

The Harvard Law School Record

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AVC Survey Shows Housing Needs Of Married Students

Students With Children Especially Hard Hit By Harvard Housing Plans

The Harvard Chapter of the American Veterans Committee released last Thursday their findings based on their survey of the married students' housing needs. According to the report, the University plans to cut its temporary housing facilities by 52 per cent by June, 1950, but at least 392 veteran families with from one to three children will be in school for at least one year after this date.

If Harvard goes through with the plan to eliminate the 72-unit Harvard Way Extension near the Business School, only 66 families with children will have such low-rent housing next year. The rental on University controlled housing averages \$35 per month. To meet expenses on them, the University is raising the rental slightly on the remaining units.

The A.V.C. survey, directed by Wellington F. Scott, 1L of Beechhurst, N. Y., indicates that some 400 married students, now paying from \$50-\$100 rent per month, desire and have tried to obtain apartments of the type the University proposes to demolish. These apartments were erected in 1946 by the Federal Public Housing Authority. By Federal and State ruling they may remain until 1954.

In particular the report shows the need of a group of "150 students who (a) are not now in University housing, (b) are not graduating before June 1951, (c) have from one to three children, (d) have incomes under \$4,000, and (e) state that they would move into FPHA units by October 1, 1950 if they were available at rentals from \$24-\$28 plus electricity. A group of 123 would similarly move even at rentals up to \$40 plus electricity. Some of these students are now separated from their families because of lack of housing."

When the University announced the cutback on February 9, the decision was based on the apparent easing of rental housing conditions in Cambridge and vicinity. Harvard added this to a predicted drop in married student enrollment and decided to continue the curtailment started last year when the 65 units on Jarvis Field were dismantled to make way for the new Law School and Graduate Student dormitory project.

Of the 1,275 answers on the questionnaire that was sent to 2,375 married students only about one-third of them will graduate before June 1951.

Contrary to expectations, the survey seems to show that veterans with children are finishing school at a slower rate than others. Sixty-two per cent of the

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Leibowitz To Talk; Klein, DeMember New Forum Heads



JUDGE SAMUEL LEIBOWITZ

Samuel Leibowitz, Judge of Kings County Court, New York, and formerly one of the country's outstanding criminal trial lawyers, will discuss *The Art of Cross-Examination* at a Harvard Law School Forum on Friday evening, April 7. The speech will be at 8:30 o'clock in Langdell Courtroom.

Prior to his election to the bench in 1940 Judge Leibowitz gained national prominence for his outstanding record in handling criminal defenses. He received high commendation for his defense of the nine defendants in the Scottsboro case. In 1937, after a new trial had been granted by the Supreme Court of Alabama on grounds of inadequate representation of counsel, Judge Leibowitz undertook the defense and secured an acquittal for four of the accused.

Professor Benjamin Kaplan of the Law School will introduce Judge Leibowitz. In his last visit to the Law School, Leibowitz spoke on *Trial Technique* at the School for Young Lawyers in 1948.

Other projected programs planned by the Forum include a special meeting for present first-year students at which faculty members will discuss the scope, projects, and subject-matter of the various second-year electives and a series of moving pictures of legendary teaching "greats" in action. No date has been set for these programs.

New officers elected for the fall term include Allen Klein, 2L (U.C.L.A. '48) of Los Angeles, Cal., president; to replace Anthony P. Nugent, Jr., 3L (Harvard '47) of Kansas City, Mo.

Raymond P. DeMember, 2L (Harvard '48) of Elmira, N. Y., first vice-president; Robert Oppenheimer, 1L

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Arp, Bayer, Albers and Miro Among the Artists Decorating Dormitories

The muralists for the new graduate dorms have been chosen. Joan Miro and Herbert Bayer will each do one of the murals, with Mr. Bayer also decorating the ramp wall. Hans Arp will execute a wood relief, and the relief on the fireplace will be done by Josef Albers. Mr. Miro is considered among the outstanding abstract artists in the world today. Mr. Arp is a sculptor of world renown. He will come to Cambridge to execute his work. A world map is also being planned, to be done by Herbert Matter. As yet, the subject matter and motif of the planned murals have not been made public.

The other artists are former students of Walter Gropius, the architect in charge of the dorms.

Gardner, Kent Clubs Argue In First Ames Quarter-final



JUDGE EUGENE A. HUDSON

Hudson, Apsey, Hardee To Hear Contracts Case On April 11 At Langdell

The Gardner and Kent Clubs will be the participants in the first quarter-final round of the Ames Competition in the case of *James Palmer v. Powell Electric Company and Continental Electric Credit Corporation and United Casualty Insurance Company* to be argued Tuesday, April 11, at 8 p.m. in the Langdell Courtroom.

The case will be argued before a bench composed of the Hon. Eugene A. Hudson of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Lawrence S. Apsey, LL.B. '27, General Counsel of Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.; and W. Covington Hardee, LL.B. '43 ('47) of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg, Boston, Mass.

Judge Hudson is a former president of the Somerville Bar Association. In 1930 he was appointed chairman of the Somerville Municipal Board of Survey which initiated an investigation into every branch of City Government. With the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he was attached to the Strategic Air Force Command in Europe during the last war. Shortly after his discharge he was appointed

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Criminology Class Hears Lecture By English Magistrate

The students of Professor Sheldon Glueck's seminar in Criminology during their class hour on March 29 were addressed by Mrs. Violet Creech-Jones, J.P., a lay magistrate of Epsom Court and Epsom Juvenile Court in England. Mrs. Creech-Jones, who is visiting the United States to talk on Britain's social services, spoke to the class on the topic of the magistrate system and the Borstal institutions in the United Kingdom.

English magistrates," she said, "are all lay individuals, who seem to find no difficulty in carrying on court duties. On technical legal issues, they are assisted by a paid solicitor. The magistrates, however, are unpaid. Magistrates are chosen from all walks of life and there are no requirements concerning professional experience or education."

Mrs. Creech-Jones, however, is an unusually qualified person, having attended Southampton University College and the London School of Economics. She graduated with a sociology honours degree from the University of London. Later she taught Social History and Political Institutions in a technical college to adult classes. She is the wife of Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech-Jones, P.C., who was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 until February 23, 1950.

After describing how English lay magistrates perform the functions of judges, Mrs. Creech-Jones was asked whether this did not lead to disrespect for the magistrate system of England. "I don't really think so," she answered. "They may laugh at us a little, but don't you laugh at some of your judges?"

Mrs. Creech-Jones was enthusiastic over the Borstal system in England. This is an attempt to give specialized training to delinquents between the ages of 17 and 21. The Borstal institutions house only a small group of boys, generally not over 250. Within the institution, the group is further broken down to classes of 50 to 70 under the supervision of house masters. Mrs. Creech-Jones was of the opinion that the Borstal institutions are extremely well staffed. The delinquent boy assigned to a Borstal institution is given a sentence of three years, but he may be released sooner if he shows the proper adjustment to society.

Mundt Bill Denies Fundamental Rights, Unnecessary And Dangerous—Chafee

This article consists of excerpts from a recent letter by Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Prof. Chafee has given the RECORD permission to quote his letter.

The Mundt Bill recently approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee states that the world Communist movement presents "a clear and present danger to the existence of free American institutions" and makes such legislation "necessary to preserve the sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation."

How many Communists are there in the United States? The United Press said 70,000 in 1947, out of a total population of 143,382,000. Thus Communists form one twentieth of one per cent of all the people in our country. Remember, too, that it is not a question of 70,000 dynamiters or 70,000 men with concealed weapons, for then they would be arrested at once under the ordinary criminal laws.

What have these 70,000 done? They have learned bad ideas about politics from foreigners and foreign books, they are thinking bad thoughts about these bad ideas, they are telling them to each other and to any outsiders who are willing to listen. And hence we are told that without this new sedition law we are helpless to prevent them from harming the other 99.95 per cent of us, who have on our side only the city and state police, almost every newspaper and school teacher and professor and preacher, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy, never forgetting the Marines.

Shades of Valley Forge and Iwo Jima!

Law School Democrats Ratify New Constitution

Swinging into formal action, the membership of the newly-formed Harvard Democratic Club adopted a constitution at its second meeting last Thursday. Under the chairmanship of Robert Ehrenbard, 2L (Vt. '48) of New York, a large crowd packed Langdell South to discuss the proposed constitution.

Election of permanent officers for the organization will take place tomorrow at 4 p.m. in Langdell South. The officers elected at that time will serve until November.

The new constitution provides for an elective council of five officers and two representatives to be elected from each class. General membership will be limited to presently-enrolled members of the Law School with faculty members in an advisory capacity.

The purpose of the organization as set forth in the preamble to its constitution is the promotion of understanding of the principles, aims, record, and candidates of the Democratic party, the presentation and explanation of current legislation, and aid in the election of party members.

If we no longer want to be the land of the free, at least let us be the home of the brave.

I fully recognize that the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia was a danger to the freedom of Czechoslovakia, and the same is probably true of Italy and some other countries. It does not follow that the inclusion of less than 1/20 of 1% of our population in a Communist Party here is a real danger to our institutions and our freedom under the very different conditions in this country. We have a very strong government equipped with existing legislation and efficient federal police. Our government does not need any such novel bill as this in order to deal effectively with any actual conspiracy against its existence or any actual effort toward violent revolution. Where inside this country are the facts which justify the establishment of unheard of regulatory machinery, the expenditure of large sums of money in its operation, and the severe punishment of American citizens because somebody or other has not filled out a piece of paper?

Sometimes I wonder whether the supporters of measures like this bill have been worrying so much about Communism

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Combined Charities Make Record Sum

Contributions to the Law School Combined Charities drive this year reached a record-breaking total of \$2930. More than doubling last year's figure of \$1400, the amount represented an average of roughly two dollars per student.

The collection of funds for various charitable purposes was conducted through the Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House. Chairman Jerry Gelman, 3L, and his solicitors reached all first year men at registration time and have since contacted all other students personally. Secretarial and recording work was handled by six young ladies of Briggs Hall, Radcliffe, who volunteered their services.

Allocation of the funds to the various charities includes Community Chest: \$1000; Red Cross, American Heart Society, and the March of Dimes: \$274; the Cancer fund, Tuberculosis fund, World Student Service fund, American Cancer Society, American Institute for the Blind, and Society for the Relief of Arthritis and Rheumatism: \$137; Salvation Army: \$100; American Friends Service Committee: \$50.

All allocations made by the committee received the approval of Vice Dean Livingston Hall of the Law School and Dean John Duhig of Phillips Brooks.

In order to allow the maximum of funds to be used for the charitable organizations, expenses of the drive were defrayed by the Law School Committee with money realized from dances.

Nine Out of Eighteen Women Admitted, The Office of Admissions Announces

Nine women have been accepted as members of the Law School Class of 1953, the Admissions Office revealed last Thursday. Seven were admitted simultaneously three weeks ago and have the distinction of being the first women applicants accepted in the history of the Law School.

So far none of the nine has submitted a letter of acceptance to the school. Therefore, Dean Toepfer was not willing to release their names or further information about them at this time.

A total of 18 women have applied for admission thus far, and additional applications are expected. More women will be accepted, if properly qualified.

One thousand applications in all have been received to date to fill 525 places in the class. Three or four hundred more applications are expected. Dean Louis A. Toepfer refused to make any comparison as to caliber of men and women applicants. He asserted that 18 feminine applicants out of a total of 1000 did

not give enough information to provide any basis for comparison.

Colleges represented by the nine women include Chestnut Hill, Radcliffe, Swarthmore, Wellesley, and Vassar.

No dormitories will be provided for women law students and there will be no social supervision. They will be treated on an equal basis with men students in section assignments and Ames.

The results of the Law School Admissions Test given on February 25 are now being awaited. One hundred and seventy-eight students took the examination at Harvard, but not all of these were seeking admission to this Law School.

The next testing will be on April 29, 1950. Every applicant must take the Admissions Test before being accepted.

The examination results will be of particular importance in considering the applicants from women's schools, since the Admissions Office has had no prior experience with students from such colleges.

The Harvard Law School Record

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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.

THIRD YEAR COMMERCIAL LAW

Next year, some second year men face the prospect of finishing their third year two weeks later than the rest of the men in the third year. These are the men who, presently taking taxation or labor law in lieu of commercial law, will be required to take the latter next year. Bar review courses, bar examinations, and preparations for graduation make this a very busy two-week period; and lurking in the background, of course, are the problems of job-hunting.

It would seem that combining these men into a separate section for commercial law would permit the course to be handled on a third year level and also to end at the same time as other third-year courses. This proposal appears to be desirable and convenient both from a faculty and student point of view. A preliminary survey indicates that there are enough men to fill such a section; we suggest a more detailed survey be made.

Although third year men would take their examinations prior to their second year classmates, there being different professors for the sections and thus different examinations the second year men would not have advance knowledge.

A. S.

MISSING NOTEBOOKS

It's said that there's a wave of notebook stealing going the rounds. There's nothing more reprehensible than that.

You can give the wrong answer to a fellow student's question as to the state of the law. You can steal a guy's girl away. You can even talk to the student next to you to prevent him from hearing the lecture.

But the lowest thing a person can do at the Law School is to steal a fellow student's notebook.

N. J. S.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Recently Harvard announced its intention of closing its temporary housing units and at least some of its cooperative housing developments.

It is interesting to learn that the need of such housing has disappeared. Especially in view of the fact that many of us are forced to live in miserable one-room "apartments," a privilege for which we pay from \$40.00 up. My wife and I will gladly move out of our little heaven for a week or so if any of those who made this asinine decision would like to see life in the raw, to sleep on a couch, and to cook on a two-burner gas plate while breathing on the installment plan.

At the risk of appearing a little bitter, I wonder out loud . . . What part did Cambridge landlords play in Harvard's decision?

JOHN B. HARRINGTON, 1L

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Every student who drives a car to school knows how difficult it is to find room to park on the grounds, unless he arrives much before nine in the morning. A student who is delayed by traffic has to look for parking space several blocks from school, with resulting lateness to classes.

Admittedly, there is insufficient parking space available, and admittedly, the University is not eager to convert lawn area into parking space (or to remove ice which blocks part of the park-

ing area), but this does not seem an adequate reason for the thoughtlessness of some drivers, who waste a substantial portion of such space as is available. We should at least make the maximum use of the space provided.

Thoughtlessness and consideration for others could eliminate this waste. Alternatively, or in addition, the University might post a policeman regularly to supervise parking every morning. If neither voluntary cooperation nor the permanent appointment of a policeman is practical, perhaps white lines should be painted, marking the spaces, and University parking tickets issued to cars straddling the lines, with attendant fines.

WALLACE O. TANNER, 2L
BARRY COLOMB, 2L

To the Editor of the RECORD:

After a careful perusal of the statutes, I should like to submit my solution to the paternity case discussed in a recent issue of the RECORD.

The closest solution, I could find is in the Negotiable Instruments Law. The applicable section says: "When the maker cannot be found, all subsequent endorsers will be held liable." I think this should be included in the charge to the jury in the retrial.

A SECOND YEAR STUDENT

To the Editor of the RECORD:

The caustic comments of the Court in the recently-decided case of *State v. One "Jack and Jill" Pinball Machine*, 224 S. W. 2d 854 (Mo., 1949) (10 HLSR No. 7) regarding the "vacuous mind" which finds amusement in a pin-ball game "of chance" in holding that the reward of free games offered by the machine, being "useless things," was not property within the language of a statute condemning gambling devices deserves answer. It is not suggested that the case was wrongly decided, for the consequent destruction of the machine would grieve the pin-ball enthusiasts nearly as poignantly as Judge Vandeventer's derisive analysis of the game shocked them. However, in the interests of the furtherance of a more enlightened administration of justice, it is suggested that a court experienced in the art could hardly have characterized the operation as "entertainment . . . watching a metal ball meander aimlessly over the surface of an inclined table," inexorably succumbing to the law of gravity.

None but the totally uninitiate could fail to recognize the severe test of skill and challenge to diverse faculties which such a device affords. The delicate pressures, the urgent jostlings, the subtle gently stimulations, applied with infinite precision and synchronization by the expert are exhibitions of muscular control and mental co-ordination not lightly to be scoffed at. The indescribably precarious balances which must be achieved in order to coax an extra bounce out of a ball without disturbing the tilt mechanism is more closely analogous to the mark of the surgeon, the sculptor or the engineer than to the entomological pursuits of one who is entranced by a beetle. And as for gravity—well! The consistent winner has accomplished a feat richly deserving of acclamation, not scorn. He has CONQUERED the law of gravity!

By what other device, pray may such foundless knowledge and delight be obtained for a nickel in this inflationary era? Vacuous mind! Hmph!

JEROME MEDALIE, 2L

Off the Record

POST SCRIPT

Harken skim milk, the General has spoken, Corporals were chewed and captains were broken, The whip is now out and there's h—l to pay, (According to Clobberie) on a not distant day.

Gone are the weekends, the Fridays of Pleasure, The Rule in a Nutshell is taking its measure, The dates have gone back to Denver and Dover, The blondes have departed, the frolic is over, Even the Buglers (that snobbish set), Are now reading cases, lest they forget.

There is even a rumor (some say it's a fact), That if your pass Gannett and peek through a crack, You'll see there Anonymous (poet laureate of Legal Aid), Briefing a footnote while taking a shave.

APRIL IS . . . A REMINDER

April is the month of decision composed of a thousand sharp moments of realized ignorance. April is conflict—more than a struggle of elements, a struggle of the new freedom of spring with the clutching urgency of study. Eliot will forgive the innocent parody his great poem invites:

April is the cruellest month breeding
Outlines out of the dead Hornbooks mixing
Aspirin and desire stirring
Dull notes with spring annotations. . .

Indeed the month that stirred in Browning's breast the deep desire to be in England drives us all Wellesleyward, to the vernal flirtation that may well mean marriage to remorse in July. And perhaps in this last sense April is forever.

CATFOOT

Gallery

HENRY T. DORRANCE
Community Leader



"The first few weeks at Law School I met a fellow named Dave Lilienthal. We boxed together at the old gym near Austin Hall, which is now the Music Building. I still keep in touch with Dave. Who was the better boxer? I thought Dave was." Henry Dorrance, a husky six footer, still has the build of an athlete.

Mr. Dorrance was born in 1898 in Camden, New York. His family has been prominent since the nearly 1800's in the banking and civic affairs of central New York State. Upon his graduation from Cornell University in 1920 with a Phi Beta Kappa key, Mr. Dorrance selected Harvard because it was the top law school and because the Cambridge-Boston area in contrast with familiar Ithaca offered a new and broadening atmosphere.

After receiving his LL.B. in 1923 Henry Dorrance considered the idea of going to a large city to practice law. But in the end, Utica, New York, a community of 100,000 and near Mr. Dorrance's home town, won his services. He has no regrets about this turn of events.

"It's harder," he said, "to establish yourself as an individual in a large city. But in a small or moderate-size city you're able to build up your own practice. You begin with larger pay in a large city and you may possibly end up with more. But the chances are that in the long run you'll do better in a small city, considering not only the finances but also the other advantages and satisfactions inherent in a smaller community—greater opportunity for development of your own practice, for civic and political activities, for accomplishments in the betterment of your community and in the assistance of its people. And then there is also getting to know the people of your city, seeing your friends everywhere you go, nearness of office to home and home to Country Club, open country and sports of all kinds. In short, a small community is a good place in which to live and to raise your family."

Mr. Dorrance's career as corporation lawyer and community worker was interrupted by World War II. Upon volunteering for the Army in April 1942, he was commissioned a major. He was, quite properly, assigned to the Judge Advocate Department of the then Army Air Forces. In November 1945 he was discharged with the rank of a full colonel.

Of his Army experience Mr. Dorrance commented: "I found my work in military justice to be interesting, and I have great respect for military justice properly administered. Military justice deals with more than punishment and discipline. It is also concerned with the morale of a unit. For instance, when a unit had an unduly high number of courts martial an immediate investigation was made so as to ascertain and remove the cause." For his military work Mr. Dorrance was awarded the Legion of Merit.

"Long hours of work in the law," he warns, "don't end upon one's graduation from law school." Usually at the desk at about 7:30 in morning, he doesn't leave his office until after 5 at night. He has, however, found time for many civic undertakings.

Mr. Dorrance now serves as president of the Utica Community Chest. He is a director and past president of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, and is also a director of the Utica Salvation Army Council. He has also headed the two Utica citizens' organizations affiliated with the local police and firemen.

Describing his entrance into the field of community service, Mr. Dorrance said, "I first worked on a team of the Community Chest. To get the job done I had to call upon others to help me. They in turn called upon me to help them out in other organizations. Once working for these civic groups, you become more and more interested in them until they become a part of you. It is everyone's duty as a citizen to assist in these worthwhile activities."

Mr. Dorrance is especially interested in boys' groups. To his way of thinking the help given

Sub Judice

THE AVERAGE MAN

Robert Gani petitioned for citizenship. The government contended that Gani had failed to establish that he was of good moral character. The government rested its contention upon eight arrests for violation of liquor and slot machine control statutes, six of which resulted in convictions. The government also contended that Gani was operating a saloon, the license being procured for him by his son, Jack, because Mr. Gani, due to his alien status, was not legally competent to obtain such license. Gani contended that in spite of these minor vices his general character was as high as that of the average citizen. *Held*, Petition granted. "In good conscience we feel that Robert Gani should become a citizen; his virtues far outnumber his vices. . . . It is plain that [the statute] does not require the highest degree of moral excellence. A good character is one that measures up as good among the people of the community in which the party lives. . . . A Massachusetts District Court . . . allowed naturalization of an applicant guilty of fornication." All of Gani's convictions took place more than five years prior to his application for citizenship. "U. S. v. Dwyer, 170 Fed. 686, indicates the tendency to forgive offenses which occur previous to the five year period mentioned in the Naturalization Act. There the applicant had a record of fifteen convictions of drunkenness, but it appeared that during the 4½ years immediately preceding his application, he had reformed and had a good record for sobriety." In reference to Gani's violations of the 18th Amendment the court said: "The great mistake of the 18th Amendment is that it made law violators out of most of us, for it must be remembered that it was a violation to buy as well as to sell 'bootleg whiskey.' The only difference between the great majority of United States citizens and Mr. Gani is that he, the seller, was prosecuted." The court then stated that "our laws and officials are responsible for the present status of 'slot machines' not Mr. Gani. . . . At the present time he is assisting two of his sons who are seeking medical degrees. . . . It should be noted from the evidence that none of his daughters nor his wife have at any time appeared in his place of business, thus bespeaking much for their high sense of propriety. . . . His virtues are basic and substantial and his vices are superficial and relatively puerile." *Petition of Gani*, D.C. La., 86 F. Supp. 683 (1949).

CHUTING BOOZE ILLEGAL

Terry was a liquor dealer in Nashville, Tenn. In the back of his liquor store was a small opening, about two feet square, which was referred to as a "chute." Through this "chute" Terry made wholesale deliveries of whiskey, packaged in cases. The relevant statute required that a liquor store " . . . shall have one main entrance opening on a public street and such place of business shall have no other entrance." The Commissioner revoked Terry's liquor license on the ground that the use of the "chute" violated this statute. Terry appealed. *Held*: Commissioner sustained. "The determinative question presented here is whether the aperture or opening in the back of this liquor store operated by petitioner, where deliveries were made, amounts to an entrance. In the eyes of the law this opening was as much an entrance as if it had been a regular doorway." *Quaere*: Whether the Court has not interpreted the statute through the eyes of a midget. *Terry v. Evans*, 225 S.W. 2d 255 (Tenn. 1949).

a boy in his formative years is ten times more effective than that given in his adult years. In recognition of his interest and work in helping boys become better future citizens, Mr. Dorrance has for many years served as a director and is now president of the Boys' Club of Utica. He has also served as a director and vice-president of the Upper Mohawk Council of Boy Scouts.

In addition to his law practice, Mr. Dorrance is a director on the Board of Directors of a considerable number of central New York business, financial, and manufacturing corporations. "More and more," he said, "the fields of business and law overlap and commingle. Increasing governmental regulation of business means increasing need for legal advice in business."

Mr. Dorrance has always been active in politics, being a staunch Republican. His particular political annoyance is with those who complain of politicians but who take no part themselves in politics so as to assure good candidates and good legislation.

To the graduating law student or young attorney interested in making a place for himself in a small community in which he might feel himself an integral and important part, the career of Henry Dorrance offers guidance and encouragement.

N. J. S.

Alumni Notes

RECORD READERS

Seven thousand copies of the RECORD are mailed weekly to all 48 states and Washington, D. C., the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and 24 foreign countries. The tabulation was made this past week for the post office in connection with the paper's second class mailing privilege.

The RECORD's overall circulation is 8000: 7000 copies mailed and 1000 distributed at the School to students and Administration. Of the mailed copies some 45 per cent are sent to readers in the New England-New York area.

Approximately 6800 subscribers are members of the Harvard Law School Association who receive the RECORD regularly as part of their active membership. In addition, some 200 non-members, law firms, and practically every major law library in the country subscribe. Included in the list of library subscribers are the Army Library in the Pentagon Building and the Library of Congress.

Foreign countries represented on the subscription list include nine Central and South American countries, Canada, China, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and Thailand.

The RECORD will publish a complete breakdown of subscription figures next week.

MASS. ALUMNI ORGANIZE

Tickets are still available for the organizational meeting of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Harvard Law School Association at the Harvard Club of Boston on April 11, 1950.

Adrian S. Fisher, LL.B. '37, General Counsel of the Department of State, will be the featured speaker. Among the other speakers will be Dean Erwin N. Griswold and Professor Austin W. Scott.

All those desiring to attend are advised to mail \$4.50, in check or money order, for the dinner to Fred G. Fisher, 60 State St., Boston 9, prior to April 10th.

LL.B. '34—Emanuel X. Rosenblat, now a Captain in U.S.A.F., is contracting officer and officer in charge at the Lockheed Aircraft Service, Inc., Sayville, L. I. The Service, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Cal., is engaged in reconditioning C-54 airplanes used on the Berlin Airlift.

LL.B. '42—Myron L. Gordon has announced his candidacy for civil court judge, Branch 1, Milwaukee. Gordon, a former law secretary to Federal Judge F. Ryan Duffy, served in the Navy during the war. He is a member of the mayor's committee on home financing and of the state legislative committee of the Amvets.

LL.B. '48—William C. Cramer, announces the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Goldner & Cramer.

RIDES WANTED

CLEVELAND, OHIO or vicinity—Sat., Apr. 15, noon. David Roth, 104 Trowbridge St., TR 6-6420.

DETROIT, MICH.—Apr. 12, noon. J. Cavanaugh, 28 Garbanc St., KI 7-5339.

NORTH CAROLINA—Sat., Apr. 15, any time after noon. F. Brandt, UN 4-2806.

Passengers Wanted

BUFFALO or vicinity—Sat., Apr. 15. A. R. McCall, TR 6-8147, bet. 6:15 and 7 p.m.

To be included in this column leave your destination, desired time of departure, and your name, address and phone number, along with 50c with the Secretary of the RECORD, third floor, Austin Hall by the Monday preceding publication.

AMES QUARTER FINALISTS



Bigelow Watts, George C. Caner, James F. Waterhouse, W. Alexander Lubenko

AMES—(Continued)

pointed Chief Secretary to Governor Tobin, and later to his present judicial position.

The principal points of law are questions of enjoining prosecution of a suit by a seller and seller's assignee on a sales contract under the Uniform Sales Act.

Oral advocates for the Gardner Club are W. Alexander Lubanko (Princeton '46) of Great Neck, N. Y. and James F. Waterhouse (Harvard '47) of Harri-mann, Tenn. Of counsel on the brief are Walter S. Long, Jr. (Harvard '43) of Mayfield, Ky., Eugene F. Sikorovsky (Michigan '48) of Jackson, Mich., Richard C. Solibakke (Washington '48) of Seattle, Wash., and George M. Vetler, Jr. (Michigan '48) of Detroit, Mich.

The Kent Club oralists are George C. Caner, Jr. (Harvard '46) of Boston, Mass. and Bigelow Watts, Jr. (Chicago '47) of Cambridge, Mass.; of counsel on the brief are Levin H. Campbell (Harvard '48) of Short Hills, N. J., Daniel A. Demarest (Harvard '48) of New York, N. Y., Richard S. Emmet, Jr. (Harvard '46) of Glen Head, N. Y., James P. Grant (California '48) of Skyforest, Cal., Henry W. Minot, Jr. (Harvard '46) of Chestnut Hill, Pa., and Harold M. Willcox (Yale '48) of Saint Davids, Pa.

FORUM—(Continued)

(Oberlin '49) of Rochester, N. Y., second vice-president; William Cousins, Jr., 2L (U. of Ill. '48) of Chicago, Ill., secretary; and Theodore D. Taubeneck, 2L (Princeton '48) of Bronxville, N. Y., treasurer.

The following men were elected to the Board of Directors: Louis F. Del Duca, 1L (Temple '50) of Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard S. Dorris, 1L (N. Y. U. '49) of Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Richard L. Gold, 1L (Yale '48) of Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles V. Retherford, Jr., 1L (Harvard '49) of Acton, Ind.; David Silvers, 1L (N.Y.U. '49) of New York, N. Y.; George A. Vardamis, 1L (U. of Me. '49) of Bangor, Me.

AVC—(Continued)

former are remaining in school until June 1951 or later as compared to 60 per cent for the total sample.

Harvard's housing problems are handled by Hunneman & Company. Although conceding that it is a difficult problem and that the rental agents have surmounted many obstacles, the report criticizes Hunneman & Company for discouragingly long waiting lists, uninterested service and poor results. One of the milder comments of the 25 written on the subject complained, "We were thoroughly discouraged by Hunneman & Co. They seemed very reluctant to even put us on the list—very disinterested."

An independent agency, the Harvard Housing Trust, controls the permanent housing in such projects as Holden Green. These units do not give preference to couples with children. And according to Scott, the A.V.C. spokesman, many of the 174 units are so tied up that Harvard veterans cannot get into them while some are occupied by former students who have graduated.

LOST

Green Bookbag with casebooks and notebooks in contracts, tort, agency from Graduate Dining Hall, Monday, March 27, between 1-2, \$25 reward. No questions.

CONTACT

RICHARD E. SHAPIRO
21 Bryant St. KI 7-5109

NEWS IN BRIEF

JERSEY ALUMNI

Third year students from N. J. will hold an organizational meeting of the H. L. S. Alumni of N. J. on April 12th at 7:30 in 48 Hastings.

DeLANCEY K. JAY PRIZE

Students who have papers which they would like to have submitted to the committee which passes upon the DeLancey K. Jay Prize should bring them to the attention of Dean N. Griswold or Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe.

This prize of \$300 is offered for the best essay "upon any subject relating to the history or development of constitutional government and free institutions in the United States or Great Britain or any other part of the English-speaking world at any period of history."

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Tuesday evenings, 8:15
April 11 - May 16

James T. Farrell....."Theodore Dreiser"
Oscar Williams....."Poetry and Reality"
Ludwig Lewisohn....."Thomas Mann"
Dylan Thomas....."Poetry Readings"
Justin O'Brien....."Andre Gide"
Milton Hindus....."Marcel Proust"

Contemporary Music
Wednesday evenings, 8:15
April 12 - May 17

Roy Harris.....(Topic to be announced)
William Schuman....."The American Composer"
Rene Leibowitz....."Schoenberg, Berg and Weber"
Aaron Copland....."Film Music"
Lukas Foss.....(Topic to be announced)
Marc Blitzstein....."The New Lyric Theater"

Problems of American Civilization

Thursday evenings, 8:15
April 13 - May 18
Lecturer: Max Lerner

Social Theory of Revolution

Monday evenings, 8:15
April 10 - May 15
Lecturer: Albert Salomon

New Viewpoints on the Old Testament

Tuesday evenings, 8:15
April 11 - May 16
Lecturer: Shlomo Marenof

Registration may be made by writing the Institute of Adult Education, Brandeis University, Waltham 54. Fee for one course of six lectures is \$6; a limited number of tickets to individual lectures will be available at \$1.25. All courses will be held on the Brandeis University campus.

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DALTON-ELCOCK BAR REVIEW

The Spring Review, Preparing Candidates for the Massachusetts Bar Examination to be held July 6 and 7, will begin on May 29, 1950 and will continue through July 3, 1950.

Class will be given during the day.

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Calendar

UNIVERSITY WORLD

Law Wives

Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold will present an illustrated lecture on *Books for Nursery School Children* at Kendall House tonight at 8 o'clock.

OUTSIDE WORLD

Brandeis Institute

The Brandeis Institute for Adult Education has announced its spring schedule. Professor Max Lerner will deliver six lectures, beginning April 13 at 8:15, exploring the *Problems of American Civilization*.

Beginning April 12 is a series of lectures on *Contemporary Music*. Wednesday, the speaker will be Roy Harris. James T. Farrell will start the series on *Modern Literature* with a discussion on *The Impact of Theodore Dreiser* on Tuesday, April 11 at 8:15.

Theatre Openings

April 10: Plymouth, the Hartmans in *Tickets Please*. Shubert, *Miss Liberty*. April 12: Brattle, Edward E. Horton in Wycherly's *The Country Wife*.

Music

Stan Kenton and his Orchestra, Symphony Hall, April 13, 14.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)

Ervin, 2L (Davidson '48) of Raleigh, N. C., president; Asa Rountree, 1L (U. of Ala. '49) of Montgomery, Ala., vice-president; Joseph Farley, 1L (Princeton '49) of Birmingham, Ala., secretary-treasurer.

CHANCERY ELECTIONS

At a general meeting recently, the

Chancery Club of Harvard Law School elected the following officers for the coming year:

President: Ralph K. Smith Jr. (Dartmouth '46) 2L, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Vice-President: James F. Waterhouse (Harvard '48) 2L, of Harriman, Tenn.; Secretary: Harry Wright III (U. of Kentucky '48) 2L, of Lima, Ohio; Treasurer: Jack E. Tracy (Dartmouth '48) 2L, of Manchester, N. H.; Alumni Secretary: Joseph G. Lynch (Wesleyan '47) 2L, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Members-at-Large of the Board of Governors: Robert T. Smith (California '48) 2L, of Folsom, Cal., and Brockman Adams (Washington '49) 1L, of Seattle, Washington.

The committee heads for the coming year will be: Social Committee: Ralph Carrigan, 2L (Jackson, Miss.); Dining Room: Richard Dunn, 2L (Wilmette, Illinois); House Committee: R. T. Smith, 1L (Ladue, Mo.); Alumni Committee: Joseph Lynch, 2L (Chestnut Hill, Mass.); Club Relations: Clark Maser, 2L (Santa Ana, Calif.); Finances: Hans Adler, 2L (New York, N. Y.); Athletic: Coleman Volgenau, 1L (Clarence, N. Y.); Membership: George E. Brooking, 1L (Lexington, Ky.).

SECTION ASSIGNMENTS

Any first year law students who wish to be together in the same second year sections should leave their names with the Receptionist in writing not later than May 1.

No choice of section should be indicated, however, as this will be arranged by the office. Students will be notified of section assignments at the time of preliminary registration.

CHAFEE—(Continued)

nists that they have forgotten what freedom-loving Americans are like. They would be the last people to fall easy victims to the ideology of a country



ZECHARIAH CHAFEE

where nobody can speak his own mind unless he agrees with the ruling class, where there is only one party convention and only one man to vote for at an election, where labor unions are state-run bureaus, where men can be grabbed out of their beds in the dead of night with no charge against them and be hidden away from their families for weeks, where hordes of people are moved from their old homes at the will of some official and ordered to live and work in some barren place two thousand miles away.

The only possibility of communistic control of this country, leaving out the chance of foreign conquest, would come, I believe, from the destruction of the confidence which the great mass of our citizens now have in their own future and that of their children's future. Imagine a prolonged period of enormous unemployment; the dollar buying what a dime buys now, and perhaps worth a nickel next week, who knows; ever-mounting taxes; the national revenue heavily mortgaged for decades by unwise commitments to groups of the aged at the expense of active men and women and their children; voters hating and despising the men they themselves have put in office because they had nobody better to choose from. That is when communism might grow by leaps and bounds, not because of what the 70,000 communists say but because of what the hopeless facts say. Maggots live in rotten meat.

It is up to the gentlemen in the House of Representatives and the Senate to make sure that no such blinding discouragement and financial demoralization shall ever threaten us. The safeguard against communism and any other sort of disloyalty is to keep on working hard to make this a better country to live in.

A further objection to the pending bill is that, while it purports to be necessary to preserve "free American institutions," it gravely impairs some of the most precious of those institutions—freedom of speech and press and assembly, which our ancestors put at the very head of our Bill of Rights. Peaceable language should be left alone by law, for the proper remedy for it is peaceable language on the other side. An especially strong claim to immunity is possessed by speeches and publications concerning political issues and candidates for office, because they are an essential part of the process of self-government. The only words which may properly be made unlawful are either (1) immediately injurious like libel and obscenity, or (2) closely connected with commonly recognized wrongful acts, e. g., an incitement to murder or to desert from the armed forces. The present bill is not limited to the two exceptional situations just mentioned. It is impossible to justify the sweeping provisions of the bill by saying

that it reaches only particular groups who don't deserve to have any freedoms anyway. You never know whom a sedition bill is going to hit until the authorities start shooting with it.

This is not the first time when fears of the infiltration of revolutionary radicalism from Europe have led earnest men to demand drastic laws against speeches and publications. The lawyers who drafted the Sedition Act of 1798 and the judges who enforced that law were firmly convinced that they were stamping out a foreign menace fully as dangerous as the foreign menace which confronts us today. Everybody agrees now that these fears of subversive organizations in 1789-1801 and 1919-20 were much exaggerated. Probably this is just as true of the fears expressed today.

Every great war, especially a war accompanied by revolutions, is followed by a difficult settling down period. The anxieties and strains of war do not die out the moment hostilities stop. People go on being worried because they have been worried so long, and all sorts of economic and social adjustments caused by the dislocations of war bring new reasons for anxiety.

It took over ten years for us to get back to normal after our own Civil War. The constant tension breaks out in all sorts of queer ways, and one frequent manifestation of it is fear of internal disaffection. The English went through a terrible period of this sort after the long Napoleonic Wars; they enacted any number of suppressive statutes and soldiers shot down workmen who were attending a peaceful meeting at Peterloo. We experienced the same kind of thing in a milder form after the First World War during the so-called "Red Menace." In such times of disturbance and anxiety, sedition laws were demanded as indispensable, but soon the tension began to relax, the fears proved unwarranted, and the country went on safely with its traditional freedoms.

We are going through such a settling-down process today. It is particularly

difficult for all sorts of causes—the magnitude of the devastation, the delay in the peace treaties, the diverse character of the victorious nations, the unprecedented formation of a world-wide permanent union, and so on. We have plenty of real worries, and it is quite natural that they should be reflected in some false worrying as well. All the more reason for keeping our heads.

It is like waking up at two in the morning and trying to solve all your problems at once. A wise man tells himself that some of those problems won't amount to much in daylight. He faces the immediate tangible tasks squarely, and stops tearing himself to pieces over vague, remote, conspiratorial perils. Usually they vanish next morning. If not, they shrink into concrete problems which can be taken up when they actually arise as part of the ordinary course of life.

If we leave aside military considerations, the best way to combat the spread of Communism in Western Europe and elsewhere is to give increased drawing-power to the great traditions of democracy and freedom. In my experience with foreigners in the United Nations, I have been constantly impressed by the way our prevailing adherence to the ideals of our Bill of Rights helps to close up the ranks of freedom-loving countries in opposition to undesirable measures. On the other hand, I have seen how much harm is done whenever we conspicuously depart from our basic principles. It lays us open to damaging charges of hypocrisy and pretense, which are hard to meet. There is no doubt that such attacks based on concrete facts do impress men from many countries whose support we need, and sometimes they are thus pruned apart from the U. S. delegation on critical votes.

Over and above this, freedom of speech and press is an American ideal which means a very great deal to the citizens of countries where censorship and every sort of gross suppression have prevailed in recent years.

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