

# The Harvard Law School Record

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## Placement Prospects Reviewed Less Openings-Kunin, Toepfer

### 70 Average Facilitates Placement; C Men Need Specialties, Languages

"Keep more than one iron in the fire," said Mr. Louis Kunin, LL.B. '47, of the Harvard Law School's New York Placement Bureau, on the job situation in New York. "If a graduate has an average of 70 and better, we can probably get him a job, but 'C' men need specialties, foreign languages, patents, corporation experience, etc. These men should not rely on the Placement Office exclusively. They should use self-help. Otherwise, in the case of a 'C' man it may take as much as a year before he is placed."

The Harvard Law School Association Placement Bureau, 165 Broadway, N. Y. C., is operated by voluntary contribution by practicing lawyers. Mr. Kunin spends two nights a week, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., offering assistance to those members of the Law School who are interested in getting N. Y. employment. During the Christmas and Spring vacations of the Law School, the Placement Bureau operates a placement service from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at 56 Beaver Street, N. Y. C.

In expectation of the Spring rush for jobs, the bureau sent letters to 1500 law firms and 500 corporations asking them if they wanted to see people.

The jobs on file vary from \$1560-\$3500 a year in pay, and vary from active practitioners who desire clerks and researchers to the Port of New York authority, New York Telephone Company, Atomic Energy Commission, Judicial Council, etc. (Continued on Page three)

### Opportunities Lessened By Larger Numbers Of New Law School Grads

The opportunities for neophyte law-years have rapidly decreased from the boom year of 1946-47, said Louis Toepfer, Assistant Dean, Director of Admissions, and head of the Placement Office.

The post-war need for lawyers has been filled by the increasing number of graduates emerging from the nation's law schools. Business appears to be consolidating its gains rather than opening up new enterprises, though activity remains at all time highs. Nevertheless, Mr. Toepfer remains confident that any Harvard Law School graduate who undertakes an intelligent and skillful job-hunt will find employment within six months of his leaving law school.

Law offices, insurance and banking firms continue to offer the best possibilities. Corporation legal staffs are only a mildly active source, mainly because of the limited number of corporations with legal departments. The federal government has some jobs to offer qualified lawyers, although here as elsewhere, the situation is becoming more difficult. Legal editing and publishing are limited and the teaching field has become quite tight with most law schools now asking for personnel with teaching experience.

Since small-town employment is limited by the demand and the nature of the locale, the larger cities are still the focal point for job-seeking. According to Mr. Toepfer, New York City, due to the efforts of the Harvard Law School Association, has continued to be one of the (Continued on page three)

With this issue the RECORD concludes publication of Volume 10. We will resume publication in the Fall for the 1950-51 school year.

## Annual Meeting Of H.L.S.A. Council Largest Since Start

### VISITING DELEGATES OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS



Edward H. Green, New York, Charles V. Imlay, Washington, D. C., Dean Griswold, John G. Buchanan, President, Pittsburgh, Raymond S. Wilkins, Boston, Leo Brewer, San Antonio, Paul G. Rodewald, Pittsburgh.

### Alumni Discusses Dorm Curriculum; Pick Group To Fix Record's Future

The problem of securing more funds for the new dorms formed an important part of the agenda at the largest Annual meeting of the Council of the Harvard Law School Association, held last Friday, April 28, in Boston. Later on a committee composed of Edward Green, LL.B. '08 of N. Y., Charles S. Maddock, LL.B. '35 of Wilmington, and Paul F. Hellmuth, LL.B. '43 of Boston was appointed to act on the continued distribution of the RECORD to Alumni as part of the benefits of membership in the association.

The Council heard reports from representatives of local associations in Indiana, Washington, D. C., New York City, and San Antonio. More local associates are planned.

Professor David F. Cavers, LL.B. '26, addressed the group on the new use of Teaching Fellows in the first year while Professor Henry M. Hart, LL.B. '30, spoke on the third year elective courses.

Assistant Dean Wesley C. Bevins, Jr., LL.B. '48, told of plans for using the basement of newly decorated Hastings as an Alumni center. In the area now occupied by the janitor's apartment and another portion of Hastings' basement, all alumni functions—HLSA offices, records, Law School Fund headquarters (now located in New York City)—will be located. The offices vacated in Langdell will be occupied by professors and teaching fellows.

The Law School Faculty attended the evening session and heard addresses by Dean Erwin Griswold, LL.B. '28, Professors Samuel Williston, LL.B. '88 and Edmund Morgan, LL.B. '05 and John Buchanan, LL.B. '12, president of the Association. (Continued on page four)

## Retiring Sec'y Recalls Growing Pains Of "Nation's First Law School Paper"

When I first came to work for the RECORD in 1946, it was the largest newspaper in the country except for the *Nantucket Inquirer*. It exceeded standard-size papers by almost a column in width and by an inch in length.

It lost this distinction at the end of five weeks of publication. "This issue is the last of the king-size copies," the editors noted on page one of issue five. "In response to what seems to be a widespread popular demand from students, faculty and alumni, the RECORD is coming down to the size of its principal competitors, *The Wall Street Journal* and *The New York Times*."

With still another reduction in size a degree of stability in format was reached. A kind of routine evolved for publishing a weekly newspaper. I hesitate somewhat to apply the word "routine" to the publication of the RECORD. The paper's work week begins at the week's end—on Friday. And this topsy-turvy set-up mirrors perfectly the complete break with what "routine" connotes in regularity and placidity.

Friday and Monday are copy days. On both afternoons the 'phone rings constantly; staff members rush off to class at the last possible minute, leaving work in mid-air; officers of various organizations come in person to plead their case for space allotment, and along about 4:30 I begin issuing dark threats as to my course of action if I'm not allowed to leave within the next few minutes with copy for the printer. (Our printer works all night, and one of my duties is to deliver copy in time for the start of the 5 o'clock shift—a deadline I have seldom met.)

I play my biggest part in getting out the paper on these two days—writing copy and headlines that no one else has time for; correcting grammar, spelling and punctuation; recalling procedures followed in the past. I might add parenthetically that I consider my most im-

portant contributions to the general well-being of the paper the purchase of a thesaurus, an unabridged dictionary and a pocket grammar.

On Tuesday the chaos and frenzy



MRS. SELMA P. WILLIAMS

shift to the print shop where the paper is actually "put to bed." Except for frantic calls between the print shop and office, the top floor of Austin Hall is relatively quiet.

Wednesday the paper comes out and everyone examines carefully for glaring errors that "simply must be changed for the alumni run."

But mistakes, while unfortunate, are more often humorous than not. The headline HOWE EDITS HOMES DIARY comes to mind immediately. The error had slipped through five different proofreadings because it was of the insidious variety. In the narrowest sense it was a proofreading error as distinguished from a spelling error. It did not jar the reader to the extent it would have had the headline read HLMES instead of HOMES.

As it turned out the error was all to (Continued on page three)

## Building Outlay Exceeds Subscriptions; Rents Based On High Operation Costs

There is still some misunderstanding of the University's policy on pricing and assigning dormitory rooms, as shown by the editorial in the RECORD for April 12, Mr. Staley's letter to the Editor of the RECORD printed April 26, and other student and alumni inquiries. To clarify these questions, Dean Wesley E. Bevins has made the following statement:

### The Dormitory Rent Scale

The hard fact is that the cost of the five Law dormitories has not yet been entirely met by payments and pledges from alumni and students. As of the end of March, 1950, subscriptions to the Harvard Law School Fund totalled about \$1,275,000. Of this total, about \$1,000,000 is available for our Law dormitories, since the balance is earmarked for such purposes as scholarships, research, library, etc. The total cost of the Law dormitories is about \$1,650,000. Because of this deficit, any margin of income in excess of costs of operation of the new Law dormitories will help cover a part of the unpaid cost of construction.

Costs of operation have been carefully calculated. The rent schedule was a product of several months of continuous effort by an all-University committee of which Assistant Dean Minkin of the Law School was a member. The estimates of engineers and maintenance personnel were studied; people expert in the furniture industry were consulted to ascertain a proper rate of depreciation; and the historical costs of operation of the existing dormitories were studied. The room rents are a function of the cost of operation of the dormitories, and were not fixed to be "almost identical to those prevailing in most of the rooming houses over the past few years," as suggested by your editorial.

As a matter of fact, our dormitory

rents are below the rents of competitive housing, and are substantially below new dormitory housing elsewhere. Our dormitories are open for occupancy for about 41 weeks a year, opening a week before our 38-week Law School year starts, and closing at Commencement, two weeks after it ends. Our rentals of \$250 to \$360 a year thus average out at from \$6.10 to \$8.80 per week. The average rent for all of the Law and Graduate dormitory rooms is \$286 a year, or \$7.00 per week.

A study of the average prices of rooming houses listed with Phillips Brooks House last fall showed an average of \$8.21 per week, or \$336 for a 41-week school year. Our average rental is well below this figure. The rentals in the new M.I.T. dormitories are a flat \$360 per year for all students. The rentals in the majority of the rooms in the Living Halls at the Harvard Business School now range from \$260 to \$480 a year. The "low priced rooms" in the Harvard College Houses, to be allotted by the Financial Aid Center to men in need, include "anything at \$310 per year or less." Out of the entire 990 spaces in (Continued on page four)

## Class Of '25 In Fund Drive Lead

At the 25th reunion of the Class of '25, held April 28th and 29th, R. Ammi Cutter, LL.B. '25, Class Secretary, announced that \$61,650.37 had been subscribed for the Harvard Law School fund, of which about \$3,500 was donated at the reunion. The funds will be used to provide accommodations for a group of nine law students in contiguous single rooms and suites at the south end of Building A in the new dormitory area.

This class fund is at least \$10,000 more than any other class has ever donated to the school. The three classes nearest that amount are the Classes of '17, '27, and '28. 71% of the living graduates of the Class of '25 as well as 15 non-graduates participated in this gift.

130 of the 226 living graduates of the Class of '25 took part in the reunion week-end. Leonard Wheeler, Jr., LL.B. '25 was chairman of the reunion committee. Activities included a dinner Friday night in Boston, inspection of the law school and the new dormitories, and visits to classes on Friday and Saturday. At a luncheon in Cambridge Saturday noon Dean Erwin N. Griswold, LL.B. '28, S.J.D. '29, Professor David F. Cavers, LL.B. '26, and Professor Robert Amory, Jr., LL.B. '38 were the speakers and the gift was announced. The climax of the weekend was the class dinner Saturday night at the Harvard Club in Boston at which time Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, LL.B. '06 of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered the principal address.

## Staff, Faculty Fete Professor Morgan At Record Banquet

Professor Edmund M. Morgan, LL.B. '05, Royall Professor of Law, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Harvard Law School RECORD last Thursday. Professor Morgan, who will conclude his Harvard teaching days in June after 36 years as a teacher of law, spoke generally of his memories of the Harvard Law School, its professors and student body.

Judge Calvert Magruder, LL.B. '16, senior judge of the Court of Appeals for the first circuit and first vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association, who as toastmaster introduced Professor Morgan, aptly summarized the attitude of the student body concerning Professor Morgan as a hard taskmaster and a notoriously low marker, but a man greatly respected by his students as an excellent teacher.

Professor Morgan, who taught at Yale Law School for four years prior to his teaching career at Harvard Law School, termed Harvard Law students the "best student body in the world." He pointed also to the faculty as without equal at any other law school and added that many of the younger teachers are particularly praiseworthy for their scholarship and teaching ability.

The professor pointed to the youthful years as a period of maximum potentialities toward getting things done. He urged his audience to keep an "open, but not an empty mind" in contemporary life and encouraged the idealism of youth, but noted that generally there is a distinctly more conservative outlook with advancing years.

Dean Erwin N. Griswold, LL.B. '28, of the Law School, traced the history of the (Continued on Page three)

## The Harvard Law School Record

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HERE are many who will find it hard to believe that this month the shrill little voice of Professor Eddie Morgan will be heard for the last time in Harvard lecture halls. We are incompetent to speak on the Morgan Legend or of the importance that his truly creative life has had and will continue to have on the growth of the law. Our range of expertness, if it can be called that, consists of nothing more than that we are the last to be in a teacher-student relationship with him . . . the last to exchange pleasantries in a Langdell doorway, the last to see the small figure with the big fedora walking briskly across the campus.

Professor Morgan will not be forgotten here at Harvard or wherever there are men from Harvard. He will be remembered as a teacher, a scholar, and above all, as a member of the faculty who was able to contribute a full measure of human warmth to the indifferent rush of law school life.

H. C. C.

### DWELLING ON GOOD-BYES . . .

During the past few weeks the RECORD has announced new additions to the Faculty with a good deal of éclat. However, in noting the departure of Visiting Professor Kenneth Culp Davis at the end of this term we face one of the more difficult duties connected with reporting Faculty changes. He has been at the Law School for the past two years—which isn't a long time at Harvard. But during that period he has taught an interesting, vigorous course in Ad. Law and has become well known in the student body for his vitality and spirit.

Next year Professor Davis will join the faculty of the University of Minnesota Law School to teach courses in Anti-Trust and Ad. Law and develop a new course dealing with the substantive side of the law of administrative agencies. We believe him to be a man in "league with the future" and we are sincerely sorry to see him leave. The RECORD extends to Professor Davis its best wishes for success in his new undertaking.

H. C. C.

On behalf of the Harvard Law School student body the RECORD wishes to express thanks and appreciation to Raymond Edgar Burger, ex '26, for his gracious gift in response to our editorial of April 26, 1950. His donation will fully endow the costs of extending the facilities of the Harvard Radio Network to Hastings and the new Law School dormitories.

## Off the Record

### SWAN SONG

I have a rendezvous with tests  
In some stale smelling lecture hall,  
When spring comes back and Wellesley's call  
Brings out the anxious hordes.  
I have a rendezvous with tests,  
When pink slips bloom on the bulletin boards.

I have a rendezvous with tests  
One warm week in the month of June,  
When my hand is sore, my eyes a ruin,  
And all the rubber's left my neck.  
I have a rendezvous with tests,  
When spring comes back and I'm a wreck.

CATFOOT

## Press Conference

HUGO L. BLACK  
Supreme Court Justice

Thirteen years ago Franklin Delano Roosevelt made his first appointment to the Supreme Court. The man selected was the very one who had led the fight in the Senate for the court packing plan. The appointment was severely criticized and berated. But in two years time an article in the moderate *Atlantic Monthly* had this to say about Hugo Black: "There aren't many judges who could write the succinct, lawyer-like, and pointed opinions he has written for the court."

Mr. Justice Black is fairly tall and lean with a peaked face and gray hair. He has that soft Southern drawl so pleasing to the ear and a warm and friendly laugh.

Hugo Black was born in poor, rural Clay County in eastern Alabama in 1886. His father was a prosperous storekeeper and his grandfather had been the largest slave owner in the county.

Young Hugo's early schooling was at an academy, the academic level of which was just a little below the state university. From there he went to medical school for a year and for two years to the University of Alabama Law School where he received his LL.B. in 1906.

After a year of practice in his home county he went northwest 100 miles to Birmingham. His clients were labor unions, small business men, the less prosperous of the city, and mostly individuals with personal injury claims for which his medical training was helpful.

When he was but 29, Black served as Solicitor (prosecuting attorney) for Jefferson County which includes Birmingham. As Solicitor he uncovered, in Bessemer the use of third degree methods on Negroes. He was criticized for this by some but was praised by others who, apart from their views on race relations, opposed the inhumanity of police brutality.

After his discharge from the Army in World War I he resumed his practice and built it into one of the largest in Birmingham. Winning 80 per cent of the cases he tried, he earned his reputation as a cross examiner.

When Chief Justice Stone was Attorney General for President Coolidge he appointed Black as special assistant to prosecute those in Alabama who were accepting bribes for not enforcing the prohibition law. The appointment was criticized because he was a Democrat.

In 1926 Black was elected to the Senate. He

had campaigned every day for 13 months in order to obtain the Democratic nomination, tantamount to election. Had the primary been held the week he announced for the Senate, it's probable that he would have been the fourth man in the race. But he thought that by an aggressive campaign he could win, and it turned out that he was correct.

Upon his election he gave up his law practice in order to devote full time to his senatorial job.

He worked hard as a Senator, familiarizing himself with the problem and the corrective legislation. When the Senate was dealing with the Fair Labor Standards Act he spent several months reading all the Supreme Court decisions on interstate commerce. In all, he spent much of his time in the law library as a Senator.

It may be surprising but in the early days of the New Deal a 30-hour work week was passed in the Senate under Black's leadership. He had been working on this even before the New Deal came in. But it was defeated in the House by the tacking on of a rider that would have prohibited imports from countries which didn't have 30-hour work weeks. To accept such a rider would have prohibited imports completely.

When he was first appointed to the Court, Mr. Justice Black spent a great deal of time studying procedure and past cases. But now he is able to devote more time to other literature. He is an avid reader and as a Senator he read philosophy, history, government, and economics. During his summers when the Court isn't in session he often devotes his time to specializing in one topic.

Married in 1921, Mr. Justice Black now has two sons and a daughter. Both of his sons are lawyers, although he tried to talk them out of it. And at the present his daughter, who is 16, also wants to go into law. He is trying—again unsuccessfully—to talk her out of it. He is, however, in favor of women in law school.

The Justice believes that lawyers should have a skepticism of law formulae. Instead they should go into the purpose and history of the law. He believes that lawyers are especially well trained for public service, and that they can make society better when they act as independent and free thinking individuals of society.

N. J. S.

## Edmund M. Morgan, Royall Professor Bids Law School Farewell After Teaching For 25 Years

"Why would anyone want to write anything about me?" was the greeting Edmund M. Morgan, Royall Professor of Law, gave me as I entered his office.

Assuring him that people would be interested, I tried to get some idea of what he was going to do in the future.

After leaving the Law School in June, Professor and Mrs. Morgan will journey to Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where Mr. Morgan will be Professor of Law, teaching classes in Evidence and Procedure. This will be nothing new to Eddie Morgan, as he is fondly called.

Receiving his LL.B. from Harvard in 1905, young Mr. Morgan returned to Ohio where he hoped to practice. It was not long before a prominent Duluth attorney offered him a clerkship in Minnesota. Surprised that his demands were met, the former Law Reviewer moved to Duluth. Shortly thereafter, the firm became known as Wilson and Morgan, with the junior partner its chief trial attorney.

Not content just to practice law, Mr. Morgan joined the reform elements of the city in a crusade against corruption. Through his activities on the Municipal Ownership League, the utility rates were lowered, no mean task, when one discovers that the utility companies virtually controlled the legislature.

Because of his reform work, Mr. Morgan was appointed assistant city attorney and launched a vigorous clean-up campaign.

Until 1917, Professor Morgan stayed at Minnesota. In that year he accepted a call to Yale, but before he could assume his duties war had been declared and Prof. Morgan became Major Morgan of the Judge-Advocate General's office.

Rising to the rank of Lt. Colonel, he was in-

strumental in revamping some of the court-martial proceedings and at one time had under his command three full Colonels in a review board.

After waging, what he terms "a 17-month Battle of the Potomac," he came to Yale where he taught Procedure. The law club idea at Yale was initiated by him during his tenure.

After the third call Professor Morgan decided to return to Harvard in 1925. His decision was helped when Yale refused to make changes in the teaching of Procedure, which he felt were necessary.

All the while the Professor was not just concerned with teaching. After his experiences in the army, he waged a long battle with the system of justice as practiced there. This battle meant much writing and debating, but in the end Prof. Morgan was the victor. Last year Congress voted a new manual for military justice and the chief architect of that change was Eddie Morgan.

Just to recite his achievements in the field of law would not be enough to describe the man himself. A leading authority in Evidence, he was the reporter for the Restatement of that body of law. A leader in the field of Procedure, he served as a member of the Advisory Committee for the revision of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. He is also the author of a Model Code of Evidence and of three texts. Last year he was co-editor of an exhaustive study of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

His gait belies his years and the continual sparkle in his eyes shows the spirit of a man who has captured the secret of eternal youth.

He confides that he is tired of the "obituaries" which have poured forth since the announcement of his leaving. His parting advice to young lawyers is: "Find yourself a young woman with a good job and marry her."

N. P.

## On Final Examinations

Dean Griswold makes the following remarks on the subject of taking examinations.

The following remarks are purely personal. They do not represent any Faculty action or consensus. Nor do they deal with the substance of blue book answers. They are designed to help students put the substance forth in the most effective manner.

1. Write your answers in ink, and use black or blue ink. Do not write with a ball pen. [The varying line such ball pens produce is often highly illegible.] Do not write in pencil. Do not use red, green, orange or other odd colored inks.

2. Answer the questions in order. At least put them in order in the blue book. If you feel you must write the answers out of order, skip enough pages so that you can go back and put the answer in the right order.

3. Do not use private abbreviations or shorthand. In certain courses there are more or less standard abbreviations which are quite all right. But do not write anything which the instructor will have to puzzle over.

4. Write legibly. Use time and effort to write legibly. [There is no need that the handwriting be pretty, but it should be legible.] If your handwriting is bad, take time to be careful. There is simply no excuse for some of the alleged handwriting that is turned in. Remember you are playing for keeps. No instructor is going to mark you down for poor handwriting, but he may not be able to give you all your mind deserves if he is unable to perceive your thought.

5. Do not restate the facts. Do not start out: "In this question it appears that"—and then follow with all the facts. The minutes spent in doing this waste your own time. When the instructor gets to your blue book, he will know the facts thoroughly. He will simply be annoyed if he has to read through the facts again. What he wants to know is what you have to say about the facts. Don't waste your time.

6. Think through your answer, and organize it, before you write. Do not simply read the question, and then start a mad scramble to write whatever comes to your mind. Make an outline on scratch paper. To a very real extent, legal capacity is affected by the ability to organize legal problems. The examination appropriately tests this ability, and lack of organization in the answer casts doubts on the existence of that ability.

7. Do not include extensive irrelevant discussion. For example, do not say: "If this fact appeared, then we would have the Clifford problem"—followed by a long statement of what the writer has memorized about the Clifford problem, which is all irrelevant as the fact in question did not appear. This does not mean that you should exclude alternative treatments in your answers. It is quite all right to say (and indeed desirable or essential) "If I am wrong in the above analysis, then" followed by a treatment of an alternative view, or "If the court does not accept this conclusion, then" with a similar alternative discussion. Do not omit anything that is relevant. But do not include long discussions of fields of law that are clearly irrelevant or not involved.

8. Do not worry about crossing things out if you think you have started out on a wrong track, or if you want to improve something that you have written. Speaking for myself, I never read anything that has been crossed out, nor try to read what is under the cancelling lines. There is too much remaining for me to read for me to have any time or care for what is crossed out. If you do cross things out, do it neatly. A single line is enough. Do not make a mess of your blue books.

9. If you type your answers, take pains to do it neatly. This does not mean that it must be letter perfect. It is all right to "x" out errors or misspelled words. Write on one side of the paper only and do it double spaced. If you wish to make corrections or additions in ink, that is quite all right, but do it neatly.

These suggestions are not advanced for the purpose of making you think that grades are based upon neatness rather than on the substance of the answers written. To the best of their ability instructors seek to get at the legal ability of the student. But blue book reading is an arduous task; and instructors are human. You can hardly harm yourself by trying to put your best foot forward. Would you file a sloppy brief in court?—or send out a sloppy letter to a client? Why file a sloppy blue book?

On the merits, remember that what you should try to show is understanding, not merely how much you know. Careful analysis of the precise problems presented by the question, with relevant discussion of the issues raised, are what you should seek to present. There is no magic in answering examination questions. Nor is there any approved or preferable form or way in which they should be answered. There are many ways to answer a question well.

## N. Y. PLACEMENT—(Cont.)

What the firms are looking for are *Law Review* men, men from the Board of Student Advisers, Legal Aid, and those men who did well in Ames. In addition, future employers are interested in well-rounded individuals who have participated in some of the varied organizations while in school.

At Christmas time the firms were especially interviewing *Law Review* men. Of the 48 men who came to the Bureau, 20 were placed at that time. During the Spring vacation, most firms would only interview those people who were in the top fourth of the class (men with 70 averages or better). For those below 70, getting in touch with the Harvard Law School Placement Bureau in early June is advisable.

Before graduation most job leads come through Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer and from firms that come to Harvard Law School for interviews.

Mr. Kumin added that before coming to New York one should have in mind what he wants. One must keep in mind that in working for a large firm probably only one out of ten will rise. In working for a small or medium firm, a great deal of a man's value and earnings depend upon the jobs he brings in.

For those men who are in the first and second year classes and who are interested in summer work in New York, there will be some openings.

## TOEPFER—(Continued)

best placement areas for Harvard Law School graduates.

Salaries range all over the lot with \$3600 the top figure. Boston is fairly difficult and an old name remains quite helpful. The Mid-Western cities are a fairly good source of opportunity whereas the Southern cities appear to be reluctant to appreciate the worth of Harvard Law School graduates. On the West Coast, San Francisco is very slow but Los Angeles has kept up an active demand.

There are also some opportunities in Portland and Seattle but Dean Toepfer emphasizes that an expedition to any one of these places is not enough. It is absolutely necessary to demonstrate that you intend to become a member of the community before local firms will consider you.

When seeking employment opportunities with the government, Mr. Toepfer states that "patience is the watchword." Here as elsewhere the job situation has tightened up and the government is no longer crying for lawyers. In normal times most agencies do their hiring after July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, on which date most appropriations should become available.

## SEC'Y—(Continued)

the good, for it evoked one of the *RECORD*'s best light verse contributions:

## Homes Sweet Homes

Oiver Wende Homes was the greatest jurist so they tell  
Because among other things, he  
figured what the "I."

There was even double entendre in the use of Sweet in the title, for Editor Charles G. Sweet had been in charge of the issue in which the error occurred.

Sometimes Wednesday morning turns up two-level errors—acceptable on first reading, but hilarious on the second. One such was caused by an all-out effort to economize. Pictures were needed to liven up make-up, but in the pre-plastic-photoengraving days of the early *RECORD* they were expensive. Hence the editors resorted to using student photographs published in the Yearbook. One-inch head and shoulder pictures made frequent front page appearances. The idea worked well enough until a headline reading P.B.H. SELECTS NEW HEADS appeared, illustrated directly below by two body-less heads.

On the whole, informality permeates the atmosphere in the *RECORD* office. Horseplay contributes to this atmosphere in considerable measure. For myself, I shall always remember the "F.B.I. incident." I had taken vigorous exception to a newly-announced policy: "Shut up or we'll have the F.B.I. investigate you," was the only reaction to my carefully, though hotly, argued counter-proposal.

First thing next morning I looked up from my desk to find a tall youngish-looking man, impeccably dressed in blue serge, and carrying a neat brief case. "Mrs. Williams?" "Yes." "I'm from the F.B.I." (What a wonderful joke, I thought to myself, resolving to play along.) "Here is my identification card." (At this point they say I blanched.)

A few questions followed in which my full name, number of years I had worked at the *RECORD* office, etc., followed. Then it turned out that the investigator was merely checking on a former staff member who was applying for a key government job. He had wanted to make sure that I had been with the paper long enough to verify the staff member's position and term of office.

The *RECORD*'s annual banquet—the only material reward the staff gets for its work—brings the camaraderie of the office to the dinner table. And with the addition of good food and good liquor the affair usually turns out to have very little of the staidness or pomp the term "annual banquet" would imply.

One banquet produced a delightful anecdote—probably best saved for the time when the victim has reached the pinnacle of success in his chosen profession. V, seated near one Professor

## Alumni Notes

The organizational meeting of the Harvard Law School Association of Massachusetts was held on April 11, 1950 at the Harvard Club in Boston, Mass. Over 300 alumni attended and officers were elected.

The Honorable Raymond S. Wilkins, LL.B. '15, was elected president and the Honorable Jacob J. Kaplan, LL.B. '10, vice-president. The treasurer is Oscar W. Haussermann, Jr., LL.B. '48, and the secretary is Frederick G. Fisher, Jr., LL.B. '48.

The following members were elected to the Board of Governors for one term: A. Andre Gelinas, LL.B. '23, Hon. William H. Daly, LL.B. '29, John R. Wheatley, LL.B. '27, Denis Maguire, LL.B. '48, Richard G. Mintz, LL.B. '48.

Serving for a two-year term on the Board of Governors are: James A. Crotty, LL.B. '14, Hon. William E. Fuller, LL.B. '21, Hon. M. Alan Moore, LL.B. '22 ('23), Anthony DiCicco, Jr., LL.B. '37, Malcolm D. Perkins, LL.B. '39.

Elected for a three-year term on the Board of Governors are: William J. Speers, Jr., LL.B. '34, Alfred Gardner, LL.B. '22, Horace E. Allen, LL.B. '15, Guy Newhall, LL.B. '01, James M. Rosenthal, LL.B. '11.

LL.B. '99—The title of president-emeritus has been bestowed on Professor Eugene A. Gilmore, former president of the State University of Iowa. By action of the Iowa state board of education, Gilmore who served as Dean of Iowa Law College 1930-34 and presided over university affairs from 1934-40, becomes the third man to receive the honorary title. He is now professor of law on part-time, and professor-emeritus.

LL.B. '42—Myron L. Gordon is serving as judge of the Civil Court in Milwaukee, Wis.

S., noted in glowing terms the growing intimacy between Faculty and *RECORD* men, produced by such occasions as the present banquet. "What a wonderful thing this banquet is! I sat for a whole year in your Agency class, but you never got to know my name. Now I've spent the evening here talking to you, and if I should ever need a character reference, you would remember me and be able to write a recommendation." "Yes," retorted Professor S. "Now I could say, 'I certainly do recall V. Sat beside him at a banquet once. He has a very hearty appetite. Period.'"

As for my own future now that I am leaving the *RECORD*, I can only recall an editor's teasing remark: "What will you do when you leave here and have to work for a living?" I don't know. I shudder to think.

## BANQUET—(Continued)

Royall Professorship and the early years of the Harvard Law School.

Guest speakers, representing the Harvard Law School Association, included



Dean Griswold, Judge Magruder, Mrs. Magruder, Professor Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Buchanan

John G. Buchanan, LL.B. '12, president of the Harvard Law School Association, Kurt F. Pantzer, LL.B. '17 of the Executive Council of the Harvard Law School Association, and Frank W. Grinnell, former secretary of the Harvard Law School Association and executive secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

They spoke of the growth of the alumni association and praised the *RECORD*'s rapid development and improvement during its brief four-year existence. They indicated that thousands of alumni are devoted readers of the *RECORD* and are pleased by the success of the experiment.

Former president of the *RECORD*, Bernard A. Friedman, 3L of Jackson Heights, N. Y., announced the 24 recipi-

ents of the *RECORD* shingles among the third year staff members. The shingles are awarded in recognition of work done on the *RECORD*. A special award was made to Mrs. Selma P. Williams, the *RECORD*'s secretary since it first began

publication, on the occasion of her departure for Ohio with her husband, who graduates this June.

Among the other guests present were Dean Louis A. Toepfer, LL.B. '43 ('47), Dean George Minkin, LL.B. '44 ('47), Harrison S. Dimmitt, LL.B. '25, secretary of the Law School, Professor A. James Casner, LL.B. '29 (Univ. of Illinois), Professor Kenneth C. Davis, LL.B. '34, and Charles O. Porter, LL.B. '44 ('47), the first president of the *RECORD* and a member of the Executive Council of the Harvard Law School Association.

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Fuller  
Hall & Glueck  
Black

Cases on Agency  
Basic Contract Law  
Cases and Materials on Criminal  
Law, 2nd ed.  
Law Dictionary

## SECOND YEAR

Finney  
Amory  
Katz

Leach

Scott  
Howe

Fuller

General Accounting, 1941 ed.  
Materials on Accounting  
Cases and Materials on  
Administrative Law  
Cases on Future Interests, 2nd ed.  
with supplement  
Cases on Trusts, 3rd ed.  
Readings in American Legal  
History  
Problems of Jurisprudence  
Temporary bound edition

## THIRD YEAR

Chatham, Dowling,  
Goodrich, Griswold  
Hudson

Cox  
Hanna & MacLachlan

McCurdy

Chafes  
Moran & Maguire  
Maguire

Patterson

Seasongood

Thurston  
Cam-bell  
Magill & Maguire

Cases on Conflict of Laws, 2nd ed.  
with 1947 supplement  
Cases and Other Materials on  
International Law, 2nd ed.  
Cases on Labor Law  
Cases on Creditors Rights, 2 vols.  
with Bankruptcy Act, 1949 ed.  
4th ed. vol. 1, 1949  
4th ed. vol. 2, 1948  
Cases on Law of Persons and  
Domestic Relations, 3rd ed.  
1939  
Equitable Remedies, shorter ed.  
Cases on Evidence, 1942 ed.  
Evidence, Common Sense and  
Common Law, 1947  
Cases and Materials on Law of  
Insurance, 2nd ed., 1947  
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**Anonymous Gift For Murals**

An anonymous gift has been made by a graduate of the Law School for three murals to be placed in the new Graduate Commons. The artists designated to do the murals are Joan Miro, Herbert Bayer and Hans Arp. The murals will be in contemporary style and not too austere with the object of brightening the Commons.

**Cavers Divorce Lectures**

Professor Cavers announces that he will give two additional lectures on the recognition and effect of foreign divorces for those students in his Conflicts "T" course. These lectures will be given on Friday, May 5 at 10 a.m. and on Tuesday, May 9 at 2 p.m. Both will be in Langdell North Middle.

**HLSA—(Continued)**

The members of the Council present were: C. Tracy Barnes, LL.B. '37 of Providence, R. I., Leo Brewer, LL.B. '22 of San Antonio, Tex., John G. Buchanan, LL.B. '12, Pittsburgh, Pa., Eli Whitney Debevoise, LL.B. '25, New York, Harrison Dimmit, LL.B. '25, Abner H. Feller, LL.B. '28 of New York, Edward H. Green, LL.B. '08 of New York, John Raeburn Green, LL.B. '17 of St. Louis, Mo., Paul Hellmuth, LL.B. '43 ('47) of Cambridge, Mass., Charles V. Imlay, LL.B. '10 of Washington, D. C., Hon. Calvert Magruder, LL.B. '16 of Boston, Mass., George W. C. McCarter, LL.B. '11 of Newark, N. J., Kurt F. Pantzer, LL.B. '17 of Indianapolis, Ind., Charles O. Porter, LL.B. '44 ('47) of Boston, Mass., Paul G. Rodewald, LL.B. '24 of Pittsburgh, Pa., Robert M. Segal, LL.B. '42 of Boston, Mass., Hon. Raymond S. Wilkins, LL.B. '15 of Boston, Mass.

Among the guests were: Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., LL.B. '48 of Cambridge, Mass., Wilkie Bushby, LL.B. '21 of New York, David F. Cavers, LL.B. '26 of Cambridge, Mass., Frank W. Grinnell, LL.B. '98 of Boston, Mass., Livingston Hall, LL.B. '27 of Cambridge, Mass., Henry M. Hart, Jr., LL.B. '30, Oscar W. Haussermann, LL.B. '16 of Boston, Mass., Henry L. F. Kreger, LL.B. '20 of Cleveland, Ohio, Charles S. Maddock, LL.B. '35 of Wilmington, Del., John B. Marsh, LL.B. '10 of N. Y., Robert N. Miller, LL.B. '06 of Washington, D. C., Reginald Heber Smith, LL.B. '14 of Boston, Mass., Bethuel M. Webster, LL.B. '25 of N. Y., Joseph N. Welch, LL.B. '17 of Boston, Mass.

**DORMS—(Continued)**

the Law and Graduate dormitories, only 72 rooms rent for more than \$300 per year.

We are all acutely concerned about the current high cost of education in general, and of legal education in particular. This high cost is not due to the University's seeking to make large profits from the students, but rather because the costs of its operations have greatly increased. The cost of all the services necessary to maintain the dormitories and take care of the students' rooms has steadily gone up since the start of the war. The University has no other funds than those produced by room rents to pay these costs.

At no time in the process of determining rates for the new dormitories did we lose sight of the fact that the Law and Graduate students have large financial burdens. In fact, the men who worked on the investigating committee were all men who received their degrees from Harvard since 1947, or were still in school. All of them were, and are, acutely aware of the cost of education today. They learned in the course of their study, and to their great concern, the high cost of providing this education. The room rent scale that they created is the result of their honest efforts to balance these opposing pressures.

With the adjacent Graduate Student Commons, reasonable weekly board rates, and the other Common Room facilities, we were confident that most of our students would find our Law School dormitories to be a bargain in terms of over-all cost of living and convenience.

**Assignments and Priorities**

This confidence was borne out by the total of 426 applications received for the 250 spaces reserved for upperclassmen next year. Room preferences were well distributed among all the price brackets. Priorities were given to next year's third year men over second year men, and within each year, to those willing to sign the Commons commitment over those not so willing.

A word about this commitment seems in order. All men living in Harvard College dormitories and Houses are required to sign up for 21 meals a week. We hope and expect that no such requirement will ever have to be made in the Law and Graduate dormitories. We believe the quality of the meals we will serve in them will guarantee a sufficient patronage to permit their economical operation. But we have felt it essential to protect ourselves against the possi-

bility, however remote, of a ruinous deficit. This we did by seeking a commitment from those of our students who wished to live in the dormitories, by which they would agree to sign up for their meals there, if it should be necessary to permit the continued operation of the Commons. In other words, the commitment will only be invoked if the enterprise cannot otherwise pay its expenses. The expenses have to be paid some way, and in the long run the greatest good for the greatest number, in lowered costs of meals, will come from regular patronage at the dining hall.

**Drawings for Assignments**

The actual drawing and assignment of rooms for Law students was done by lot within each group, in accordance with its priority. As each man's application was drawn, he was given his first choice, if there were available rooms of that type not assigned to applicants whose names had been drawn earlier. If his first choice rooms were all gone, he was given his second choice, if possible, and so on. On this basis we were able to find accommodations for all 196 of next year's third year applicants, for 56 out of the 221 second year applicants, and for 9 Graduate Law students. The remaining 239 rooms are being held for incoming men next September. If any vacancies develop in the upperclass group, they will be assigned to incoming men until the two groups are balanced at 250 each, after which succeeding vacancies will be assigned alternately to each group, maintaining that balance.

This same system of priorities will be used in succeeding years—third and first year men and what is left, to second year men. Highest priority will be for those third year men who have not lived previously in a Law School dormitory. There are no longer any squatters' rights in the rooms. Practically all first year men who occupy a room will lose it in the second year. While it is expected that all third year men who apply will receive rooms, those who had them in the second year will naturally receive only second priority. If one's own room is still available by chance when his card is drawn he will get it. This same idea is applicable to those men presently in Hastings Hall. If they requested the same room for next year and were drawn soon enough, they received what they wanted. If that room had already been assigned, they received another.

**Separation of Law and Other Graduate Students**

Mr. Staley's objection to what he calls "the proposed cultural segregation" pro-

ceeds upon a misconception of our policy. There is no rule that Law students cannot live in Graduate dormitories, or vice versa. On the contrary, it is hoped that Law students and Graduate students may room together whenever they wish to do so, and that there will be a considerable intermingling of students working in different fields. That was one of the reasons why the new project was made a joint one. It is also definitely one of the reasons why there is to be a single Dining Hall, and a single group of Common Rooms, for all of the students in the project. Whether Law and Graduate students will actually intermingle is to a considerable extent up to them, but their efforts to do so will be facilitated.

It is obvious that Law students should have priority in the Law dormitories, and that Graduate students should have priority in the Graduate dormitories. In some buildings, such a priority is fixed in the deed of gift of the building; for instance, in Divinity Hall priority must be given to Divinity students. But beyond this, so far as assignments and priorities are concerned, it would not be fair for Law students to keep Graduate students out of the Graduate dormitories. Law students certainly would not want to be kept out of rooms in Walter Hastings or in any of the new Law dormitories by Graduate students.

There is, however, no objection at all to assigning Law students, if they wish, to available Graduate dormitory rooms, to the extent that there are Graduate students who would prefer to live in Law dormitories. Nor is there any objection to receiving applications from Law and Graduate students who wish to room together.

In order to facilitate such a "pairing off," any Law student who would prefer a room in any of the Graduate dormi-

tories to the room in the Law dormitories to which he has been assigned, should fill out a Graduate dormitory application, and file it here with a request for a room change. If only one of several roommates seeks such a change, the written consent of the other roommates must also be filed. Graduate students who have been assigned rooms in their own dormitories, if they wish, can similarly fill out Law dormitory application blanks, to be filed with the Assistant Dean of the Graduate School. We will then endeavor to match up such requests for room changes from our students.

We will do what we can to facilitate such exchanges. But as was said, we do not see how we can fairly force Graduate students out of their own dormitories, in order to admit Law students into them, without the consent of the Graduate students affected. In the past, outside of Perkins Hall which has been shared by the two Schools, Law students have been admitted to Graduate dormitories only to the extent that there were vacancies there, and vice versa. It is a continuation of that sound policy, rather than what Mr. Staley calls "bookkeeping convenience and administrative efficiency," which has dictated our arrangements. Certainly the proximity of the five new Law dormitories to the two new Graduate dormitories, combined with a single Graduate Commons with its Common Rooms, the whole connected by covered walks (and in some cases by enclosed hallways), will do more to "cultivate the interchange of ideas from the viewpoint of the respective schools" which Mr. Staley and the University both seek, than the sharing of Perkins Hall between Law students on the first two floors and Graduate students on the top two floors was ever able to accomplish.

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