

# The Harvard Law School Record

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## Markus, Rounsell Win 1st Year Prize; Gratton Is Leading Quarterfinal Oralist

First-year awards for the best brief, announced by the Board of Student Advisers, go to Richard M. Markus of Wilmett, Ill., and George T. Rounsell of Grose Point Park, Ill., members of the E. Warren Club.

James C. Ingwersen of Portland, Ore., and James M. Rose of New York City collaborated for the Gardner Club, to take second place, while honorable mention was made on briefs by Louis M. Scher of Toledo and John T. Wigham of Cleveland, members of Choate Club, and J. William Doolittle of Wheaton, Ill., and Donald L. Rome of West Hartford, Conn., Learned Hand Club.

Paul W. Mandel of New York took first prize as first-year oralist, arguing for the Pollock Club, and Choate's Frank Boas of Summit, N. J., was second. Honorable mention went to H. Stewart Dunn of Pittsburgh, Marshall Club, and William J. Chadwick of Methuen, Mass., Anonymous Club.

### Quarter-Finals Awards

In the Quarter-finals, James S. Gratton of Pittsfield delivered the best oral, and was awarded the Sheldon Prize, while participating with Evan G. Galbraith of Maumee, Ohio, in Scott Club's victory over J. Smith Club.

Other winning clubs and oralists were: Casner Equity, with Oliver S. Oldman of Buffalo and Julian H. Singman of Washington, D. C.; Cardozo, with Marcus Aaron II of Pittsburgh and Richard J. Graving of Duluth, and Casner Law, with Murray Drabkin of Portchester, N. Y. and Robert I. Hammerman of Baltimore. These four clubs will draw for partners in the semi-finals next fall.

B. S. A.'s annual award for best Ames club supervision during the year went to Seymour Levine, 3L of Brooklyn, of the Webster Club. Richard E. Dill of Longmeadow, Mass., Williston Club supervisor, Philip C. Potter, Jr. of New York, J. Smith's supervisor and finalist this year, and Louis A. Cox of Windsor, Vt., Kent Club, all 3L, received honorable mention.

## 16th Century Books Shown In Langdell

On view in the current Treasure Room exhibition are 18 books of law which were printed in 1552.

Selected at random, these tomes are illustrative of the legal texts and thought of the sixteenth century as mirrored in the works of French, Italian, Spanish, English and German scholars, lawyers, and reporters.

Among the works on display is the *Institutiones*, a part of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* printed in Venice by Bartolomeo Cesano, a work for students as well as administrators of the law. In the same case is a plagiarized version of Ficco's *De Magistratibus*. Pomponio Leto changed a few sentences, invented others and then blithely issued the work as his own.

The *Decisiones* of the Sacrum Concilium Neapolitanum were selected and annotated by Matteo d'Afflito while he was a member of the court. Also featured are works by Gribaldi, a celebrated French juriconsult and three years of session laws during the reign of Henry VIII by Thomas Berthelet as well as miscellaneous collections of Spanish and German laws and church ordinances.

## Saturday Night Dance Is Last Clear Chance

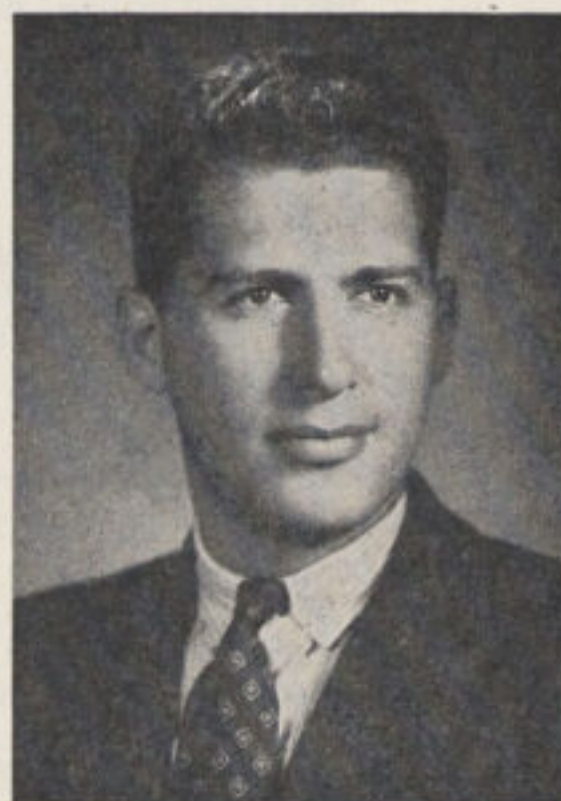
Two orchestras will provide continuous music at the "Last Clear Chance" semi-formal which will be held Saturday night from 8 to 12 in Harkness Commons. Dance Chairman Harvey Krieger announced Monday.

George Graham's orchestra will entertain in the downstairs meeting room, while a three-piece group will play Latin American music on the outside patio, or in the main dining room upstairs in case of rain.

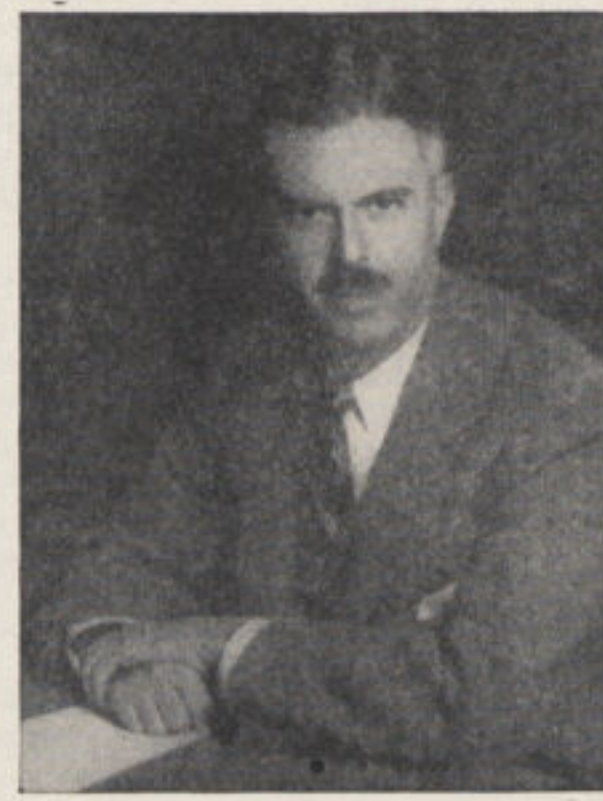
Admission to the dance will be by Dormitory Activities Cards only. These may be purchased at Harkness from 5:30 to 7:30 tonight, tomorrow or Saturday.

Two bars will be open in the Swaine Memorial Room and a third on the patio to provide set-ups to dancegoers.

## Berman Given Professorship; Cavers Gets Fessenden Chair



Harold J. Berman



David F. Cavers

Harold J. Berman has been named Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School, and Associate Dean David F. Cavers has succeeded E. Merrick Dodd, who died in an automobile accident this winter, as Fessenden Professor of Law. Dean Erwin N. Griswold announced. This followed closely the appointment of three Teaching Fellows for 1952-1953.

Mr. Berman has been an Assistant Professor of Law for three years. An authority on Soviet Law and international trade, Mr. Berman received his A.B. at Dartmouth in 1938, studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and received his M.A. (1942) and LL.B. (1947) at Yale. He serves on the staff of Harvard's Russian Research Center, and is a frequent contributor to legal periodicals.

Next year Professor Berman will give a section of Torts, a course on Comparison of Soviet and American Law, a graduate seminar on Legal Problems of World Trade, and, with Professor Brewster, Comparative Economic Regulation.

### Served With O.P.A.

Professor Cavers joined the Harvard Faculty in 1946, after serving as Associate General Counsel for the Office of Price Administration. He previously had taught at Harvard in 1929. Just three years after he was awarded his LL.B., he taught Conflicts from November to March, while Professor Beale was abroad.

An Associate Dean, Mr. Cavers is (See FACULTY on page three)

## 'Exclusive Arrangements' Review Lead; Seavey Writes On Nuisance Doctrines

The effect of economic factors in determining whether exclusive arrangements may "substantially lessen competition" within the meaning of section 3 of the Clayton Act. is the subject of the lead article in the April issue of the *Law Review* by Professor William B. Lockhart, LL.B. '33, and Howard R. Sacks.

Two government attorneys, Edward McIlwain and James Vorenburg, LL.B. '51, consider in the second article, restrictions imposed upon Federal employees and attorneys, in particular by the Federal conflicts of interest statutes.

The other two articles in this month's

case. There it was held that the competitive impact clause was satisfied by showing that requirements contracts tied up a "substantial share" of a line of commerce.

### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

## Trace Role Through Sixty-Six Year History

This article was written especially for the RECORD by John B. Marsh, LL.B. '10, President of the Harvard Law School Association. Mr. Marsh was assisted by the treasurer of the Association, Paul Hellmuth, LL.B. '43 ('47).

For the benefit of students and alumni who are not familiar with the Law School's National Alumni Association, I am glad to have this opportunity to tell something of the history of the Association and what its part has been in the life of the Law School. The article is printed at this time particularly for the Class of 1952 whose members will soon be alumni and will, we hope, all become active members of the Association.

The desire for a Law School Association was in the minds of graduates a hundred years ago. The original Association, founded in 1851, flourished for one exciting dinner meeting, breaking up because of the controversy over slavery stirred up by the addresses at the dinner. The second, formed in 1868, failed to survive.

In 1886, however, the idea took hold for good and the present Harvard Law School Association came into permanent existence. A constitution was adopted. The original officers elected were: President, James C. Carter, LL.B. 1853; secretary, Louis D. Brandeis, LL.B. 1877; and treasurer, Winthrop H. Wade, LL.B. 1884—all men of great prominence at the bar. The objects were defined:

"The advancement of the cause of legal education, the promotion of the interests and usefulness of the Harvard Law School, and the promotion of mutual acquaintance and good fellowship among its members."

By April 1887, the membership was 558. In that year the Association voted to sponsor for the first time a catalogue of all students who had ever attended the Law School (Quinquennial Catalogues have followed since and have been sent free to all active members of the Association); \$100 was appropriated as a student essay prize. The prize was won by Samuel Williston, LL.B. 1888, for an essay on "The History of the Law of Business Corporations Prior to the Year 1800."

### Conflicts Course Established

In 1893, \$1,000 was appropriated to establish a course in Conflict of Laws for the next academic year, and the Council raised \$1,517 from members and students for an oil portrait of Dean Langdell by F. P. Vinton. This was the first of a distinguished collection of portraits which the Association has contributed to the School. Later portraits include: James B. Thayer, Jeremiah Smith, John C. Gray, Samuel Williston, John H. Arnold, Joseph D. Brannan, Joseph H. Beane, Eugene Wambaugh, Benjamin N. Cardozo, Louis D. Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, Roscoe Pound, Austin W. Scott, Edmund M. Morgan, Edward H. Warren, Joseph Warren,

John McCarthy. Portraits of Manley O. Hudson and Thomas Reed Powell were completed and presented to the School in 1949, and a portrait of Zachariah Chafee, Jr., will be presented to the School this month.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.B. 1866, became President in 1911. Two years later the Council voted \$5,000 towards the purchase of the Dunn Library for the School, the greatest single acquisition of rare books in the Langdell collection. A memorial pamphlet containing a biography of Dean Thayer, with portrait and reprints of some of his writing, was published in 1916 and distributed to the entire alumni body by the Association.

### Years of Growth

Starting with 1919 the Association became increasingly more active. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was President from 1911 to 1922. He was followed by William Thomas, LL.B. 1876, President from 1922 to 1937, and by Robert P. Patterson, LL.B. 1915, President from 1937 to 1949. For thirty years Frank W. Grinnell, LL.B. 1898, served as Secretary and Reginald Heber Smith, LL.B. 1914, as Treasurer, making distinguished contributions to the School by their loyalty and their tireless efforts in guiding the affairs of the Association.

During this period the active membership grew from year to year to over 4,000, and increase in available funds (See ALUMNI on page four)



W. Covington Hardee

Review are written by members of the Law School faculty. Professor Warren Seavey in his second contribution of the current year discusses the various doctrines composing the law of nuisance.

"Stock Options and the Insider Trading Provisions of the Securities Exchange Act," is the title of the article by Professor W. Covington Hardee.

### 'Standard Stations' Case

Professor Lockhart and Mr. Sacks criticize the Supreme Court for their decision in the "Standard Stations"

## Finish Allocations In Charities Drive

Allocation of the money collected in the Law School Combined Charities Drive is now complete, announced Sondra Markowitz, 2L of New York City, chairman of the drive.

The Committee considered the current importance of each charity to students in the Cambridge area, and each charity's current needs, in making its decisions. Although no money was assigned by the Committee to religious organizations, money so allocated by student donors was passed on to sectarian funds.

The largest single grant went to the local Red Feather Drive. Large sums also went to the Salvation Army, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, American Cancer Fund, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, American Friends Service Committee, and American Relief for Korea.

### Other Contributions

Smaller contributions went to the Red Cross, United Cerebral Palsy of Boston, the American Heart Association, U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, CARE, Salzburg Seminar, Catholic (See CHARITIES on page three)

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## Need For Reform

The ever-growing use of legislative investigatory hearings to serve a wide variety of legislative and political purposes recently received two setbacks. In New York, Governor Dewey, with a message of approval, signed a bill prohibiting the use of television at legislative hearings. In Massachusetts two members of the bar refused to serve on a crime investigating commission sponsored by the legislature, citing as their reason the existence of an "investigation hysteria." These, we believe, are indications of a reaction to the sensationalism that has characterized many of the recent Congressional hearings.

While the results of some of these recent investigations have lulled many into approval of legislative investigation, the abuses to which this device is subject have become abundantly clear. The rights of individuals, which are protected by a number of procedural safeguards in administrative and judicial forums, are fair game in legislative investigations.

This situation arises because the courts have imposed but one limitation on legislative investigations, and because legislatures have failed to discipline themselves.

Even the one safeguard—the right against self-incrimination—is sometimes illusory. Consider the statement of Congressman Wood who publicly announced that he would regard any assertion of this privilege as a confession of guilt.

The general disregard of all the traditional procedural safeguards accorded the individual in other forums has undoubtedly played an important part in the recent reaction to legislative investigations.

Since the Constitution does not impose safeguards on the legislative hearings, it is incumbent upon the legislatures to fill the gap by establishing minimal standards of fairness to guide their conduct. Failure to do this and continued disregard of America's traditional standards of fair play can only bring discredit to our system.

Any standards of self-discipline which are adopted must necessarily balance the legislative function against the protection of individual rights. The lawyer is intimately connected with both of these, and therefore well qualified for leadership in establishing these safeguards. The need exists; let us hope the profession rises to the occasion.

## LETTERS to the EDITOR

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Intemperance from Carl L. Shipley is not new to the pages of the RECORD as readers of his letters about Professor Chafee some time ago will recall. The *Washington Post*, one of the country's distinguished newspapers, and its publisher, Phillip L. Graham, need no defense from me. What is disturbing about Shipley's letter is that it shows how easily even lawyers become infected with climatic vitriol and resort to abuse rather than argument. Lawyers above all others should know that among the foremost of the "wise restraints that keep men free" is self-restraint.

FRED N. FISHMAN, LL.B. '48

## Gallery

JOHN T. CAHILL  
Trial Lawyer



"If you're going to get into litigation, you certainly have to get into it when you're young. It is then that you will be most able to take the hard knocks that will surely come in litigation work," advises John Cahill, leading New York trial attorney and advocate. Indeed his own brilliant career in this phase of the law amply illustrates his belief that litigation is the best part of the law.

Born in New York City in 1903, he attended public school there. Columbia awarded him the A.B. degree in 1924. He is a member of the Class of '27 of the Law School which also includes Vice-Dean Hall. During Dean Griswold's first year as a student here he lived at the same rooming house as Mr. Cahill.

### Admitted To Bar

Immediately upon graduation and admission to the New York Bar, Mr. Cahill became affiliated with Cotton and Franklin, predecessor of the firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry, and Reindel, whose present name was adopted in 1945. From 1931 to 1933 he served as Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York, handling the famous prosecutions of "Legs" Diamond for kidnapping and "Owney" Madden for parole violations. He also prosecuted the State Bank at Binghamton for theft, when it failed. The City of Binghamton's investigation of the City Comptroller's office was directed by Mr. Cahill.

In 1937 he was once again obliged to leave private practice temporarily. Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the New York Bar Association, Governor Lehman appointed John Cahill as Special Prosecutor to try several indictments arising out of the failure of Guaranteed Mortgages.

From 1939 to 1941 he served as United States

Attorney for the Southern District of New York. During that period, he directed the prosecution for bribery of Martin T. Manton who was then Senior Circuit Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Mr. Cahill was the prosecuting attorney in the trial of former Communist leader Earl Browder.

Since his return to private practice he has argued leading cases which have influenced the law in many fields. Before the United States Supreme Court he has represented the Associated Press in the A. P. case, the insurance companies in the *Southeastern Underwriters* case, and National Broadcasting Company in the *Chain Broadcasting* case. He has twice argued the Jones Patent before the Court for Union Carbon and Carbide Company. Contrary to the general trend in the last few years, the patent was sustained. Last spring John Cahill argued the Color Television case before the Court. Within the last few weeks he settled out of court the *Ferguson Tractor v. Ford Co.* case for more than \$9,000,000.

Mr. Cahill represented Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Libby-Owens Company and others in the "Flat Glass" case in Toledo. He also defended the Chase National Bank when it was indicted for allegedly trading with the enemy in the Second World War.

### How To Work With Facts

In his many vigorous and fruitful years in litigation covering diverse aspects of the law, Mr. Cahill has noted the prime importance of knowing "how to work with facts. The law education we received at Harvard was splendid. Yet, when a client came to us we had no experience in untangling the twisted factual presentation."

In learning how to grasp the facts, Mr. Cahill regards work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as valuable. There one not only learns how to dissect the facts but also to organize, administrate, and correlate them. "The F.B.I. does that job nationally, and does it well," he commented.

Emphasizing this need to master the factual situation, Mr. Cahill observed that this is obviously true at the trial level, and that today on appeal there is "an ever increasing importance of the facts—a correlative of the decreasing importance of the rule of *Stare Decisis*."

John Cahill is an active alumnus of the School. He is President of the Harvard Law Association of New York City.

Mr. Cahill finds one of the greatest pleasures in practicing law is watching the younger men develop—come in, grow up, mature, and take their places. His own career is a splendid example of this process for the present day student.

J. L.

## Off the Record

### LISTEN MY CHILDREN

From tots and children far and near  
They gave attentive ear  
While Truth manifest care unfold  
As grisly a tale as might be told.  
Willie Jones was a weesome lad  
Neither very good nor notably bad  
(I guess he was ten, though it doesn't matter),  
And his hair was the color of biscuit batter.  
He had soldiers, blocks, and railroad trains,  
Wagons, sleds and aeroplanes,  
Stacks of games of every kind,  
And several books to "improve the mind."  
He had boxing gloves and a baseball bat,  
A patient and long suffering cat,  
Everything a child could wish  
And was he happy—aw, go fish!  
For reasons I can not hope to present  
His thoughts took a most peculiar bent  
And he figured that life would be ever so sweet  
Once he sliced young Murphy from collar to feet.  
(That Murphy junior was a quiet child  
Whose studious habits and manners mild  
Our Willie hated energetically,  
We pause to remark here parenthetically.)  
Our little drama's at its height,  
And we would cry out, if we might,  
That Murphy's making an awful mistake  
In accepting an offer of ice cream and cake.  
A row of stars must serve in lieu  
O words to describe this scene to you.

Ah! could we chronicle the stunned surprise  
That greets the news of the child's demise.  
Police and newsmen soon appear,  
Probing there and searching here,  
While off to one side Willie sits  
Chewing grapes and spitting pits.

But let me and this woeful tale—  
Do you think Willie went to jail?  
Why, no, they set the rascal free  
For he was under age you see.  
There's a worth-while moral here,  
If you'll attend it, children dear:  
Do your killing while you're young  
And none will see you gassed or hung.  
Smoother sister with her sweater—  
They'll say, poor child, he knows no better,  
And when your acts are most atrocious,  
Folks'll say, "Ain't he precocious!"

### A FRUSTRATED CONTRACT



## Sub Judice

### NOT QUITE ENOUGH

Under Texas law, trivial matters or disagreements do not justify the granting of a divorce on the grounds of cruelty. Vernon's Ann. Civ. Statutes 4629 (1), 4632. The following is an excerpt from the record of the trial court in a divorce proceeding brought by Vernie Golden against his wife, Mary, on the grounds of cruelty.

"Q. If you will, tell the court what she did that caused you all to separate. A. Well, it was constant nagging and high temper.

"Q. Did she fuss at you? A. Yes, sir, she did.

"Q. Did she do that somewhere around December 17, 1947, about six months after you were married? A. Yes sir.

"Q. On or about March 29, 1949, do you remember an occasion where she came in a cafe and there was some occurrence there? A. Yes, I remember it very well.

"Q. What did she do on that occasion? A. She came in and grabbed the beer and threw it out in the street and told me to get up and pack my clothes and move out.

"Q. At that time were there other people in the cafe? A. Yes sir.

"Q. Was that embarrassing to you? A. It was very embarrassing.

"Q. What did you do then? A. I went home and she helped me pack my clothes and she says, 'You call that — and tell him to come get you,' I says, 'I don't know his phone number,' and she says, 'I know it' and she went and called him and said come get him, his clothes is packed. . . .

"Q. Had she at any time in the past, while you were working at Richard's Equipment, did she ever come down there when you were working there? A. She was always there on payday.

"Q. When were you paid? A. Saturday at noon.

"Q. She was always there on payday? A. Yes sir.

"Q. What occurred down there when she was down there? A. Well she would come in and talk to me during working hours which is not good for anybody's business.

"Q. Did she at any time cause any disturbance down there? A. No, nothing, only interfering with my work.

"Q. Did her coming down and interfering with your work meet with the approval of your employers? A. It did not.

"Q. After this occurrence you have testified about down at the cafe that night and her putting you out, and her conduct generally, all of that considered together, do you think you can ever live with her again as her husband? A. No sir I cannot.

"Q. Do you think that constituted such cruel treatment that it is now impossible for you to live with her? A. Yes sir."

Held: Judgment of the trial court reversed. Divorce not granted. *Golden v. Golden*, 238 S. W. 2d 619. (Texas, April, 1951).

\* \* \* \* \*

### BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE

Marvin Fine, apparently unhappy over the in-law situation at his home brought an action of ejectment to evict his mother-in-law from his residence, a single family house which he and his wife owned as tenants by the entirety.

Marvin alleged that his right to possession had been denied, and in a second cause of action for damages alleged that his mother-in-law's presence was causing a marital rift between him, his wife and his child which caused him to suffer mental anguish, loss of sleep, appetite and earnings for which he had incurred medical expenses.

Held: The second cause of action is dismissed.

The allegations in the first cause were sufficient to state grounds for an ejectment action. The case was set down for trial on the merits.

The reason for dismissal of the second cause was that the court could see no causal relation between the mother-in-law's presence and the expenses incurred.

Before disposing of the case the court considered the in-law situation in the American home.

"The husband may claim, justly or unjustly, that the mother-in-law has used all the hot water so that he cannot shave. Many ills are fancied. The mother-in-law may be the most kindly and retiring person in the world, yet her very presence in the household may prove an itch to the husband . . . if each one could place himself or herself in the position of the other and accord the same treatment, respect and privileges as would be desired under the same circumstances, home life would be much happier and the limited days of life granted us by the Creator pass more pleasantly." *Fine v. Scheinhaus*, 109 N. Y. S. 2d 307 (Jan. 1952).

## Alumni Notes

LL.B. '05—Edward H. Letchworth recently received the award of the Chancellor's Medal from the University of Buffalo. The medal is presented annually to "Some citizen who has performed a distinguished service which is identified with Buffalo."

LL.B. '22—E. Smythe Gambrell, who is practicing in Atlanta, has been named president of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce.

LL.B. '20—Charles S. Bolster and Henry D. Winslow, LL.B. '35, who have been running as unpledged candidates for the position of delegate to the Republican National Convention, for the 11th Mass. (Cambridge) District, have been endorsed by the state Eisenhower-for-President Committee.

LL.B. '45—Harold B. Dondis has become a partner in the Boston firm of Burns, Blake & Rich.

LL.B. '48—Robert A. Hendrickson, Jr., has been appointed Law Assistant in the Surrogate's Court, New York County. Hendrickson previously practiced for three years with Lord, Day & Lord.

LL.B. '50—Charles M. Cahn, Jr., recently became associated with the law firm of Blades & Rosenfeld for general practice in Baltimore.

LL.B. '51—Raymond D. McMurray is now associated with the New York firm of Nims, Martin, Halliday, Whitman & Williamson.

## FACULTY—(Continued)

organizing research for the investigation of current legal problems. His own field includes public utilities and conflict of laws.

The Fessenden Professorship was established in 1932, through the bequest of Franklin G. Fessenden, who had graduated from the Law School in 1872:



Harry H. Wellington

Mr. Cavers earned his B.S. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1923; then came to the Law School, where he won the Sears Prize for top scholastic honors two years in a row, and served as president of the *Law Review*, Volume 39. After three years in private practice, he taught at University of West

Virginia and Duke University, with visiting professorships at Yale and Chicago.

### Teaching Fellows

Richard G. Bateson, Allan Hulme McCoid, and Harry Hillel Wellington have been appointed teaching fellows for the coming year, Professor Cavers announced.

Bateson did his undergraduate work at Amherst, then came to Harvard. He was awarded the LL.B. degree, *cum laude*, in 1951, and received a Fullbright Award to study at the University of Grenoble, in France.

Now in the third year is Allan McCoid (Northwestern University '49), of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Last year he served as president of the Blackstone Club, and is now on Law Review. McCoid intends to make the teaching of law his career. He is the son of Judge Paul McCoid, LL.B. '22.



Allan H. McCoid

Also in the third year is Harry Wellington (University of Pennsylvania '47), of New Haven. Wellington did graduate work at U.C.L.A. in economics before coming to the Law School. He has been a member of the Legal Aid Bureau and the Board of Student Advisers, and is on Law Review.

Although opportunities for applicants are limited at this time by the fact that several applications for the remaining vacancies are already under consideration, Mr. Cavers is still interested in talking to third year and graduate students who want the positions. He added that it is unlikely that a student with less than a B average would receive favorable consideration.

## CHARITIES—(Continued)

lic Charities of Boston, Boston Voluntary Defenders, Harvard Voluntary Defenders, Boy Scouts of America, Herald-Tribune Fresh Air Fund, Cambridge East-End Union, Rheumatic Fever Foundation, United Jewish Appeal, National TB Foundation, United Student Service Fund, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and P.B.H.

On Miss Markowitz' committee were Jerome Garfinkel, 1L of New York City, Sheldon Hoffman, 1L of Rego Park, N. Y., Greta Worstell, 1L of Columbus, Ohio, Frances Fraher, 1L of West Roxbury, James Bye, 1L of Anoka, Minn., Walter Tofteland, 1L of Luverne, Minn., and Louise Florencourt, 2L of Arlington.

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## Truman Papers Suggest Reasons Why President Will Not Run For 3rd Term

In the light of the knowledge that President Truman will not run this fall, William Hillman's recent book of excerpts from Mr. Truman's personal papers makes particularly interesting reading. (*Mr. President*, Farrar, Straus and Young, 253 pp.).

It is easy enough now to cull from the book "clear" indications of Mr. Truman's intent, although until the decision was announced it was by no means that clear. For example, there is Mr. Truman's view that the doctrine of the indispensable man is a danger to democracy.

Despite the savage attacks upon him, the President feels that the judgment of history upon his administration will be a favorable one. His study of history, and particularly American history, shores up this belief. He is fond of noting the attacks on past Presidents while they lived, Presidents now considered to be great men.

### History Looks Backwards

As Mr. Hillman puts it, in the Foreword: "History makes its judgments looking backward. Mistakes are corrected at leisure—retrospectively. Men and events that still endure in memory frequently look different to different generations."

Looking at the over-all balance sheet, this reviewer is inclined to agree that Mr. Truman's place in history will be a good one. The Marshall Plan, NATO,

Truman's courageous response to aggression in Korea, the development of a foreign policy based upon collective security, Point Four and similar measures will be remembered long after the more unfortunate aspects of the Truman administration have been forgotten.

Mr. Truman also thinks that the Civil War could have been avoided "if strong men had been in the White House from 1850 to 1860. . . .

"We are faced with the same condition with which the country was faced from 1850 to 1860 only on a world wide basis and I am certainly hoping that we can arrive at a conclusion that will not end in total destruction of civilization."

### Dangers To Civilization

The trouble is, Mr. Truman feels, that not enough people are really aware of the dangers to civilization which we face today. "There are a lot of people who are not willing to pay the taxes and appropriate the necessary money it takes to arm ourselves and our allies."

"And you know, we must have friends and allies, and we must help to arm them to keep the peace of the world."

Though the dangers are great, Mr. Truman is confident that we can come through. He feels this can only happen, however, if his policies are carried out. Only time can tell whether or not history will vindicate his judgment.

J. J. S.

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**ALUMNI**—(Continued)

enabled the Association to benefit the School in a variety of ways. The largest gifts made were for scholarships, mostly first year, for which a total of \$39,000 was given. Nearly \$13,000 was given to the Ames Fund, a special fund entrusted to the Dean to be used at his discretion for student aid. The Association spent \$21,000 for portraits, contributed to the cost of the Quinquennial Catalogue more than \$25,000, and helped the Library at various times in the purchase of rare volumes. A fund of \$50,000 towards the Roscoe Pound Professorship was raised and the cost of the appeal defrayed. The Association also contributed \$4,100 for the Root Room, and published Excerpts from "Spartan Education" by Professor H. Warren.

**Since World War II**

By 1946, it had become plain that the Association needed more money and manpower to fulfill its charter purposes. With this end in view, a reorganization plan sponsored by Reginald Heber Smith was unanimously adopted by the Council at its annual meeting on June 3, 1947. The dues were fixed at \$2 per year for the first five years after graduation and at \$5 per year thereafter. Life membership was set at \$50.

As part of the reorganization plan, a new constitution was adopted which made effective a new method of selecting the Council for the purpose of making the Council more widely representative of the membership. The Council consists of twelve members, of whom three are selected each year for four-year terms. Selection is made by the Committee of Five, three of whose members are the secretaries of the classes which have graduated thirty years, twenty years and ten years before. The fourth is appointed by the President of the Association, and the fifth by the Dean of the School.

Another new provision of the Constitution provided for the affiliation of local Harvard Law School Associations with the National Association.

The reorganization was favorably received by the alumni and produced the hoped for results. The active membership almost doubled, quickly growing to over 7,000 currently paid members. Annual income trebled and reached \$30,000.

The formation of local Harvard Law School Associations took place in many parts of the country and these Associations, as well as the older Associations some of which had been in existence for many years, were, upon request, granted affiliation. Today there are eighteen affiliated local Associations, as follows: Harvard Law School Association of Philadelphia, Northern California, Southern California, Indiana, the District of Columbia, Texas, Vermont, Oklahoma, Chicago, New York City, Western Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, Cincinnati, Dixie, and the United Kingdom.

During the years 1947, 1948, and 1949, over \$38,000 was raised by the Association for the Library Treasure Room, representing contributions from approximately 1,400 alumni. Since then, a total of \$55,000 has been contributed for this purpose.

**National Scholarship**

Since 1946, the Association has substantially underwritten the Law School's National Scholarship program for students of outstanding quality whose homes are far from New England, and has contributed more than \$26,000 for this purpose. It has provided for the distribution of The Law School RECORD without charge to active members of the Association who request it. In addition, it has given support to many activities, special functions and requirements of the School, including publication of the Quinquennial Catalogue, and the purchase of portraits

mentioned above. In 1948-1950 the Association assisted in the formation and activities of the Harvard Law School Fund.

**Buchanan Named Head**

In 1949, John G. Buchanan, LL.B. 1912, was elected President of the Association. As the campaign for capital funds was nearing its end, President Buchanan proposed and the Council approved the continuation of the Harvard Law School Fund, on the basis of Annual Giving, to be conducted by the Association. A National Chairman, Wilkie Bushby, LL.B. 1921, and a National Vice Chairman, Bethuel M. Webster, LL.B. 1925, were appointed. During the first fiscal year of Annual Giving, \$64,055.61 was contributed by 1,781 alumni, parents of students and friends of the School. As of April 11, 1952, the second year of Annual Giving showed that 2,179 gifts had been received for a total of \$85,138.70, and in addition one alumnus has made a very handsome gift of \$28,570 to reduce the balance due on the cost of the new buildings.

Our Association and the local Associations are interested in helping new graduates get established as members of the legal profession in their chosen communities. The local Associations and committees of alumni formed in more than forty cities, working in conjunction with Assistant Dean Toepfer, have rendered effective assistance in the placement of graduates.

In closing I should like to say to the 1952 graduating class and to other recent graduates that you will become members of this Association and of the local Associations and through them maintain your contacts with the Law School and its alumni and help them to render full and loyal support to the Law School.

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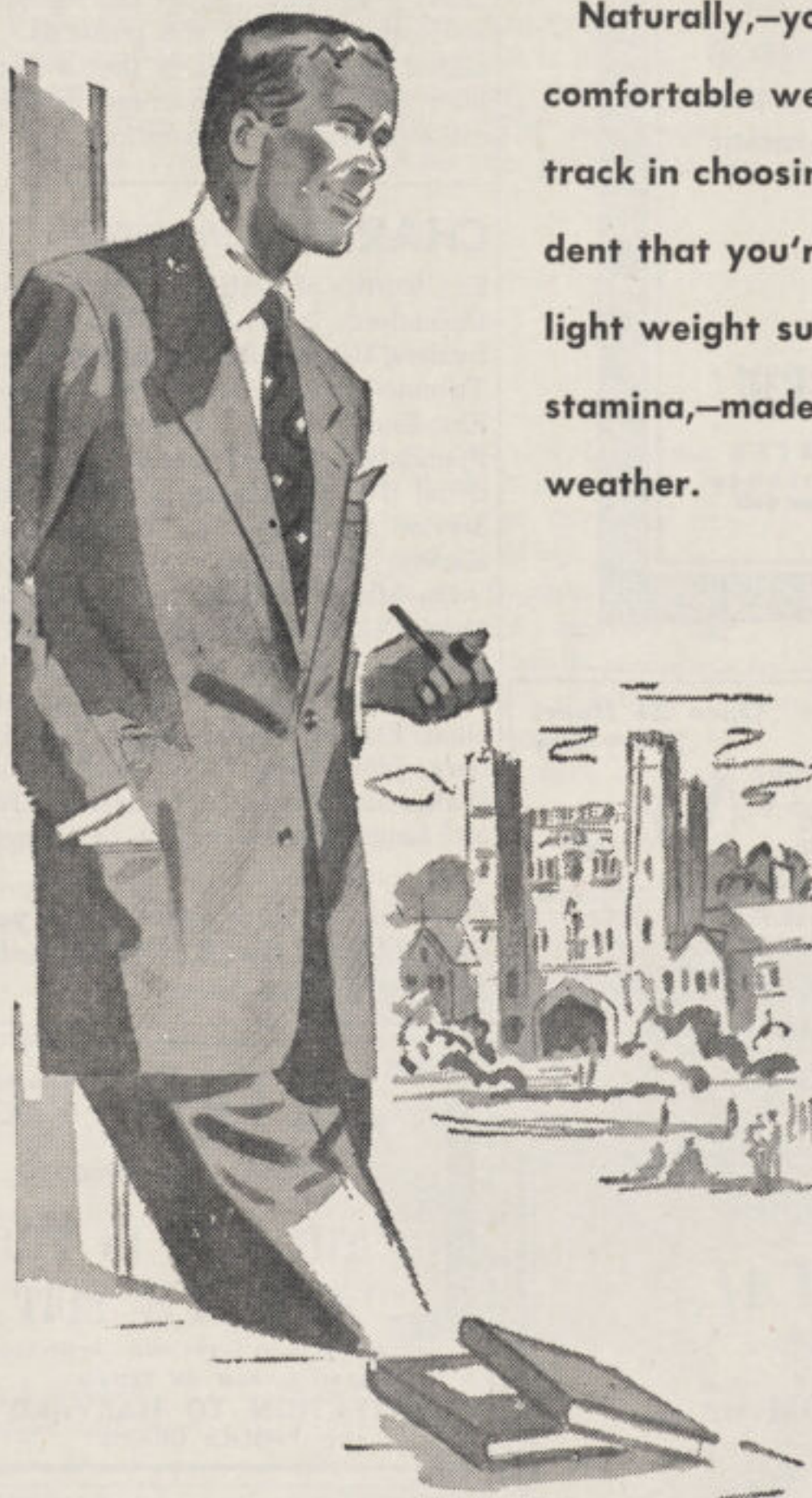
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