

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 13 NO. 4

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PRICE TEN CENTS

Law School Combined Charities Drive Opens Today—Aim For 100% Support

The goal of the Law School Combined Charities Drive, which opened today, is a donation from every student, "as much or as little as he can afford to give," Sonda Markowitz, 2L (Wellesley '50), of New York City, chairman of the Drive, announced yesterday.

A record of 100 per cent contribution from the student body is the aim of the committee. Miss Markowitz reported, to last year's showing of less than 50 responses to the appeal.

The drive will continue for the rest of this month, and perhaps into November, if necessary, to reach the quota, during which time every student will be contacted by mail. Booths will be set up in Langdell and Austin Halls for students who prefer to contribute in person.

This year donors will be permitted to allocate their contributions as they desire to any charity or charities they wish to receive their funds. All money not specifically allocated by the donor will be distributed by the Committee to charities on the same basis as last year.

The local Red Feather Drive is of special importance to the student body. Miss Markowitz pointed out. Greater Boston hospitals, which last year made more than \$27,500 available to Harvard students in the form of free medical service, receive a quarter of the Red Feather funds. The Red Feather Drive also supports more than 300 local Community Service Agencies and is but one of the many agencies which students may designate as beneficiaries of their donations.

For the first time, the Harvard Voluntary Defenders may be designated as a direct recipient of the Combined Charities' funds.

Contributions may be made in cash or the bursar's charge slips to be paid on the next term bill.

The \$2,900 collected last year was allocated by the Law School Committee of PBH. The largest single grant, \$1,000, went to the local Community Chest Red Feather Campaign. Six and one half per cent of last year's funds went to domestic service charities: the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, American Cancer Society, Arthritis and

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Indictments Dismissed

By motion of the State's Attorney of Cook County, the indictment against George N. Leighton, LL.B. '43 ('46), charging him with conspiracy to damage property was dismissed on October 11. (See RECORD Vol. 13, No. 2).

In seeking this dismissal State's Attorney Brown informed the court that he had not asked for this indictment against Leighton, and that he felt that no facts had been presented to the Grand Jury which supported or warranted such a finding by that body.

On October 22, four of the five other indictments were also dismissed. Only the police chief remains indicted.

Demos Hear Ryan; Plan Term's Work

James F. Ryan, 3L (Harvard '49) of West Roxbury, gave the Democratic Club a capsule history of Boston municipal politics at their regular meeting last week.

Ryan explained the "Plan A" type of charter now going into effect in Boston and some of the behind-the-scenes political maneuvering that set up the plan. His story began with former Mayor Curley's "hasty departure for Danbury, Conn., due to an unfortunate incident," and culminated with the formation in April, 1950, of the New Boston Committee.

Ryan was one of the organizers of the NBC, is co-chairman of that group's Young Citizens' Committee, and was chairman of the Students for Hynes Committee in 1949. NBC was formed, he explained, to break up the "personal political parties" that exist in Boston politics because of the lack of party voting in elections.

The committee hopes to focus the attention of the electorate toward the qualifications of the candidates and their devotion to civic responsibilities

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Members Of The Voluntary Defenders Learn Fundamentals Of Criminal Law

Under the Constitution of the United States a person accused of a crime has the right to be represented by counsel. What happens when such a person has no funds with which to employ a lawyer, however, is something the Founding Fathers did not consider. In some states, of course, counsel is provided by the court; in Massachusetts, unhappily, nothing is done.

To correct this one-sided situation and to prevent a possible miscarriage of justice, the Boston Voluntary Defenders Committee was organized nearly 20 years ago by Wilbur G. Hollingsworth, a Boston attorney with a passion for fair play. Today, this group is partly supported by money contributed to Red Feather Drives. Since these funds are limited, the BVDC consequently is overworked and under-staffed.

To help that organization the Harvard Voluntary Defenders was organized two years ago by the then President of Legal Aid, Donald E. Paradis, LL.B. '50, and Samuel Dash, LL.B. '50.

Beginning as an unofficial group of students interested in Criminal Law, the HVD has proved its worth, and last year became an established student group, supported by a grant from the Law School. Each year, 10 or more second year men are chosen to join the group. (To qualify, an applicant must submit a written application, and then undergo a vigorous interview by

a special committee, which shoots questions at him on every conceivable subject, testing his ability to think quickly and to handle difficult situations.)

The actual work of the HVD puts great responsibility on its members. This can be best illustrated by taking a typical case and following a member in his handling of it.

By arrangement with Middlesex and Suffolk county jail officials, each prisoner is furnished a card, informing him that (if he is without money) he can speak to a member of the Defenders. On appointed days, a member visits the jail and personally interviews those who have filled out cards.

At the interview, the counsellor goes over the defendant's story. This is often difficult, since many defendants cannot give a coherent account; some may even try to hide pertinent facts. The student must pry information out of the defendant, cross-examine him to see if he is lying; then return to Gannett house and write a report, which is sent to the Boston office. There, the BVDC decides whether or not the case will be accepted; if it is, counsel goes to work. Suppose the crime is a felony and the defendant has not yet had a hearing for probable cause in the District Court: the student prepares himself on the law and facts, and represents the defendant at this hearing. He will cross-examine

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Vice-Dean Hall Answers Criticisms Of Cafeteria At Coffee Hour Meeting

Vice-Dean Livingston Hall conducted a special Coffee Hour program last Thursday which considered suggestions dealing with the graduate dining hall.

Discussing University policy, Dean Hall said that the objective of the administration was to have the dining hall break even and not be forced to draw upon the funds allotted for education.

Stating that the dining hall is able to put 55.9% of its revenue into purchasing food, the dining hall showed a \$19 profit on a \$500,000 volume last year.

During the floor discussion it was suggested that it might be possible to reduce the costs by not providing such diversity in the courses served. It was also remarked by a student that it might be possible to establish a sign-on breakfast of the present size, and an a la carte breakfast.

The consensus of opinion seemed to favor the present system of returning for second portions, although it was suggested that the present limitations on the distribution of milk and butter be lifted.

Survey Of Students On Parietal Rules, Schedule Of Dances Voted By Council

Consideration of the desirability of present parietal regulations in the Law School dormitories has become a major function of the Dormitory Council.

At the present time the three major Graduate Schools have the same rules. No suggestions for improvements or rumblings of dissatisfaction have been discerned from the Students of the Business and Arts and Sciences Graduate Schools. But in order to determine the sentiment of the other schools on the question and to find out the possibilities of concerted action, the Dormitory Council has set up a liaison committee.

The Council has taken on the task of polling law students themselves on the parietal regulations. Dormitory representatives have been instructed to discuss with their "constituents" the opinions these students hold on present regulations and determine suggestions for changes. From this information the Council hopes to be able to formulate a general program of what changes are desired in the Law dorms and use such findings in developing a possible concerted program for all the Graduate Schools.

Longer Hours Urged

In the past, the two most persistent reforms urged have been longer hours on Saturday night and an extension of hours during the week.

Other activities of the Dormitory Council are now in full swing. Last Saturday night marked the beginning of the fortnightly Saturday dances sponsored by the Council. On alternate Saturdays the Graduate School dances

New Members Selected For Committee At PBH

The following students have been selected for posts on the Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House:

George F. Boney, 1L (U. of Georgia '51) of Jacksonville, Fla.; James E. Bye, 1L (U. of Minnesota '51) of Minn.; Murray Drabkin, 2L (Hamilton '50) of Port Chester, N. Y.; Frances Fraher, 1L (Manhattanville '51) of W. Roxbury; Charles Frisch, 1L (U. of Minnesota) of Minneapolis, Minn.; Jerome Garfinkel, 1L (C.C.N.Y. '51) N.Y.C.; Judith Hofstadter, 1L (Radcliffe '51) of Brooklyn; Sheldon Hoffman, 1L (N.Y.U. '51) of N.Y.C.; Harold A. Schuman, 1L (Ohio Wesleyan '51) of Plainfield, N. J.; Walter A. Tofteland, 1L (U. of Minnesota '51) of Luverne, Minn.; and Greta M. Worstell, 1L (Ohio Wesleyan '51) of Columbus, Ohio.

Discussion Of Japan Today Opens Forum's New Series



SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER



PROF. JOHN K. FAIRBANK

Japan's new role as a member of the free nations of the world will be the topic for discussion when the first meeting of the Harvard Law School Forum for the year 1951-52 convenes this Friday at 8:00 p. m., in the New Lecture Hall. Senator Owen Brewster (R. Me.), a member of the Class of 1913, will be the featured speaker.

A college professor and a correspondent make up the rest of the panel. John K. Fairbank of Harvard is the professor, and the reporter is Robert P. "Pepper" Martin, formerly a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Tokyo and now a Nieman Fellow at Harvard. Prof. Harold J. Berman of the Law School will be the moderator.

The speakers are expected to discuss what the practical position of Japan will be after the recent treaty is ratified by the signatory parties, as well as how the present balance of power in the Far East will be affected. What our policy should be as to trade and tariff restrictions will also be debated.

Senator Brewster was elected to the House of Representatives in 1934; he is now serving his second term in the Senate, having moved to the upper chamber in 1941. It is expected that Senator Brewster will comment to some extent on last summer's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur in his talk.

Prof. Fairbank served with the Offices of Strategic Services and War Information in China during World War II. In 1942-43 he was a special assistant to the American Ambassador in China. He has written a number of articles on our Far Eastern policy since that time.

Mr. Robert Martin has "reported" Asia for C.B.S. for some years. Interned by the Japanese while working in Shanghai, he escaped shortly after Pearl Harbor and covered the Pacific Theater for the remainder of the war. After other assignments he returned to the Far East and reported the Korean War until he was ordered home by General

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'Basement Review' Begins Fifth Year

For the fifth consecutive year the Basement Program of the Harvard Law Review is functioning with a regular program satisfying the written work requirement and a special voluntary program.

Growing out of the desire to familiarize students with the techniques of legal research and writing, the Basement Program offers an advanced opportunity for research, drafting of legal documents, and development of legal style.

With approximately ten students, the regular Basement Program is scheduled to run the entire year. Through the first half of the year the students will be instructed by Herbert Stoller, 3L, on the various methods of research. In the Spring semester each student will write a comprehensive Note.

Wide flexibility and individual choice is allowed each student in determining the topic of their Note. In form these will be similar to the Harvard Law Review Notes. Occasionally, one is printed in the Law Review.

It is planned that this year's Basement Program will be less rigid, with even more individual instruction for each student than was provided by last year's program.

Voluntary and without credit, the special program provides a six-week short course, designed to acquaint the registered students with research and legal writing.

Participation in either program is by enrollment. Professor Hardee is the faculty adviser for the regular Basement Program.

Class Of 1926 Reunion Held Successful Affair

Last weekend marked the 25th anniversary reunion of the Class of 1926. Over 100 members of that class returned to the Law School, many accompanied by wives and children to look over the school and attend a few classes.

After Friday morning registration was held, those in attendance spent most of the day sight-seeing in Cambridge and Boston. The first formal meeting of the Class of '26 was held Friday night at a class dinner in the Harvard Club of Boston.

Saturday morning most of the "re-unioneers" returned to the classrooms to be sure that the present classes were also gaining their share of legal wisdom.

The Class picture was taken at noon-time followed by luncheon in Harkness Commons, where the visitors could see clearly how life at Cambridge has changed in 25 years.

The reunion concluded with a dinner at the Hotel Commander Saturday night.

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Fairer Marking System

Causing hardly a ripple on the placid surface of Law School affairs, a muttering undercurrent of discontent continues to come from students who feel that there is a weakness in the time-honored examination and grading system.

Comparison of examination grades with friends and acquaintances leads these men to tentative conclusions such as: favoritism seems to be shown toward Law Review men; or some professors in this or that second-year course seem to have looked at first year averages and graded accordingly; or, a professor's personal likes or dislikes seem to have affected the individual student's grades, etc., etc.

This sort of talk is mostly conjecture based on scanty evidence. All of it gathered together might not convince a jury, but each item of it increases the doubt in the student's mind that not all professors grade each exam paper on its merits. Such a feeling cannot help but be intensified here where so high a premium is placed on grades and grades alone. A man who thinks his first job and possibly his future depends largely on his grades in Law School is anxious to feel certain that those grades are arrived at fairly.

A suggestion which we believe merits consideration is: the Law School should eliminate the use of names on examinations by assigning numbers to each student for that purpose. These numbers should be controlled exclusively by the person or persons charged with entering the grades on each man's record.

Harvard Business School uses such a numbering system even though grades are not regarded with such awe across the river. The "B" School also employs women to grade papers and exams. Perhaps that is one reason for the numbers. But that is another story. We think that numbers on exams would ensure anonymity—and that to our mind would be a forward step.

Strictly Entre Nous

Last week President James B. Conant addressed an audience of some 200 people in Harkness Commons at a Coffee Hour Program on the topic "The Road out of the Atomic Age." Prior to this talk, at the request of President Conant, Dean Griswold announced that the speech was to be strictly off the record and that no publication of it should be made.

It is rather difficult for us to understand precisely how President Conant expected to keep his words strictly off the record. In deferring to his desires, we have printed nothing of the substance of his talk, but we wish to protest.

Members of the public who were unable to attend the talk, advertised as an open meeting, should have the privilege of learning what was said, particularly when it was said to the large, semi-public audience which gathered.

There is no doubt that had this been a press conference, President Conant would have had every right to request that his statements go unreported. But this was a public meeting which anyone might have attended. We hope that President Conant has a reasonable justification for this interference with the free flow of information.

Gallery

JOSEPH B. ABRAMS
Trial Lawyer



"Null and void, Mr. Abrams; I hereby declare your seat null and void." The voice was that of Professor "Bull" Warren thundering his disapproval upon spotting a familiar crop of red hair in the back of the room. The hair and the equally red face below it were those of Joseph B. Abrams, LL.B. '27 whose front row seat and peppery manner made impossible any hope of escape through anonymity. The same forcefulness and capacity for argument that marked him as a student are today the assets of one of Boston's most successful trial practitioners.

Law v. Chemistry

As he expressed it, "I prepared for the law by taking all the chemistry Harvard College could offer." Upon his graduation from Harvard in 1915, however, Mr. Abrams was still six years away from the law. As a research chemist he developed a poison gas indicator that replaced canaries on the Western Front. He then did a "hitch" in the Army Ordnance Corps, followed by some chemical research for the American Sugar Refining Corporation. Turning his back on all this he decided in 1924 to enter Harvard Law School. The challenge of the law and the satisfaction of living a life devoted to it have since kept him from regretting his decision.

Upon graduation Joe Abrams didn't follow his classmates into large law firms or government work. Instead he tacked up his shingle and set out to build his own practice. He soon

proved that the trial practitioner, though a vanishing breed, still has his place in an age of legal specialization. Mr. Abrams has been called upon to conduct trials in New York, Washington, San Francisco, Atlanta, Chicago and other large cities, as well as in every state in New England. While Special Trial Counsel for various Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts he once won a suit that cost the Chase National Bank over half a million dollars. In appellate work he is a familiar figure in the Massachusetts, Federal, and Supreme Court Bars.

Courtroom Battle

Trial work, Mr. Abrams feels, is a battle of wits and superior knowledge. The members of the jury sit back and watch the fray like spectators at a football game. The result under our adversary system is often a gamble, as the skill of the lawyer is frequently the deciding factor. The successful trial lawyer must read, read, read. Time after time cases turn on some bit of knowledge, a recent law review article, some German or chemistry remembered from college, or other data picked up through constant study. On a given point the trial lawyer must know more medicine than a doctor, more chemistry than a chemist, more physics than an engineer. He must also know the Bible, literature and human nature, and be enough of a dramatist to convey what he knows in meaningful form to the jury. Perhaps this is why good trial lawyers are a vanishing breed.

The trial lawyer today, he stresses, is not the elaborate orator of several decades ago. The pressure on modern courts and juries has made trials more streamlined and businesslike. You must make your point fast or not at all. Contrary to some opinions, moreover, juries are far from stupid and the lawyer who underestimates them is in for trouble. Juries make no more errors than do judges, he feels, and deserve less criticism.

Bar Exams

For law students Joseph Abrams has this final word: "Lawyers are like a yeast cake in a loaf of bread." Wherever there are lawyers there are intelligent observers of what is going on, and capable leaders to stimulate independent thought. For this reason Mr. Abrams feels that the efforts now being made to limit the number of practicing lawyers by restricting the membership of the bar is harmful not only to the law and the legal profession, but to our society as well. The lawyer should be allowed to prove his mettle in the competition of actual practice, like the businessman. He should not stand or fall on the artificial test of a bar exam.

DON CONLEY, 2L

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

The letter written by Mr. Hammerman, 2L, appearing in last week's issue of the RECORD presented an interesting idea. However, the whole problem when fully analyzed really seems to be no problem at all.

Mr. Hammerman wants an honor system. He condemns the present proctor system in the same breath because the proctors don't proctor sufficiently. To my mind this seems a bit contradictory, unless Mr. Hammerman means to imply that there is cheating going on which is not caught by the proctor because he doesn't look, but which would be caught because other students would inform if the proctor were not there.

It seems to me that in actuality we are on a much stricter honor system at the present than that which Mr. Hammerman proposes. If indeed the proctor does not proctor, and each student knows that no one will inform, then a person certainly must have a greater degree of honesty within him, to keep him from cheating. We must be far more honorable men under the present system than if we knew that the fellow sitting next to us might inform.

To be absolutely honest, it is difficult for me to conceive how it is possible for there to be much cheating on law exams anyway.

Thus, though Mr. Hammerman has presented an interesting idea, there does not seem to be much practical value in adopting it.

JOSEPH B. MANELLO, 2L

To the Editor of the RECORD:

It is inconceivable to me that Professor Gardner should deny having piloted the KRON-PRINZESSIN CECILIE into Bar Harbor. (See RECORD, Oct. 10, 1951.) Whoever heard of Charlemagne denying any of the stories of his accomplishments? Everyone knows that the Headless Horseman really exists because many of us have been to Sleepy Hollow, New York. So I point to the KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, 244 U. S. 12.

This exploit of Professor Gardner is now a part of history and he has no right to disturb it.

HENRY B. ELY, LL.B. '32



TORT DOCTRINES ILLUSTRATED

Last Clear Chance

Carolyn McTear, 2L

Off the Record

A FORTIORI

Here's the conversation that took place at the home of Lawrence F. O'Donnell at 26 Hill Top St., Dorchester, when his wife informed their oldest son, Michael, 8, that his father had passed the bar:

Michael—What does passing the bar mean, Mommy?

Mrs. O'Donnell—It means daddy is a lawyer. Michael—Who else is a lawyer around here? Mrs. O'Donnell—Mr. Madden and Mr. Keaney.

Michael—Do they have television?

Mrs. O'Donnell—Yes, I think they do. Michael—Geel! That's good. Maybe we'll get one now.

Reprinted from the Boston Globe, Oct. 16, 1951.

Sub Judice

TO BE TAKEN WITH A PILL

Though August L. Pusch had lived with his wife, Minnie, for 38 years, he had never had any sexual relations with her, but was content with the companionship of his neighbor's wife, Lydia Witt.

It was not until the summer of 1947 that August and Lydia decided to do away with Minnie. The *raison d'être* for the decision was that Lydia had brought forth a child by August and Minnie was slightly perturbed.

Minnie suffered from a stomach disorder which necessitated her taking various pills of medications, among which were vitamins and sleeping pills. The conspirators, having purchased strychnine, proceeded to manufacture pills consisting of plaster of paris and strychnine. These pills were substituted for the vitamin pills. Minnie was to take these the regular course of events whenever she had a seizure. However, the dosage was great that one pill was sufficient to do her.

On an information the body was exhumed and an autopsy was performed a year after the death, August and Lydia in the meantime having run away to Arizona.

August and Lydia were extradited and convicted of first degree murder. Among the signments for error were the court's refusal to admit into evidence a lie detector test administered by the state, and the testimony of professional hypnotist that under hypnosis August proved himself guiltless.

Held: Conviction affirmed.

The evidence showed conclusively that preparation for this crime was so long in the making that even had the testimony of the hypnotist and the results of the lie detector test been admitted, their standing in this state of such negligible value that the result could have been no different. *State v. Pusch*, 46 N.H. 2d 508 (1950).

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY

Five minutes before quitting time, Marjorie Burns, a machinist for the Company, went to the electrical department for the purpose of getting an automobile ride to his home. Fothergill, a "friend" and co-employee. During the conversation Fothergill offered Burns a drink from a bottle containing a clear liquid labeled "Barclay's Gin." After satisfying himself that the "straw boss" was not watching and knowing that such conduct was forbidden by his contract, Burns took a drink. The bottle contained not gin as he had expected, but carbon tetrachloride. This fact was known to Fothergill, Burns' "friend."

The poisonous liquid did severe damage to Burns' internal organs, and caused the disability for which he seeks compensation. The question presented was whether or not the disability "arose out of his employment."

Held: Order for claimant affirmed.

The court said:

"When he unwittingly drank carbon tetrachloride, knowingly handed to him by a co-employee—who had it with the employer's permission—he was not injured because he violated a rule of the plant, but, on the contrary, because he was the innocent victim of a cruel and senseless joke. When so viewed the employer is not to be exonerated from the consequences of such an act under a theory that it constitutes an abandonment of employment but rather he may be held under the theory that the injurious act fell naturally into that category of conduct known to the law as 'horseplay.'"

"To be victimized by a prank perpetrated by a co-employee has long been recognized as an incident of employment, as something reasonably to be expected, a peril of service; an indulgence in a moment's diversion from work to joke with or play a prank upon a fellow workman is a matter of common knowledge to everyone who employs labor." *Burns v. Merritt Engineering Co., et al.* 96 N.E. 2d 739 (Mass. 1951).

THAT MAN AGAIN

Professor Freund, while discussing a case concerning United States activities with respect to the Panama Canal, referred to President Theodore Roosevelt only by his last name, and added, to clear up any confusion, "Not the man, but the other man."

EJUSDEM GENERIS

The following was taken from an article concerning the British electoral system in the New York Times of Monday, October 22, 1951:

"Anyone who has reached the age of 21 may be elected to the House of Commons except for civil servants, clergymen of the established churches or the Roman Catholic Church, a judge, a Scottish or an English peer, criminals bankrupts and lunatics."

Alumni Notes

Below is a continuation of the list of positions reported to have been secured by the members of the class of '51:

Alumni: N. Corbin—New York State Public Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.; J. Landes—Atomic Energy Commission, N. Y. C.; Fielding H. Lane—Mass. Kansas City, Mo.; William E. Lane—Office of the General Counsel of Navy, Washington, D. C.; Robert K. Lane—Kent College of Law (Assistant Professor), Chicago; Ward Jerome Lane—Legal Department, First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago; John Francis Lane—Meleny and Halliday, N. Y. C.; Robert F. Leahy—Bingham, Dana and Gould, Boston; Raymond A. Ledogar—Johnson, Leavenworth and Fair, N. Y. C.; Irwin Leff—Jay A. Dargatzis, San Francisco; Armistead C. Leigh—Day, Cockley and Reavis, Cleveland; Samuel K. Lessey—Executive Department, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Harmon G. Lewis—Hodges, Reavis, Pantaleoni and Downey, N. Y. C.; Frederick G. Loomis—Loomis and Lazear, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Albert A. Lubanko—Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, N. Y. C.; Joseph G. Lynch—Halloran, Sage and Phelon, Hartford; Joseph M. Lynch—Cox and Walberg, Newark, N. J.; James T. Lynn—Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis, Cleveland; Robert B. McDermott—Office of General Counsel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Donald G. McDevitt—Candy and Cockins, Santa Monica, Calif.; Addison L. McGovern—Cahill, Gordon, Zachry and Reindel, N. Y. C.; Kenneth A. MacGowan, Jr.—Edwards and Angell, Providence; Powell McEary—Dinsmore, Shohl, Sawyer and Dinsmore, Cincinnati; George W. McLaughlin—Palmer, Dodge, Gardner, Bickford and Bradford, Boston; Gordon A. MacLeod—Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods and Goodyear, Buffalo, N. Y.; Leonard D. McMurray—Bailey and Moller, N. Y. C.; Daniel H. Margolis—O. P. S. Economic Stabilization

Agency, Washington, D. C.; Don H. Marmaduke—Chambers of Judge Peter Woodbury, Manchester, N. H.; Murray S. Marvin—Mitchell, Capron, Marsh, Angulo and Cooney, N. Y. C.; Clark W. Maser—Atheam, Chandler and Hoffman, San Francisco; Alfred R. Matthews—Weygandt and Ross, Wooster, Ohio; Charles T. Matthews—Sherman, Sterling and Wright, N. Y. C.; Jerome Medalle—Louis J. Blender, Boston; Robert E. Mertz—Office of the General Counsel, Pentagon, Washington; Theodore S. Meth—McCarter, English and Studer, Newark, N. J.; Edwin Millimet—Stroock and Stroock and Lavan, N. Y. C.; Henry W. Minot, Jr.—Choate, Hall and Stewart, Boston; John F. Monroe, Jr.—Chambers of Judge Edward A. Tamm, United States District Court, Washington, D. C.; Frank H. Morrison—University of Colorado Law School; Bruce F. Morrison—Embry, Johnson, Crowe, Tolbert and Shelton, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John Doane Morrison—New York Central Railroad, N. Y. C.; Edward P. Mullery—Kennedy, Holland, DeLacy and Svoboda, Omaha, Neb.; John J. Murphy—Department of Law, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Arnold Nemiroff—Sargoy and Stein, N. Y. C.; Bernard Nemtsov—Mudge, Stern, Williams and Tucker, N. Y. C.; Jay J. Newman—New Products Division, RCA-Victor, Camden, N. J.; John Stephan Nolan—Miller and Chevalier, Washington, D. C.; William F. O'Connor—Milbank, Tweed, Hope and Hadley, N. Y. C.; Martin J. Oppenheimer—Frank, Skeen and Oppenheimer, Baltimore; Donald C. Osmond—Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Hamilton, N. Y. C.; Roberts B. Owen, Jr.—Covington, Burling, Rublee, O'Brien and Shorb, Washington, D. C.

John Emory Peterkin—Dean, Magill, Huber and Horrigan, N. Y. C.; Melvin M. Prague—Roberts, Rosen and Stadfeld, Boston; John A. Price—North Park Abstract and Security Co., Walden, Ohio; Edward O. Proctor, Jr.—Sherbourne,

Powers and Needham, Boston; Frederic L. Putnam, Jr.—Palmer, Dodge, Gardner, Bickford and Bradford, Boston; Lauren D. Rachlin—Harry Rachlin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert M. Raives—Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; Theodore S. Raphael—H. M. Raphael, Boston; Max Otto Regensteiner—Adler and Zucker, Providence; James S. Reid, Jr.—Berry, Stevens, Barbier and Evelyn, Detroit; Harlan Richter—Pillsbury, Madison and Sotro, San Francisco; Charles F. Riddle—Callaway and Reed, Washington, D. C.; Stephen M. Ringhoffer—Herbert Ringhoffer, Walla Walla, Wash.; Jules Ritholz—Corcoran and Kostelanetz, N. Y. C.; Thomas H. Robinson—Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Howard T. Rosen—Chambers of Judge Nathan L. Jacobs, Supreme Court, Newark, N. J.; Robert E. Ross—United-Carr Fastner Corp., Cambridge; Ronald M. Rothstein—Karbel, Eiges and Eliasohn, Detroit.

FORUM—(Continued)

MacArthur, then in charge of the area. Forum officers announce that the Fall Series will include four other Friday forums and one or two Legal Programs.



ROBERT P. "PEPPER" MARTIN

On November 16, "Responsibility of the Press" will be the topic for discussion. Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor, and an editor of the New York Herald Tribune have already accepted invitations to speak.

Two weeks later, on November 30, "Is the Musical Replacing Serious Drama?" will be discussed. Composer Richard Rodgers and John Chapman, drama critic for the New York Daily News, have already agreed to appear, and invitations to others are in the mail.

Tentative topics for the remaining forums are "Congressional Immunities and Free Speech," and "The Future of College Football." Potential speakers for these programs are being contacted.

Comm. Law Quiz Marks Only For 'Hard Cases': Braucher & Sutherland

Profs. Arthur E. Sutherland and Robert Braucher have announced that grades on the fall Commercial Law quiz which were returned last week would probably be used only as an auxiliary in reaching the final course grades for "hard cases."

"The primary purpose of this quiz," said the two teachers, "is not to harass the student, but to give him an incentive to do the summer reading and to enable him to determine how well he understood it."

The summer reading itself is required, they explained, because they are faced with the task of making one course take the place of three, necessitating a more rapid pace than in most other courses. If the class has a fundamental grounding in the basic concepts at the beginning of the year, it saves considerable time and effort for all, they believe.

"I have taught Commercial Law without summer reading and with it, both with and without Fall exams; I find the latter method by far the most effective," declared Prof. Sutherland. "The difference is quite marked."

"We want the students to begin the course with some knowledge of the fundamentals and we don't care whether they get that knowledge from the book, or from the old man at the supper table," said Prof. Braucher.

Messrs. Sutherland and Braucher believe that since the task of the law student is to learn as much law as he can while he is here, it is their duty to help him do so in every way possible. In Commercial Law this can be done effectively only if the instructor can talk about the NIL and the BCC without having to stop and explain what the terms mean and why they exist.

Asked if he didn't think the exam was a burdensome addition to the heavy pressure on the students, Professor Sutherland suggested that if students wanted to avoid pressure, he thought the greenhouse business was a good racket. "Raising begonias," he mused, "causes no pressure at all."

NEWS IN BRIEF

LAW WIVES BRIDGE PARTY

Bridge and Canasta, with special classes for beginning bridge players, are the activities for this evening's meeting of the Harvard Law Wives in Harkness Commons at 8.

PBH 'TIGER TROT'

PBH will sponsor the "Tiger Trot" dance on November 10, in Harkness Commons from 9 to 12 midnight. Music will be provided by George Graham and his orchestra. Tickets will go on sale November 5.

NEW FORUM PRESIDENT

Richard L. Gold, 3L (Yale '49), of Milwaukee, has been elected president of the Harvard Law School Forum to succeed Richard Myren, 3L (Wisconsin '48), of Madison, Wis.

COFFEE HOUR

"Issues, Personalities and the Significance of the Recent British Election" will be the subject of next Tuesday's Coffee Hour. The discussion will be led by Professor Adam Ulam of Harvard University, professor of government, who teaches courses on the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth.

STANFORD ALUMNI

The Stanford Alumni Club of Boston will hold a luncheon on Oct. 31 at the Bella Vista, 44 Church St., Cambridge. All Law students who are alumni of Stanford are requested to contact Mr. W. M. Milton, 65A Dana St.

CANADIAN TO SPEAK

Justice Ivan C. Rand, LL.B. '12, of the Supreme Court of Canada, will speak to a joint session of students of the Law and Business Schools next Wednesday in Langdell Courtroom. The topic of his address will be "Law, Business and Democracy."

(Continued on page four)

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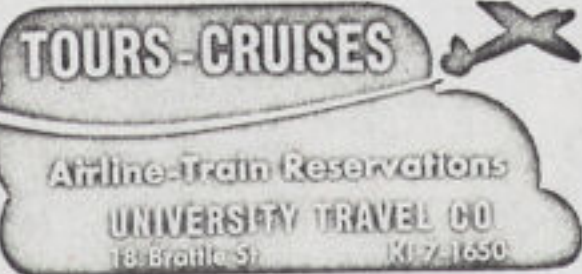
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Calendar

UNIVERSITY WORLD
British Lecturer

Prof. Michael M. Postan, of the University of London, will deliver a lecture on "Historical Origins of Britain's Economic Problem," this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Auditorium of Littauer Center.

Night of Stars

The fall series of Open Nights at the Observatory has begun. Tickets must be obtained in advance, by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Open Nights, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, indicating the time and night desired. The tickets are free, and three to a person is the limit. The first two programs are as follows: Friday, Oct. 26: "Families of Stars," Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, 8 o'clock. Monday, Oct. 29: "How Old is the Universe?" Prof. Bart J. Bok, 8 o'clock.

University Band

The Band presents a concert Friday, 8:15 p. m., in Sanders Theater. Tickets, at \$7.50 and \$1.20, are on sale at the Coop.

OUTSIDE WORLD

Boston Museum

Dr. G. H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will give an introductory lecture on the exhibition of Art Treasures from the Vienna Collections, on Wednesday, October 31, at 3:00 o'clock, in the main lecture hall. The lectures are free but there is a \$2.50 admission fee for the exhibition itself.

AMES COMPETITION

First year—Round 3: Brief conference next Wednesday. Rounds 5 and 6: Docket posted today. Facts issued Friday. Facts conference next Monday. Rounds 7 and 8: Docket posted next Monday. Facts issued next Wednesday.

Second year—Round 5: Docket posted next Monday.

CHARITIES DRIVE—(Cont.)

Rheumatism Foundation, and National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Similar amounts were distributed to foreign service charities, among which were: the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Care, and American Friends Service Committee.

Lesser grants went to the National Scholarship Fund for Negro Students, the Cerebral Palsy Council for Boston, the American Heart Association, and the Salzburg Seminar.

Assisting Miss Markowitz on the Committee are: Jerome Garfinkel, 1L (C. C. N. Y. '51) and Sheldon Hoffman, 1L (N. Y. U. '51), both of New York City; Frances Fraher, 1L (Manhattanville '51), of West Roxbury; Greta Worstell, 1L (Wesleyan '51), Columbus, Ohio; Walter Tofteland, 1L (Minn. '51), of Luverne, Miss.; and James Bye, 1L (Minn. '51).

Dormitory Council members making solicitations in the Law School Dormitories are: Russell Pearson, 3L (Harvard '47), in Dane; Harvey Krieger, 2L (U. C. L. A. '50), in Story; Stanley Rothenberg, 2L (N. Y. U. '50), in Hastings; and George Roumell, Jr., 1L (Mich. '51), in Shaw.

DEMOCRATS—(Continued)

in place of the present individual political machines.

Robert S. Persky, 3L (NYU '49) of Jersey City, N. J., president of the Democratic Club, announced to the meeting that the club had been assigned Precinct One, Sixth Ward, in Cambridge (the district around Cambridge High and Latin) as their "project" for the coming Cambridge municipal elections.

The club leaders also hope to resume the radio series of political debates begun last year with the Republican Club.

Corporate Practice
Subject Of Survey

The first comprehensive survey made of the organization and function of the legal departments of typical American corporations has recently been published in a pamphlet entitled, *Corporate Legal Departments*, by the National Industrial Conference Board Inc.

Presenting statistics gathered from fifty-two corporations, engaged in various industries throughout the country, the study attempts to investigate the salaries, duties, and purposes of corporate lawyers and legal departments.

A legal department is defined, "as a service unit whose function is to provide counsel and guidance to all officials and operating units of the company." Generally, the size of such departments is contingent upon the complexity of the business operations of the company, rather than on its actual size. In the past, most firms have preferred to employ lawyers who have had experience in private practice. A recent trend, however, indicates that many firms are now beginning to hire their legal talent upon graduation from law school, thereby having the opportunity to train them themselves.

Corporate Practice Varied

Corporate practice is very general since it includes many areas of legal activity; those that are most important are: company litigation, labor problems, tax problems, securities and company financing, and advice on purely local matters.

Salaries earned by these lawyers are related directly to the number of years they have been practicing since they have been admitted to the bar. The average monthly salary after five years is \$484, ten years: \$750, fifteen years: \$965, twenty-five years: \$1,327. Many firms also permit their attorneys to maintain a private practice, and to offer general legal advice to other company employees on their personal problems.

As revealed by the survey, good lawyers do not necessarily make good executives, since only a few firms thought that legal training was a highly desirable prerequisite to becoming a successful executive.

DEFENDERS—(Continued)

state's witnesses, perhaps put his client on the stand, and finally, argue the law of the case to the judge. In nearly all cases, probable cause is found, and the case bound over for grand jury action.

While the grand jury deliberates, the student will begin his investigation. He will check the defendant's story again and again, gather evidence, speak to witnesses, look up the law, and outline a theory of defense. Teamwork plays an important part in complicated cases, and each member is free to call upon another for help.

After investigation, the student takes his findings to the Boston office, and consults the attorney in charge of his case; together, they go over it, planning defense and trial strategy. At the trial itself, the HVD representative sits at the counsel table and assists the attorney by taking notes, arranging documentary evidence, noting exceptions to rulings, and doing much of the detail work so that the attorney can give his full attention to the testimony.

Needless to say, the student learns a great deal about criminal law and trial tactics. But he has other duties: frequently, letters come to HVD from imprisoned men, who insist that they are being improperly held. Secretary Herbert Weiss, 3L (Wesleyan '49), assigns these letters to members for investigation and answer. The claims are sometimes fantastic. Recently a convict wrote asserting that he was an F.B.I. agent falsely imprisoned because his secret mission forbade his revealing his whereabouts at the time of the crime. Many claims, however, raise substantial legal questions, and the members have a healthy regard for the legal knowledge of some of these "guardhouse lawyers."

According to President Alvin H. Goldstein, Jr., 3L (Colgate '49), "Some of these convicts know more Criminal Law than any student in the law school."

Often, a prisoner will draw up his brief, citing cases, and displaying a legal vocabulary. One prisoner, having his case rejected by a practicing attorney, prosecuted his own case the Supreme Court of Maine and won reversal.

In addition to these duties, the student may be engaged in drawing up memoranda on legal problems; these are for later reference, the object being assembling of a comprehensive life project; a rehabilitation service, designed to help convicts, especially juveniles, stay out of trouble in the future.

Only men with a keen interest in Criminal Law and its administration, in the human interest, pathos, and drama of the criminal courtroom, would be willing to devote the time necessary to all this work, said Pres. Goldstein. He pointed out that this concern is more important than a man's grade and consequently the latter do not figure largely in the selection of new members. As Goldstein summed up, "Our work hard, but their reward is satisfaction of knowing they've helped a friendless man get one of the breaks in his life." D. S. L.

NEWS BRIEFS—(Continued)

WEST LECTURES

The lectures on legal research given by Mr. Ellis Champlin of the West Publishing Company will be continued today at 3:30 p. m., tomorrow at 3 p. m., and Friday at 4:30 p. m., in Langdell Courtroom.

EISENHOWER CLUB

The Eisenhower-for-President Club will meet tomorrow at 5 p. m., in Associated Harvard Clubs Room, Holmes Hall.

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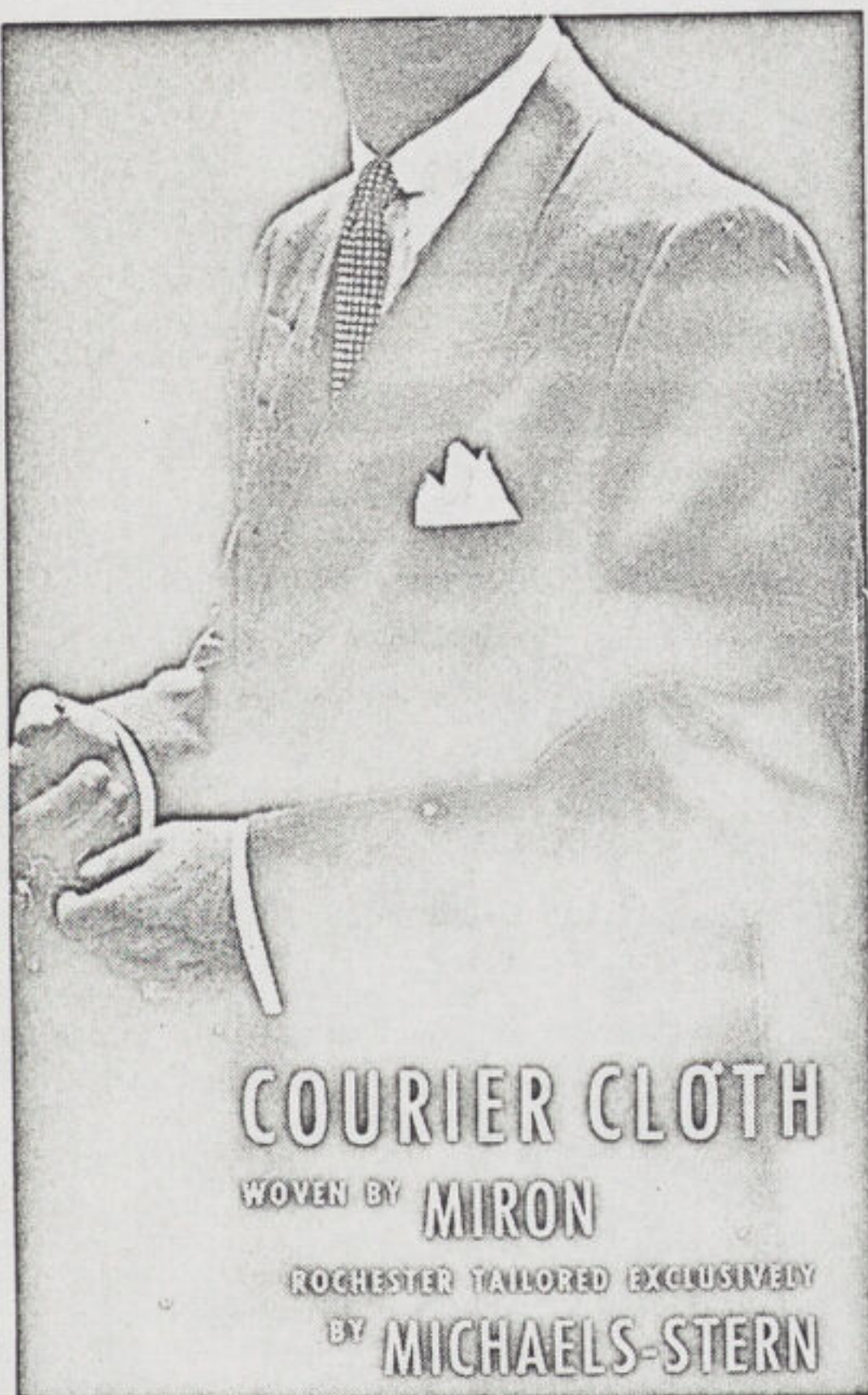
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