

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 8 No. 11

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1949

PRICE TEN CENTS

NEWS IN BRIEF

LAW REVIEW

A new treasurer for next year's *Law Review* has been elected, and President Vincent A. McKusick has shifted one of the editorial officers previously named, and has named the officers to hold a number of newly created posts.

H. Reed Baldwin (Wesleyan '47) of New York City, has been elected Treasurer of the *Review*. He succeeds David R. Hertz (M.I.T. '46) of Swampscott, Mass. Lewis Green (Harvard '45) of St. Louis, Mo., who had been named Book Review editor will fill the newly created position of Developments Editor. His projected job will be to prepare a Developments in the Law note and to supervise a proposed note on the results of the present Supreme Court term. Jerome Sindler (Harvard) of Brooklyn, N. Y. will be Book Review Editor.

Mr. McKusick has named Alan E. Schwartz (Michigan '47), of Detroit, as Director of the Legal Writing program. Associate Directors of the program will be Hans Loeser (C.C.N.Y.) of Jackson Heights, N. Y., and Andrew J. Schoen (Harvard '47) of New York City.

LAW SCHOOL FORUM

In the Forum election held Monday afternoon the following officers were chosen: President, Richard K. Fink, 2L, (U. C. L. A. '47) of Miami Beach, Fla., replacing Rowland C. W. Brown, 2L, (Harvard '45) of Nyack, N. Y.; first vice-president, William D. Patton, 2L, (Princeton '45) of Johnstown, Pa., replacing Fink; second vice-president, Edward Pesin, 2L, (Rutgers '47) of Jersey City, N. J., replacing Patton; treasurer, Paul S. Edelman, 2L, (Harvard '46) of Brooklyn, N. Y., replacing Thomas C. Shepard, 2L, (Georgia Tech '46) of Colquitt, Ga.

(Continued on page three)

May First Last Day For Filing Dorm Request Priority Will Be Given To Students Now Living At The Business School

Vice Dean Livingston Hall has announced that applications for rooms in Hastings or Perkins Halls must be submitted by May 1. Those eligible for the drawing are present second-year men and first-year men now living in Business School dormitories.

A brief look at the statistics will reveal the pressure of the demand and the shortness of the available supply of dorm rooms which makes an equitable assignment a real problem.

Next year there will be approximately 100 openings in the Law School dormitories. At present 53 second-year men and 45 first-year men live in the Business School living halls. Moreover, there are at least 100 applications for space from second-year men now living on the outside, and to complicate the situation further the Business School has announced that it will have room next year only for its own students because of an increase in enrollment and a decline in the number of married students in the entering class.

Taking these factors into consideration Vice Dean Hall feels that a fair adjustment can be made by automatically giving the 53 second-year men living at the Business School rooms in Perkins and Hastings and placing the 45 first-year men on a par with the second-year applicants.

In order to insure that only those who are eligible obtain quarters, those who are now living at the dorm, will not be permitted to select roommates except from the list of those qualified. Of course, those presently in the dorms will be able to team up into combinations which they deem desirable.

Berle Discusses Role, Responsibilities And Life Of The Lawyer In Politics

A. A. Berle, Jr., LL.B. '16, former Assistant Secretary of State, is at the present time an Associate Professor of Law at Columbia University and is also engaged in the private practice of law. This article was written especially for publication in the *Record*.

Most lawyers do not go into politics. But most men in politics are lawyers. The operation of the political system falls largely to men who are legally trained and are members of the bar.

Ambition is one of the motives for entry into politics. This is fair: ambition is to politics what the profit motive is to business. Both motives are useful, if ethics are not sacrificed in realizing the motive.

I am State Chairman of the Liberal Party in New York. This comprises some hundreds of thousands of progressives who affiliate with the Democratic Party in national and state elections but who can not take the leadership of Tammany Hall and the city machine. The division is an old one. When the Democratic Party was formed, Aaron Burr had the local machine and the Jeffersonian Democrats in New York had to organize separately. The division is endemic in New York state, and will continue until one of the two big parties—probably the Democratic Party—overhauls itself completely. I think this situation is peculiar to New York—where no Democratic President from Jefferson to Roosevelt and Truman has ever been elected except over the dead political body of the Democratic Party in the city of New York. Lawyers differ in handling the situation. Some enter the political parties and see what they can do. A healthily increasing body find a way of expressing their position through independent organizations, so that political life is not monopolized entirely by local bosses. In the Bronx, for instance, the head of the Republican Party is on Democratic County Chairman Flynn's payroll, and there is a one-party system in fact. Upstate, the local Democrat is not infrequently on a Republican payroll. They don't compete. But this is New York and probably is less true elsewhere.

A considerable body of opinion holds that a lawyer should keep out of politics. It takes endless time and makes enemies for him as well as friends. He commits himself in advance when otherwise he might take advantage of developments. The argument has force but, to me, it seems not wholly tenable in a democracy. Politics is the only effective mechanism by which millions of individual opinions can be mobilized sufficiently to propose governmental measures and elect men who will carry them out. The difference between a totalitarian and a democratic government boils down, in considerable measure, to the fact that

HLS United Kingdom Alumni Organize Group

At a meeting at the Senate House of the University of London on March 12, the Harvard Law School Association of the United Kingdom was formed. The meeting was highlighted by a visit of Mr. John Marsh (LL.B. '10), former president of the Law School Association of New York. The presence of Mr. Marsh, who was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the Association, afforded the members an opportunity to receive advice on the organization and objectives of the Association.

Mr. Ronald H. Graveson (S.J.D. '35) of the University of London was elected chairman. He submitted to the meeting a draft constitution which was discussed clause by clause and amended by the English alumni so as to be compatible with the broad and general aims of the organization and the small membership. The amended draft constitution was then unanimously adopted and Dr.

(Continued on page three)

democracy allows free entry into political life through two or more parties, whereas totalitarianism makes politics a state monopoly of government agents.

Also, lawyers themselves need a word of warning. As commercial lawyers, they are not very popular. During my



A. A. BERLE, JR.

lifetime at least, hardly any lawyer has been remembered for commercial legal practice; he dies unremembered and unsung so far as that aspect of his life is concerned. Modern lawyers who have left their mark did so because of extracurricular activities, chiefly in public life. They either were politicians themselves or worked so closely with politicians that they entered the stream of political life. This is quite as true of many great judges—Brandeis, Cardozo, Hughes—as of lawyers holding non-legal office, like Franklin Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson or David Lilienthal.

There are sacrifices in carrying on active political life. Struggles of that kind do not allow for maintenance of Flavian and unruffled dignity. From top to bottom, no holder of governmental or party position is or ought to be immune from attack. It is an arena in which stout

(Continued on page four)

Basement Law Review Future Plan Revealed Publication of Writings By Members Of Classes To Be Aided By Bugle

Alan E. Schwartz, 2L, recently named Legal Writing director of the *Law Review* has announced *Review* plans for the "basement law review" for the coming year. Two groups of approximately 50 third year men will be admitted to the class, one group in September, the other at mid-year. By taking part in the Legal Writing program, these men will fulfill the recently reinstated writing requirement for an LL.B. degree. Papers for the legal requirement will be read by the Faculty after completion.

According to Mr. Schwartz, he and his associate directors, Hans Loeser, 2L, and Andrew J. Schoen, 2L, hope to indoctrinate the members of the class into the methods of writing and research that have been used traditionally in the *Review*.

Members of the class will first be assigned a number of recent cases on which memoranda of law are to be written. These will be checked by one of the directors, primarily for organization of material. After they are proficient at writing a memo of law, the members of the class will each pick a topic for exhaustive research, on which they will write a paper comparable to a law review note.

In editing these notes, the members of the class will be given personal help by one of the Legal Writing directors.

If any of the memoranda or notes are outstanding, and the author so desires, they may be printed in the *Review* as current cases or notes. If such is the case, the work will go through the regular *Review* editing process, enabling the author to get a thorough picture of how the "Bugle" works. If the note written by any of the students is of law review caliber, but cannot be published in the

(Continued on page three)

Pedagogical Realism Triumphs, Alters Future Course Of Harvard Law School

From this vantage point of 1970, it seems incredible that no one was able to anticipate what was going to happen. The seeds of destruction of the Harvard Law School had been sown as early as the middle forties. And yet, back in those days when I was a student at HLS, no one thought it was possible. We saw what was happening, but we applauded the trend.

It began mildly enough. A professor of contracts put his students to work drafting a contract. The students had great fun horse-trading over the ambiguous desires of their mythical clients, and everyone thought the experiment in realism a great success. The next step was for a professor to draft a couple of students to act the parts of the adversaries in an embryonic lawsuit. More applause. During the next few years the realism trend really began to roll. Leases were negotiated by practicing lawyers between actual landlords and tenants with a property class observing the process like a flock of medical students watching an appendectomy. Toy electric trains became standard equipment in every torts class. Bullets ricocheted through the Criminal Law classes.

Even people who should have known better were taken in by the trend. Professor Scott, who, before the trend, claimed to know what realism actually was, succumbed. This great scholar, who had so selflessly devoted his best years to complete sentences and the law of trusts, celebrated his becoming a Professor Emeritus by hiring a pack of bloodhounds and leading his former students on a merry romp across the Cambridge Common "following the res."

But it was a humble professor of Property I who thought up the realistic straw that broke the back of the Harvard Law School. Mortmain Mildew, who came to the school in 1954, was an anomaly in this realistic age—an antiquarian. Of course, his classes were unpopular. Several letters appeared in the *Record* bewailing "antiquated teaching methods." The Faculty Committee on Legal Education published a pamphlet which said, *inter alia*: "In contradistinction to the fruition of pragmatic tendencies in other branches of legalistic pedagogy, a few areas remain aloof from the practical, social and jurisprudential advantages of the 'true case method' of instruction. The outstanding instance of unprogressive teaching methods lies in the present method of presenting the principles underlying the Law of Real Property. Some members of the Committee recommend that these principles be imparted as part of a suggested course on 'Techniques of the Advocate before the Rent Control Board.'" To Mildew, a veteran reader of the Committee's literature, the warning was clear—he had to come up with something.

After a great deal of thought, Mildew had it—the way to combine Realism with Real Property. He would hold a Livery of Seisin in front of the main entrance of Langdell Hall. In his mind he could see the two retinues of knights, mounted on horseback, attired in armor and carrying colorful pennants, meeting for the feoffment ceremony. But it was not going to be all pageant; there would be legal points involved as well. Instead of substituting his feoffee in Fee Simple, the feoffor would attempt to subinfeudate him.

(Continued on page three)

Housing Crisis For Married Veterans; Must Leave Devens And Jarvis In June

Harvard's married veterans, particularly the Harvadevans Village group and the newly admitted students, have been and will be scrambling well into the Fall to find housing. They are working primarily through agencies set up by the University, and those cooperating directly with students. Although there is room within commuting distance for all, the rent scale is high enough to make the situation tense for a considerable percentage of Harvard's student families.

Mr. John U. Munro, Counsellor for Veterans, whose office in Weld Hall is something like a Combat Information Center due to the struggle, presented the picture as it looks at present. Jarvis Court will definitely be razed this summer to make room for the new Graduate Center. Of the 60 families now there, 40 plan to stay at school after June. They have first priority on all Harvard-controlled housing. There will be, in June, 138 units of University Cambridge housing, including Harvard Way (adjacent to the Business School) and Andover Court (several blocks east of the Law School). Of this number approximately 30 are expected to open up due to graduation and other reasons. This leaves a "paper deficit" of about 10 Jarvis Court families, without even considering the Devens group. There is a possibility that August graduation will take care of this deficit.

Devens families are in a more serious situation. About 100 Village families are to be left without housing when the University lease from the Army end on June 30. Of these 20 have found places

to move to in June—but, on the average, at double the rent.

It should be noted that these figures do not include the turnover activity of the Harvard Housing Trust units (Holden Green, Shaler Lane and Gibson Terrace) which are not under the control of the University. However, this turnover activity can be counted on to be negligible inasmuch as those who were living in these units as undergraduates do not have to leave when they graduate, under existing regulations and law.

Mr. Munro explained the administration's decision to go ahead with the erection of the Graduate Center now rather than later as the result of the careful "balancing of interests," the other horn of the dilemma being the urgent need for proper housing for single graduate students. Many of the latter group in all departments of the University are living in inferior private quarters at exorbitant rates. According to Mr. Munro, the decision was made on two grounds: (1) married veteran enrollment at the University is declining rapidly, (2) Graduate Center capacity for 600 students is more desirable from an overall viewpoint than Jarvis Court capacity for 60 units. Next fall the married veterans enrollment in the University will be 2200, down 1300 from the peak of 3500 in the school year 1946-47.

Agencies which are doing work now to aid in every way include: (1) a "lead" office at Weld Hall to facilitate the work of Mr. Munro's office with regard to housing, (2) Hunneman & Co.,

(Continued on page three)

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 \$1.00 each at the Law School; \$1.50 each mailed. Business and Editorial Offices, Austin Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone Kirkland 7-7600, extension 447.

ISADORE M. MACKLER President
BERNARD A. FRIEDMAN Editorial Manager
PERRY B. LEFF Business Manager

EDITORIAL BOARD

ARTHUR S. W. CHANTRY Associate Editor
DAVID SHEDROFF News
RAPHAEL MUR Copy Editor
ARTHUR BRODY Features
SAMUEL DASH Current Case
BENJAMIN GNESHIN Articles
DAVID ALTER Alumni-Gallery
HOMER H. HEWITT, III Comment
SEYMOUR HOZORE Secretary

BUSINESS BOARD

HAROLD WEINSTOCK Advertising Manager
JULIUS LEVINSON Treasurer

STAFF

Henry C. Caron, Wallace E. Cowan, Harvey Greenfield, Gilbert Haakh, Jerry Hamovitz, Frank W. Hartmann, Joseph Indick, Albert Johnston, Allen S. Krakover, Gerard Mandelbaum, Richard Marshall, Arthur Smith, Jerry Wagner, David G. Braaten.

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

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

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

In your article on Wednesday, April 13, in reference to Mr. Laski I note that you state he was a student at the Harvard Law School during 1918-1919 and was editor of the *Harvard Law Review*. Both statements are erroneous. . . .

G. HERBERT SEMLER (LL.B. '17).

New York, N. Y.

[Laski was a student at the Law School in 1916-17 and left after his first year. He was "Book Review Editor of the Law Review Board" for the last few issues of volume 31 (1918) and volume 32 (1919), while serving as an instructor in government at Harvard College. His name can be found on the masthead for those two volumes. A short biographical sketch of him appears in the bound edition of volume 50 of the *Law Review*, commemorating 50 years of publication, along with sketches of all men who had served as editors of the *Review* up to that time.

[The reason for the departure from the usual method of selecting *Review* editors from students here at the School was that World War I had caused a quite severe depletion in personnel and, as in World War II, professors and competent instructors were asked to fill in.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the RECORD:

. . . We have a student here in the third year whose name is William Poindexter. You can picture my feelings when his name was one of the first I encountered. It seemed to me that it was really too much. Thus far he has been a perfect gentleman, and has refrained from suing me for deceit, conversion, money had and received, defamation and/or mental anguish. I have the impression that he eyes me speculatively when I pass him in the hall, but doubtless it is only my imagination. At a class dinner a couple of months ago I took occasion to call on him and ask whether he had a five dollar bill. He said that he had. I told him to keep it; that I didn't want it; and that I just wanted to know.

WILLIAM L. PROSSER,
Dean, School of Jurisprudence
University of California.*

To the Editor of the RECORD:

I am always interested in reading the news of the Law School and its various alumni. I am particularly glad to note the progressive attitude which the editors of the RECORD continually exhibit not only with regard to matters directly concerning the Law School, but also with reference to any of the bigger problems which face the world today. Some weeks ago you published an item regarding the refusal of the St. Louis Bar Association to admit Sidney R. Redmond, Esquire, one of our outstanding alumni and a member of the City Council of St. Louis. We have had some occasion in this office recently to correspond with Mr. Redmond and I was shocked to read his statement in one of his letters—"The Harvard Club of St. Louis will not let us attend its meetings." He amplified this to indicate that he referred to all Negro Harvard alumni in St. Louis.

I feel that this is something which all our alumni should know and which the RECORD should make every effort to investigate with the object of making The Harvard Club of St. Louis available to all Harvard alumni regardless of race or creed. It would certainly be embarrassing for the St. Louis Bar Association to point to The Harvard Club of St. Louis as their model.

MATTHEW W. BULLOCK, JR., LL.B. '43 ('47)
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gallery

KARL NICKERSON LLEWELLYN Visiting Professor of Law

Last semester students at Harvard Law School taking the course in Jurisprudence studied under a visiting professor, Karl Nickerson Llewellyn, Betts Professors of Jurisprudence at Columbia Law School. The listeners were impressed; the student came away from the class feeling that they had heard a great thinker and that their own thinking had been clarified and inspired; many thought that they had gained more insight into the institution of law from Llewellyn than from any other. No small tribute, but then Karl N. Llewellyn is no small man in fields of Jurisprudence.

At a time when most jurisprudential thought was centered on the old hashed and rehashed doctrinal questions, Llewellyn began to break ground with a newer Jurisprudence, a new method. This method was to take accepted doctrine, and check its words against its results, in the particular as in the large; to take a fresh look at what goes on. First, it takes a sustained look at all of the relevant results. The second part of the method, if the accepted doctrine does not seem wholly square with all of the results, is to attempt another fresh look, from some other angles: If a doctrine does not do all that it purports to do, then why do people cling to it so hard? If a doctrine does not, in and by itself, do all that it purports to do, then what else is at work helping the doctrine out? And "when we take that fresh look at what really goes on," said Professor Llewellyn, "then we see before us, along with our doctrines of law, and giving to those doctrines much of their meaning, the crafts of law, and the ideals and traditions of those crafts. . . . And that to leave unstudied and almost wholly implicit the ideals and traditions of the crafts is to leave unspoken and undiscussed half of the guidance and control and soundness which lies in our actual going legal scheme of things." This awareness of the going scheme of things in the institution of law is what Llewellyn pioneered in, and is what students in his Jurisprudence course found to be of immense value and satisfaction.

Professor Llewellyn's course in Commercial Law has not been as successful. As author of numerous articles on commercial law, drafter of the Uniform Trust Receipts Act, and Chief Reporter and guiding father of the new Commercial Code, Professor Llewellyn is one of the country's leading authorities in commercial law, and he has some very definite ideas as to how it should be taught. He believes that "the law" of commercial transactions divides for the practicing lawyer into three rough groupings of material. There is first the body of counselor's rules which have to do with the shaping of a transaction while it is still capable of being shaped, "and they run in terms of the degree of safety with which one can rely on the courts to act in particular predictable fashion if this particular transaction in hand should come to be presented to them." (See "The Modern Approach to Counseling and Advocacy—Especially in Commercial Transactions," 46 *Columbia Law Review* 167. Commercial Law students might do well to read this article). The second grouping of material is the body of rules of law seen from the angle of the advocate. The third grouping would appear to many not to involve "law" at all. "It consists of bodies of practical problems which present themselves for solution in counseling, and of the lines of practical technique which are being worked out for the solution of those problems: it consists of the background, purpose, nature, legal techniques of the commercial transactions themselves (*Id.* at 170). Professor Llewellyn emphasizes the third grouping as the kind of thing that commercial lawyers need most in today's business world. Many of the students don't like this. They find it strange. They miss the case system; they miss the golden words of "law" that will clear up their confused notebooks. They find that to get much out of Llewellyn's class requires a rather painstaking preparation in statutes, commercial documents, and a variety of other materials. This takes time. Jurisprudence students, mostly third-year men, spent more time on Llewellyn's course than on ones with twice the hours. But second year students often feel that valuable and realistic training as the course may give, their second year program does not allow them the preparation time that Llewellyn's approach seems to demand. Nevertheless, Professor Llewellyn feels that his course is not compulsory but an elective, and he will not prostitute what he believes to be a sound approach for teaching commercial law.

Karl N. Llewellyn likes teaching as an observer in his class will quickly see. The Professor teaches with a great zest, driving a point home by a dramatic portrayal of the roles played by court, counsel and client. In a single class hour he charges the jury, rebukes counsel,

and advises clients at a rapid pace. Samuel Seller, Client Smithers, Cornelius Counsellor are no longer just B, S, and C, but are portrayed in almost theatrical manner. Whether a student fully appreciates what is going on or not, Llewellyn's classes are not dull and this is not faint praise in any law school. Professor Llewellyn has been teaching law since 1920 when one year after graduation from Yale Law School he became a full time instructor in that institution.

Born in Seattle in 1893, Karl N. Llewellyn received his pre-law education at Yale, University of Lausanne and University of Paris. He received his LL.B. from Yale in 1918 and a J.D. in 1920. After a year of teaching, he practiced law in New York City for two years with the firm of Shearman & Sterling. He joined the Columbia Law School Faculty in 1925, becoming a full professor in 1927. Since 1926 he has been a Commissioner on Uniform State Laws for New York and has done impressive work in commercial law codification. He is married to Soia Menschikoff who is well known to Harvard Law School students as the one woman professor in the School's history.

As a legal writer Professor Llewellyn is one of the most prolific in the field. One of his best known works is the *Cheyenne Way* which he wrote in collaboration with anthropologist A. E. Hoebel. This book is a result of field work among the Cheyenne Indians to learn what their law is, how it operates, and how it compares with our own. What it tells of Cheyenne law is interesting, but to most of us is unimportant; what it reveals of our own legal institutions, however, makes this volume one of the most significant works to have been written in this field. (Among the Cheyennes, incidentally, Professor Llewellyn is known as "Fire-Gets-Away," a name given to him by a Cheyenne friend who thought it described one of the professor's personality traits.)

In "The Problem of Juristic Methods" (49 *Yale Law Journal* 1355), which is probably one of the best things Llewellyn has written, he describes what he considers the law jobs. These are the disposition of the trouble case ("garage repair work for society"), preventive channeling and reorientation of conduct so as to avoid trouble, the arranging for say and the manner of its saying (authority, jurisdiction), the positive side of law's work, providing integration, direction and incentive, and juristic method or "knowhow." These jobs, says Llewellyn, are present everywhere in our culture where a group is found; the family, the partnership, the team and so on. And it is jobs which the crafts of the legal institution are peculiarly designed to teach and put across and should put across. A big job for lawyers and perhaps an idealistic one. But then Llewellyn, realist that he may be, (and paradoxically, if you wish) remains an idealist. Witness, for example, his statement in *The Bramble-Bush*, an aptly named series of lectures in which he stresses the role of the institution of law as a means of solving human problems. There is, he says, "no vision save at the cost of plunging deeper. But men do say that if you stand these thousands vicious gaffs, if you fight through to the next bush, the gashing there brings sight."

JEROME SHESTACK, 3L.

Alumni Notes

The following is a list of members of the September 1948 Class who have reported on their present activities and locations: It will be concluded next week.

Seth A. Abbott, Williams & Crane, Buffalo, N. Y.; Burton M. Abrams, Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, New York City; Bruce Alexander, Berkshire County Savings Bank, Pittsfield, Mass.; Judson J. Allgood, Wood, Arey, Herron & Evans, Cincinnati; Joseph M. Ambrose, 73 Tremont Street, Boston; Paige M. Anderson, Anderson, Wrenn & Jenks, Honolulu, Hawaii; Warren L. Ashmead, Life Insurance Association of America, New York City; Donald L. Austin, Johnson D. McMahon, American Block, Rome, New York.

Robert G. Bailey, Gibson Dunn & Crutcher, Los Angeles, Calif.; James H. Barnett, III, Greenough Lyman & Cross, Providence, R. I.; Albert W. Barney, Jr., Sterry R. Waterman, St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Arthur L. Bartlett, Johnson, Clapp, Ives & Knight, Boston; Robert R. Batt, Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard R. Baxter, Regular U. S. Army Officer; George Bearcovich, Temkin & Temkin, Providence, R. I.; Walter H. Beckham, Jr., Asst. Prof. Univ. of Miami Law School, Miami, Florida; Irving H. Beckwith, Plymouth, Mass.; James F. Bell, Pogue & Neal, Washington, D. C.; Irvine F. Belser, Jr., Belser & Belser, Columbia, South Carolina; Arthur L. Berger, Research Inst. of America, Tax Division, New York City; John H. Bermingham, Radio Corp. of America, New York City; Tallman Bissell, Haight, Griffin, Deming & Gardner, New York City; George A. Blackstone, McCutcheson, Thomas, Matthews, Griffiths & Greene, San Francisco; Daniel C. Blom, Atty. General's Office, Olympia, Washington; Burton M. Blum, Herman Katz, 52 William St., New York City; Donald S. Bowie, McCarter, English & Studer, Newark, New Jersey; Douglas B. Bowring, Haight, Griffin, Deming & Gardner, New York City; Frank C. Boyce, Brenton, Hall & Boyce Carrizozo, New Mexico; Jack C. Briscoe, Roland J. Christy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward H. Brown, Law Dept., Arabian American Oil Co., New York City; Richard G. Brueckner, Royal Indemnity Co., New York City; Richard K. Bush, Asst. Prof., Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Frederick W. Bynum, Jr., Bynum and Bynum, Rockingham, North Carolina; Roy M. Byram, Frost, Peasinger & Meyers, Omaha, Nebraska; Norman T. Byrnes, Ely, Bradford, Bartlett, Thompson & Brown, Boston.

John L. Cady, Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaeckel & Brown,

New York City; Homer Capehart, Jr., Buschman, Krieg, DeVault & Alexander, Indianapolis, Ind.; John E. Caputo, Office of George B. Berger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edmund N. Carpenter, Richards, Layton & Finger, Wilmington, Delaware; Walter T. Carpenter, Jr., Martin & Carpenter, Lenoir, North Carolina; Bruce M. Casey, Jr., Chickering & Gregory, San Francisco; John L. Casey, Jr., Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, New York City; Bruce B. Clyman, Cambell, Brumbaugh, Free & Graves, New York City; John E. Clay, Taylor, Miller, Busch & Magner, Chicago; Robert B. Clayton, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City; John D. Clifford, III, Maine; Frank Cohen, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Interpretative Division, Washington, D. C.; Joel Cohen, Federal Security Agency, Baltimore, Maryland; Murray Cohen, Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye, New York City; Kendall M. Cole, Carney, Crowell & Leibman, Chicago; Laurence P. Corbett, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.; Charles F. Cottam, Quinn & Quinn, Providence, R. I.; Paul G. Counihan, Wilkie, Owen, Farr, Gallagher & Walton, New York City; Miner D. Crary, Jr., Curtis, Mallet-Provost, Colt & Mosle, New York City; Richard H. Crook, Jr., Strong, Sullivan, Saylor & Ferguson, Phila.; Franklin N. Cunningham, Warner, Stackpole, Stetson & Bradlee, Boston; William P. Cunningham, Brown, Field, McCarthy & Field, Boston.

Frank N. Dardeno, Viola & Singer, Boston; Richard W. Dearborn, Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaeckel & Brown, New York City; George C. Denney, Jr., Attending Russian Institute, Columbia Univ., New York City; Hamilton DeSaussure, Regular U. S. Army Air Forces; George A. Dines, State Dept., Executive Secretariat, Washington, D. C.; Thomas J. Donoghue, Lee & Graham, Boston; Sidney C. Duorken, Connecticut; Albert H. Dwyer, Port of New York Authority, New York City.

Theodore H. Eberle, Richards & Hagg, Boise, Idaho; Knight Edwards, Edwards & Angell, Providence, R. I.; Theodore Ellenoff, Demor, Callahan & Morris, New York City; Lazar Emanuel, New York City; H. Gene Emery, Ross, McCord, Ice & Miller, Indianapolis; George H. Esser, Jr., Inst. of Govt., Univ. of N. Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. Carolina; Stanley R. Evans, Dist. Court of Appeals, 1st Appellate Dist., Div. 1, San Francisco; William McC. Evans, Ralph D. Stevenson, Chicago; Leonard C. Everson, Hughes, Hubbard & Ewing, New York City.

Bernard J. Fieger, O'Donnell & Schwartz, New York City; Jerome Finkelstein, Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C.; Roger D. Fisher, Office of General Counsel, European Mission, ECA; Fred N. Fishman, Clerk to Judge Magruder; Eugene J. T. Flanagan, Lundgren, Bartels & Lincoln, New York City; George P. Flannery, Wickes, Riddell, Bloomer, Jacoboi & McGuire, New York City; Robert L. Fleming, Own practice, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Flom, Skadden, Arps & Slate, New York City; William H. Flynn, Flynn & Rippe, Caledonia, Minnesota; George W. Foley, Shearman & Sterling & Wright, New York City; Benjamin Forman, Claims Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.; A. Def. Franklin, Lipshutz & Macey, Atlanta, Georgia; David A. Fowler, Harrison, Coughlin, Dermody & Ingalls, Binghamton, N. Y.; Charles Fredericks, Jr., Buttles & Murphy, New York City; Irving M. Fried, Philadelphia; J. Gilbert Friedman, Abraham J. Halprin, 170 Broadway, New York City; Robert F. Fuchs, Poppenhusen, Johnston, Thompson & Raymond, Chicago.

Benjamin J. Gantt, Jr., Graham, Greene, Howe & Dunn, Washington; Irving L. Gartenberg, Martin Rosoff, New York City; Martin Gold, New York City; Samuel Goldman, Harris, Sacks & Subrin, Akron, Ohio; Frank T. Gray, Marbury, Miller & Evans, Baltimore, Maryland; John O. Green, Jr., Baldwin Todd & Lefferts, New York City; Eugene Greener, Jr., Own practice, Memphis, Tenn.; Edward J. Greenfield, Glatzer & Glatzer, New York City; John T. Greer, Office of Gardner C. Turner, Keene, New Hampshire; Charles R. Grieser, Ohio Manufacturers Association, Columbus, Ohio; Haskell H. Grodberg, Los Angeles; Elliott S. Gross, Simeon F. Gross, New York City; Joshua A. Guberman, H. Freed, 85 Devonshire St., Boston; James L. Guest, Fish, Richardson & Neave, New York City; Raymond C. Guth, Klein, Alexander & Cooper, New York City.

Charles G. Hatnes, Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., Baltimore, Maryland; William R. Haley, Studying, University of Paris, France; Paul D. Hanlon, Thomas H. Walsh, 50 State St., Boston; John T. Harrington, Olwell & Brady, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Gerald Harwood, Halstead & Phillips, New York City; Edward M. Heller, Louisiana; John B. Hennessey, Knepper, White & Dempsey, Columbus, Ohio; Edward D. Hicks, Offices of William B. Perry, Jr., New Bedford, Mass.; Donald R. Hillstrom, Robert L. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederic H. Hilton, Jr., Hutchins & Wheeler, Boston, Mass.; Louis T. Hindenlang, Stryker, Tam & Horner, Newark, New Jersey; Melvin L. Hirsch, Gettinger & Gettlinger, New York City; Fairfield W. Hoban, Glen N. W. McNaughton, New York City; William P. Homans, Jr., Hill, Barlow, Goodale & Wiswell, Boston; Robert J. Hyman, Javits & Javits, New York City.

Robert H. Ingram, Newlin, Holley, Sandmeyer & Tackabury, Los Angeles; Herbert W. Irwin, Corbin & Corbin, Passaic, New Jersey.

Rudolph Janata, Jr., Wright, Harlor, Purpus, Morris & Arnold, Columbus; Seymour B. Jeffries, Intensive Business Training Program, C. C. N. Y., New York City; Harold A. Jerry, Jr., Mandeville, Buck, Teeter & Harpending, Elmira, New York; Charles O. Johnson, Tulane University (student); Lewis H. Johnson, Merritt, Summers & Busey, Central Bldg., Seattle, Washington; Wayne Johnson, Putney, Twombly, Hall & Skidmore, New York City; Alan Kahn, N. L. R. B., Washington, D. C.; Hyman M. Kaufman, Lecturer, Business Admin. & Math., Suffolk Univ., Boston; Milton P. Kayle, Bureau of Budget, Exec. Office of President, Washington; George T. Kelton, Barnes, Dechert, Price, Smith & Clark, Philadelphia; Edmund H. Kendrick, Dane & Howe, Boston; Cornelius B. Kennedy, Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, Chicago; Leonard J. Keyes, Otis, Farecy & Burger, St. Paul, Minn.; John Kimball, Jr., Hill Blake & Berkall, Salem, Mass.; William M. Kimball, Stanley W. Schaefer, New York City; Frank R. Kitchell, Jr., Evans, McLaren, Lane, Powell & Beeks, Seattle, Washington; Robert B. Kittredge, Ely, Bartlett, Thompson & Brown, Boston; Jerome A. Klein, Cleveland, Ohio; Peter G. Kuh, Asst. State's Atty., Cooke County, Chicago, Illinois.

Roy C. LaBude, Lecher, Michael, Spohn, Best & Friedrich, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Stanley Lampert, Rome, Brown, Rudnick & Freed, Boston; Herbert Lasky, Netter & Netter, New York City; William H. Latimer, Jr., Dickie, Robinson & McCamey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stephen G. Lax, Goodwin, Rosenbaum, Meacham & Bailen, Washington, D. C.; William L. Lincoln, Life Insurance Assoc. of America, New York City; Albert B. Litschgi, Office of General Counsel, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.; Arthur A. Litt, Landau & Friedman, New York City.

BRITISH—(Continued)

D. W. Logan, principal of the University of London, was elected president; R. O. Graveson, secretary-treasurer; and Prof. Percy Henry Winfield of Cambridge and Mr. John Megaw (Sp. '31-'32) were elected to serve with Dr. Logan and Mr. Graveson on the executive committee. Dr. Logan was a Henry Fellow at the Law School, working under Mr. Justice Frankfurter, and Prof. Winfield was a lecturer on English Law in 1922-23.

WRITING—(Continued)

Review, the directors will help to obtain publication in local and specialized bar journals.

There will be no grade limitation on persons desiring to take the legal writing course, but in view of the necessity of having each man able to write the paper necessary for graduation, men applying may be taken out of the class if they are members of classes which will fulfill the writing requirement, or if they can take care of that requirement in some other way.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)**PUBLIC UTILITIES SEMINAR**

Harrop A. Freeman, professor of Law at Cornell University; George E. Bates, Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School; Morris A. Adelman, Assistant Professor of Economics at M.I.T., and Professor Ralph J. Baker, of the Law School, comprised a board which, yesterday, heard three proposals for a model public utilities rate regulation law. Each proposal was made by a group of students in Professor Cavers' Public Utilities Seminar. These students prepared drafts of statutes and appended administrative regulations as part of their work in the course. Each proposal represented the suggestion of a particular interest group, and the statutes, in general, followed the suggested rate regulation procedure made by Prof. Freeman in his article: *An "Enlightened Judgment" Approach to Rate of Return* in volume 61 of the *Harvard Law Review*.

SHELDON PRIZE

The William DuBose Sheldon Prize has been awarded to William W. Dunn (Harvard '46), of New York City for the presentation of the best oral argument in this term's quarter final round of the Ames Competition.

HOUSING—(Continued)

18 Brattle St., Cambridge, renting agents for the University, (3) the A.V.C. office located on the second floor of the Phillips Brooks House, (4) Harvard Veterans' Wives, room 210, Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe, (5) the Housing Secretary of the Phillips Brooks House and (6) the Harvard House Housing Council.

Some information has been obtained as to rents. Mrs. Smith of the "lead" office estimates that apartments are going for \$70 to \$140, two bedroom places for \$125 to \$160. There are some places in the area around Symphony Hall and around the back of Beacon Hill which can be had for \$40 to \$70 in varying sizes.

Mr. Donald Hathaway of Hunneman's feels that rents are due to come down a little in general, especially at the higher levels. But the competition in the \$50 to \$75 bracket is so keen that luck plays the major role in getting a decent apartment.

REALISM—(Continued)

To prevent this violation of *Quia Emptores*, Mildew would have the feoffor's overlord and his knights hidden behind the Physics Lab, and they would gallop down upon the feoffee and feoffor to make sure the ceremony was done correctly. And yes, there would have to be national publicity for the affair, Mildew thought. Perhaps *Life* magazine—"Life Goes to a Livery of Seisin."

As an old grad of the Harvard Law School, I find it too painful to recount in detail what happened at that Livery of Seisin. It started when a *Law Review* man, who was playing the part of a knight in the feoffee's retinue, objected to the overlord's using self-help to enforce *Quia Emptores*. Unfortunately the overlord did not take the Bugler's advice to apply to Chancery for a Writ of

Injunction. Instead, he and his knights, carried away by the realism of the whole affair, began swinging their swords. The students and faculty watching the ceremony promptly chose sides and joined in the melee. Just then someone in a Criminal Law class fired a burst from a submachine gun. The horses already quite frightened, stampeded and broke through the doors of Langdell Hall. Stampeding steeds got into the Reading Room, and in their fright, galloped back and forth from the Congressional Record to the New York reports. One group charged into Austin Hall via the tunnel. Classes were disrupted in mid-hypothetical; students and professors alike fled in a panic. Windows were broken, furniture was wrecked, seating charts were tossed to the winds. In short half hour an institution which had taken a

century and a half to build was reduced to a shambles. And throughout, the *Life* magazine photographer kept taking pictures.

Since few people knew what a Livery of Seisin was, the whole affair appeared ridiculous and the Harvard Law School became a national laughing stock. The faculty scattered, and the students had to resign in order to preserve their embryonic professional reputations. For a few years the Harvard Law School tried to continue by conducting cram courses for the Massachusetts Bar Examination, but without much success. Finally, in 1961, the University sold Langdell Hall and it was remodelled into a bowling alley. Austin, being of no value, was torn down to make way for a parking lot. The Harvard Law School was finished. . . .

A. B.

TOURS CRUISES
AIRLINE-TRAIN RESERVATIONS
UNIVERSITY TRAVEL CO.
Harvard Square • KIRKLAND 1650

Rackets Restring
ONE DAY SERVICE
AIR PRESSURE STRINGING
TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP
67A MT. AUBURN ST. CAMBRIDGE

*Attention***LAW GRADUATE GOWNS \$3.25**

If you plan to rent a cap and gown through the Coop, your order must be placed before May 1st. Cancellation of orders will be accepted through May 1st

The COOP**HOTEL CONTINENTAL**

"One of New England's Best Hotels"

Cambridge, Mass.

VISIT PICCADILLY INN FOR RELAXATION, REFRESHMENT AND REPAST

Full Course LUNCHEONS—95c and up

Full Course DINNERS—\$1.40 and up

All Beverages moderately priced

Delightfully cool in Summer—Comfortably warm in Winter

Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., General Manager

CALL: KIRKLAND 6100

NEW DORMITORY

Delightful Home Atmosphere

Tile Showers & Bath

60 STUDENTS

Applications for Summer and Fall Accepted NOW

Inquire 67 Kirkland St.
EL 4-8249

NOTICE!

Beginning May 2 our new location will be at 1248 Mass. Ave., opposite Lamont Library.

BOOKS TO AID THE
LAW STUDENT

**HARVARD
BOOK STORE**

19 Boylston St. Harvard Square
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Catering to the car needs of Harvard men for 20 years

FRANK ELBERY

THE ELBERY MOTOR CO., INC.

(authorized dealer)

sales

FORD

service

offers complete service facilities including a modern body, fender and paint shop to put your Ford, Lincoln or Mercury in first class condition.

360 RIVER ST. (near corner of MEMORIAL DRIVE, Cambridge)

TEL. KIRKLAND 3820-21-22

AUTOMATIC ELECTRONIC ALIGNMENT

**Fly to
EUROPE: \$325**

That's all it costs for a round trip flight on our chartered DC-4. But we only have a few seats left, so don't wait.

Call TRowbridge 6-1028, afternoons and evenings, for information and reservations.

Our Special Offer Is Still Open . . .

the complete

HARVARD LAW REVIEW

VOLUMES 1-60 WITH 3-VOLUME INDEX — Bound in Buckram

ONLY in the Harvard Law Review is there available so authoritative and comprehensive a record of the growth of American law for the past 60 years. In these pages are the timeless writings of great judges and great teachers, analyzing, often shaping legal doctrine. Holmes, Brandeis, Frankfurter; Langdell, Ames, Morgan, Scott, Pound, Powell, Griswold, Chafee, Seavey. The best in legal scholarship and thought in permanent form.

No other Law Review can make a comparable offer

\$225—F.O.B. Cambridge, Mass.

Due to constantly rising printing and binding costs, a new increased price will become effective June 1, 1949

For those who already have certain volumes, the following reductions will be made for each one not taken when a Set is ordered:

Volumes 51-60, \$4.00 for each not taken
Volumes 41-50, \$3.00 for each not taken
Volumes 1-40, \$2.00 for each not taken

Order your set now — Delivery in April, 1949

To keep your set up to date:
Subscription price—\$5.50 per year

HARVARD LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATION
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

NEW JERSEY BAR REVIEW

Covering Among Other Subjects

1947 Constitution and Related Statutes

CONTACT LOCAL AGENT
Wallace E. Cowan
Record Office, Austin Hall

SYLVESTER S. GARFIELD (33)
910 Bergen Avenue
Jersey City 6, N. J.

Calendar

Registration of men entering the third year in September 1949 will be held in the Court Room on May 5 from 10 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p. m. Students wishing to register for any graduate courses should leave their names with the receptionist prior to April 29.

BERLE — (Continued)

blows are given and returned. A lawyer in politics can not limit his associates to a congenial stratum of education or social life. He takes them as they come—and likes them.

He also submits himself to an ultimate verdict passed by the man in the street, based on the showing he makes for himself and made for him by his friends and enemies.

My own observation has been that these judgments of the street are surprisingly kindly, and except in time of mob passion, surprisingly fair. But your

lawyer in politics can not altogether pick his own part. The newspapers will do that for him. He may find himself ridiculous when he wants to be heroic. Surprisingly, he may find himself in the position of a champion of a great matter when he least expects it. He will find enemies standing by him in the most amazing way; and friends, who get him into trouble in the most remarkable fashion. But there is a sixth sense by which the American public decides whether they think a man is straight and on the level, or whether he is crooked and on the make. This judgment, as I have seen it, is usually sound.

Broadly speaking there are two forms of political life: the function of becoming and being a candidate and running for election; and the function of assisting in developing and choosing the men who are nominated and the issues they represent. Occasionally the two functions are combined—but not usually. The first is done by cultivating political friendships with a view to nomination,

and taking public positions with a view to being elected. The second is carried out by working with groups of people who influence the machinery of some party which does make nominations; and by advising on policy. And frequently such men emerge in time in appointive office. The process is similar whether you are dealing with an election for City Council, or an election for President of the United States. In each case you will commonly find a group of men who influence the selection of candidates and help to frame issues, but who do not themselves accept nominations; and other men who hope for nominations, get them, and hope for better ones, based on their record and attainment.

Government is ultimately done by representatives in both groups. In my experience, ultimate decisions in government are usually taken by a tired elected official on one side of the table and his best political friend on the other. Wilson and Colonel House, Roosevelt and Hopkins. I was occasionally on the other side of the table with Fiorello La Guardia.

Practically all political influence is based on the existence of a more or less compact group which has confidence in the man. That, however, is only the beginning. Any group has to be put with other groups. Finding a common denominator between groups so that they can work together is a political art. Sometimes this means putting opposites together: for example, in a New York City election where a Republican nomination taken together with an Independent Democrat or Liberal nomination will carry an election—though the two groups start with opposite political philosophies. That synthesis is responsible for the presence of Jack Javits in Congress, and for Frankenthaler as Surrogate, as it was for La Guardia as Mayor.

Sometimes even within a single party, groups will be so widely divergent that the party is paralyzed. The Democratic Party, for instance, never really accomplished a synthesis of the minority conservative Southern Democrats with Northern liberal and labor elements. Yet what the Democratic Party can do must be based on finding a program on which the two groups will agree. Or, failing that, sloughing off one of the two groups and making alliance with progressive Republicans on the other side.

A lawyer in politics will have experiences which are priceless. He will find himself making friends with men whom he would never otherwise meet—and finding those friendships among the most precious experiences of his life. He will find himself abandoned or even betrayed by men whose cooperation he has a right to expect. He will often find himself wondering whether the compromises he has to make are unworthy. He will sometimes be scared. He will never be bored.

Political life will probably not materially hurt a lawyer's practice. Some clients will go elsewhere. Other clients will come to him which he would not otherwise have had. He need not—in fact, the better lawyer he is the less he will consider it—mix his politics with his practice. It is pleasant, of course, if the clerk of the court, the elected judge, the head of a big commission, knows you and will give you some courteous minor breaks—but this will do no more than make practice a little more convenient. This is all you get from political connections. A lawyer who undertakes to sell political influence is a fraud by hypothesis. He can not deliver; he knows he can not deliver; and if he accepts clients

who want him for his political influence, he simply deceives them about his capacity. This is not to say he will not have plenty of chances. Business men are amazingly naive in the belief that a lawyer in politics can unlock some back door to quick results. Some lawyer politicians are weak enough to accept retainers coming from this naivete. But it is bad business, and defeats everybody (including the lawyer) in the long run.

What does happen is that a lawyer in politics gets to be moderately well known. Clients like the cut of his jib and the way he handles himself, if he displays fighting courage and ability to state and justify a position. That kind of reputation is worth having. The practice a lawyer does when he gets it that way is as honest as any other. More honest, perhaps, than retainers he gets by cultivating the membership of the right golf club.

Often the lawyer in politics develops a specialty as a result of his intellectual interests and his governmental experience. He gets to be known as a man

who understands certain kinds of problems and has experience in handling them. People want him to help solve those problems, sometimes by way of retainer, sometimes by way of public appointment. More often than not, the lawyer in politics is as much in demand for private as for public work. His central problem, as Dean Ezra Thayer used to say, is that there are only twenty-four hours in a day.

He has defeats, disappointments and weariness; but he has one precious possession. He knows that he has lived in his own time and has played a part, however modest, in forwarding the affairs of his community. If he has done nothing but seek office with no philosophy or intellectual thesis, this may only satisfy his own ego. But if he really believes in certain principles, and uses his training to assist progress as he conceives it, he can mightily aid in realizing Jefferson's conception of America as a nation of politically conscious people, by whose choices a nation and a people can steadily realize itself.

Free Public Lecture
entitled
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE:
THE SCIENCE OF
GOD'S ABUNDANT
PROVISION"

by Harold Molter, C. S. B.
of Chicago, Illinois

Member of the Board of Lectureship of
The Mother Church, The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Tomorrow Afternoon
Thursday, April 28, at 4:30 in
Holden Chapel, Harvard Yard
Christian Science Organization at
Harvard University

Cordially Invites You

MIDGET
Restaurant and Delicatessen
Our Motto
QUALITY — QUANTITY — SERVICE
Try Our Catering Service
1728 Mass. Ave. Tel. EL 4-8656 Cambridge, Mass.

TENNIS RACKETS
Largest Variety in New England
TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP
67A MT. AUBURN ST. CAMBRIDGE
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417

**THE MISSES
LITTLEFIELD**
HARVARD SQUARE

PROFESSIONAL TYPISTS

4 Brattle Street Tro. 7495
Harvard Square

JIM'S PLACE
30 DUNSTER STREET

FAMOUS FOR CHOPS
STEAKS, SEA FOOD

Complete Dinners .50 - 2.00
Visit our new Cocktail Lounge
Complete Air Conditioning

DALTON-ELCOCK BAR REVIEW

The Spring Review, preparing candidates for
the Massachusetts Bar Examination to be held
next summer, will begin May 23, 1949, and will
end on June 27, 1949. Classes will be held for
five hours a day, five days a week.

For information write:
Dalton-Elcock Bar Review
Ten Post Office Square, Room 915
Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone HA 6-2850

The Kass Problem Analysis Clinics

(N. Y. BAR PROBLEM — APPROACH — ANALYSIS — STYLE)

PLACE: The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 50th St. at Park Ave., N. Y., N. Y.
DATES: June 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, & 19th, 1949
TIME: 4:30 to 7:30 P. M.
FEE: \$20.

For further information

LOUIS A. KASS, J. D., B. A.

39 Broadway, N. Y. 6, N. Y. DIgby 4-9393



How About A BIKE RIDE?

With the Spring weather here, you are no doubt wondering how to spend Sunday afternoons. What better answer than a relaxing bike ride in the country?

THE BICYCLE EXCHANGE has hundreds of rental bikes—ALL in perfect condition! What's more, THE BI-EX will give you a FREE CYCLING MAP showing the way to many of Greater Boston's most interesting places. Rates are reasonable, too!

So, plan your outing. Rent a bike at The BI-EX.

OPEN SUNDAYS

The BICYCLE EXCHANGE

3 BOW ST. CAMBRIDGE



Swedish Hors d'oeuvres served
with Luncheons, Dinners.
STEAK—CHICKEN—LOBSTER
Music at Solovox
Open 11 A.M. till 1 A.M.
442 STUART ST.
Copley Sq. (near Theatres)
In Boston It's the Viking
AIR CONDITIONED

Lounge Bar

WELCH BAR REVIEW COURSE

SUITE 808
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Come in or write for
details.

Whitehall 3-2049
4-8693

Coach Grille

HARVARD SQUARE
NEXT TO WESTERN UNION

"Where the Law School
Meets to Eat"

FOUR DINING ROOMS

BANQUET ROOM FOR ALL OCCASIONS

RESERVATIONS CALL TR 6-0613

HOTEL COMMANDER

ACROSS THE COMMON FROM
HARVARD

COLONIAL DINING ROOM

THE NEW DRUM GRILLE
Ideal for cocktails & late evening snacks

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS FOR:
Luncheons Club Reunions Parties
Meetings

16 GARDEN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TEL. KI 7-4800



AT

WOOLWORTH'S
HARVARD SQUARE

Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cordials

HARVARD PROVISION COMPANY, Inc.

92-94 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge — KI 7-6684

HOURS: 9 A.M.-9 P.M.—MONDAYS THRU SATURDAYS

ALL POPULAR BRAND SCOTCHES \$5.85 A BOTTLE

Tennis Rackets...

BANCROFT TENNIS FRAMES

Aussie \$15.00
Super Winner 15.00
Wm. Bancroft 12.50
The Winner 11.00
Forest Hills 10.00

BANCROFT NYLON STRUNG RACKETS

Blue Streak \$ 8.95
Champion 9.95
Streamliner 11.50

SPALDING-WRIGHT & DITSON FRAMES

Kro Flite \$13.50
Davis Cup 11.50
Kro Bat 11.50
M. Beasley 11.50
Gold Star 11.50

NYLON STRUNG RACKETS

Park \$ 5.95
Ardmore 7.50
Columbia 10.00
Trophy 10.95

STRINGINGS

Nylon \$3.95 Silk \$2.95
Gut \$5.50 to \$9.50

The COOP