

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 9 No. 2

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PRICE TEN CENTS

HLS TO ADMIT CO-EDS

Comments Approve Decision To Admit Women To School

The decision to admit women to the Harvard Law School was accepted in most quarters as a ratification of the inevitable; so much so, that few people when asked their feelings on the subject would comment strongly either way.

Soia Mentschikoff, first woman to have been a member of the Law School faculty told the RECORD: "I am very pleased at the announcement. It means that the prestige of the Harvard Law School has been added to the forces moving toward creation of equality of opportunity for women in the law. At the same time I cannot feel surprised, for the action was inevitable under the School's tradition of liberal and realistic admissions policy. I hope and believe that the School will profit by the contributions which should be made by the women to be admitted. I know that the women will profit by admission to the School."

In a wire to the RECORD Dean Wesley A. Sturges of the Yale Law School stated: "The Yale Law faculty and student body are deeply moved by the action of Harvard Law School in admitting women. Feel it quite possible Harvard may make contribution to womanhood. Doubt many adverse consequences to Harvard faculty or student body. We have always followed with genuine interest the long struggle of Harvard liberals in this matter. Our many generations of women graduates are of course a pride and joy."

"I have voted in favor of it three times in the past forty years and I'm glad that the majority has finally come around," said Professor Scott when asked for a comment. "I do not think it will make any difference in the classes. We have

(Continued on page four)

NEWS IN BRIEF

FORUM

Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Law School will discuss the topic *Legal Education at Harvard* in Langdell Courtroom at 8 p.m. on Thursday, October 13. An address by Dean Wesley A. Sturges of the Yale Law School on *Legal Education at Yale*, will be given on October 19, at the same time.

INTERNATIONAL COURT

His Excellency, Jules Basdevant, President of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, will be a guest of the faculty of the Law School this Friday, October 14.

The President will speak briefly on *International Justice*, Friday afternoon at 4:10 o'clock, in Langdell South. His address will be in French, and it will be rendered into English by M. Jean Garnier-Coignet, Deputy-Registrar of the Court. All students are invited to the talk.

LAW SCHOOL REPAIRS

Alteration, general repair, and decoration of the Law buildings by the Building and Ground Crew of the Harvard University under the supervision of J. W. Dickinson is nearing completion at a cost of \$100,000. Engineers are experimenting with new lighting arrangements and the elimination of fluorescent buzzing in Langdell Library which, if successful, will be installed in all reading areas. This improvement will cost \$10,000.

(Continued on Page three)

Students Of Procedure Jam School's Courtroom For Novel Mock Trial

A packed, tense audience greeted the opening session of the trial term of the Superior Court of Ames last Thursday evening. Drawn by the newspaper publicity attendant on the opening case of *Starr v. Keene*, and by the eminence of counsel employed, the Courtroom of Langdell Hall was jammed to overflowing.

After a succinct statement of plaintiff's case, Mr. Richard H. Field, counsel for Dr. Starr, called his client to the stand. The witness told of his employment at the Atomic Power Development Corp., in a position of high trust, involving custody of quantities of U-235. He told of his return from a weekend trip to Vermont, to be greeted by a telephone call from his superior at the laboratory, the defendant Dr. Keene. The witness testified further that in response to Dr. Keene's request he had gone to the laboratory and there had been forcibly detained by Dr. Keene for approximately an hour and a half, while the latter harangued him, accusing him of having stolen 25 grams of U-235. The plaintiff further testified that he had arisen twice to leave but had been ordered to stay by Dr. Keene.

On cross-examination Dr. Starr admitted that he had written to Dr. Keene offering to drop all action if he could be reinstated in his position with an apology.

The next witness for the plaintiff was Mike Brown, a guard at the A. P. D. C. laboratory, who testified that Dr. Keene had given him instructions before the interview to remain outside the door during the interview and prevent Dr. Starr from leaving. Mr. Brown's testimony closed the plaintiff's case.

After a motion to dismiss had been denied, the defense opened its case. Mr. Edmund M. Morgan, Dr. Keene's attorney, chose to base his arguments on two major points. He made the point first that Defendant Keene had really never

(Continued on Page three)

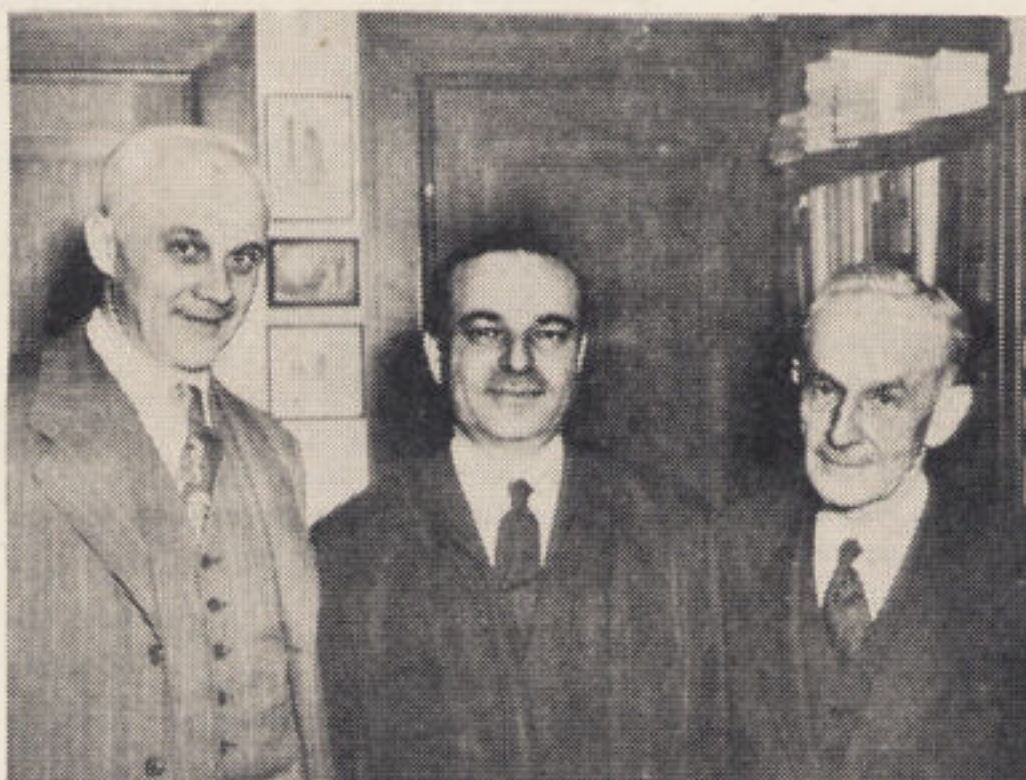
Prospective Graduates File Employment Data

Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer has started a series of 15-minute interviews in the Placement Office in Langdell Hall to complete the classification of all third year students according to their general academic background, law school record, and employment interests, both professional and geographic.

To introduce his office to the graduates, Dean Toepfer has issued an 11-page pamphlet entitled *Harvard Law School Placement Information 1949-50*. The pamphlet begins with a cartoon from *The New Yorker* and ends with a roster of the placement chairmen in 42 metropolitan areas. In between there is an outline of the services offered by the Placement Office, an estimate of employment prospects for the coming year, and pointers for landing a job. Services of the office include a Placement Library which is a focal point for employment information and reference material.

Prospects for the coming year indicate that most students will be placed within six months following graduation. According to Assistant Dean Toepfer, job hunting is most effective after graduation and preferably after being admitted to the bar. For those students intending to use the Christmas holidays for lining up a job there is the warning that much experience in the art of being interviewed may thereby be acquired, but that probably few actual offers will be forthcoming at that time.

Judge and Counsel in Recent Case



PROF. R. H. FIELD, JUDGE C. E. WYZANSKI, JR., AND PROF. E. M. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL ACTORS IN TRIAL DEMONSTRATION.

Drawbacks To Mixed Doubles Review Groups Depicted Long Ago In Record

This article was written by Kenneth G. Weinberg, LL.B. '48, and appeared in the January 8, 1947 issue of the RECORD. Its foresightedness is now apparent.

I recently had occasion to visit a university in upstate New York and while there I chanced to meet an old acquaintance whom I hadn't seen since before the war. When he learned that I was attending Harvard Law School he insisted that I sit in on one of his classes with him since he too was in law school. My friend had been married only a few weeks and, by a happy coincidence, his wife was also in law school, and, in fact, taking the same courses. We attended a morning class and though I had soon forgotten anything the professor said, I doubt if I shall ever forget the touching scene of my friend and his wife, with love in their eyes and corporation law in their notebooks.

However, lately I have begun to have grave doubts about the whole situation. I am beginning to see snares and pitfalls along the path of Mr. and Mrs. Law Student and I am almost convinced that Harvard Law School has acted wisely in refusing to recognize women as completely sui juris. The damn thing has been preying

on my mind so much recently that I have finally resolved all my doubts into the form of a short one-act play which attempts to reveal some of the horrible consequences that await those who choose a mate on the basis of what she got in Judicial Remedies.

For the time being let us suppose that this foresighted article had never been written (I'm wide open, I know, but if you're a gentleman you won't say anything) and in a moment of weakness, Harvard Law School has decided to admit women. Several years have elapsed and it has now become quite stylish for husband and wife to enroll together and attend the same classes. In fact, the admissions committee is seriously considering accepting applications only in pairs.

But we are concerned here with the home life of Mr. and Mrs. I. De S. At curtain rise Mrs. I. De S. (73 average, Board of Student Advisers) and Mr. I. De S. (61 average, Hastings Hall Poker Club) are seated at the breakfast table. Things haven't been going too well with the I. De S's and in the few minutes they have left before starting for class we find them staring glumly at each other in an atmosphere of frayed nerves and burnt toast.

Mr. I. De S.: What's the matter? You look even worse than usual this morning.

Mrs. I. De S.: Small wonder. That horrible man was around pounding on the door with a hatchet again last night and when I stuck my head out the window he took a few more swings at me. Really, darling, I think you should do something about it.

Mr.: Now, now dear, don't be a spoilsport—after all, there was no harm done.

Mrs.: Just the same it makes me nervous. What do you think I should wear to class today?

Mr.: Why don't you wear your green suit? You look sexy enough in that.

Mrs.: Oh darling, you know I can't wear my green suit today—our equity book is blue.

Mr.: Suit yourself. And speaking of books, will you kindly tell me what in hell this bill for a copy of the Revised Code of the Territory of Alaska was doing in the mail this morning?

Mrs.: Oh dear, I forget to tell you—the other day I was just browsing around the Coop and I happened to see this beautifully bound book and it was such a bargain so I—

Mr.: All right. I know the rest. Listen my little non compos mentis, I can

(Continued on page four)

Dean Reveals New Policy; Women To Attend Next Fall

Dean Erwin N. Griswold announced on Sunday night that qualified women applicants will be admitted to the Law School in the fall of 1950. Thus next September, the Law School will close out its 133 year history as an all male school.

The fact that a change would take place in the admission policy of the Law School was rumored last year, and at several other times. Final approval for the change was made by the Governing Boards at the request of the Law School Faculty. By its decision Harvard drops out of the small group of schools that have in the past refused to admit women.

The full implication of the change in Harvard's policy remain to be considered. The number of women that will be admitted, where they will live, and other similar problems have not yet been settled. As in the case of men, only women who have degrees from accredited colleges will be eligible to apply for admission.

Although women have not previously been admitted as students, a woman, Soia Mentschikoff, was a Visiting Professor of Law from 1947 to 1949. The Law School is not the only branch of Harvard University giving increased recognition of the fact that women are here to stay. In 1948, Helen Maud Cam, Professor of History at Harvard and Radcliffe, was the first woman ever to join the Harvard faculty as a full professor.

Aside from the Law School, women have been students in other branches of the University since 1920. Of Harvard University's 90,000 alumni, about 1,350 are women who have studied in the various graduate schools. Last June the first women to go through Harvard Medical School received their degrees.

In commenting on the important

(Continued on Page three)

Honor Groups List New Membership

A total of 68 present second and third year students have been named members of the three honor societies. Of this number, 24 second year and 11 third year students have been named editors of the *Law Review*, seven second and two third year students have been named to the Board of Student Advisers. The Legal Aid Bureau has taken 19 second year members, and five new third year members.

The second year men named editors of the *Law Review* are: Frederick R. Adler (B'klyn '48) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jerome C. Byrne (Aquinas '48) of Grand Rapids, Mich.; George F. Crawford (Penn '48) of Kansas City, Mo.; Jerome P. Facher (Penn State '46) of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Benjamin C. Fisher (Ill. '48) of Washington, D. C.; George B. Gelman (Rutgers '48) of Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Howard A. Heffron (Columbia '48) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick W. Hickman (Harvard '48) of Sioux City, Iowa; Norman L. Hoberman (Hamilton '48) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred Hudson, Jr. (Texas '46) of Center, Texas; Robert L. Jordan (Penn State '48) of Reading, Pa.; Sherwin Kamin (C.C.N.Y. '48) of New York, N. Y.; James T. Lynn (Western Reserve '48) of Euclid, Ohio; Powell McHenry (Cincinnati '48) of Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert E. Mertz (Lehigh '48) of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Leonard B. Sand (N.Y.U.) of New York, N. Y.; Sho Sato (Denver '44) of Denver, Colo.; H. James Sheedy, Jr. (Swarthmore '48)

(Continued on page four)

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

The RECORD expresses for the entire student body the deep sorrow all feel at the death of Professor Sidney Post Simpson on Thursday, October 6, in New York. Professor Simpson, who was 51, left the faculty of Harvard Law School in 1940, and from 1948 until his death last week, he was a visiting professor in the School of Law at New York University.

Born in Galesburg, Ill., Professor Simpson was graduated from Knox College in 1917 and received his law degree from Harvard in 1922. He led his class in the first year and was awarded the Sears prize. He led his class again at graduation, and received the Fay diploma. He was on the staff of the *Harvard Law Review* for two years. Professor Simpson was a special assistant to the assistant secretary of war in 1940 and principal business specialist to the Office of Price Administrator in 1941. He joined the Harvard Law School faculty in 1931.

Co-author of the Hoover Crime Committee's report on the *Cost of Crime*, in 1931, Professor Simpson in addition to other legal writing participated in compiling two casebooks currently being used at the Law School. He co-authored *Cases on Judicial Remedies* with Professor Austin Wakeman Scott, and *Cases on Equity* with Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr.

Editorials

The admittance of women to the Harvard Law School marks another progressive policy change adopted by the faculty. While this will not be epoch-making in the advancement of women's rights, it is significant here since the denial to women of this opportunity to study at the Harvard Law School solely because of their sex could not be rationalized. It is not surprising that logic has won out as it is the spearhead of our legal training; it is surprising that it has taken so long.

Of greater importance, however, is the fact that the admission policy of the law school is now based solely on scholastic achievement and the legal aptitude test. Sex, race, color, religion and personality factors are excluded as selective criteria in determining who shall have the opportunity to study at Harvard Law School. While it might be contended that scholastic attainments should not be the principal determinant of admittance to law school, nevertheless those schools which rely heavily on selective standards other than grades often exclude many able candidates. Just what part each of the standards play in the selective process can never be known to the rejected candidate.

The system at Harvard, however, provides a fair and workable basis for admission, although admission itself is not the assurance of a successful stay here as it is at some law schools. Harvard's system is a two step process. The school provides the opportunity for legal education to a wide number of students; the rest is up to the students. Of course this leads to stiff competition, hard work, and to some elimination but that is not a steep price for equality of opportunity. It is in keeping with the best traditions of the Harvard Law School that equality of opportunity should be extended to women.

But equality of opportunity is not enough—at least not at Harvard Law School. We must provide not only opportunity but opportunity for the best legal training. The advancement of new

ideas in legal training and education, the willingness to experiment with new techniques and to question old ones are requisite to the maintenance of the school's position in the forefront. We may infer from this and other recent developments that the administration and faculty will not be content to rest upon past laurels and to anchor the reputation of the school on the fact that it was once the abode of the "legal giants" and the originator of the case system of teaching law. We hope that this trend will be continued.

L. M. M.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Questions have been asked as to the reasons why third year men must have their pictures retaken and therefore pay a dollar, while second year men need not go through this procedure.

As a basis of all discussion it must be realized that the 1949 Year Book Committee contracted for only one glossy print per student. Unless the 1950 Committee could find such glossies reusable for the 1950 Year Book, new prints of the full student body would have to be found.

Due to the technical difficulties in engraving pictures, the glossy prints taken for the 1949 Year Book were found unusable for that of the current year. The cuts used in the 1949 Book were block cuts incapable of being cut up without extravagant cost to admit the pictures of students who had no photographs taken last year. The Committee was then faced with the problem of either hiring a new photographer with the understanding that new pictures were to be taken of the whole student body (at exorbitant prices, as we later found out) or of recontracting with the old photographer with the intent of reducing the cost of pictures to some, if not all, of the men in the school. After considerable discussion, the best the Year Book Committee could arrange was to have the pictures of the third year men retaken at a nominal sitting fee, and to have the pictures of the second year students reprinted at a cost defrayed by the Year Book. The cost of having the third year men's pictures reprinted was prohibitive. Since the photographer was also willing to take all formal, informal, and candid pictures for the Year Book at no further cost, which no other photographer would do, the Committee decided to sign with Sargent Studio. This contract was approved by Dean Duhig of the Phillips Brooks House Committee, who felt that this was the best contract the Committee could have obtained.

The Committee has felt that since there has been question around the school, that they would like to clarify their position in regard to this matter.

JESSEL ROTHMAN, 3L,

Editor-in-Chief, Year Book

Off the Record

The New Look

They got the job, and then the vote,
Invaded bars, and then the bar;
There seems a matriarchal note,
So strong appears their rising star.
And now the proud Law School unbends;
Oh let us see what is in store,
As women at our school impends,
As skirts will swish across our floor.

The course in crimes and torts will be
The first to feel the loss of thrill,
As bounds of strictest modesty
Keep sex right off the classroom bill.
Now no more "frolic of his own",
No tales of rape or lust are spun,
The Judge's jokes they won't condone,
Magnetic healers will be shunned.

No ladies' day in Bart's Prop. I,
That acid phrase tact now permits,
That "even sister knows that one",
Will go, like Tami-Pikowitz.
The meat is taken from Prop. II,
As we can't learn the ways so deft
To cheat the widow from her due;
(So only Federal tax is left).

In every course, when this begins,
We'll hear the females cry "unfair",
Or sobbing when the wrong one wins,
So touched are hearts of those so fair,
We'll mourn the harried profs' morale
As classes just are not the same,
For no one questions like a gal
And no one reasons like a dame.

Despite the drawbacks to this dare,
Two years of staring at these walls
(With sour judges pictured there),
Of trudging through depressing halls,
Of reading law, dull legal books,
Have made me sigh for long blonde curls,
For sweet young things with lots of looks;
And so I say "Bring on the girls!"

Omar

Gallery

FRANK W. GRINNELL

Lawyer—Historian—Editor

"In fact, I'm somewhat of a nut on the stuff; but I find legal history full of drama and entertainment. So much so, that you don't have to go to the movies." This approach by Mr. Grinnell to what he terms "a legal adventure" makes any contact with him completely refreshing. There is little of the stodgy historian about his almost six foot frame and twinkling eyes, but rather a man who is constantly aware of the relevance of history to the problems of today.

There is some dispute between family tradition and the legal records as to the actual date of Mr. Grinnell's birth, but as far as he is concerned, it was sometime between the fourteenth and fifteenth of December, 1873. His birthplace was in the shadow of Bunker Hill. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1895, and from Harvard Law School in 1898. After spending a short time in the office of Richard W. Hale, the firm of Hale and Grinnell was organized in 1899. The new partnership later included a youngster by the name of John M. Maguire.

In 1915, Mr. Grinnell became the secretary of the Committee on Legislation of the Massachusetts Bar Association. Approximately at this time his active participation in legal practice waned and he devoted himself to the pursuit of legal reform and legal history. Following the suggestion of Mr. Wigmore, he instituted the *Massachusetts Law Quarterly* in 1915 and is still editor of this magazine. The May, 1917, copy, by the way, contains his longest single piece of writing, "The Constitutional History of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from the Revolution to 1813"—and he has been writing continually ever since that time on all phases of the law. In 1919 he became secretary of the Massachusetts Judicature Commission which recommended a Judicial Council in a report, and which stimulated the growth of such Councils throughout the nation. He has been serving as secretary of the Massachusetts Judicial Council since its inception in 1924.

At the present time in addition to being the editor of the *Massachusetts Law Quarterly*, and Secretary of the Massachusetts Judicial Council, he is the state delegate to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and President of the Abstract Club. Just recently he stepped down as secretary of the Harvard Law School Association after holding office since 1920. "It is about time they put in some younger men," he said.

Despite his historical bent, Mr. Grinnell is far more concerned with the law school of today than with the memories of the school in the nineties. He feels that the students are the keystone in the school's structure and emphasizes that point with an episode which occurred when Dean Langdell first introduced the case-book method. The reaction was so great at that time that only seven students would attend the Dean's class. One of them, Franklin G. Fessenden, later a Massachusetts Superior Court judge, was summarily ordered to appear at President Eliot's office after only three months at law school. Wondering which of Harvard's myriad regulations he had violated, Fessenden was floored when President Eliot asked him what he thought of Langdell's lectures. "I could go to Judge Washburn's lectures from his text book on real property," he replied, "but I learned to read before I came down here. When I go to Dean Langdell's lectures, I get something I don't get out of books." Mr. Grinnell still wonders if this were the gossamer thread which fortified President Eliot against outraged opinion and allowed the new procedure to continue.

K. F.

HLS Goes to A World Series

The World Series makes strange box fellows. Take for example, the guests of Happy Chandler, ex '24, who occupied his box at the third game in Brooklyn. They were the president of the Gillette Razor Co., Mr. and Mrs. Ty Cobb, and Dean Griswold.

The Dean was of course interested in the legal aspects of the game, or so it would appear from the autographs he got on a baseball for his son's birthday. They were those of the umpires (and Ty Cobb).

Baseball paid homage to the law when Connie Mack asked for the Dean's autograph.

Most Fascinating Incomplete Letter of the Week

This letter, reprinted in its entirety, was found floating around the RECORD office:

"Dear Sirs:

"Recently, through various media, there has been brought to the public a most distorted and pernicious picture of the purposes and achievements of the Harvard Law School and its graduates. . . ."

Sub Judice

A-BOMB FOR SALE?

Young brought an action against the Kellex Corporation for overtime liquidated damages and attorney's fees under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C.A. §§201 to 219. Young was employed at the Oakridge Plant as transportation manager in charge of the motor pool during the time the atom bomb was produced. It was necessary under the Fair Labor Standards Act that Young prove his occupation was necessary to the production of goods for interstate commerce, and this raised the issue of whether the atom bomb could be included in the classification, "goods for interstate commerce."

Held: For the Kellex Corporation. The court held that although the bomb moved across state lines, this did not make it a commercial article, but only made it "look like one." Quoting Chief Justice Marshall in *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. 1, 159, that commerce "describes the commercial intercourse between nations, in all its branches, and is regulated by prescribing rules for the carrying on of that intercourse," the court went on to ask, "In what respects is the atomic bomb concerned with commercial intercourse between nations, and where are the rules which prescribe how the intercourse is to be carried on? Who are the purchasers of the bomb, and what price does it command?" According to Taylor, Chief Judge, commerce must be for the purpose of trade. Again quoting Marshall, this time in *Brown v. Maryland*, 12 Wheat. 419, 438, the court said, "No goods would be imported if none could be sold . . . Sale is the object of transportation, and is an essential ingredient of that intercourse, of which importation consists a part."

The court reached the conclusion that since the atom bomb is not for sale, it is not a commercial article. To further support this conclusion, the court referred to the Atomic Energy Act of August 1, 1946, Title 42 U.S.C.A. §1801, which prohibits anybody not an agent of the United States to own facilities for the production of fissionable material, and also prohibits the possession of fissionable material without authority from the United States. *Young v. Kellex Corporation*, 82 F. Supp. 953 (U. S. District Court, E.D. Tenn., N.D. 1948).

LIABILITY IN THE OLD CORRAL

During 1946 the El Paso Chamber of Commerce sponsored a rodeo in conjunction with a livestock exposition. The Chamber passed a resolution stating that all residents were to go "western" by wearing some sort of cowboy attire. Corrals were constructed and placed throughout the busy downtown section, while men with ropes and lassos were engaged to move over the streets in wagons. Individuals who were not dressed in the "uniform of the day" were roped, lifted into wagons, conveyed to the corrals and there confined. In each enclosure was a "hot-seat" which administered a mild electric shock to all occupants. Each guest could obtain his release by purchasing either a ticket for the rodeo or a special western neckerchief. A vice-president of the Chamber stated that "it (the corral) just runs itself . . . just one good fellow after another would just go ahead and take a hand at it . . . if anyone got mad bring them in anyway, it is all in fun anyway." But plaintiff, a young woman, refused to join in the play and while being pursued by a "lasso-swinging cowboy" negligently pushed her arm through a glass window.

The plaintiff sued the El Paso Chamber of Commerce. The trial court found that even though the cowboy had committed an assault and battery, plaintiff was denied recovery because of her contributory negligence. **Held:** Judgment reversed.

The Texas appellate court stated that this is not a negligence case since the young woman had a right to make a lawful use of the avenues of El Paso and that right was violated by Claude, the cowboy, in his pursuit of her in an effort to subject her to the horse-play of the day. What Claude did "was an intentional and not a negligent wrong. Contributory negligence is never a defense to an intentional wrong." When the court ruled that Claude was liable for the injury sustained by plaintiff, defendant attempted to avoid liability by denying the existence of the agency relationship. Defendant claimed that the "cowboys" were gratuitous volunteers and as such were never hired to do the things that were done in the operation of the corrals. However, the court rejected that contention by answering that the agency may be implied since all services rendered by the "cowboys" were in the interest of the Chamber in furthering its project and that after all "one good fellow after another would just go ahead and take a hand at it." *Moore v. El Paso Chamber of Commerce*, 220 S.W. 2d 327 (Texas 1949).

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '29—A new law firm, Beer, Richards, Lane & Haller, 70 Pine St., New York City, has been formed by the following alumni: *Walter E. Beer, Jr.*, LL.B. '29; *Stuart W. Richards*, LL.B. '29; *Chester T. Lane*, LL.B. '30, and *H. Kenneth Haller*, LL.B. '30. Beer, Richards, and Haller were on the legal staff of the War Production Board during the war; Richards was assistant general counsel. They entered the practice of law together in 1945. Lane served as general counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1938 to 1942, as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, 1942-45 and as Lend-Lease Administrator, 1946-1947.

LL.B. '32—*Lincoln O'Brien*, who, a year ago, sold the Claremont (N. H.) Eagle and the radio station WLOB, has recently purchased the Las Vegas (N. M.) Daily Optic and the Tucumcari (N. M.) Daily News. He has opened a central office in Santa Fe, where he has bought a house. His address is P. O. Box 2006, Santa Fe.

TRIAL—(Continued)

given such instructions to Mike Brown, that the instructions given had been only to prevent people from entering the office. His second theory of defense was that Dr. Starr had been excited during the interview and had misinterpreted Dr. Keene's actions, and that Dr. Keene had never intended to detain the plaintiff by force.

In his summation Mr. Morgan stressed the point that even if the jury found the plaintiff could reasonably have interpreted the action of Dr. Keene as a restraint upon himself, his aggravation was due largely to having lost his job, for which no damages could be awarded in this action.

Mr. Field made special points of dismissing as "red herrings" the questions of national security and personal views on the dissemination of atomic learning, as factors having no bearing on the case.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., presiding at the session, charged the jury that the main elements of the tort of false imprisonment are an intent to confine, and actual physical confinement. Citing an earlier decision of Judge Archibald Cox of the Superior Court of Ames, Judge Wyzanski stated that no question was involved of whether plaintiff actually knew of the imprisonment.

The verdict for the plaintiff was \$500.

WILLISTON—(Continued)

Barr Ames' course in Legal History in 1887-88. Professor Williston became an Assistant Professor of Law in 1900, and the notebook of one of his students in Contracts in 1902-03 also appears. The student was Edmund M. Morgan. Moving on to Professor Williston's later career in the law, the exhibit contains copies of some of his casebooks on Contracts and on Sales, the Restatement of Contracts, the original draft of the Uniform Sales Act and Williston's Treatise on Contracts.

Also on exhibition are some of the many honors that have been bestowed upon Professor Williston. The gold medal of the American Bar Association and Doctor of Laws Degrees from Harvard, Yale, Williams, Amherst, and Boston College are in the exhibit and testify to the wide acclaim accorded Professor Williston's works.

At present, Professor Williston comes to his office in Langdell Hall daily. His attention is currently directed to the preparation of a case, involving the sale of a business and the rights of a purchaser, that is now pending.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)

LAW AND MEDICINE LECTURES
Dr. Richard Ford, Professor of Legal Medicine at Harvard Medical School, will give the following lectures on the Relationship between Law and Medicine. They will be delivered in Langdell North Middle at 5:10 p.m. on the following Tuesdays:

November 1, *Appraisal of Need for Medical Evidence*; November 8, *The Investigation of Deaths in the Public Interest*; November 15, *The Medical Expert*; November 22, *Forensic Psychiatry*; December 6, *Medical Malpractice*; December 13, *Philosophic Considerations of Proof*.

LAWYERS GUILD

The Harvard Lawyers Guild has announced the first of a series of Thursday afternoon programs. On Thursday, October 13, in LNM, Professor Berman in giving his views on the New York Communist Trial will discuss the widely divergent ideas of the prosecution and defense as to the function and purpose of the Communist Party.

HYNES MEETING

The Harvard Law Republican Committee will sponsor a Fusion bi-partisan meeting this Thursday at 4 p.m. in Kendall House to which all Democrats, Independents and Republicans interested in working for John Hynes for Mayor of Boston are invited. Jerry Rappaport, LL.B. '49, Assistant Campaign Manager for Hynes, will explain the special Students for Hynes program. Hynes, who served as temporary Mayor for five months during 1948, is the reform Democratic candidate. He is opposing present Mayor James Michael Curley, among others.

LEACH MADE GENERAL

Professor W. Barton Leach was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the Air Force Reserve on September 20, 1949. Formerly a Colonel, the promotion of Professor Leach marks the second time this year he has been honored by the Air Force. Earlier in the year, General Hoyt Vandenberg, in a Washington ceremony, presented the Exceptional Civilian Service Medal to the Harvard Law School Professor.

Serving as counsel for the Air Force in the recent Congressional B-36 Investigation, Professor Leach was on active duty from June 7 to August 25, 1949. At other times, Professor Leach has served as counsel to the Air Force in regard to armed forces unification, and as consultant to Secretary of Air, W. Stuart Symington.

CO-EDS—(Continued)

change of policy, Dean Griswold declared, "Women have made a place for themselves in the law, and we now have many women serving with distinction on the bench and at the bar. Women have come a long way in the law since they were first admitted to membership in the American Bar Association in 1918.

"Opportunities for women in the law still are limited, however, and the Faculty is well aware that many able men are turned away from our doors every year. It is our expectation that we will admit only a small number of unusually qualified women students for the present, at least."

At present, according to figures supplied by the National Association of Women Lawyers, there are some 1,866 women studying law in the 160 law schools that will admit them. It is also estimated that there are 5,000 women attorneys, about 2 per cent of the entire profession.

The success of women in the law has grown appreciably since August 2, 1869, when Myra Bradwell of Chicago became the first woman to seek admission into

the legal profession. Actually the honor of being the first licensed woman lawyer went to a Miss Hulett, also of Illinois, who was licensed in 1873.

Today, the number of women who have achieved fame at the bar is considerable. The leader of her sex in the profession is the Hon. Florence E. Allen of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Other nationally known women lawyers are Freda Henneck, a Commissioner of the F. C. C., Dorothy Kenyon, former Judge of the New York Municipal Court and presently serving by Presidential appointment as the United States delegate to the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations, Dorothy McCullough Lee, Mayor of Portland, Oregon, and Judge Marion Harron of the U. S. Tax Court.

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MODERN POETRY

Wednesday Evenings

8:15 — 9:30

Lecturers:

Milton Hindus
Archibald MacLeish
E. E. Cummings
W. H. Auden
William Carlos Williams
Karl Shapiro

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY SINCE THE PEACE

Wednesday Evenings

8:15 — 9:30

Lecturer: Frank E. Manuel

"The Principles of Soviet Con-

tainmentment"

"First Conflicts in the Middle East"

"In the Heart of Europe"

"From Marshall Plan to Atlantic

Pact"

"The China White Paper"

"Great Britain: the Uneasy Alli-

ance"

CINEMA CLASSICS

Monday Evenings

8:15

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"The Baker's Wife"

Five Charlie Chaplin Films

"Tormont"

"M"

"10 Days That Shook the World"

The Jewish Contribution to World Literature

Thursday Evenings 8:15 — 9:30

Lecturers: DR. LUDWIG LEWISOHN — DR. MAURICE SAMUEL

Registration may be made by writing to the Institute of Adult Education,

Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., or by calling Waltham 5-7180.

Fee for one course of six lectures is \$6.00 with the exception of the

course "Cinema Classics" for which the fee is \$5.00.

DIRECTIONS: By Bus. Busses will be chartered by the University for each lecture

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Calendar

LEGAL WORLD

Ames Competition

First Year: Rounds 1 and 2, Docket posted, Thursday, October 13; Facts issued Monday, October 17. Rounds 3 and 4, Docket posted, Friday, October 14, Facts issued, Tuesday, October 18. Rounds 5 and 6, Docket posted, Monday, October 17. Rounds 7 and 8, Docket posted, Tuesday, October 18.

Second Year: Rounds 1 and 2, Date of Issue, today, October 11, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Round 3, Date of Issue, Monday, October 17, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Kings' Bench

Kings' Bench will hold their weekly smoker this afternoon at 4 p.m. at Kendall House. All students who received invitations in the mail are requested to attend.

OUTSIDE WORLD

Ford Hall Forum

The Ford Hall Forum will present Max Lerner, speaking on *What I Saw in Europe and Israel*, Sunday evening, October 16, at Jordan Hall, Boston, at 8 o'clock.

Gardner Museum

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum will present Richard Farrell, pianist, Sunday, October 16, at 2 p.m.

HONOR GROUPS—(Cont.)

of University Heights, Ohio; H. Peter Somers (Iowa '48) of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Max A. Stolper (Harvard '46) of New York, N. Y.; Lawrence A. Sullivan (U.C.L.A. '48) of Flushing, N. Y.; Detlev F. Vagts (Harvard '48) of Sherman, Conn.; James Vorenberg (Harvard '48) of Cambridge, Mass.; and Richard L. Watling (Harvard '48) of Oak Park, Ill.

Third year men named to the Review are: Jerome E. Andrews, Jr. (Harvard '47) of Andover, Mass.; Joseph E. Bare, Jr. (Rochester '47) of San Francisco, Calif.; Victor J. Baum (Michigan '46) of Detroit, Mich.; Martin Blackman (N.Y.U. '47) of Bronx, N. Y.; Morris J. Coff (Denver '47) of Denver, Colo.; Maxwell Cox (Harvard '45) of Windsor, Vt.; Marvin Finkelstein (Harvard '47) of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Warren J. Greene (Harvard '46) of South Orange, N. J.; Luther L. Hill, Jr. (Williams '45) of Des Moines, Iowa; C. Sydnor Thompson, Jr. (Syracuse '47) of Charles, W. Va.; and Donald Zimmerman (C.C.N.Y. '47) of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second year students who are members of the Board of Student Advisers are: Alan N. Alpern (Harvard '48) of Brookline, Mass.; Edward D. Cohen (C.C.N.Y. '48) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lee M. Hydeman (Williams '48) of York, Pa.; Alfred Miller (Harvard '48) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marvin Sirinsky (N.Y.U. '48) of Philadelphia, Pa.; Wil-

liam M. Stapleton (Washington U. '48) of Albany, Mo.; and William E. Willis (Marshall '48) of Huntington, W. Va.

The third year men named to the Board of Student Advisers are C. Richard Pedersen (U. of Montana '47) of Medford, Oregon, and Charles H. Randall (Harvard '47) of Roslindale, Mass.

Second year members of the Legal Aid Bureau are: Jerome G. Ackerman (Cornell '48) of Yonkers, N. Y.; Howard J. Aibel (Harvard '50) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herbert Irving Baer (Chicago '46) of Newton, Mass.; Gilbert M. Cantor (Temple '48) of Philadelphia, Pa.; Clarence Clyde Ferguson (Ohio State '48) of Baltimore, Md.; Arthur J. Flamm (Cornell '48) of New York, N. Y.; Allen Grossman (Michigan '48) of Chicago, Ill.; William S. Hack (C.C.N.Y. '48) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John J. Hanson (Denver '48) of Fort Collins, Colo.; Edward L. Mulliner (Utah '48) of Salt Lake City, Utah; John F. T. Murray (West Point '41) of Elmhurst, N. Y.; Robert B. McDermott (Princeton '48) of Hubbard Woods, Ill.; Bernard Nemtsov (Brown '48) of Newport, R. I.; Philip J. Nexon (Chicago '46) of Brookline, Mass.; John S. Nolan (No. Carolina '47) of Miami Beach, Fla.; William F. O'Connor (Harvard '49) of Medford, Mass.; Alfred C. Schmidt (Wisconsin '48) of Red Granite, Wis.; Joseph H. Wishod (Princeton '47) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Austin K. Wolf (Yale '47) of Bridgeport, Conn.

New third year members of the Bureau are: Samuel Dash (Temple '47) of Philadelphia, Pa.; Cornelius F. Keating, Jr. (Harvard '47) of Dorchester, Mass.; Lester Katz (Harvard '45) of Hartford, Conn.; Kenneth R. LeVoy, Jr. (Syracuse '43) of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Richard F. Palmer (Harvard '46) of Cambridge, Mass.

MR. & MRS.—(Continued)

put up with your buying every book that happens to fit in with the color scheme around here, but let me warn you—if I start to state a case in class today and you interrupt me again to tell the class what the facts really were, I won't be responsible for what happens. Any jury in the country would call it adequate provocation.

Mrs.: But darling, you always get the facts so mixed up. And most of the time you don't even see the issue.

Mr.: OK, OK, so you're smarter than I am. I admit it. You've got a head on your shoulders all right—but it won't be there long.

Mrs.: What did you say?
Mr.: I said especially with your hair long.

Mrs.: Why thank you dear.

Mr.: And what a neat little stunt you pulled in Professor Scott's class yesterday. When he called on you did you have to tell him that you haven't read the assignment because you had been up all night darning my socks and ironing my shirts? Why can't you just say unprepared like everyone else?

Mrs.: Don't be dull, dear. You notice he apologized for calling on me.

Mr.: Yes, and you notice he turned right around and called on me. What was I supposed to use for an excuse? That I had been up all night luxing your undies? And before we leave for class promise me one thing. Don't spend ten minutes again fixing your hair and powdering your nose before we go into Professor Leach's class.

Mrs.: But darling, I have to look nice, don't I?

Mr.: You look nice enough, and besides, you sat all through Property I with a shiny nose. I don't see why it should make such a difference now.

Mrs.: Oh darling, your quibbling has spoiled the whole day. And I had something special to tell you this morning. A little secret.

Mr.: What is it?

Mrs.: I know you'll be surprised—and happy too.

Mr.: We're not going to—I mean you're not going to—

Mrs.: Yes dear, haven't you noticed me doing some extra typing? Pretty soon we're each going to have a little outline for each course.

Mr.: Oh darling, you've made me the happiest man in the world.

CURTAIN

COMMENTS—(Continued)

always had a few sitting in and it will be nice to have them participate."

Professor Amory said, "I'm in favor of it, but I'm happy that I shall be teaching only second year students next year, so that I will have a chance to get used to the idea before I have to face them."

Professor Chafee stated that he has been in favor of it for a long time, not because he particularly wanted them, but because he had no reason for not wanting them.

Professor Maguire commented that he was one of the old fashioned people who felt that the Law School should be for men, but felt that this was an individual opinion and would not let it deter him from voting with the majority.

Professor Howe, Chairman of the committee reporting to the school on the admission of women, felt that it was high time that they were admitted, since Harvard University is coeducational in fact.

The comment of Mrs. Eleanor Moody, Boston attorney and President of the National Association of Women Lawyers, probably reflects the female sentiment on the change in Harvard Law School's admission policy. On this matter Mrs. Moody said, "We are thrilled. We've been waiting. We knew it was inevitable. We are very pleased that Harvard has now come into line with the other good law schools."

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Commenting on the effect the new policy will have on the work of the Admissions and Placement Office, Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer stated: "Our admission of students is usually based on the college from which they are applying. Therefore if a woman applied from a school like the University of Michigan we can treat her as we would a man. It will be a more difficult problem with applicants from a school like Vassar which has never sent students here before. However, each year we get applications from new schools so that even that problem is not new to us."

"As for placement, I hope to make it perfectly clear to them that finding a job as a lawyer is as hard a task as there is for a woman. It is hard enough for a man. All but a few firms and corporations just do not use women lawyers. Most of the women will probably find employment in research and study. However, as the women who will attend the School will be unusually well qualified, we have confidence that they will go on to successful careers, once they know what they are up against."

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