Thirds Of June And Sept. Grads In Jobs

75% Practice Law, Large Cities of East Coast Attract Many

Recent graduates have successfully started out on the practice of law, according to latest figures released from Assistant Dean Toepfer's office. The June, 1948, class with a total enrollment of 365, returning 287 answers to a survey made in August, reported only 52 men unemployed. To date, there has been no further word from these 52 men or from the 78 others who neglected to return questionnaires.

A similar picture is revealed of the graduating class of September, 1948. Of the 336 men in the class, 96 had not reported while of those who had, 55 were known to be still looking for jobs as of October 15, 1948. 44 men of the January, 1949 class, had also reported placement.

Twenty men in the June and September classes obtained positions as clerks to judges, including clerks placed with Mr. Justice Reed of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Learned Hand, and Mr. Justice Augustus Hand. But the great majority have entered into the practice of law, either with law firms or with single practitioners. Approximately 76 per cent of the men employed of the June class and 74 per cent of those employed of the September class are so practicing.

Other occupations into which recent graduates have entered are teaching (1½ per cent of the June class and 4 per cent of the September class), government service (6 per cent of the June class and 5 per cent of the September class)

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Moritz Final Talk Ends Lectures On Law-Med. Themes

"Medico — legal Aspects of Lunacy" was the subject of Dr. Moritz's concluding lecture of his series on law and medicine.

Medically, he stated, a person is considered insane when by reason of mental unsoundness he is either incapable of self care or dangerous to be at large. Legally, insanity is a degree or kind of unsoundness of mind that modifies or does away with the legal responsibility of the individual in respect to the act in question.

Three categories of insanity may be defined, corresponding to mental development. First there is congenital feeble-mindedness or arrested mental development. The second category includes persons who have lived a normal life but have relapsed into senile dementia because of hardening of the arteries to the brain. This second category is not identical with the congenital insanity of the first category since there are vestiges left of having lived a normal life but the broad deterioration that occurs brings the members of this class to the mental level of the first class.

Psycho-neurotics compose the third category. These persons, suffering from phobias or obsessions, often lead apparently normal lives, since these aberrations are local disturbances which show up only when the touchy surface is raised. In many instances, however, the disturbance tends to become progressive, until there is a broad disturbance of the psyche.

Every state has some procedure for committing the insane to a hospital. Court action in such cases must be taken before commitment of the person as a lunatic. Such action of course depends on the results of a psychiatric

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Study Of Cowie, Graduate Dining Halls Holds Main Difference Psychological

"The food is miserable." "The food is good, but the preparation is poor." The toast at breakfast is hard as a rock. "It's pot-luck on the coffee, and the pot usually wins." "The soup is watery." "All the vegetables taste the same." The meat has no taste. "Don't these meals get monotonous?" "How is it the food at Cowie is so much better? They operate on the same budget as the Graduate Dining Hall."

These are excerpts from several letters written to the Editor of the RECORD. The RECORD interviewed William A. Heaman of the Dining Halls Dept. and Walter J. Dennis of the Graduate Dining Hall and obtained the following information. Both the Graduate Dining Hall and Cowie Hall, as well as all other University dining facilities are under the direction of the Dining Halls Department located in Lehman Hall. That office does the buying for all the dining halls and no one dining hall is favored over another. Thus, the raw material going into Cowie Hall is the same as that going into the Graduate Dining Hall.

The day-to-day management of the two dining halls is separate, however. Daily menus at GDH and Cowie differ, but are substantially the same over a period of time. Consequently there is, or should be, no difference between the meals offered by GDH and those offered by Cowie.

There is some difference in the planning of individual meals. For example, GDH serves soup only at the evening meal, while Cowie will sometimes serve soup at the noon meal instead of at the evening meal.

It is difficult to evaluate the relative expertness of the cooking at the two dining halls, since so many subjective factors are involved. Everyone realizes that a mass-produced meal cannot be as well cooked as the home-cooked variety. Beyond that, it is a matter of taste whether one prefers A's cookery to B's. However, the RECORD is assured by Mr. Dennis that the head chef at the Graduate Dining Hall has had 20 years' experience and his assistant chefs have been mass-producing meals for almost as long.

The outstanding difference between Cowie Hall and the Graduate Dining Hall is the physical set-up of the two halls. Both buildings were built by the Government: Cowie as a mess-hall and the Graduate Dining Hall as the home of an anti-radar unit. Consequently, Cowie is designed for serving meals while GDH is small, crowded and cluttered with wooden pillars.

The psychological effect of the physical set-up of the two dining halls must be considered. Eating in the larger airier, quieter, more spacious Cowie Hall is undoubtedly more pleasant than

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Course Organization and Techniques To Emphasize Practicality and Realism

The postwar abundance of interest in curricula and teaching methods has had its effect upon the legal education offered law students at Harvard.

With respect to teaching techniques, the majority of the Professors using new techniques are, in effect, attempting to simulate conditions as they exist in practice. As Professor Cox points out, the introduction of the case system by Dean Langdell was the transformation to the job of finding out the state of the law from the office of the practicing attorney to the classroom.

Problems in Government Regulation of Collective Bargaining, a new course to be taught in the Spring Term, offers an approach to legal problems from the economist's and statistician's point of view, as well as that of the lawyer. Professor John T. Dunlop of the Graduate School of Public Administration and approximately eight students from Littauer will join Professor Cox and the same number of law students in a seminar concerning the role of government in determining the subject matter of union-

management bargaining and government's role in determination of the method of collective bargaining.

Not only will the students of the various disciplines meet to exchange ideas, but they will also have the constant class supervision of both instructors. Problem cases will be analyzed, and the students from the two schools will have to work together as economists, statisticians and attorneys are required to do in labor law practice. Perhaps, in the future, economists will not be able to say, as Professor Dunlop does, that no members of the present N. L. R. B. has had practical bargaining experience.

Mentschikoff's *Commercial Arbitration* course offers much realism in course work. Student counsel select their arbitrator from a panel of six members of the faculty. They plead their case, and present their witnesses to the arbitrator who determines their case.

Professors Leach, Llewellyn, and Cavers present a client to the class and have the members of the class question the

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The Harvard Law School Record

Published weekly on Wednesdays for twelve weeks of each term by *The Harvard Law School Record Corporation*, Austin Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term mailed, \$4.00 per year (24 issues); student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed. \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School. Individual copies \$.10 each at the Law School; \$.15 each mailed. Business and Editorial Offices, Austin Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone Klrkland 7-7600, extension 447.

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"Entered as second class matter November 19, 1946, at the post office at Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

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Editorials

Reports from students job-hunting during the Christmas vacation reveal that most of the job-hunters wasted their time. Apparently the great majority in each city frequented the same group of large offices, although some of these offices were not interested in hiring at all and most of them were interested only in honor men. Students with no conceivable chance of finding employment in these firms spent their vacation waiting in the foyers of these offices and answering questions for polite but uninterested interviewers. Had these larger firms been entirely frank in making known their requirements and had the students had complete information about the opportunities in smaller offices, then perhaps this job-hunting expedition might have been far more fruitful than it was.

Reliable job information is vital to Harvard Law School men seeking employment. Except for the men coming from the Boston area only vacations are available for job-hunting, and aimless wandering about during vacation time simply means no job. The only way this information can be made known is through co-operation of alumni. The Placement Office has done its best to get this cooperation. Through its committees in various cities it has sent out questionnaires to alumni requesting information that would be of great help to the students. The response has been discouraging. In New York for example out of 1600 questionnaires sent out in September only 47 alumni took the trouble to answer. And out of 1850 additional questionnaires sent out this December only 93 answers have come in at the time of this writing. This is certainly disappointing. Surely the memories of alumni are not so short-lived so as to have forgotten the job-struggles of the new graduate. If they are we hope this may serve as a reminder.

J. S.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Just a line to say I think your RECORD does more to keep us old-timers in touch with and loyal to Harvard Law School than any other single factor. Keep up the good work!

Am enclosing some lines you may want to add "Langdell Lyrics." . . . I was called upon to introduce Dean Pound a year or so ago at a meeting in New York upon his return from his first visit to China. I had introduced him a couple of times before and each time he had some snappy comeback. But this last one had him stopped cold (just the way he used to have me stopped cold in Equity some 37 or 38 years ago).

I was a charter member of the Roscoe Pound Law Club and can vouch for the authenticity of the incident in the first stanza.

More power to you.

.....

It seems that I've been called upon to be the introducer, A thing Dean Pound, like Taft, contends is worse than a traducer.

'Twas just three dozen years ago there came to Harvard Law

The most prodigious teacher any law man ever saw.

SAW. (1) 0214 014 10000000

Some eager students quickly formed the Roscoe Pound Law Club, And Roscoe came to meeting as though coming to a pub.

With pretzels and with steins of beer the students would draw nigh him And with bizarre array of legal questions they would ply him.

In answer to one query on some point of law obscure

The teacher paused, twixt draughts of beer, and said: "let me be sure. . . ."

"Oh yes, 'twas Coke on Littleton said something on that rule—

"It's eleven years since I've read Coke," he said in accents cool.

"Just look on page two seventeen and this I think you'll find":—

And then he reeled it off as though 'twere printed in his mind.

Next morning all the students checked up on his long quotation

And found he had recited it as writ—no deviation.

The story spread, then countless similar feats confirmed its truth;

His super-human memory's a legend, now, forsooth.

As to this incident, if he says he recalls it not, Then I submit 'twill be the first thing Dean Pound e'er forgot!

You know, it's not an easy job to introduce Dean Pound,

For he's been introduced by experts all the world around.

Of legal scholars and savants, the world's most world renowned—

They've praised his monstrous erudition till the stars resound;

Their recondite encomiums and eulogies profound

(That sound obituarial) have almost got him downed.

His learning and his memory, that seemed to students frightful,

Are matched by wealth of anecdotes, with humor most delightful.

To evidence his genial wit, this item's gone around:

When slightly irked by sayings of a colleague quite renowned

He said: "The only trouble in this matter, I have found,

Is this: there are too many Frankfurters—to the Pound!"

We hardly could expect a man, with such a reputation

To keep his talents all confined within a single nation.

When Chiang Kai Shek sought to revamp the courts of old Cathay

He called upon our own Dean Pound to come and point the way.

But the Dean holds anybody's mute who speaks but seven tongues,

So he set out to learn Chinese and to expand his lungs.

How he made out with Chinese folk we hope to hear tonight,

And whether, by their convicts they attempt to do what's right.

With all his deep philosophy and knowledge transcendental

He's striven for the rights of man with vigor monumental.

So, please, may I one sentence quote, culled from Dean Pound's vast learning—

For with his mighty intellect goes Humanitarian yearnings

"I am a man, and consider nothing human foreign to me."

Now, Dean, if you don't like this introduction you may sue me.

Judge Paul W. Alexander, '13
Toledo, Ohio.

Off the Record

Indoor Bird Watchers Society

Under the tutelage (and the word is used advisedly) of certain scientifically minded members of the local academic community, a new time-killing activity has been recent inaugurated. To qualify for membership it is necessary to discover and classify a heretofore unknown or unrecognized ornithological specimen. The founder, a well-known poet, enjoys the distinction of having first noted the existence of both the migrating *Double Breasted Seersucker* and the night flying *Rosy Breasted Push-Over*. A Missouri-born member is credited with the *Great Western Bank Robin*, while a more acutely observing charter member-in-good-standing first noted the *Extra-Marital Lark*. The *Girdled Dove* has been frequently observed and reported in its various sub-species by the happy group.

W. K. P.

Gallery

CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR.
Judge of the U. S. District Court



"From the point of view of standards and ideals, I owe more to the two Judges Hand than to anyone except my parents and my wife," said Judge Charles Wyzanski in reminiscing on his clerkship with the two famous jurists. If the courage to maintain these standards and ideals is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the successful man, such courage was perhaps the spark which gave Judge Wyzanski his start in public service.

In the early 1930's there was a proposal before the General Court of Massachusetts to enact legislation modeled after the Norris-LaGuardia Act prohibiting the use of the injunction in labor disputes. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts opposed the legislation and engaged Ropes, Gray, Boyden, and Perkins to lead the opposition at the hearing on the Act. A senior partner asked Wyzanski, then a young associate of the firm, to prepare a brief against the proposed act. The following day Judge Wyzanski told his senior that though he thought a case could easily be made against it—the act being at that date of questionable constitutionality—he wished to be excused from preparing the brief because he favored the legislation and would rather not take part in an attempt to defeat it.

At dinner with Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who was then a professor at the Harvard Law School, the senior partner commented on the strong principles of his young associate who had been a student of Frankfurter. Shortly thereafter when asked to recommend someone for the position of Solicitor to the Department of Labor, Frankfurter remembered the story about the young man and submitted Wyzanski's name. Thus in 1933, at the age of 27, Wyzanski began a career of public service which led to his nomination as U. S. District Judge in 1941.

Between 1933 and 1941 Judge Wyzanski served the public in many capacities. While Solicitor to the Department of Labor he served as Acting Secretary of Labor in the absence of the Secretary and played a role in the preparation of important labor legislation. He served with the late Governor of New Hampshire, John Winant, as alternate delegate of the United States and government advisor at the International Labor Conference in Geneva. As assistant to Stanley Reed, then Solicitor General, he prepared briefs and argued cases (among which were the first cases involving the constitutionality of the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act) before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was special counsel to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and served as a member of the National Defense Mediation Board. Between periods of public service he was in general practice as an associate and later a partner in the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg.

Judge Wyzanski brought to the bench an ideal of the judge inspired perhaps by his intimate acquaintance with the work of the Judges Hand. In speaking of Judge Learned Hand in his article in the *Harvard Law Review*, "Judge Learned Hand's Contributions to Public Law," Judge Wyzanski says, "His use of allusion and suggestion, his scorn of didacticism disclose the detachment, septicism and tolerance which are for him cardinal virtues of the judge." He adds, "He would tell us that we, like Dante himself, must look for guidance not from sententious generalizations, but from the daily championship of the authentic interpreters of the human spirit—the men whom Hand had known so intimately these many years—Plato, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Rabelais, Acton, Santayana, Whitehead." As Judge Hand knows intimately the thoughts and ideas of these men, Judge Wyzanski has them in "daily companionship." An avid reader,

Sub Judice

All Work and No Play

Ott was too old to join the regular league baseball teams sponsored by the Crosley Corporation as part of its recreational program for its employees. Too, his schedule as a guard conflicted with league games. So he formed the "Crosley Guards," a team composed of himself and other guards which the corporation sponsored and equipped. Ott dropped dead while playing baseball with the Crosley Guards. His widow brought an action against the Industrial Commission to establish her right to participate in the State insurance fund by reason of the death of her husband. Section 1465-68 of the General Code of Ohio provides in part: "Every employee who is injured, and the dependents of such as are killed in the course of employment, whosoever such injury has occurred, provided the same was not purposely self-inflicted . . . shall be entitled to receive . . . such compensation for loss sustained on account of such injury." The lower court found for the widow, and the Industrial Commission appealed. *Held*: Affirmed. The issue involved, the court said, was whether playing baseball on a company team was acting "in the course of employment." The Industrial Commission had a rule of 10-years standing which included the athletic program of companies as within the proper scope of compensation awards. The court said there was a question whether this rule was in harmony with the statutes and Constitution of Ohio, but concluded that it was, since "there is sufficient relationship in the activity of the deceased at the time of his death and his employment to justify the conclusion that the claimant is entitled to compensation under the Constitution and statutes, as well as under the rule of the Industrial Commission. It seems also apparent that both employee and employer received considerations from this activity which was the direct outgrowth of a recreational program which was not only authorized by the corporation, but definitely sponsored by it and the means of its accomplishment furnished at the expense of the corporation." *Ott v. Industrial Commission*, 82 N. E. 2d 137 (Ohio 1948).

Judge Wyzanski is as much at home in a conversation which ranges in scope from Whitehead to Newton as he is in a discussion of a case which he has decided.

Though he thoroughly enjoyed his work on the *Harvard Law Review* and considers the training it provides extremely valuable, Judge Wyzanski deprecates the over-emphasis among students on being in the honor societies. Of the many appointments that he has had to make, from time to time, a great number of his appointees had never been on the *Law Review*. He adds that most of these appointees have justified his faith in them by going on to successful careers. He chose his present clerk, Miss Barbara Scott, from the Yale Law School. Her extremely satisfactory performance has given him no cause to regret the selection.

Upon meeting Judge Wyzanski, one is immediately impressed by his dynamic alertness which bespeaks a large store of energy. In addition to being a thorough and conscientious judge, Charles Wyzanski has channeled his energies into many other fields. He was a lecturer in government at Harvard College in 1943 and is now a visiting professor at M. I. T., where he gives a course in the fundamental principles of law to graduate students. He has lectured at Princeton and in 1947 in California gave the Morrison Foundation lecture on law. He is the American representative on the International Labor Organization's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions. This committee of ten jurists meets at Geneva once a year to review the extent to which there has been compliance with international conventions. He is also a judge of the Administrative Tribunal, a body which passes on the relations between international organizations and their employees. He is a member of the Council and Executive Committee of the American Law Institute and a fellow and member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He prizes highly his appointment as an Overseer of Harvard University and as a member of the Overseers' Committee he particularly enjoys his visits to the Harvard Law School.

Judge Wyzanski believes that the great tradition of the Law School lies in the respect given by its members to the opinions of fellow students, professors and alumni. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., has demonstrated that he has earned an important place in that tradition. His present work and his work in the past demonstrate that he may be expected to play an even more important part in that tradition.

D. A.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '09—*Cornelius W. Wickersham* has been elected president of the Grant Monument Association, an organization formed by the New York Legislature to care for President Grant's tomb on Riverside Drive in New York.

LL.B. '14—*Harvey H. Bundy* has been elected to a third term as chairman of the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross at the organization's annual meeting.

LL.B. '17—*Edwin Phillips Kohl*, who was in Washington during World War II with the War Department Price Adjustment Board as a Contract Renegotiator, has recently become General Counsel and a Director of the Panama Railroad Company with headquarters at its New York office, 24 State Street.

LL.B. '21—*W. Houston Kenyon, Jr.* has been appointed Visiting Lecturer in Law at the Yale Law School for the fall term 1948-49. He is giving a course in patent law. Kenyon practices in New York City.

LL.B. '27—*Alexander Mintz* has been appointed executive manager of the Shaker Heights Savings Association, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Mintz is president and general counsel of the association and was attorney for its predecessor, the Ivanhoe Savings Co.

LL.B. '30—*David I. Burstein* has been appointed head of the newly established legal department of the Selznick Releasing Organization in New York. Burstein was counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission for five years.

LL.B. '39—*Robert S. Berger*, following separation as Contract Termination Officer, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, has been elected President of the Rittenhouse Paper Company, Chicago.

LL.B. '44—*Milton R. Mannheimer* is principal of the Mannheimer School in Miami Beach, Fla. Mannheimer is also treasurer of the Harris Products Co., Inc., and a member of the Michigan and Florida Bar Associations.

Room Model of Law Dorm To Be Shown



Law School Dorm Model

Harvard University has built a full-scale model of the single-room and the double-room, with movable partitions, for the proposed Law School dormitory project. Above is a photograph of the model single room, 9 feet by 13 feet, which is now finished. Details with respect to the furnishings of the double-room are not yet completed and the mat-

ter is now being considered by the joint student-faculty committee, the Dean, and the architects. As soon as these details are settled, the model rooms will be opened for inspection by the students.

To date, contributions toward the new dormitory project total more than \$300,000, and it is hoped that construction will begin by next June.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)

YEARBOOK SUBSCRIPTIONS

This is the final week for subscribing to the 1949 yearbook. All men who have not already subscribed are urged to do so; either at the Yearbook office in Gannett House between 9:00 and 5:00, or at one of the tables to be placed in Austin and Langdell Halls, between 9:00 and 1:00.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The work of the Committee on Legal Education has been virtually completed and the Faculty has taken final action on

the proposals of the Committee. A new curriculum with changes chiefly affecting the Second Year will go into effect next Fall. A comprehensive statement of this change will appear in the first issue of the *RECORD* next semester.

LEGAL WRITING—(Con't)

school careers received any personal criticism of their written work and, consequently, deemed the memoranda conferences and the editing process the most beneficial elements of the program.

That the Legal Research Program has made a valuable contribution to the education of a limited number of students is clear. Whether the program can be continued indefinitely as presently constituted will depend upon the ability of the *Law Review* to continue to supply student supervisors without detriment to its primary function. This would presumably have to be decided each term by the incumbent board. Many participants felt that some such training should be made a regular element of the Law School curriculum, thereby making it available to a larger number of students who would receive academic credit for taking the course. That decision, of course, rests with the administration and would presumably depend in part upon the feasibility of obtaining the number of competent graduate supervisors which such a scheme would require if the personal criticism so important in training of this type is not to be lost.

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MORITZ—(Continued)

examination. If the commitment is for an indeterminate time, there is usually provision for automatic reappraisals.

Other than suits to declare a person insane and to have a guardian appointed, insanity most frequently arises as an issue in criminal cases and in wills cases. In the latter cases, opinions offered by expert psychiatrists on each side as to the testator's capacity are conflicting. Dr. Moritz stated, primarily because the experts have not been able to examine the testator personally but have had to reach their opinions on the basis of facts presented to them by the witnesses on their side.

In criminal cases, the question arises

whether the accused knew the nature of his act, and if he did know, did he realize that what he was doing was wrong. Such a standard neglects the possibility that while he both knew the nature of his act and that it was wrong, that he was unable to restrain himself. It has not been considered necessary to broaden the scope of the tests and provide for this latter contingency, according to Dr. Moritz, because in practice these tests have proved satisfactory. The occasional injustices have been easily corrected by commuting the too-rigorous sentence.

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Calendar

LEGAL WORLD

Law Wives

Professor Braucher will speak on *Consumer Cooperation* at the Law Wives meeting tonight at Kendall House at 8 p.m. Professor Braucher is president of the Cooperative Food Store.

Book Authorizations

Law School Book Authorizations for the Spring Term will be issued in the Book Office, Weld 6, from January 10 to January 31, except on Wednesdays.

Treasure Room

The Treasure Room will exhibit the earliest American session laws of the territorial units, which later became the forty-eight states, during the entire month of January.

UNIVERSITY WORLD

Sunday Services

Services will be held by the Rev. Pal-frey Perkins of King's Chapel, Boston, in Memorial Church next Sunday at 11 a.m.

OUTSIDE WORLD

Ford Hall Forum

The Ford Hall Forum will present the following programs in Jordan Hall, N. E. Conservatory of Music Building, Sundays at 8 p.m.

January 9—Professor Kirtley F. Mather—*The Threat to Freedom in the United States*

January 16—Joseph Dunner—*Palestine—An Adventure in Peace-Making*

January 23—Dr. Abram Leon Sachar—*Education for Civilized Living*

January 30—Maurice Hindus—*Russia's Great Mistake*

Gardner Museum

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum will present the Pasquier Trio, a string trio of three interpreters of chamber music, next Sunday at 2 p.m.

Harvard Chapter, AVC

A special afternoon meeting of AVC to elect a chairman and vice-chairman will be held at PBH today from 4:30 to 5:30.

Museum of Fine Arts

St. Catherine of Alexandria by Titian will be exhibited along with other new acquisitions during January and February by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Law Teachers Elect Llewellyn New Head

Visiting Professor Karl Llewellyn, Betts Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia, was elected president of the Association of American Law Schools at a convention held in Cincinnati December 28, 29, and 30. Professors of law schools throughout the United States delivered speeches, participated in round table discussions and presented committee reports covering various phases of the law and methods of teaching.

Harvard professors who acted as chairmen for some of the sessions and round table discussions were A. James Casner and David F. Cavers.

Professor W. Barton Leach participated in the discussion of *A Suggested Course in Estate Planning* in the property meeting, and Professor Soia Mentschikoff was one of a panel, composed of teachers who have entered law teaching since the beginning of World War II, discussing *The Impact of Public Law on Post-War Curricula and Teaching Methods*.

Professor Lon. L. Fuller delivered a speech in the jurisprudence meeting dealing with *The Place and Uses of Jurisprudence in the Law School Curriculum* in which he expressed the view that the second-year of Law School is the proper time for such a course, for at that time the student has obtained a grounding in legal thought.

PLACEMENT—(Continued)

class) and corporate legal work (3½ per cent of the June class and 3 per cent of the September class). Only twelve men in both classes had entered fields other than the law.

A very great majority of the members of these classes have gone to large cities (population over 200,000) in the New England and Middle Atlantic areas. Among the cities, New York has proved by far the most popular, receiving 48 men from the June class and 41 from the September class. The only city competing with New York is Boston which has absorbed 32 of the June graduates and 18 of the September class.

EDUCATION—(Continued)

client in order to determine the relevant facts. Professors Leach and Llewellyn play their own "Hamlet" in their Property and Commercial Law classes, while Professor Cavers, on one occasion, had members of the Board of Student Advisers come to his Equity classes and act the parts of plaintiff and defendant.

Such activities are tending to change the character of legal education at the Law School.

DINING HALLS—(Continued)

eating in the noisier, more crowded GDH.

If the psychological effect of the GDH set-up makes its meals seem worse than Cowie's, there is nothing that can presently be done about it. When the new Graduate Commons are built and its dining hall is in operation, GDH will no longer be used.

Mr. Dennis, manager of the Graduate Dining Hall requests that students leave suggestions, together with their names and telephone numbers, in the GDH suggestion box. He will then confer with the students and wherever feasible will be only too happy to cooperate in initiating improvements.

N. Y. JOBS—(Continued)

turned out at once," quotes Reich. In pre-war days placement was a leisurely process whereby men were practically all placed between Christmas and a month after June graduation, with no backlog of January and possibly September graduates as competition.

To give graduates greater assistance in finding positions, the Harvard Law School Association of New York is now running a full time placement office in charge of R. Donald Reich at 56 Beaver Street in lower Manhattan. Until October 1 John F. Reddy, Jr., was handling New York placement part time in addition to his regular law practice. That is the way alumni placement services operate in most cities. Reddy is still the head of placement activities in New York while Reich operates and, with the aid of a secretary, is the New York Placement Bureau.

In order to find new job openings the Association recently sent to every New York City law firm with two or more partners and to all good-sized business firms a letter describing the new bureau and requesting information as to what extent they would use it to secure new men. Reich also goes around personally establishing contact with possible job sources. Sometimes he just knocks on doors. Sometimes he sends men to fill jobs he knows exist because he has just gotten the incumbent a better job.

When a graduate or prospective graduate enters the Beaver Street office he is handed a card on which he fills in many vital facts about himself, his education and special qualifications. He should have with him a detailed resume of himself which will be filed with his card.

When Reich goes out to call on prospective employers, he takes with him the cards and resumes of the men who would be interested in, and qualified

for, the job in question, and the Year-book with its pictures of the men. Six to twelve of these are generally selected for personal interviews on the basis of which the final choice is made. The ways that employers make up their minds on specific men are so varied that they offer no hint as to how a man can best present himself. However, a detailed resume does help to show differences between a lot of names on cards and does give the interviewing partner reasons for preferring to see certain men.

The great emphasis of the Bureau's work is on placing the average student. Many firms are looking for the best they can get and tend to show an interest

in only *Law Review* men or men with 70 averages. When he runs into this situation Reich endeavors to show the prospective employer that for the job he is offering and for the salary he is willing to pay he does not need a *Review* man. He also tries to minimize the emphasis placed on grades by showing the very high calibre of men accepted as students at the Harvard Law School and argues that therefore the grades merely accentuate very minor differences between students of nearly equal ability and qualification who have received the same legal training. Once an employer is fully acquainted with these facts he is usually willing to hire a man with a "C" average.

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