

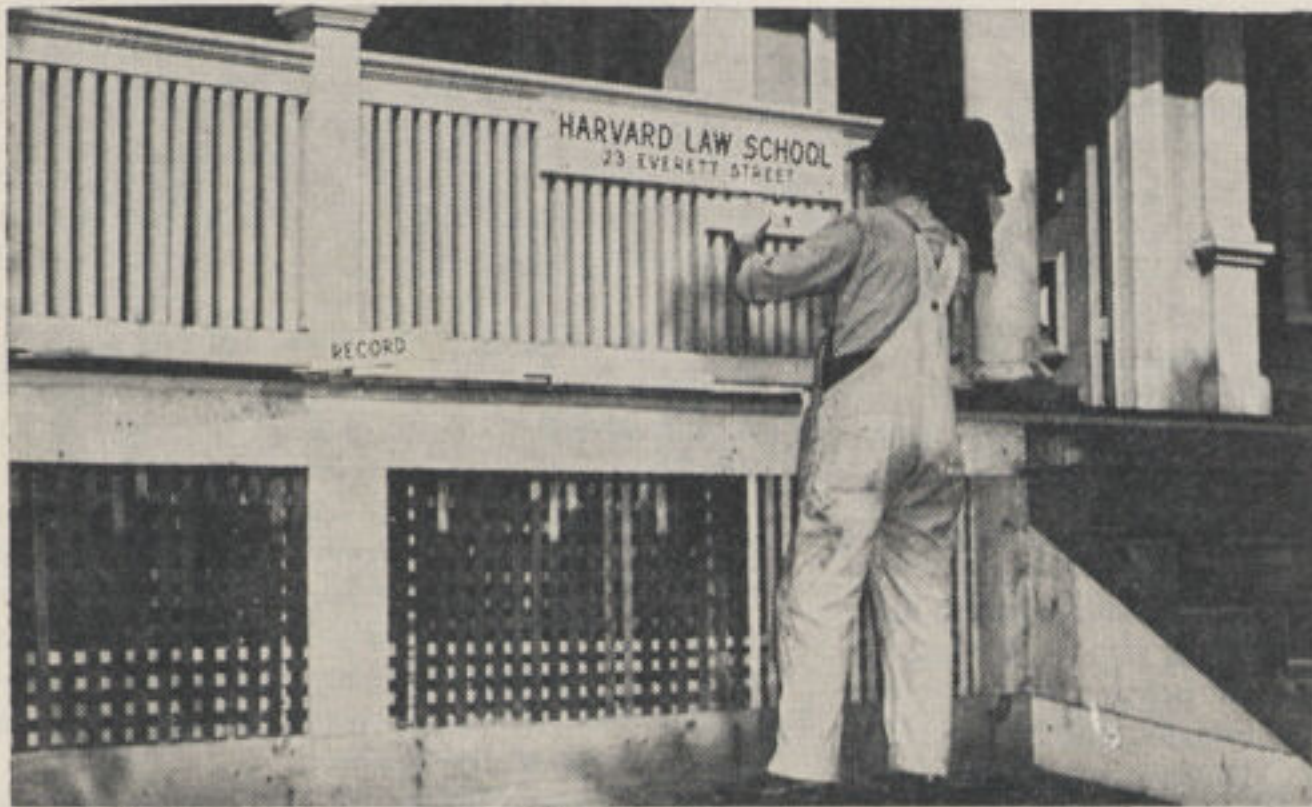
The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 15 No. 1

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1952

PRICE TEN CENTS

NEWEST BUILDING ON CAMPUS



Student Activities, Placement Office Move To Everett Street

Now combined under one roof at 23 Everett Street are the Record, Yearbook, the Forum, the Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House, and the Placement Office. Until now, these closely related activities have been spread throughout the University.

The yellow house on Everett Street was purchased by the University early this year and has been renovated for its new occupants. For each organization, the new quarters represent more working space and new facilities, as well as the convenience of being closer to each other.

The Placement Office has two new interviewing offices to facilitate meetings between employing firms and graduates. There is also a separate entrance and reception desk for the office.

Yearbook Is Pleased

The Yearbook staff considers that the new arrangement will cut down leg work required to assemble the book, since a great part of the Yearbook is based on activities of the groups now located at 23 Everett Street. The members of the Yearbook staff are now fast at work among wet paint signs and empty packing cases, but they expect to bring order out of chaos before long.

The RECORD, which formerly had but one large staff room and one office, now

utilizes two offices and a supply room in addition to a modernized and well lighted staff room.

All the organizations will benefit by being nearer to the Graduate Center, and therefore closer to the students. The P.B.H. committee especially will benefit, because it was formerly outside of the Graduate Center altogether, at the Phillips Brooks House in the Yard. The Yearbook was formerly in the basement of Walter Hastings Hall.

RECORD COMPETITION

Members of the first and second year classes who wish to join or secure information about the RECORD are invited to the RECORD office tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Placement Office Reports Past Year Was Most Successful It Has Enjoyed

The following article is a slightly revised version of the Report of the Placement Activities of The Harvard Law School, from the period June 1, 1951 to June 1, 1952. The report was prepared by Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer.

The various appendices to the report covering a list of the business and legal offices from whom interviews were scheduled, a complete picture of the location and type of opportunity taken by the graduates of the 1951 class, copies of information prepared for distribution to third year students, and samples of each type of form used by the Placement Office during the reported year, are omitted. A complete copy of the Report and appendices may be examined at the Placement Office at 23 Everett Street.

The past school year was clearly the busiest and most successful year the Placement Office has enjoyed. A total of 313 opportunities for inexperienced recent and prospective graduates came to its attention. In addition, the Office learned about 44 openings for graduates with varying degrees of experience. One hundred and eleven firms and legal offices sent a total of 149 representatives to interview students at the Placement Office.

Large Number Of Interviews

This required the scheduling of 1,525 individual student interviews for 350 members of the graduating class. A study shows that more than 30 states and nearly every large city in the country were represented. The extent of increase in placement activity can be seen by the fact that during the year before only 804 student interviews were scheduled for representatives of 64 firms and offices.

This heavy increase in the number of interviews resulted in a very severe space and help problem in Kendall House. A minimum of three interview rooms is necessary to handle adequately the volume of interview activity carried

First Year Class Drawn From 152 Colleges; Gunther, Falls Top List Of Award Winners

Gerald Gunther, 3L, and Raymond L. Falls, Jr., 3L, Sears Prize winners, head the list of 70 Law School scholastic award recipients recently announced by the Office of the Dean.

Winners of the Sears Awards for the first year class, which honor is received by the two top men in the class, are Philip E. Areeda and Joel A. Kozol.

New third year members of the Law Review include Joseph H. Guttentag, Alan Latman, and John J. McNally, who all served on the Board of Student Advisers last year. Other new third year Law Review members are Bernard Cedarbaum, Thomas F. Eagleton, Sedgwick W. Green, Robert L. Schultz, Jr., and Myron Hendel.

Law Review Members

Second year Law Review members are: Philip E. Areeda, Peter A. Bator, E. Kingston Berlew, Derek G. Bok, Samuel G. Butler and L. W. Dinkelspiel.

J. William Doolittle, Jr., Norman M. Gold, Allen Greenberg, John Kaplan, Andrew L. Kaufman, Joel Kozol, Stuart J. Land and Donald I. Laventhall.

Leonard M. Leiman, Arnold H. Lozowicks, Richard M. Markus, Richard P. McGrath, Bruce W. Nichols, William D. Nichols, John T. Noonan, Jr., William D. Parsley, Judson A. Parsons, Jr., Arnold I. Roth, Peter H. Schiff, and Edward C. Stebbins.

Board of Advisers

New second year members of the Board of Student Advisers include Louisa H. Clark, Edward M. Cowett, Moses G. Ehrlich, David B. Keller, David J. Melamed, Allen Redlich, Les- (See HONORS on page three)



Livingston Hall

PBH Will Compile Listing Of Military Job Opportunities

A directory of all military commissions available to graduates and under-graduates is being prepared by the Law School Committee of the Phillips Brooks House and will be available late in the fall, Tedson Myers, 3L, of Bayonne, N. J., chairman of the committee announced Monday.

The study will tell students whom to contact, what qualifications are necessary to qualify, the nature of work and the length of service required for each position. The committee is planning a series of lectures and conferences on the same topic, featuring officers from local Army, Navy and Air Force installations.

Harkness Commons and grill will be open all through election night to enable students to view election returns on television, Meyers revealed.

Election Preparations

PBH will use profits from their recent mixer, augmented by voluntary donations, to place two large screen sets in the Commons for the event. Plans are underway which will culminate in traditional party headquarters decoration for that evening.

The mixer which was held last Tuesday was attended by 120 girls from nearby women's colleges, including Lesley, Radcliffe, Sargent, and Wellesley. The Committee is planning another mixer to be given in the near future.

Another project is a student faculty tea to welcome new members of the faculty. It has not been decided whether the tea will be open to all students or restricted in some manner.

Myers said that his group is also planning a meeting and party for the top officers in all law school organizations. "Too often these men go through an entire year without ever meeting the heads of other groups in the law school family," Myers stated.

School Registration Totals 1,465; First Year Class At 525

The first year class was drawn from 42 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, France, Italy, and England, Vice-Dean Livingston Hall revealed recently in his welcoming address to the first year men.

Speaking in the absence of Dean Griswold, who was attending the National Bar Association conference in San Francisco, Dean Hall also revealed that the proportion of veterans among the new men had dropped to a new low of 9.17 per cent.

To the disappointment of substantial segments of his audience he also disclosed that the number of women students admitted this year remains about the same as in previous years. The exact figure was 14.

Final registration figures show a total of 525 regular and four unclassified members of the first year class. These students came from 152 colleges and universities, an unusually high figure. The large contributors include Harvard with 133, Yale with 47, Dartmouth with 29, N. Y. U. with 25; University of Pennsylvania with 23, and Princeton with 21. The remaining 231 students, almost half of the class, came from the other 146 colleges and universities throughout the United States and foreign countries represented in the entering class.

Foreign Students

Among the more remote contributors are Kings College in London, University of Cambridge (Trinity), University of Erlangen, Goethe Gymnasium in Wetzlar, Paris Lycee (Sorbonne), University of Rome, University of Madrid, University of Geneva, University of La Plata, and the University of Havana.

Final registration figures for the second year class show 452 regular and two unclassified members. The third year class has 420. In addition, there are 33 graduate students and 29 special students, bringing the total registration for the school year to 1,465.

Lord Justice Guest At Alumni Luncheon

More than 400 Harvard Law School Association members attended an Association luncheon at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco during the recent American Bar Association's 75th annual meeting, George A. Blackstone, LL.B. '48, reports.

The Right Honorable John Morris, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal of the United Kingdom was the guest of honor and reminisced of his days at the School in 1920-1921. He recalled how, when asked to recite in class as to whether a case was right or wrong ("and whichever way you answered it you were caught"), he felt that the whole honor of Britain was in his hands.

Greetings From U.K.

"During those moments of agony, I wished that the interests of Great Britain were in more competent hands," he deprecatingly proclaimed. Lord Justice Morris extended greetings to the assembled graduates on behalf of the Harvard Law School Association of the United Kingdom, which organization, "though very small in number, tries to make up for that in enthusiasm and keenness."

Other members of the Association addressing the luncheon included Mr. John B. Marsh, President of the National Association; Chief Judge William Denman of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Max Sloss, the first President of the Harvard Law School Association of Northern California.

The main speaker, Dean Erwin (See ALUMNI on page three)

Griswold Discloses Staff Appointments

The appointments of Louis Loss as professor of law and of Donald H. Wollett as visiting lecturer in law, were announced by Dean Erwin N. Griswold recently.

Mr. Loss has served on the legal staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission since 1937 and rose to the position of Associate General Counsel of that group. He is the author of "Securities Regulation," published in 1951.

New Course Added

Professor Loss will teach two courses, Corporations I and Security Regulation. He is also giving a seminar on Security Regulation. It was the large response to this seminar which led to the addition of this topic to the curricula as a regular course.

He previously lectured at the law schools of the Catholic University of America, Yale University and George Washington University. Last year, as a visiting lecturer, he took over Professor Amory's section of Corporations when the latter was called back into service.

Prof. Wollett, who is on leave from the University of Washington Law School, replaces Prof. Archibald Cox.

Prof. Cox left to become chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board. He will return to the law school in February.

Mr. Wollett will teach Labor Law and a Labor Law Seminar. From September, 1951 until September, 1952, he was Chief Rulings Attorney of the Far West Region of WSB.



Louis A. Toepfer

concerned with both the last graduating class and the next one. Actual placement efforts are concentrated on the graduates, while the prospective degree holders receive counseling and general advice. In its efforts to assist the 1951 class, the Office had learned that by June 1, 1952, some 419 members of that class had accepted employment. Of the remaining 45 (9.6 per cent) men, only a few were known to be unemployed. Because efforts to reach all those who fail to give notice of their employment to the Office must be limited, it can be assumed that the larger part of these 45 are also at work.

The 419 members of the 1951 class who reported placement showed that this class fell into the pattern established by preceding groups. The trend away from the law office continued. Whether

(See PLACEMENT on page four)

The Harvard Law School Record

Published weekly on Thursdays for twelve weeks of each term by *The Harvard Law School Record Corporation*, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term mailed, \$4.00 per year (24 issues); student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed, \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School. Individual copies \$.10 each at the Law School; \$.20 each mailed. Business and Editorial Offices, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone KIRKland 7-7600, extension 447.

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"Entered as second class matter November 19, 1946, at the post office in Boston, Massachusetts, under the Acts of March 3, 1879."

CHANGES OF ADDRESS should be sent to the RECORD office, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, at least three weeks in advance to insure prompt delivery.

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Bidding Welcome

We take this opportunity to welcome the entering class to the Law School community. By now you have undoubtedly been subjected to at least 30 odd methods of insuring your position at the head of the class. Since you are probably convinced that there is really no one sure way, we will refrain from offering you our own sure-fire formula. However, there is one thought we would like to offer you on the basis of our experience. It is the sorry student who considers his life at the Law School complete without participating in the many extra-curricular activities to be found here in Cambridge.

This year the administration has taken two steps that should facilitate such participation. The dinner and smoker which followed the first-year assembly provided an opportunity for the incoming student to meet and talk to the heads of all the student activities on campus. The Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks house and the administration are to be commended for this innovation which we hope will become an integral part of the indoctrination of future classes. We feel certain the worth of this will be reflected by an increased interest in student activities.

The second step was the acquisition of the building at 23 Everett Street, which now serves as the offices of four student organizations of the Law School. The proximity of 23 Everett Street to the Graduate Center should give an added impetus to wider participation in student activities as well as a more integrated program of scholastic and extra curricular activity. We feel quite confident that we speak for all groups in expressing our gratitude to the School for these new facilities.

The Law School community offers excellent opportunities for making your next three years in Cambridge more than just a "grind"; don't fail to take advantage of them.

Gallery

CLIVE PARRY

Law Professor



"I do not think my colleagues at Cambridge, England, would object if I said that our school was rather the daughter of the Harvard Law School than its mother . . . for we have deliberately modeled ourselves on this, the greatest of law schools." For law students, who soon discover the debt which American law owes to the great common law tradition of England, this statement comes as something of a surprise. It is, however, the view of Visiting Professor of Law Clive Parry, Dean of Downing College, Cambridge University. Professor Parry, teaching Conflicts of Law this year, is therefore no stranger to Harvard Law or to its traditions.

He comes to Harvard with an impressive background of accomplishment. Born in 1917 in the small village of Ashley near Market-Drayton in the Midlands region of England, Prof. Parry first attended school at Stratford-on-Avon. His recollection of this period is, naturally enough, of his exploits on the stage. Like most third year men at Stratford, Prof. Parry received one shilling for his acting as an extra in the crowd scenes of the Shakespearean plays produced there. The brief flirtation with the actor's life ended when he moved to Downing College to study law.

Downing College, Professor Parry notes, was created out of the fortune amassed by Sir George Downing, who graduated from Harvard in the 17th century and whose portrait now hangs in the Fogg Museum. In common with most schools, its early history is somewhat romantic. The first Law Professor was Edward Christian, brother to Fletcher Christian of the "Bounty."

Fletcher Christian Legend

"There is a legend," says Professor Parry, "that Fletcher Christian secretly returned to England and lived concealed in the College for some time, but there is no evidence of this." Edward, however, though a judge could not have been much of a lawyer. It is said that one of his decisions, cited to his kinsman, Lord Ellenborough, was abruptly dismissed by Ellenborough's remark that he "is not fit to rule a copy book." In spite of this, Cambridge has risen to become the foremost law "school" in England.

Upon graduation, Prof. Parry did further work at the University of Berlin in 1939, and then returned to England as an Assistant Lecturer of Laws at the London School of Economics. World War II saw him as an infantry soldier in the critical year of 1940. Later, while on special duty with the Foreign Office in the Near East he met his wife, the former Luba Poole, an American citizen attached to the United States Foreign Service. Their marriage in 1945 was, to say the

least, somewhat complicated. It involved four ceremonies. One was performed by the Episcopal Ecclesiastical Church, another by the American consulate, another by the British consulate and still another by a Turkish civil marriage officer. "My children," says Professor Parry, "are a conflicts of law problem."

Returns to Cambridge

The war over, Professor Parry returned to Cambridge University where, in 1946, he was appointed Lecturer in Law, Fellow and Tutor of Downing College. Concurrently, he was also the Director of Legal Studies at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Three years later, he was given a year's leave of absence to serve as legal counselor in the United Nations Secretariat in New York. In 1951, upon his return home, Professor Parry was made Dean of Downing College.

Of his duties at Cambridge, Professor Parry says, "I lecture in Cambridge three days a week in the Law School and the rest of my time I am acting as Dean and Tutor of Downing, in which capacities I am responsible for undergraduate discipline, moral tutorship of about 130 students in diverse faculties, and private law teaching within the College or, under a barter-system, in some other college. My case must be a fairly typical one."

Like his Harvard brethren, the Cambridge law student is taught much of his law through the study of cases, either real or hypothetical. But there are differences. "It is much more difficult to get a discussion going in Cambridge than it is in Harvard, despite smaller numbers and smaller rooms," says Professor Parry. "The young Englishman seems to me less forthcoming than his American contemporary. He is more afraid of being wrong. Our examination system, too, provides no incentive for active participation in class. We require one examination at the end of each year only. Students very naturally take this to mean that they may do their work in their own way and at their own pace during the year. And, as part of the whole purpose is to let them discover what is in them by trial and error, it would be unjust to disallow this."

Case Books Not Needed

"Another difference is that, having in general only one jurisdiction to reckon with, we do not need case books. Students can quite easily go to the reports themselves. There are some case books, but students tend to use them only in vacation, when away from the library. So, while we use some American texts, such as Goodrich on Conflicts, about the only American case book we use is Professor Hudson's *Cases on International Law* where, of course, a multiplicity of jurisdictions is involved."

In addition to being one of the editors of the sixth edition of Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*, Professor Parry published in 1951 a study of the legal aspects of British citizenship entitled, *British Nationality*. He is a member of the English Bar and practices on the Chancery side.

About Oxford, Professor Parry was non-committal. "I have had my tilt at Oxford, as you no doubt expect of a Cambridge man," he said. Then he added, "I wonder if, in my new capacity as a Harvard man, I dare say anything about that school in nearby New Haven? Shall I suggest that Cambridge is much more like Harvard than that place? For we, like you, still feel that the principal function of a law school is the teaching of law rather than anything else."

Off the Record

HELP WANTED — LEGAL

Letter to the Boston Aid Society:

Dear Sir:

I think I need legal assistance.

Dr. L. S. Jones, a dentist, has a front parlor at No. 1111 Aberdeen Ave., Boston, while Dr. G. F. Brown, a throat doctor, has the back parlor.

On January 16th, Dr. Jones, the dentist, pulled eight of my teeth and Dr. Brown gave me ether.

During my convalescence I was so sick that I went to the General Hospital. They examined me and found that my tonsils had been removed. Now my tonsils were in my throat when Dr. Brown gave me ether and they were gone when I was examined at the Hospital. I was not away from the house in the interval. It is a physical impossibility for them to have jumped out of my throat of their own accord; therefore, Dr. Brown must have removed them. He denies having done so but gives no explanation of their absence.

Dr. Brown has served a term for prescribing drugs as well as stealing napkins from the Waldorf Lunch Company. He is also supposed to have set fire to his house while his wife was in it but I do not think this is possible.

If someone could see him and make him understand the matter he would probably be glad to settle out of court but it would have to be someone who could do so in a legal manner.

Will you please consider this matter and let me know what can be done. (Reprinted by permission of Legal Aid Brief Case.)

Sub Judice

AN UNPLEASANT CHANCE

John Stepnowski brought suit against his employers claiming that through their negligence he had in the course of his employ inhaled and absorbed stilbestrol dust particles. The lower court found that John's remedy was not at common law but under the New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Statute. John appealed.

Held: Judgment Affirmed.

John had thought of bringing an action under the statute but doubted whether he could make a bona fide assertion of (a) "an injury by accident" or (b) a compensable "occupational disease." It seems that the stilbestrol dust particles which he had been inhaling contained female sex hormones and were causing John to become effeminate.

Though the appellate court did not think that John had suffered an injury by accident, it did believe that "permanent impairment of function and biological change" which resulted in "effemination and permanent sexual impotency" could be classified as a "compensable occupational disease" as defined by statute.

John argued vehemently that his disease and injury were not within the generally recognized risks of his employ. However the court held that John's misfortune would constitute an occupational disease "without regard as to whether the risk was generally known."

John further argued that his working and earning capacity had not been impaired. The court replied that it was not necessary that this be so. "The test is not impairment of earning capacity; it is rather the loss of physical function which detracts from the former efficiency of the body or its members in the ordinary pursuits of life." *Stepnowski v. Specific Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 18 N. J. Super 495, 87 A2d 546 (N. J. March 1952).

THIS BURNS ME UP

Mrs. Youse made a habit of carrying her diamond ring wrapped in a handkerchief in her purse. While the handkerchief (together with the ring) rested next to a piece of Kleenex on her bureau her maid threw them all into a wastebasket. Still later the same day another servant emptied the contents of the basket into a trash burner which he lit and let burn according to custom.

It was not until one week later that the ring was found in the trash burner damaged to the extent of \$900.

Mr. Youse consoled his wife. Things were not as bad as they appeared, he told her, for the insurance company would stand the loss.

The policy in question was a standard form policy on "household goods and personal property" and insured against "all direct loss or damage . . . by fire . . ."

Upon the refusal of the company to pay, Mr. Youse brought this action and was able to gain a verdict in the lower court. The company appealed.

Held: Judgment reversed.

The company contends that the policy covers only loss occasioned by "hostile fire" and that the loss in the instant case was caused by a friendly fire.

The insured argued that he had paid for "fire insurance" and not for insurance against so-called hostile fires. The court replied: "We think it cannot be denied that in common parlance and everyday usage one has not 'had a fire' so long as it has burned only in the place where it was intended to burn, and where fire ordinarily is maintained. By way of illustration, when a person maintains a fire in his furnace, cookstove or fireplace, or when he burns trash in his incinerator, he has not 'had a fire' in the ordinary, common acceptance of the term." *Youse v. Employers Fire Ins. Co.*, Boston, Mass., 172 Kan. 111, 238 P. 2d 472 (Oct. 1951).

In Memoriam

Morton Carlisle Campbell, LL.B. *cum laude* 1900, S.J.D. '15, Professor of Law Emeritus, died Sept. 16, 1952. He taught in the School over almost exactly the interval between our shares of the two World Wars. Only a few days after separation from the Army he came as lecturer to present Suretyship and Mortgage, and Evidence, to returning service men attending the special session which ran from February through August, 1919.

This was a hard assignment on short notice, with a whole academic year's work to cram into seven months. Dean Pound reported that Mr. Campbell discharged the assignment "with conspicuous success under many difficulties." The lecturer soon became a professor specializing in the commercial law field. Following Pearl Harbor, he retired and was appointed Professor Emeritus from September 1, 1942.

Prof. Campbell's subjects demanded clarity and precision of thought, with great knowledge of detail. These he supplied in full measure. To them he joined generous human qualities. "In Personam," the brilliant Lyrical Libel by F. T. P.

Plimpton read at the 1924 Lincoln's Inn Christmas Dinner, said:

"No matter where on earth you start,
In all your various rambles
You'll never find a bigger heart —
Or bigger voice — than Campbell's."

He was a large, ruddy, friendly man with a habit of doing more than showed on the surface. Appointed to the School's Administrative Board upon its organization in 1926, he strengthened its decisions with kindly firmness, patience, and articulation of reason not always attendant upon academic administration. The students and most of his colleagues knew little about this.

After retirement, when he visited us at Langdell Hall, we could tell from his questions and quizzically mellow explanations that he was earnestly serving the famous Park Street Church of Boston. The full scope of that work some of us never learned until we heard the summary at his funeral exercises. In the worthiest sense, Prof. Campbell was conscientious, competent, and serviceable to the School and to society.

JOHN M. MACGURE.



"... AND DEN HE SAID NOT TO WORRY
CAUSE HIS AMES CASE WAS JUST LIKE IT!"

ALUMN —(Continued)



The Right Honorable John Morris, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal of the United Kingdom, addressing a luncheon meeting of members of the Harvard Law School Association.

N. Griswold, paid tribute to Professor Morton Campbell whose untimely death was reported to the alumni. A resolution of condolence to his widow was adopted at the luncheon. Dean Griswold revealed that the Ford Foundation has announced two grants of \$200,000 to carry forward two research projects. The grants will enable Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck to continue their investigation of the causes of crime and juvenile delinquency, and will support Professor Stanley Surrey's research into international aspects of tax laws.

Members of the Association were urged to attend the 1953 American Bar Association meeting in Boston.

Our advertisers appreciate your mentioning the RECORD when you patronize them.

HONORS —(Continued)

ter Rosen, Frederick R. Scher, John D. Stoner, and Herbert P. Wilkins.

The five new third year members of the Legal Aid Bureau include Robert B. Bradley, David T. Bryant, John A. Garvey, Henry T. Lowe, Jr., and Oliver S. Oldman.

Second year members are Harris Aron, Richard J. Barnett, Burton N. Bromson, William J. Chadwick, Henry S. Dunn, Lawrence S. Fordham, B. Harrison Frankel, Donald F. French, and Lawrence R. Fullem.

James T. Harris, Edwin Heller, Herbert D. Katz, Robert A. Kelly, Jonathan W. Lubell, Ramon L. Posel, Leo Silverstein, Richard W. Southgate, Julian L. Weber, and George P. Siedenstein complete the list of honors recipients.

NEWS
IN BRIEF

COFFEE HOUR

Dr. Alexander Jakes of the Russian Research Center at Harvard will discuss "The Soviet Union as Seen by Escapees," at the Coffee Hour, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. in the Commons. Previous Coffee Hour speakers this year were Prof. John M. Maguire of the Law School and President James B. Conant.

AMES DEADLINE

Deadline for submission of names for second year Ames courts is tomorrow. Charles Randall has been named faculty adviser of the Ames Competition. He succeeds William Hack, LL.B. '51.

LIBRARY TOUR

Board of Student Advisers' library tour will be conducted from 2 to 5 p. m., today. Students who are interested should sign a list posted on the law club bulletin board in Austin Hall. The tour will assemble in the Langdell Courtroom.

COMMUNION BREAKFAST

The Saint Thomas More Society will hold a Communion Breakfast in the Mount Vernon Room of the Hotel Commander, Sunday morning, immediately after 10 a. m. mass at St. Paul's Church. Non-members are welcome.

BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

The first in a series of eight monthly duplicate bridge tournaments will be held tomorrow at 7:45 p. m., at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street. Admission for the series is \$3.00, and \$.60 for individual tournaments. The series is open to the public.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

The Harvard Law School Duplicate Bridge Club will hold an organizational meeting and brief tournament tonight at 8 in Wheeler Room, Holmes Hall. The club is associated with the American Contract Bridge League.

FORUM MEETING

Members of the Publicity Committee of the Harvard Law School Forum are asked to attend a special meeting tomorrow at 2 p. m., in the Forum offices.

Need Better Room?

See two choice vacancies created by draft in residence for Harvard-connected men. Two first year Law students and four second year Law students now enjoy this ideal location. Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Rutgers, University of Pennsylvania and Western Reserve now represented. Kirkland 7-5425.

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Coupon Books \$5.50 for \$5.00



YOUNG DEMOCRATS

The Law School Democratic Club will meet tomorrow at 4 p. m., in the Harkness Commons meeting room to complete plans for active participation in the forthcoming general election.

The club has been canvassing Ward 8 this week to encourage registration, which ends tomorrow for the November election. Present plans call for another invasion of traditionally Republican wards of Cambridge.

At a recent meeting Lee Sylvester and John Bok were elected first year representatives on the Executive Council.

Milo Shadle, 3L, of Cambridge, is the new President of the club. He succeeds Jack Sexton, 3L, of Arlington, who resigned last week to help organize Students-for-Stevenson chapters in Massachusetts.

STUDENTS FOR STEVENSON

The Law-Graduate Division of Students-for-Stevenson at Harvard was formed at a recent organizational meeting. Jack Sexton, 3L, of Arlington, headed the group.

Two major committees were formed: a steering committee to direct the work in the Harvard area and an organizing committee to aid in the formation of college groups in other areas in Massachusetts.

Research committees, under the direction of Gustave Hauser, 3L, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, were formed to provide background material for the speakers bureau of Volunteers for Stevenson. These committees are already at work in the field of labor and civil rights.

A speaker's bureau was also set up at the meeting. It plans an extensive campaign to obtain speaking assignments.

The headquarters of the student group is at Apt. B-2, 19 Everett St.



YOUNG REPUBLICANS

1. It presents numerous opportunities to obtain knowledge and experience in the field of practical politics.

2. The H. Y. R. C. will provide information for absentee voting.

3. Offers opportunities to gain much insight into theoretical politics through research projects and policy formulation work.

4. Forums, debates, and informal meetings with leading Republicans will allow you to hear their points of view on various matters and often to meet them personally. Last year H. Y. R. C. members met with Governors Warren and Stassen and Senator Taft, and this year plans are being made to have others of great prominence.

What You Can Do

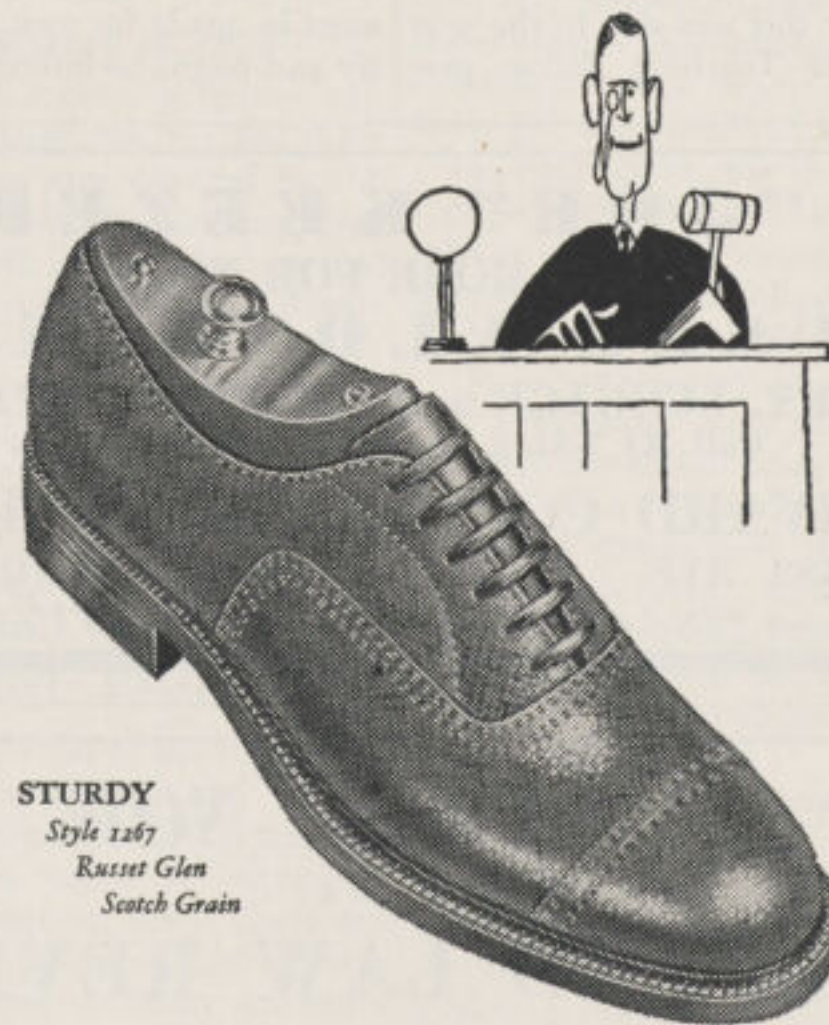
1. All Republicans are urged to devote as much time as possible this fall to electioneering. There will be an extensive program of tasks including such vital activities as canvassing, driving sound trucks, working at the polls, etc.

2. For those interested in political research, there are year-round projects of various magnitudes to be worked on at the State House, among which they can choose according to the amount of time you can spare.

3. Every other year, prior to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Young Republican Clubs, the H. Y. R. C. adopts a series of policy proposals which it submits to the Convention. Since the next Convention will be in June of 1953, this year will provide many opportunities to serve on committees which will draw up policy resolutions to be voted on by the H. Y. R. C. as a whole. In 1951, the platform proposed by Harvard was adopted virtually without change by the National Federation.

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PLACEMENT—(Continued)

this would be true if so large a group had not gone into military service is hard to say. The types of positions taken and a comparison with previous classes is shown on Chart One.

The reasons for the downward trend in numbers of men entering law offices are not clear. Corporate legal departments have taken an increasing interest in the graduating law student, but the percentage of the class taking positions of that sort has not climbed. Government opportunities have increased a bit but not nearly enough to be responsible for the move away from the law offices.

Broad Geographical Base

The 1951 class spread itself over a broad geographical base. The records showed members of this class to be placed in 30 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and four foreign countries. Areas in which ten or more of the class established themselves were as follows:

Locality	No.	% of Class
California	21	5.1
Washington, D. C.	36	8.8
Illinois	15	3.6
Massachusetts	54	13.3
Missouri	11	2.7
New Jersey	11	2.7
New York City	111	27.3
New York State	126	31.0
Ohio	11	2.7
Pennsylvania	10	2.4

New to this listing are Washington, D. C., and Missouri. New Jersey returned after a year's absence. States which failed to attract any men from the 1951 class included Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont and Virginia.

Brighter Horizons

Like its predecessor, the 1952 class found the horizons bright as the year progressed. Along with the increased interview activity, there was considerably more Christmas and spring hiring than was usually the case. Some students with law school marks in the low B and high C areas found themselves with offers fairly early in the game. Not counting the men facing military service, more than 100 men had found opportunities before the Easter recess. By June 1, 1952, about a half of the class of 1952 was employed, with another large group headed for the various branches of the armed forces.

Prospective employers frequently reported to the Placement Office that the 1952 class was the most attractive in recent years. The Office itself found this group had a better understanding of the realities of practice than previous classes had. Whether this was due to the new curriculum, the Teaching Fellow pro-

gram, the use of the Law School Admission Test, or a combination of these and other factors is an interesting question. Although many members of the 1952 class faced military service upon graduation, most kept a healthy interest in their legal future and participated in

Chart One

Position		1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
				per cent		
Law Offices	250	59.6	65.3	69.1	73.5	74.8
Own Practice	4	0.9	1.6	3.6	4.5	3.6
Business Concerns		4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	6.2
Legal	15					
Nonlegal	5					
Government		9.5	9.3	8.0	6.5	2.2
State	15					
Federal	25					
Clerkships	19	4.5	4.1	2.7	3.5	5.8
Banks	2	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.8
Insurance	3	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.4
Teach	7	1.6	2.4	3.3	1.5	1.8
Study	9	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	
Accounting	4	0.9	1.1			
Miscellaneous	4	0.9				
Military	57	13.6	5.5			

the placement program with enthusiasm. More than ever, the Placement Office became a headquarters for the third year students.

Alumni Activity Greater

During the past year there was a marked increase in the volume of alumni placement. The classes of 1948, 1949, and 1950 remember that the Office tried to help them get located upon graduation. It is only natural for men in these groups who find themselves displeased with their lot to turn again to the Placement Office for advice and assistance in relocating. Accurate records showing the extent of alumni placement work have not been kept. A rough check showed that more than 125 alumni were registered as seeking new opportunities. During the past year the Office received news concerning 44 opportunities for experienced men and succeeded in the direct placement of 15 older graduates.

Alumni placement differs from student placement in that it does not yield to the mass procedures which can be used for students. Each older graduate has certain specific experience and limitations. Each is seeking a definite sort of opportunity, usually in a definite place, and always at a definite minimum income level. Likewise, employers who need experienced help usually draw a fairly rigid set of requirements which the prospective candidate must meet before he can be considered.

More Attention Needed

This means that each alumnus and prospective employer require individual time and attention. More correspondence is necessary. Frequently, a search must be made for men who might qualify and might be interested but who are

not registered as seeking to relocate. Most employers seeking experienced help prefer to keep their openings as confidential as possible. The Placement Office then becomes an intermediary, serving to sell both job and man without revealing the employer's identity. In

this respect, and in many other ways, the problems of alumni placement require more attention than the Office as presently staffed can provide. Properly administered, the alumni placement program could well serve the School, its graduates, and the profession as a whole. It is not hard to see how a talent bank could be established from which employers could draw candidates having every degree of experience for consideration. If carefully managed, alumni placement is certain to grow in volume and importance. A successful alumni operation would attract the interest of many able younger lawyers who are interested in new fields to conquer although doing well in their present connections.

There does not now exist any organized placement effort that has the confidence of the employer seeking to fill a very important and responsible position or the interest of the successful lawyer who would like to consider new opportunities of great quality and promise. We can accomplish this if we build upon the start we have. It will require some additional expense. The results will not be clear for several years. The rewards in the sense of service to School and graduates should make it well worth while.

Job Seekers Help Selves

More than ever it has become apparent to the Placement Office that in most cases people must place themselves. The greatest placement help that can be offered in most cases is in the form of advice on how to find and land a job, rather than in the direct suggestion of openings. Many of the opportunities passing through the Office are only available to high standing men with desirable personal characteristics. By and large, these jobs and these men would get together without a Placement Office.

However, the Office, serving as a common meeting ground, saves much time and energy for both groups. Most important, however, is its work with men who fail to qualify for the legal opportunities that are advertised openly. The counseling and advising, the planning of job seeking campaigns, the support of student morale have all been activities

for which the Office takes a definite responsibility. It is impossible to measure success in this work or to report accomplishments in a specific way. Suffice it to say that the Office tries its level best to do this work in an intelligent and understanding manner.

A new problem which we will meet during the coming year is that of the recent graduate being released from military service, having entered the armed forces upon finishing Law School. We will have to work these men into the placement procedures which are applied to the graduating class. The presence of these men may make it necessary to undertake educating prospective employers about their availability. By and large, the returning serviceman will not be at or near the Law School but still must be dealt with as though he were in the third year class. This will require special attention and extra effort on our part.

Part-Time Placement

In addition to its regular activities, the Office has undertaken to assist students in finding part-time work of various kinds including research for Faculty members. It has helped a number of second year students find summer opportunities. Its information on Bar Examinations and various review courses has been widely used. It has also acted as a clearing house for information about opportunities for law graduates in the armed forces in behalf of the many men who face induction through Selective Service.

JEFFERSON SERIES

The National Association of Educational Broadcasters is presenting a 13-week radio series entitled "The Jeffersonian Heritage." The programs are based on the work of Prof. Dumas Malone of Columbia University, and star Claude Rains.

Among stations featuring the series are: WGBH, Boston; WNYC, New York; WABE, Atlanta; KUOM, Minneapolis; WUOA, University, Alabama; and WILL, Urbana, Ill.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '03—*Alfred A. Benesch* received the Distinguished Service Award of the Citizens' League of Cleveland for his 27 year's service as a member of the Cleveland Board of Education. This is the longest period of service in this position in the history of the city.

LL.B. '04—*Gilbert H. Montague*, received an honorary LL.D. from the University of Michigan, for his interest in and work at the Summer Institute of the Law School, with which he has been concerned for a number of years.

LL.B. '30—*David Bursten* has joined the legal staff of United Artists, after a year with Paragon Oil Corp., preceded by three years as general counsel of Selznick Releasing Organization. Before joining the Selznick Organization, Bursten was with the SEC for five years.

LL.B. '32—*Herbert M. Ball* became Secretary and General Attorney of Johns-Manville Corp., on the retirement of *Vandiver Brown*, LL.B. '24, from that office. Ball had previously served with Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. the RFC, and American Home Products Corp.

LL.B. '33—*Samuel R. Rosen* was the victor in an electoral contest for a five-year term as Commissioner of the Board of Education of the city of Poughkeepsie.

LL.B. '35—*Harold J. Cohen*, formerly with Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby & Palmer of New York, has taken a position in the Legal Department of American Telephone & Telegraph.

Joseph H. Freehill, until recently Chief Counsel of the OPS, was named Deputy Director, to assist Ellis Arnall in the administrative sphere. Freehill was replaced as Chief Counsel by *Herbert N. Maletz*, LL.B. '39.

LL.B. '51—*Irving Anatolik* has become associated with the law firm of Morrison & Herbst, New York.

LL.B. '52—*Joseph Thalhofer*, a past President of the RECORD, is taking a position as Assistant District Attorney in Klamath County, Oregon. He was one of three Law School graduates who passed the June Oregon bar examination.

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