

The Harvard Law School Record

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PRICE TEN CENTS

Jury In First Year Mock Trial Gives Plaintiff \$2000 Verdict

After 20 minutes of deliberation, a special jury brought in a verdict against the defendant, jeweler Julian West, in an action brought by Dianne Parr, 23, 21 Green St., for false imprisonment and assault and battery before Judge Peter Woodbury, 1st Circuit Court of Appeals, in Langdell Courtroom Thursday.

Awarding \$2,000 to the plaintiff, the verdict ended a four-hour trial featured by withering cross-examination by both the attorney for Miss Parr, Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland, and defendant's counsel, Prof. Richard H. Field.

Alleges Imprisonment

Miss Parr alleged that on April 26 she was "unlawfully" confined in West's store and while she was there, "against her will," the defendant "committed a battery . . . in order to prevent her escape."

Professor Sutherland opened the trial with a resume of plaintiff's case and called three witnesses, including Miss Parr; Victor Rosewall, a theatrical producer who testified as to the conversation West had with him when Miss Parr was in his store, and Suzanne Parr, sister of the plaintiff, who testified as to her mental state after the incident.

Professor Field called two witnesses,

SPECIAL LECTURE

Ellis E. Champlin of the West Publishing Co. will present a series of five lectures on legal research beginning Monday at 3:30 p.m. in Langdell Courtroom. Remaining lectures will be given each day next week at the same time and place.

The lectures are designed to aid students in learning how to approach problems of legal research and specifically how to use library materials.

the defendant and John Dill, the defendant's clerk who was in the store at the time of the incident.

Professor Sutherland's cross-examination of Dill marked one of the high points of the trial.

Introduced in evidence by the defendant was a circular issued by the Langdell Jewelers' Association which warned members to be on the lookout for a ring of jewel thieves whose "front" was suspected to be "an attractive young woman, blonde and well-dressed." The plaintiff fitted this description.

Professor Field relied heavily on the (See TRIAL on page three)

Quinquennial Out In May Contains Listings Of Law Graduates Since 1900

The Harvard Law Quinquennial of 1953, edited by Miss Florence Kimball of the University Record Office, will appear in May of next year and is expected to contain a listing of all former law students since 1900.

More than 20,000 questionnaires for this edition have been sent to all parts of the world, Miss Kimball said. To date some 8,000 answers have been received. A second mailing will be made this month. Miss Kimball warns that the deadline for receipt of the answers to the questionnaire is Dec. 1.

Alphabetical Listings

The 1953 Quinquennial will have alphabetical and class listings giving degree and present address of all former law students since 1900. The geographical section is not expected to be as complete, since information requests are being sent to the last known address of all alumni and it is believed some alumni will not be contacted.

Approximately 75 percent of the cards sent out for the 1948 edition were returned, Miss Kimball reported. She said the geographical section is considered the most useful. Each state is broken down into cities and an alumnus' name, class, degree and present position, whether or not in the field of law, will be listed.

Business Directory

This section has been used as a business directory, since alumni frequently refer to it in contacting Harvard Law School graduates in other parts of the country, when there is need for an attorney in a particular area. Miss Kimball revealed that a section listing foreign alumni also will be included, as well as the first listings of women.

The 1953 edition is expected to be the most complete, since for the first time other occupations than those in the field of law will be included, she said.

First Edition in 1888

The first Quinquennial was published in 1888 by John H. Arnold, school librarian. It included the names of alumni who had graduated in the 1817 to 1888 period and was called the *Quinquennial Catalogue*.

In 1895 the Harvard Law School Association united with the school and added the geographical section to the book. Names of Association members did and still do appear in small capitals. Since 1895, the Quinquennial has been published in its present form every five years except during the war in 1944.

The cost of the Quinquennial is \$10. Harvard Law School Association members for the past two consecutive years receive it free. All orders or pertinent information from alumni should be sent to Miss Kimball, the Quinquennial editor, whose offices are in the basement of Walter Hastings Hall.

ALUMNI SUBSCRIPTIONS

Alumni who have paid their Association dues for the current year are entitled to free copies of the RECORD. Paid-up alumni desiring the RECORD, who have not yet received copies, should write to the Harvard Law School Association, Cambridge 38, saying where copies are to go.

Speakers Blast Vice President Nominees At Special Forum On 'How Faculty Votes'

Both Republican and Democratic speakers at a special Law School Forum, "How the Faculty Votes," had harsh words and strong criticism for most of the prominent figures in the national political campaign, as well as praise for the two Presidential nominees.

The President, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), and most of the other senior Senators, were attacked by speakers for both sides last Friday night at the Langdell Courtroom.



Robert Braucher

V-P Candidates Not Liked

Dean Erwin Griswold and Prof. W. Barton Leach had nothing good to say about either Vice-Presidential candidate. Griswold, in response to a question from the floor, vigorously criticized Senator Nixon's attack on Stevenson for giving a deposition in the Hiss case. Among other things, he called the Nixon blast "poor law."

Griswold also found fault with Senator Sparkman's civil rights stand, and his running on a "White Supremacy" ballot in Alabama.

Prof. Leach found little to choose from between "Dick and his dog" and "John and his Southern drawl," and spoke of the two as "typical" Vice-Presidential candidates. He was unhappy at the prospect of either becoming President.

Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe spoke bitingly of Senator Nixon's civil liberties views, while Sparkman's name was conspicuous by its absence in all the Democratic speeches.

Sutherland Moderator

Professor Robert Braucher, Dean Griswold, and Prof. Leach spoke in support of Eisenhower and the Republican party, while Prof. Howe, Associate Dean David F. Cavers, and Professor Donald H. Wollett favored Stevenson and the Democratic (See VOTING on page four)

'Civil Liberties Under Attack' Features Contribution By Prof. Zechariah Chafee

University Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., is one of the contributors to an important book, *Civil Liberties Under Attack*, a compilation of lectures presented at Swarthmore College by the William J. Cooper Foundation. Although published last year, the book has a good deal of relevance to the present situation.

The other contributors to the volume are James Phinney Baxter, III, President of Williams College, *Freedom in Education*; Curtis Bok, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 6, Philadelphia, *Censorship and the Arts*; Robert K. Carr, Executive Secretary of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, *Progress in Civil Rights*; Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History at Columbia University, *The Pragmatic Necessity for Freedom*; Walter Gellhorn, Professor of Law at Columbia University, *Security, Secrecy, and the Advancement of Science*.

Edited By Wilcox

Clair Wilcox, Professor of Political Economy at Swarthmore College, is the



Zechariah Chafee

editor and has contributed a brief foreword.

Professor Chafee's contribution is entitled *Investigations of Radicalism and Laws Against Subversion*. He deplores the present wave of loyalty oaths and subversive laws as dangerous in themselves and also as no solution to the problem they seek to meet.

"The great revolutions in history were (See LIBERTIES on page four)

Legislative Research Project Initiated By PBH Committee

A legal aid bureau sponsored by the Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House has been formed to assist local welfare groups in their legislative projects.

This new sub-committee is headed by Chairman Greta Worstell, 2L, of Columbus, Ohio. Faculty guidance is provided by Professors Albert Sacks and Henry Hart.

The most recent projects of this PBH group have involved the drafting of zoning laws and setting up a Welfare Clearing House.

Late last year five members of the Committee also worked with the South End Planning Council on certain public health legislation.

Questionnaires Used

Some 200 questionnaires have been sent out to welfare groups to determine if they can use the services of a new bureau to work on their legislative problems. Response to these samplers are not conclusive as yet.

An organizational meeting of this special group will take place this Thursday afternoon. Interested persons should contact the secretary of PBH at the offices at 23 Everett St. for the exact time and place of the meeting. The Committee would especially like second and third year men who stand fairly high in their classes.

About 25 years ago it was PBH which administered the legal aid desired by persons involved in civil cases who could not afford usual legal fees. A sub-committee was set up for this purpose, but the work developed to such an extent that the faculty took over and organized an honor society to handle this aspect of the work.

Tedson J. Meyers, 3L of Bayonne, N. J., the president of PBH, has worked on the formation of this sub-committee for several years with the hope that "this work might some day develop into a separate organization such as other groups that have started out under PBH."

He noted that the Harvard Law School Forum and the Yearbook also started out under PBH and branched out into their present separate organizations.

Dormitory Council Hears Parietal Violations Cases

The Judicial Committee of the Dormitory Council, created to hear cases involving violations of parietal rules by Law Dormitory residents, has begun operations for the current year.

Chairman Harold Godlin, 3L of Stamford, Conn., Morton Schlossberg, 2L of Brooklyn, and Harry Cladouhos, 2L of Great Falls, Mont., are the permanent members of the group.

Hearings On Violation

As authorized by the Law School and empowered by the Dormitory Council, the Judicial Committee will conduct hearings on all violations of regulations and complaints of misconduct attributed to students in the law dormitories. Subject to appeal to the Vice Dean of the Law School or to other appropriate officers of the University, Committee decisions may result in the following University actions on violators:

1) removal of guest privileges; 2) request that the student leave the dormitory; 3) request that the student resign from School; 4) dismissal from School. Persons called before the Committee will be given, if they so choose, the opportunity to present witnesses and testimony in answer to charges.

Liberalized Rules

Parietal regulations to be enforced in the Law School Dormitories are substantially the same as those which are in effect in the dormitories of the Business School. These rules have been liberalized to their present form from a more restrictive code of past years through the suggestions presented to the Law School by the Dormitory Council. Continued amendments and alterations may result as Dormitory Council activity progresses.

HEADS HUMOR PROGRAM



Al Capp

Capp Heads Forum On Today's Humor; Morgan To Appear

Al Capp, creator of Li'l Abner, will join forces with authors Max Shulman and Ira Wallach, and radio comic Henry Morgan, to examine the question "What's Funny Today?" at the third Law School Forum of the Fall Series tonight at 8 p.m. at Rindge Technical High School.

The moderator will be Felicia Lampert, who is author of *Mink on Mondays* (*Ermine on Sundays*), and a frequent contributor to *Mademoiselle*. In private life, Miss Lampert is the wife of Prof. Benjamin Kaplan of the Law School.

Max Shulman, who began his career on the University of Minnesota humor magazine, is the well-known author of *Zebra Derby*, *The Feather Merchants*, and *Barefoot Boy With Cheek*.

Capp Here Last Year

Al Capp appeared in a Forum last year, discussing "Are Movies Better Than Ever?" He currently has his own TV program in New York on Sunday morning. Ira Wallach is a comparative newcomer to the ranks of American humorists. His two best-selling books, *Hopalong Freud* and *Hopalong Freud Rides Again*, parody the styles of such authors as Mickey Spillane, T. S. Eliot, William Faulkner, and Thomas Wolfe.

Henry Morgan is currently appearing on a radio show emanating from Hut- (See FORUM on page three)

STUDIES EUROPEAN CHARTER



Robert R. Bowie

Professor Robert R. Bowie of the Law School, and Professor Carl J. Friedrich of the Government Department, have been retained by the American Committee for a United Europe to study constitutional problems of European federalism. Prof. Bowie and Prof. Friedrich have organized a research staff of lawyers from six federal nations, and have been to Europe for conferences relating to the project.

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The Delaney Decision

"If the United States, through its legislative department, acting conscientiously pursuant to its conception of the public interest, chooses to hold a public hearing, inevitably resulting in such damaging publicity, prejudicial to a person awaiting trial on a pending indictment, then the United States must accept the consequence that the judicial department, charged with the duty of assuring the defendant a fair trial before an impartial jury, may find it necessary to postpone the trial until by lapse of time the danger of the prejudice may reasonably be thought to have been substantially removed."

With these words the First Circuit vacated the conviction of Denis Delaney, suspended tax collector for Massachusetts under indictment for bribery and false certification, and ordered a retrial because the trial court had refused to grant a continuance.

In taking this action the court was cognizant of the fact that a legislative investigation, lacking the safeguards of the judicial process and accompanied by flamboyant newspaper publicity, was in effect placing a person on trial before the public in a manner repugnant to our concept of a fair trial embodied in the Sixth Amendment.

It was not for the Court to find fault with the Committee, for it was not imposing any punishment and was exercising its proper investigatory function. In fact, partially as a result of the Delaney affair, the Congress approved the executive plan for reorganizing the Internal Revenue Bureau to prevent future scandals. Indeed the Court went on to say, "We mean to imply no criticism of the King Committee."

But the decision already has been misconstrued. Representative Robert W. Kean of New Jersey, senior Republican on the King Committee, commented, "If this decision stands, it would break down the investigative powers of Congress." This was neither the purpose or import of the decision. The restrictions imposed are on the trial court when it is handling a case that has been the subject of a Congressional investigation.

The decision does cast upon the legislative committee the responsibility of considering its action and weighing the consequences.

In this case the defendant had been indicted. His counsel and the Department of Justice urged the Committee to refrain from holding public hearings. The Committee felt that the objections to such hearings were overridden by the public interest in a full disclosure. The consequence is postponement of the trial until a fair hearing before an impartial jury can be reasonably assured.

If the decision stands, the members of Congress will be called upon to give more consideration to the rights of the accused. The decision will act as a reminder to the legislature that the courts must administer justice in accordance with the traditional standards set by the Constitution, standards which no legislature may directly or indirectly weaken. It will also act as a deterrent to the unscrupulous legislator whose primary concern is political advantage and not the public interest.

Gallery

ALBERT SACKS
Professor of Law



The law clerkship to a Supreme or Circuit Court justice has been the beginning of a successful legal career for many of the present members of the Harvard Law School faculty. For example, three of them served in this capacity to Justice Holmes while four others were clerks to Justice Brandeis. In addition, others have served Judge Learned Hand or Judge Calvert Magruder. Assistant Professor Albert Sacks, who joins the faculty this year, adds still another name to this select company. He clerked for Judge Augustus Hand of the Second Circuit in 1948 and then, during the October, 1949 term of the Supreme Court, to Justice Frankfurter.

Professor Sacks was born in New York City in 1920. He attended the public schools there and graduated from City College of New York, magna cum laude with a BBA degree in 1940. The honors won at City did not come easily and Professor Sacks is justly proud of his accomplishment and of his alma mater.

"It is a rare college which can even approach the mental rigor which characterizes the program of training at the Law School, but City College is one of the few." He goes on to say that the reason for this is "the high caliber of the student body and the intensity of the pace which combine to give the student a top notch course in sheer thinking."

After graduation, his thoughts turned to law but in 1940 a war was impending and his legal training was still some years away. After taking a clerical-administrative position with a large New York firm, Professor Sacks entered the Army. He was selected to attend graduate courses in personnel psychology at Cornell University and following this training he aided the Army in the construction and the administration of various Army psychological tests and counseled neuropsychiatric patients at Cushing Veterans' Hospital.

He and Sadelle Rader were married on Thanksgiving Day in November 1945, and shortly thereafter he was discharged and enrolled in the February, 1946 class of the Harvard Law School. In those days, the school was crowded with returning veterans and its facilities were taxed to the full in order that they might be adequately accommodated. The story of the Law School in those days is unlikely to be repeated but apparently Professor Sacks found them to his liking. He admits that he ignored Professor Seavey's advice to leave his wife at home and he would not willingly take to living again in a crowded attic. Nevertheless, he made an out-

— CRISIS IN LEGAL HISTORY —



THE "STRAW MAN" WHO WOULDN'T SIGN THE CONVEYANCE.

standing record as a student and in 1948 he graduated magna cum laude and as President of the Law Review.

Professor Sacks regards his days of clerkship as a high point of his career. "It was a tremendous experience to work intimately with men who were worth being with. The law clerk is more than a research assistant—he must also act as the foil for the judge. His function is to express disagreement with the judge's position until the judge is satisfied beyond doubt that the position he has taken is the correct one. Thus, quite apart from the experience of legal research and legal analysis there are equally important benefits in seeing at close hand the all-important process of exercising judgment after all the arguments and the legal research are completed."

"Here also, I had a chance to see the results and the value of the legally trained mind. Judge Hand and Justice Frankfurter are men of markedly different personalities; yet, because they both had a common approach, their job as judges, these differences tended to be minimized and had a negligible effect upon the decisions that they reached." He recalls with some pleasure Judge Learned Hand's habit of addressing the clerks on the Second Circuit as "Judge" and later, if they went from there to the Supreme Court as "Mr. Justice."

Following the clerkship with Justice Frankfurter, Professor Sacks practiced with the firm of Covington and Burlington in Washington, D. C., specializing in public law. He is a member of the Washington bar.

Professor Sacks will teach courses in Administrative Law, Agency, Accounting and Legislation this year. Except for the fact that the present student body is younger than were his contemporaries of '46-'48, Professor Sacks finds no significant difference between them. While he is still waiting for the first girl to volunteer an answer in his class, he finds that the present day student is just as intense and aggressive as ever.

W. W.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Your editorial on "The Nixon Speech" seems to me to miss completely the point made by Senator Nixon in his criticism of Governor Stevenson, namely, that Governor Stevenson voluntarily chose to testify on behalf of Alger Hiss. Surely we live in a free country, but it is not forgotten by at least some Harvard Law School graduates that this testimony was given at a time when facts concerning Mr. Hiss should have placed any reasonable person on guard.

No criticism is intended of the fact that a deposition was given. It is perfectly clear that if Governor Stevenson could have been so wrong with respect to Alger Hiss, it is likely that he might be equally wrong with respect to many other high appointive officials were he to be elected President. To me it is as incredible that a man who has been willing to go out on a limb for Alger Hiss after all the facts were known, at least of the accusations against Mr. Hiss, should be considered to have the Presidency of the United States with its appointive authority over practically every office in the land, except for the Legislative and Judicial branches, as it is that a man such as Secretary of State Acheson should be retained as Secretary of State after making a public statement that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss at a time when he was known by that same Secretary of State to have been convicted of perjury on the basis of evidence indicating that he was a traitor to his country.

Like Truman has shown us, there are limits beyond which friendship cannot be supported when it is harmful to the United States.

Although I went to Harvard Law School, I think I still understand the nature of the Communist beast, and I know perfectly well that Harvard Law School itself, as well as all of its graduates, would be amongst the first to be liquidated should Communism ever be successful here. Sometimes I wonder whether those who make the policy of our great Law School have any real knowledge of the facts of life, vis-a-vis World War III.

Very truly yours,

Louis C. Wyman, '41

To the Editor:

Bouquets to the RECORD for its editorial condemning Nixon's un-lawyer-like speech on Stevenson's deposition for Hiss. If the layman or lawyer is to have respect for our judicial process, voices have to be raised against damaging remarks such as Nixon's, and I think that every member of the Harvard Law School can be proud of the RECORD for meeting the challenge. It was particularly gratifying to me, since I come from California, where we have to stomach the stench of Nixon invectives the year round.

ROBERT G. RIFKIND.

Sub Judice

MY SON, MY SON

While it is commonly stated that absence makes the heart grow fonder, that was not the cause for the reawakening of Joe Ross's paternal feelings for his son, Victor. The sudden passion for a reconciliation must be traced to another source.

It seems that Joe had heard news of the proposed erection of a large pulp mill in the immediate vicinity of a farm, title to which was in Victor. The big question for Joe was how he could arrange a meeting between Victor and himself.

Outlining a plan was simple for someone like Joe, who, in the words of the court was "an exuberant extrovert with a talent for colorful mendacity." Joe approached members of the Rossland Gospel Hall, a religious organization of which Victor was a devoted member. He told them that his "fatherly heart was wrung by his estrangement from his son." He told them that the cause of the difficulty was a quarrel over the land in question. He requested that members of the group seek to effect a settlement and a reconciliation.

The members of the Hall willingly undertook this task. Their zeal could be explained by their lack of faith in the law courts and their firm convictions that the "settlement of material disputes should be carried out by tribunals of the faithful."

Vic was no match for Joe since he "lacked his father's aptitude for prevarication." Following prayers there were recriminations in which the eloquent Joe far outshone his son. Vis was persuaded to execute an option to Joe to purchase his interest in the farm.

Upon discovering the new value of the farm Vic brought suit to rescind, claiming that the option had been induced by "undue influence." Joe immediately counterclaimed for specific performance.

Held: Action dismissed. Specific performance granted.

The court was of the opinion that although their intervention proved to be disastrous for Victor, the church members were sincere in their efforts. The court found that there was no element of compulsion or duress. Though Joe claimed he wanted the land so that he could spend his declining years on it, this made him only morally guilty. Although it was small consolation for Vic, a disturbed court said that it had no hesitation in holding that Joe's demonstrated perjury was good cause for refusing to allow him costs. *Ross v. Ross*, Supreme Court of British Columbia (Feb., 1952).

(Inasmuch as the case does not establish a new point of law it is highly improbable that it will be found in any of the Canadian reports. The RECORD wishes to formally thank Paul N. Temple, Jr., LL.B. '48 for submitting a copy of the original opinion.)

WHAT'LL YOU HAVE?

In the early hours of the morning Eugene Howard entered the Zaney Bar. The facts disclosed that Eugene was a regular customer at the Bar, but they do not disclose whether he was prone to making passes at the female customers. On this particular morning Gene was feeling pretty good and did try to make "a pitch." The bartender who was behind the bar found time to deviate from the normal "What'll you have?" to say, "I wouldn't talk to anyone like that."

Gene replied negatively to the question of whether he was looking for trouble, but before anything else happened, the bartender reached under the counter, shot Gene in the neck, and then he shot at Van Loan who was standing next to the piccola.

This was the suit by Gene to recover for his injuries. The court below submitted the issue to the jury, which found for Gene in the amount of \$3,800. The Zaney Bar filed for a judgment n. o. v. which was granted. Gene appealed.

Held: Judgment affirmed.

The only question, as the court saw it, was whether the bartender was acting within the scope of his employment when he shot Gene.

The court found that the employment of one bartender was reasonable, and that the bartender would be privileged in exercising reasonable means to "maintain an orderly establishment." But the court went on to say that pulling a gun on someone who was merely making advances to a girl was not within the scope of the bartender's employment. In so holding the court quoted *Restatement, Agency*, sec. 229 comment b: "although an act is a means of accomplishing an authorized result, it may be done in so outrageous or whimsical a manner that it is not within the scope of employment." *Howard v. Zaney Bar*, 369 Pa. 155, 85 A. 2nd 401 (Jan. 1952).

Law Wives Honored At Tea



Mrs. E. N. Griswold greets Mrs. Michael J. Egan, Jr., while Mrs. Joseph B. Carney and an unidentified member stand by.

Law wives, faculty wives, and women law students gathered on Oct. 15 in Harkness Common for the annual tea given in their honor by Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold. The event provided the distaff side an opportunity to get acquainted over tea sandwiches, cakes and coffee. More than 80 per cent of the law school wives attended.

Mrs. Griswold made a few short remarks to welcome her guests and introduce them to the Harvard Law Wives organization. She urged them to make a special effort to get out to the first few meetings and meet new friends.

The first regular meeting of the year was held last night. The speakers were Mrs. Myles Baker, Advisor to Harvard Wives, and Mrs. Lydia Weare, who is in charge of the Cambridge Center for

Adult Education. The next meeting will be a bridge and canasta party in the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8 p.m.

FORUM —(Continued)

ton's Restaurant in New York City. The program is heard only in the New York area. Morgan has had several network television and radio programs of his own, and is best known for his biting satires on radio advertising.

Coordinator for the program is Ruth Schechtman, 2L of New York City. She said that the discussion will be lively, but refused to predict whether the speakers would take sides on the question. She pointed out that the panel would probably agree that at least something was funny, since all the members make their living by being humorous.

POLL RESULTS

Gov. Stevenson received 575 of 888 valid ballots cast, to win a presidential preference poll conducted jointly by the Law School Republican and Democratic clubs.

Gen. Eisenhower's 300 votes made him the second choice of the students. Ten votes were cast for Progressive party candidate Vincent Hallinan, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, candidate of the Christian Nationalist party, received three.

NEWS IN BRIEF

STANFORD AND CALIFORNIA

The California-Stanford Club of New England will have an informal get-together for all Stanford and University of California alumni on Sunday, Oct. 26, from 4 to 6:30 p.m., in the Ambassador Cocktail Lounge, 1737 Cambridge St. Spouses and dates are welcome. Plans for the Big Game get-together (Nov. 22) will be announced.

LAWYERS GUILD

The Harvard Chapter of the Student Division of the National Lawyers Guild will hold a business meeting and beer party this evening at 8 in the Associated Harvard Club Rooms.

The meeting will include introductory remarks on the Lawyer's Guild by the National Chairman of the Student Division, Thomas Robert, 3L of Cambridge, a report on program, and remarks by a faculty member at the Law School. All interested students are invited to attend.

DORM COUNCIL DANCE

A four-piece orchestra will be featured at the Dormitory Council dance to be held in Harkness Commons from 8 to 12 this Saturday. Set ups will be provided. Admission will be by Dormitory Council Activities cards only. No cards will be available at the door.

LAW SCHOOL HISTORY

Documents dealing with the founding of the Law School are currently on exhibit in Langdell Library.

EARLY MUSIC CONCERT

An All Bach program will be given next Monday at 8:30 p.m. in Sanders Theater, sponsored by the Cambridge Society for Early Music. Tickets are 74c.

CORRECTION

LL.B. '51—Irving Anolik: The RECORD regrets having misspelled Mr. Anolik's name in last week's issue; also for incorrectly listing him as associated with Morrison & Herbst. Mr. Anolik is associated with Baer, Marks, Friedman and Klein, of New York.

LAW STUDENTS

SAVE time and carfare by living at 5 LINDEN STREET—right in the Square. Make the former home of famous Harvard men also your address. Two quiet and comfortable rooms at \$7.50 and \$9.00 weekly, just available. A number of your colleagues are living there right now.

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"GERALD McBOING BOING"



STUDENTS FOR STEVENSON

Members of the Law-Graduate Division of Harvard Volunteers for Stevenson will journey to Boston Saturday night to hear Governor Adlai Stevenson speak in person from Mechanics Hall over nation-wide radio and TV. There are no reservations or tickets and no charge; seats are on a first-come basis.

Plans are now being made for Election Day work. All people who can give time, and particularly, who can offer the use of cars, should call EL 4-3993 to make arrangements. The sound truck is still rolling on, and people are still needed to man it.

PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

Tomorrow at 4 p.m. in the Harkness meeting room members of the Democratic, Republican and Stevenson Clubs will debate the merits of Eisenhower and Stevenson as presidential candidates.

Having learned how the faculty votes at the Law School Forum last week and how the students vote from the poll which Stevenson won, 2-1, law students will now have an opportunity to hear why some students support the respective candidates.

Don Down, 2L, of Lowell, Mass., for the Democratic Club, and Jack Sexton, 3L, of Arlington, Mass., will speak for Stevenson. Max Bell and another Republican supporter will speak for Eisenhower.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '27—Albert S. Larrabee has been appointed Judge of the Ocean County Court, Ocean County, N. J.

LL.B. '51—Howard T. Rosen, at present with the Newark firm of Stryker, Tams & Horner, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Air Force, and will go on active duty soon.

Paul C. Wolman, Jr., after a year as



YOUNG REPUBLICANS

With membership at a peak, the activities of law school Republicans have also grown. Besides campaigning around the Grad Center, members are working in several Republican headquarters in Boston and Cambridge and are helping in door-to-door canvassing in Cambridge and nearby areas.

More workers are needed for such activities as organizational work (phoning, preparing lists, typing, etc.), canvassing (Cambridge and vicinity), and work on November 4 (poll watching, driving cars, baby sitting, etc.). Those interested should call EL 4-4294 (Max Bell) for more details of opportunities.

In addition to the more serious work underway, plans are being completed for a rally on November 4, which is expected to compare favorably with the rally four years ago.

TRIAL —(Continued)

plaintiffs alleged consent to remain in the store, in proving that there was no restraint.

The actual thieves had been apprehended previous to the trial, but not previous to the incident on April 26, it was brought out.

Staged by the teaching fellows who had gone over the case intensively with their first year group work classes, the trial was designed as a constructive lesson in the proceedings of a litigation in court.

clerk to Judge Morris A. Sopher, of the U. S. Court of Appeals (4th Circuit), has taken a position as an Assistant U. S. Attorney, for the Maryland district.

LL.B. '52—Burton Caine and Harvey S. Kronfeld have become associated with the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen.

Alan F. Westin is now a Teaching Fellow in Government, at Harvard University. Two of his articles, in the field of civil rights, were printed recently.

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VOTING —(Continued)

crats. Professor Arthur E. Sutherland introduced the speakers, and relayed questions to them from the audience.

Prof. Braucher's theme was that, in addition to a change in the Presidency, the country needs new Senate committee chairmen, and if Eisenhower is elected, a Republican-controlled Senate. Braucher claimed that "Rotten-borough" states, together with the Senate seniority system, enable what he called the "most extreme" partisans of both parties to gain control of the working machinery of the Senate and to hamstring any President's policies.

Sen. McCarran "Evil"

His harshest condemnation was reserved for Senator Patrick McCarran (Dem., Nev.), chairman of the Senate's Internal Security Committee, whom he called "the worst force for evil in the United States."

Prof. Braucher, although he felt that probable Republican replacements for the Democratic chairmen would be only a slight improvement over the incumbents, thought that "we ought to shuffle them up" occasionally.

Howe Defends Truman

Prof. Howe, defending President Truman and the Democratic record since the close of World War II, said that he thought history would overlook the "cronyism" and corruption, and remember the constructive accomplishments. He attributed federal corruption to Truman's "cronyism" and claimed that either Stevenson or Eisenhower would be free from that fault.

His defense of Truman centered primarily on the President's record on civil liberties. Howe blasted the McCarran Act, the McCarran Immigration Act, Senator Nixon, and Senator McCarthy. He pictured Stevenson as showing more promise of upholding the "American tradition of liberty" than any candidate in more than 20 years (including Franklin D. Roosevelt).

Dean Griswold thought that President Truman was largely responsible for corruption in the federal government and in his view, the problem was serious, indeed the worst it has ever been. He cast doubt on Stevenson's ability to cope with the problem, and said that only General Eisenhower could take the drastic measures necessary.

His opinion of Sparkman was low, his criticism centering around the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee's civil rights record. Griswold spoke sharply of the "White Supremacy" heading on



Dean Griswold addressing Law School Forum last Thursday in the Langdell Courtroom.

the Alabama Democratic ballot. He also compared Eisenhower's experience in foreign affairs favorably with Stevenson's.

GOP "Hindsight" Attacked

Prof. Wollett was impatient with GOP criticism of the Administration's foreign policy. He felt that such attacks were exercises in hindsight, and that the Republican critics had advocated the same policies in the past that they were attacking now.

Wollett supported Stevenson as one who had shown he could clean up a corrupt administration, and claimed that the Democratic party had nominated him, in part, because he was not weak on the issue of corruption.

Prof. W. Barton Leach hammered at the high federal budget. Pointing out that the greatest portion of federal expenditures goes for defense, he argued that only a man with Eisenhower's military experience could cut the defense budget intelligently.

He noted the important changes in warfare that would be brought about by the availability of nuclear weapons to the Soviet Union, and attacked the Administration for failing to put modern

COUNCIL —(Continued)

The existence of an efficient Judicial Committee, functioning to the satisfaction of residents and administration alike, permits direct student supervision of student affairs. Effective Committee hearings, directed by those intimately concerned, will provide greater latitude in argument than would otherwise be possible. Most important, the Committee procedure in adjudication removes the need for official entries on the permanent record of the student.

LIBERTIES —(Continued)

in Bourbon France and Czarist Russia, nations completely equipped with sedition laws and censorship.

Hampers Reclamation

One of the disadvantages of repressive measures against Communism, Professor Chafee argues, is that it will make reclamation of people who are Communists virtually impossible, "... thereby leaving these Americans with nothing to do for the rest of their lives except to be embittered agitators."

Even more important, however, is the need for independent thinking in order to solve the greatest problems of the day. "The tragedy is that the very same factors which make vigorous and independent thinking indispensable have been operating to create popular tensions and fears which more and more discourage such thinking in the very places where it is most needed, among public servants, teachers, and the unofficial molders of public opinion. . . ."

Hard to Get Men

"High officials are already asserting that it is increasingly difficult to recruit promising young men for important government jobs. Men who could do notable service for the country are going elsewhere rather than enter the poison gas of endless suspicions, eavesdropping, and Congressional browbeating which

concepts to work in defense planning.

Audience Aroused by Leach

Although he was applauded as warmly as any speaker, Leach apparently stirred up at least part of his audience. A majority of the questions were directed to him and were clearly unfavorable. In reply to one question, he recalled that when Truman wanted the defense budget cut in 1948, he called on Eisenhower to do it.

Dean Cavers said he had supported Eisenhower "before Chicago," but changed his views after the convention. He felt that Eisenhower had abandoned his principles in foreign policy and gone too far in his support of Republican senatorial candidates for reelection. He said the General had left many of his early supporters "far behind him."

STOCK CLUB MEETING

Faculty adviser Louis Loss, speaking at the first meeting of the Bull and Bear Club in the Mallory Smith Room, last Friday, criticized the buying of stock on "hot tips."

Most people spend a lot of time before buying a new suit or a new car, he said, but will rush in with \$1,000 when informed that an obscure issue looks good.

Prof. Loss told the group that reliable information is now available, which makes it easier to invest intelligently today than it was 20 years ago. He outlined sources from which such information is obtainable.

Weinberger Elected

Leonard Weinberger, 3L of Brooklyn, was elected president of the Club. Other officers, all of whom were chosen by the charter members, are Murray Greenblatt, 3L of Detroit, vice-president, and Paul Glenn, 1L of Sharon, Pa., secretary-treasurer.

The club expects a membership of about 70 students and will have luncheon meetings on alternate Fridays at 1 p.m. in the Mallory Smith Room in the Commons. Dues of \$1 will be used to pay expenses of speakers.

hangs over the City of Washington."

Another aspect of the attack on civil liberties which Professor Chafee discusses is the dual problem of investigations by Congressional Committees and slander of citizens from the privileged sanctuary of the floor of Congress.

Individuals Investigated

Professor Chafee argues that "... Congress is not designed to determine whether an individual is innocent or guilty of crime or other misconduct. That is what courts are for." Insofar as Congress goes in for investigations as to particular people, it should try to develop a civilized procedure which would be fair to all: "A committee which possesses so much of the power of a court ought to behave like a court."

In the light of recent events, it is interesting to note that Professor Chafee adds: "It is high time to throw out the klieg lights, the cameras, and television. They hinder calm determination of the fate of the accused person just as much as they would in a courtroom. . . ."

Attacks on Communists

To those who think that any methods are justified as far as Communists are concerned, Professor Chafee says:

"... public opinion is capable of rapid shifts to fresh objects of excited detestation. Instead of radicals, businessmen

may easily become the target of investigation, as has frequently happened in the past.

"Suppose a prominent manufacturer is grilled about all his private economic and political opinions. Suppose he is ordered, like the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, to bring all the ledgers and all the correspondence files of his organization several hundred miles to Washington. Suppose he is given no lawyer, no chance to cross-examine the psychopaths who accuse him of nefarious schemes to starve the poor, no opportunity to present testimony of his own to discredit these witnesses and establish his own innocence."

McCarran Act Discussed

Professor Chafee also discusses the McCarran Act in the course of his lecture. The main purpose of the statute, he feels, is to penalize men "for fear they might do some bad acts some day." "... we are doing something entirely new in the name of security," Professor Chafee points out, and we should be aware of it, and realize its dangers.

One of the major faults in the McCarran Act is that it tends to restrict group life, the author contends. One of the persistent trends in America has been a rich aggregation of groups, of great diversity, which has contributed immensely to the development of a great nation.

"If we look back over our national history, we see that many of the most significant political and social changes began with the efforts of some small informal group disliked by the ordinary run of citizens. . . ."

Denunciations In Past

"The books are full of denunciations by prominent citizens of abolitionists, women suffragists, labor unions, Populists, etc., which more than match anything which has been written about ... any of the ... contemporary organizations listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee."

Professor Chafee concluded by quoting Alan Barth, author of *The Loyalty of Free Men*: "Nothing that the agents of Communism have done or can do in this country is so dangerous to the United States as what they have induced us to do to ourselves."

JOHN J. SEXTON

REGISTRATION FIGURES

The following are the registration figures in the Law School as of September 24, 1952:

1st Year	525
2nd Year	452
3rd Year	420
Graduates	33
Special	29
Unclassified	6
Total	1465

Initial registration in the two preceding years was:

	1950-51	1951-52
1st Year	520	521
2nd Year	469	437
3rd Year	470	443
Graduates	31	45
Special	33	8
Unclassified	1	7
Totals	1524	1461

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