

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 17 NO. 2

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1953

PRICE TEN CENTS

Toepfer Releases Statistics; Members Of Faculty Question Wisdom Of Earl Warren's Recess Appointment

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, 1952 to June 1, 1953. The report was prepared by Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer.

The various appendices to the report



Louis A. Toepfer

"Defenders" Seek Second Year Men

New members of the Harvard Voluntary Defenders will be selected from among those present at a meeting in Langdell South Middle at 4:30 today. The Defenders, which operated during the summer months for the first time this year, will select 13 men from the second-year class interested in the Voluntary Defenders. President Charles Weiss, 3L of Philadelphia, will explain the operations of the group and answer questions. Secretary Jack Cooper, 3L of Philadelphia, will tell of some typical cases and will read the facts of a sample case on which each prospective member will be expected to write a memorandum as a sample to be judged by the group's membership committee.

Grades Secondary

Those who hand in satisfactory memoranda will be given personal interviews and the new members will be announced about Nov. 1. Weiss and Cooper stress the point that interest and ability in fact analysis are the primary qualities the group is seeking and that grades will be consulted only for border-line cases.

Secretary Cooper, reporting on the first summer operations in the history of

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covering a list of 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 class of 1952, 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. —Ed.

During the year following June 1, 1952 the volume of placement activity reached a new high. Before the year was up, virtually all of the 1952 class reported success in locating employment. Of the 438 students in that class only 18 were known to be seeking positions on June 1, 1953. Of course, it must be borne in mind that 82 men from the group entered military service following their graduation from law school.

485 New Opportunities

Information about 485 new opportunities was received. Two hundred and eighty offices wrote to tell about their interest in members of the graduating class, while another 60 firms sought help from the office in recruiting experienced lawyers. In addition, 115 offices sent representatives to the Placement Office to meet and talk with second- and third-year students.

The 404 students who received degrees in 1952 and whose employment is known took positions pretty much according to the pattern established by other recent classes. The trend away

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Legislative Research Bureau's Assistance Enables Passage Of Mass. Amendment

The Student Legislative Research Bureau has announced that for the first time one of the bills on which it has worked has been enacted into law. Two members of the Bureau, John O'Reilly and Edward Sack, assisted in the drafting of Chapter 647 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1953, an amendment to the urban redevelopment law, which the General Court approved on July 2.

The Research Bureau was organized last winter to assist public organizations in drafting proposed legislation. The group started work on projects early in the spring, and this was one of its first to reach completion.

The problem presented in this project

Reaction by Law School faculty members to the appointment of Governor Earl Warren of California as Chief Justice of the United States was generally favorable, but many of the professors were dissatisfied with the recess appointment, as shown by their recent comments.

In a letter to the Harvard Crimson, Prof. Henry M. Hart LL.B. '30, expressed concern over the reaction to cases

where "the decisive vote is cast by a Chief Justice whose job depends, among other things, on his surviving thereafter the raking fire of confirmation, hearings Prof. Paul A. Freund, LL.B. '41, also expressed misgivings over the recess appointment, which has a Federal judge sitting, as he termed it, "with one eye over his shoulder on Congress." Prof. Freund was quick to point out that this was no reflection on Mr. Warren, but he thought it unfair of President Eisenhower to ask him to sit prior to action by the Senate.

On the other hand Prof. Robert Braucher, LL.B. '39, expressed relatively little concern over this problem. He was of the opinion that Warren's confirmation will not turn on how he votes from now until January, nor will the former Vice-Presidential candidate be swayed one way or the other by the thought of his confirmation.

Other faculty members were more concerned over the imprudence of the administration in allowing the possibility of judicial impropriety to be so raised. Prof. Benjamin Kaplan made the following statement on this subject to the RECORD:

Kaplan's Statement

"Entirely apart from the question of legal validity, the appointment of a Chief Justice during a recess of the Senate does

(See FACULTY on page three)

Nazi Arms Makers Might Aid Soviets

The Devil's Chemists. By Josiah E. DuBois, Jr., in collaboration with Edward Johnson. Boston, Mass. The Beacon Press, 1952. \$3.75. 374 pp.

This is a story of the manner in which modern wars are fought. The participants are not soldiers, their names are never in the headlines, they wear no uniforms and carry no guns. Yet by virtue of their knowledge and power, they have exerted a greater influence on history than did any field marshal on Hitler's General Staff. Without these men, not one German soldier would have marched across the Polish border in 1939. There would have been no World War II. These are the men of I. G. Farbenindustrie, who built and maintained the German war machine.

For their role in "... the preparation and waging of aggressive war; ... the plunder and spoliation of the industries and economies of other countries; ... the enslavement, mistreatment, and murder of human beings, including medical experimentation upon enslaved persons ..." they were indicted and brought to trial.

"The Devil's Chemists" is the history of Crimes Trial No. 6, as narrated by Josiah E. DuBois, Jr., chief of the prosecution staff, whose conclusion: have been summarized above. DuBois purpose in writing this book has been twofold; first, to bring to light the role of I. G. Farben in the build-up of the German war machine, and, second, to warn the free world of the capabilities and propensities of the Farben directors: who, he believes, would not hesitate to lend their talents to Communist aggression should that course seem to them to be most profitable.

The 24 defendants in this trial were men with impeccable scientific reputations. Their numbers included a Nobel Prize winner, as well as the world's foremost authorities on synthetic fuel and synthetic rubber.

(See REVIEW on page three)



Henry M. Hart



Benjamin Kaplan

Prof. Scott Tells Coffee Hour Gathering About The Law School's Development

Professor Austin W. Scott, Dane Professor of Law, spoke on "The Harvard Law School, Past and Present" to an overflow crowd at the Coffee Hour in Harkness Common last Tuesday.

The Harvard Law School was set up from the \$7,500 bequest left Harvard College in 1781 by Isaac Royall in his will. The first Royall Professor was Chief

Justice Parker of Massachusetts, but a separate law school was not created until 1817 when the Corporation voted Asabell Stearns "University Professor of Law," who was to live in Cambridge and "open and keep a school."

Both Parker and Stearns, the latter a distant cousin of Professor Scott's, were fired and it was not until 1830 that the School entered its "bright dawn." Nathan Dane had left the School \$10,000 on the condition that Justice Story join its faculty, "and although approached previously, when Story saw that his refusal would cost the School \$10,000, he joined." Story and Greenleaf carried through the next 20 years and Professor Scott says it is they who must be credited with building the foundation of the present institution.

Professor Scott described the next 20 years of the School's history as a "bare afternoon." Under Parker, Parsons, and Washburn the School's curriculum became stereotyped and the students were neither required to attend lectures nor to take exams. "Consequently," said Professor Scott, "there were no students who failed. This is a defect which we have now remedied."

Then in 1870 Christopher C. Lang-

(See SCOTT on page three)

Harvard Law Wives Begin Fall Activities

The Harvard Law Wives will open this year's activities with a tea given by Mrs. Erwin Griswold in the Meeting Room of the Harkness Commons from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Law wives, women law students, wives of graduate law students, and wives of faculty members are invited to attend. Wives of the second and third year law students will assist as hostesses.

Mrs. Griswold will welcome the guests with a short talk on the purpose and functions of the Law Wives' organization.

The first regular meeting of the Harvard Law Wives will be held on October 21 at 8 p.m. in the Meeting Room of Harkness Common. Officers for the current year are: President, Mrs. Robert Frantz; Vice President and Program Chairman, Mrs. Phiroze Irani; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Erickson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Walsh; Treasurer, Mrs. Champe Fisher; Social Chairman, Mrs. John Zech; Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Sheldon Karon; Public Relations Officer, Mrs. Fred Wyle.

AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS SCHOLARSHIP



At a dinner sponsored by the American College of Trial Lawyers on August 26, 1953 at the Parker House, Boston, Cody Fowler, second right, former President of the American Bar Association, and President of the American College of Trial Lawyers, presented the Harvard Law School a check for \$500 to be applied toward a student scholarship. Dean Erwin N. Griswold, left, accepted the award for the School. Joining in the ceremony were Herbert Brownell, second left, Attorney General of the United States, and Robert Jackson, right, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Two Members Help

The two students attended the meetings of the committee of lawyers that worked on the draft of the amendment. They found this project particularly interesting because of the opportunity it provided to do special work with a professor and to observe lawyers in action solving the practical problems of draftsman'ship.

Henry Wise, chairman of the Housing Association, said in a letter to Dean Griswold on the work of the two Bureau members, "This service and especially with relation to all the details that come in the drafting of a bill 26 pages long is

(See RESEARCH on page three)

AUTO REGISTRATION

Oct. 9 is the deadline for registration of students' cars, the University police have announced. After that date, owners of unregistered cars will be fined a maximum of \$10. Law students who have been assigned reserved spaces must not park in other University spaces, under penalty of fine.

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, \$3.00 per year. Single copies \$0.10 each at the Law School; \$0.20 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 Act of March 3, 1879."

Recess Appointment

The appointment last week of Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the United States has been followed by the usual amount of acclaim and fanfare. At his press conference, during which the nomination was announced, President Eisenhower himself described the former Governor of California as a man of "integrity, honesty, experience in government, and experience in the law. . . ." With this appraisal we are in complete accord, for while we feel that a selection from the ranks of the judiciary might have been more suitable, we do recognize that Earl Warren has the background and the potential to become a highly competent Chief Justice.

His recess appointment and subsequent seating, however, has raised among several members of the legal profession, and among certain members of the Law School faculty, a serious question of the propriety of his assuming the burdens of the position now, in as much as he has not yet been confirmed by the United States Senate. Many rebut the argument, on the other hand, pointing to the Chief Justice's middle-of-the-road philosophy, which would seem to virtually assure him of overwhelming approval in January, especially since no dissent to the choice itself has been raised. But in 1929 when Charles Evans Hughes was appointed Chief Justice by Herbert Hoover, nothing but praise and accolades were heaped upon him; and yet, in the interim between his nomination and his confirmation, small bits of dissent began to coagulate in the Senate, reaching such a peak that he was finally approved only after a strenuous fight. The opposition, though unexpected, was substantial.

The situation today is further complicated by the fact that the new Chief Justice will be shaping the argument of a court hearing and deciding cases in which there has been considerable interest in political, as well as legal, circles. On the docket this fall will be many explosive issues including: five appeals involving racial segregation in public grade schools, an issue considered by some observers to be the Court's most important since the Dred Scott decision; Alabama's petition for certiorari in a case which involves the constitutionality of the Federal law giving the individual States ownership of their offshore lands; a case testing professional baseball's controversial reserve clause and the doctrine that baseball is not subject to anti-trust laws; and State's right to convict a man of gambling under State law on evidence ascertained from his Federal gambling tax file will be argued. Because decisions on these important issues may not be forthcoming until late winter, Chief Justice Warren's every question from the bench seems destined to be subjected to unwarranted scrutiny, to unduly close observation, for the reason that although he has only one vote, as presiding officer he is in a position, superior to that of the other Justices, to direct the thinking of the tribunal.

It has been suggested that this situation is closely analogous to that which confronted Charles E. Wilson earlier this year. No one expected that Mr. Wilson would prejudice the government's position in favor of that of General Motors Corporation, and yet he was forced to liquidate his GM stock so that he would not find himself looking over his shoulder for fear of what Congress might be thinking. It would have been unsound, even unfair, to have placed the Secretary of Defense in such a tenuous position.

It is likewise unfair to place the new Chief Justice in a similar position. This is not intended to cast any reflection on his intellectual integrity, honesty, or character, which are beyond reproach. But in all due fairness to him, it is our opinion that President Eisenhower should call the Senate into special session that it might act now on Earl Warren's nomination.

Gallery

S. PEARCE BROWNING, JR.
National Chairman
Harvard Law School Fund



"The question of the proper size of a law firm has often been raised. This depends entirely on the character of the firm's practice and the community in which it is located. What might be a large firm for one city or for one type of practice would not necessarily be for another. . . . What constitutes 'general practice' depends to a large extent on the character of the community. A lawyer's practice today is apt to be more varied than it was 25 years ago, and the trend toward specialization is increasing because each field in itself is more complicated. A young lawyer with a good firm should move about as much as he can before specializing because he will be the better specialist for it later." These were some of Mr. Browning's replies to our general questions.

Phi Beta Kappa

Mr. Browning was born in Maysville, Kentucky, attended preparatory school in Pennsylvania, and went on to Princeton, from which he was graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1922. At Harvard Law School, he was a member of the Board of Student Advisors and the Legal Aid Bureau. After law school, Mr. Browning became associated with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York. He has remained with them ever since and became a partner in 1934.

More Travel Time

Mr. Browning notes that one of the major characteristics of legal practice is the amount of time a lawyer must spend traveling. With the advent of the full-scale use of the airplane, especially since World War II, travel time is shorter, but lawyers go more often to more places.

Prof. Hart's Letter

(The following letter is reprinted from the Oct. 2 Harvard Crimson.—Ed.)

If Governor Earl Warren takes his seat as Chief Justice next Monday and then proceeds, as a temporary judge, to participate in the decision of cases, before his nomination has been confirmed by the Senate, he will in my judgment violate the spirit of the Constitution, and possibly also its letter.

No doubt the technical question is open to debate. In advising the President that he has power to fill the vacancy in the Chief Justiceship by a recess appointment, Attorney-General Herbert Brownell is, of course, relying on the broad language of Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, applicable to Federal officers generally, that "The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session."

However, this provision must be reconciled with the provision of Article III, Section 1, applicable specially to judges, that "The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior". "Good behavior," of course, means for life, subject only to the extraordinary procedure for impeachment.

If Governor Warren undertakes to act as Chief Justice next Monday, he will be holding office, if at all, only until the end of the next session of the Senate. This recess appointment will be distinct from his permanent appointment and, indeed, would continue to be valid, if valid at all, even if the Senate were to reject his nomination for a permanent appointment. The permanent appointment will be subject to three future contingencies: (1) the decision of the President to forward his nomination to the Senate; (2) the decision of the President not to withdraw the nomination before it has been acted upon; and (3) the decision of the Senate to confirm the nomination. The Senate will be entirely free, if it chooses, to postpone its action

In 1929 Sullivan & Cromwell maintained offices in Berlin, Paris, and Buenos Aires. At the suggestion of one of the firm's senior partners, John Foster Dulles, Mr. Browning made the then-18-day trip to take over affairs in the office in Argentina. He remained there for two years, and in 1930 participated in setting up the first real corporate domestic security issue in Argentina. After returning to the United States in 1931, Mr. Browning received his first experience in litigation as an associate in U. S. v. Sugar Institute, and later he moved about the office doing corporate work, and estate and trust work.

Keeps Contact With School

Throughout the years, Mr. Browning has kept in close touch with the Law School. In interviewing applicants for positions with his firm, he seeks alertness and an ability to grasp things readily, characteristics which he feels particularly mark Harvard Law School students. He stresses that while marks are important qualifications for a position, personality should not be taken too lightly.

Mr. Browning is especially proud of his class of '25, both for the prominent citizens it has produced and for its consciousness in appreciating the needs of the Law School. The Class of '25, along with 1917, has led all others in gifts to the School, and Mr. Browning has played no little part in this. He has been closely associated with Harvard Law School alumni activities, having been a member of the Board of Directors and a Vice-President of The Harvard Law School Association of New York.

Work With Fund

His principal interest has been in alumni giving. He has been Deputy Chairman for New York City of the Harvard Law School Fund, and later was Chairman. Last fall he became National Chairman and is in charge of the Law School Fund throughout the country. Mr. Browning is a member of the Council of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association. He points out that organized alumni interest in the Law School is only a fairly recent thing, and that most of the credit for the strides made in the last few years belongs to Dean Griswold, who has taken a most active interest in the alumni.

Philanthropic Interests

In addition to being engaged in a very active legal practice, Mr. Browning devotes much time to various educational and philanthropic organizations. His current association with the Harvard Law School Alumni Association is indeed time-consuming. Though aided somewhat by the prevailing tax setup, the business of raising money for an educational institution remains a difficult one, but Mr. Browning hopes that the support of the alumni will continue and increase.

H. W.

until near the close of the session in order to see how the new nominee is going to vote.

I cannot believe that the Constitution contemplates that any Federal judge, let alone a Chief Justice of the United States, should hold office, and decide cases, with all these strings tied to him.

It is true that recess appointments have occasionally been given to judges of constitutional courts, and that various Attorneys-General have assumed that such appointments are valid. But occasional practice backed by mere assumption cannot settle a basic question of constitutional principle. Certainly, the famous early example of John Rutledge, who sat as Chief Justice and then failed of confirmation, does not prove the propriety of the practice. It provides, instead, a vivid illustration of its dangers and impropriety.

If we go behind the technical arguments and inquire into the spirit and purpose of the Constitution, the impropriety becomes unmistakable. On few other points in the Constitutional Convention were the framers in such complete accord as on the necessity of protecting judges from every kind of extraneous influence upon their decisions. The only important disagreement in this connection was whether the Congress should not be forbidden even to increase the salaries of the judges during their term in office, lest the possibility of such action stand as a temptation to curry Congressional favor. In the moving phrasing of those times, the purpose was to make the judges "as important as the lot of humanity will admit."

Governor Warren cannot possibly have this independence if his every vote, indeed his every question from the bench, is subject to the possibility of inquiry in later committee hearings and floor debates to determine his fitness to continue in judicial office. To say this is in no way to question his integrity as an individual. No judge should be put in such a position. So far as personal attitudes are relevant, the point is not what Governor Warren and his friends will think about his disinterestedness but what de-

Sub Judice

KEEP IT GAY

The State of Kentucky was worried about its declining growth in population and industrial expansion. In order to do something about it they passed a law, K.R.S. 67.080 (10) which provided: The fiscal court may "appropriate county funds to make provision to secure immigration into the county and to advertise the resources of the county."

Some local promoters thought that they would take advantage of the statute and decorate a whole town in honor of its gala celebration of Derby Day. They went all out and bought large amounts of banners, bright colored bunting, pennants and ribbons. They even applied a few tasteful swirls of color to the staid old courthouse and finally presented a bill for a grand total of \$150 to the fiscal court of Jefferson County.

Everyone thought that it was a wonderful idea and the old court house had never looked so cheerful, but the judges, depressed by their many years spent in the drab surroundings of an untrimmed building, were reluctant to grant expense money for the operation.

A declaratory judgment suit was brought to determine whether or not the fiscal court of Jefferson County could legally expend public funds in decorating the county court house for the Kentucky Derby. The Jefferson Circuit Court said no and the fiscal court appealed.

Held: Judgment affirmed. "In view of the history of the state the legislative purpose in the act is not difficult to be seen. There has been little immigration into Kentucky. Her resources have not been heralded to prospective immigrants. The tide of immigration has passed into the West without reaching us. The purpose of the legislature was to enable the fiscal courts to advertise the resources of their counties and thus attract immigration. . . ."

"We do not think that it can be said that hanging banners, pennants, flags, and bunting on the court house comes within the statutory meaning of securing immigration or advertising the resources of the county. Indeed, the sole purpose for the decorations is to make the courthouse look gay and festive in keeping with the gala spirit of Derby Day." *Shamburger et al. v. Tierney*, 257 S.W.2d 592, Ct. of Appeals of Kentucky, May 1, 1953.

feated litigants will think, and others who may be disappointed by the Court's decisions on the explosive issues which are about to come before it. Will they believe that the decision is that of judges "as independent as the lot of humanity will admit," if the decisive vote is cast by a Chief Justice whose job depends, among other things, on his surviving thereafter the raking fire of confirmation hearings?

It will be unfortunate if Chief Justice Warren, who has so great an opportunity and so great a responsibility to strengthen the prestige of the Supreme Court and to maintain in letter and spirit the great guarantees of the Constitution, should by his first judicial act weaken the Court's prestige and bring into question one of the greatest of the guarantees.

The President ought not to subject a new appointee to the dilemma of having either to do this or to force a long postponement of important public business. He can resolve the dilemma by calling the Senate into special session to act upon the nomination.

Henry M. Hart, Jr.
Professor of Law.



"ESTOPP ME IF YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE"

FACULTY—(Continued)

not make much sense to me. Decisions by less than the full bench are undesirable and vacancies in the Court should be filled with reasonable dispatch. But I cannot escape a strong feeling that a Justice should not participate in the work of the Court before his confirmation by the Senate. The question is not whether a particular appointee will in fact seek to please potentially hostile Senators who must later be counted for or against him, but whether as a general proposition a Justice should be exposed to any hint of suspicion that he may be doing so. I believe therefore that the wiser course—at some inconvenience to Senators and some expense to the government—would have been to call the Senate into special session."

Ask Special Session

Prof. Ernest J. Brown was emphatic in his agreement that the Senate should be called into special session to confirm the appointment, claiming that otherwise the argument of imprudence in the appointment will be heightened. Prof. Arthur Sutherland agreed with this, but otherwise he termed Mr. Warren "an admirable choice in a great many ways."

On the question of whether Mr. Warren might be swayed by the spectre of the Senate scrutinizing his every move, Prof. Sutherland expressed confidence in the new Chief Justice, and characterized the workings of the Court in this manner: "These are thoughtful, strong-minded people, functioning in what they consider the best way for the United States. By and large when you get on the Court you are going to act in the manner best suited to public ends, and not going to be swayed by the influences which affect a lay committee."

'Inherent Conflict'

Prof. Sutherland further pointed out that this was an example of the "conflict inherent in every judicial system. A judge should not be exposed to any extraneous influences, but as a man, he is necessarily subject to some. Whether Mr. Warren's appointment is a proper reconciliation of the public interest remains to be seen."

Bull And Bear Group To Hear Dibble Discuss Stock Market Outlook

The Bull and Bear Club will hold its first meeting of the year today at 1:30 p. m. in the Meeting Room on the first floor of Harkness Commons. The meeting will be open to all law students. A New York Stock Exchange film will be shown describing how stocks are purchased. Mr. Ralph B. Dibble, Senior Account Executive of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, will speak on "The Outlook for the Stock Market."

The Club will meet every other Thursday this year in the Meeting Room or at luncheon in the Mallory Smith Room. A series of topics has been selected which will fulfill the Club's main function of helping its members become intelligent investors. The following are the subjects which will be discussed during the year: over-the-counter securities, listed securities, mutual funds, municipal bonds, government bonds, put and call options, commodity futures trading, arbitrage, short sales, margin trading, averaging, income bonds, foreign exchange, insurance as an investment, and the lawyer's role as a fiduciary.

REVIEW—(Continued)

Their reputations were so secure in fact, that the prosecution's most difficult task was to disprove the thesis advanced by the defendants that they had been motivated by chauvinism, and to prove instead that they had committed their crimes for the purpose of enhancing their own power. The difficulties of this task were underscored in the final analysis by the verdict of the tribunal which produced both a majority and minority report.

DuBois notes that many of the former defendants are now free, and that while the defeat of Germany and the subsequent trial may have marked the nadir of their careers, present events in Europe may prove that the apogee of their influence is yet to come. This book is a welcome addition to the library of international trials and provides a rare insight into a turbulent era of history.

G. W. L.

NEWS IN BRIEF**DANCE**

The Beth Israel Hospital Junior Auxiliary (supporting Tumor and Cancer Clinic) presents its "Autumn Whirl" Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 p.m., at Temple Kehillath Israel Meeting House (348 Harvard St., Brookline). Music by Gene Dennis & Orchestra. Admission \$1.25 per person, tax included.

BRIDGE CLUB

The HLS Bridge Club will hold a Monthly Masterpoint tournament tonight at 7:30 p. m. in the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall. Winners last week were Max Bell 3L et ux.

SCOTT—(Continued)

dell was chosen by President Elliot to become Dean of the Law School. Under his leadership the teaching of law was altered through the introduction of the case system of study. Professor Scott credits its early success, however, to James Barr Ames, selected by Langdell to become a member of the faculty. In addition Gray and Thayer were members of the faculty at this time. With the subsequent addition of Williston, Beale, and Wambaugh, the Harvard Law School attained its present greatness.

The student body as always was mature and anxious to learn. Law is a subject that can be studied without too much background. "For example," said Professor Scott, "take that case in Torts about the hatchet—all of us know about axes."

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Board Will Announce Tentative Assignments For Unaffiliated Men

The ranks of Ames competition clubs began to close this week, despite the haze of smokers still sweeping the Commons. Last Tuesday was the deadline for lists of first-year members turned in by club supervisors. Second-year club lists are to be turned in tomorrow, Oct. 9.

The Board of Student Advisers will bring the joining-up process to a close by posting a tentative club list tomorrow, notifying the unaffiliated of their Ames Club assignments. A final club list will be on the boards by Oct. 14.

Preparation for court action will be given a time focus with the posting of the first docket of rounds one and two on October 21. The schedule of sequence of arguments will follow.

RESEARCH—(Continued)

of a kind which committees such as ours rarely have opportunity to enjoy. We are very grateful to the Law School for their help."

The committee had to tackle the problem of making redevelopment projects desirable for investors, while at the time protecting the public interest. They had to keep in mind constitutional limitations on the use of eminent domain and a Massachusetts constitutional provision that all land must bear its fair proportion of taxes.

The final bill took the form of changes to make operation under the act easier. The types of land on which a project could be built were expanded to include "blighted open areas," open urban land unsuited to ordinary development. It was made easier to operate a project under a mortgage by clarifying the procedure to be followed when a mortgage is foreclosed on a redevelopment project. Definitions were changed so that they would accord with those in the Federal housing law, making Federal assistance easier to obtain. It was also made easier to operate a project on leased land.

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PLACEMENT—(Continued)

from employment in law offices has continued, probably due to the large numbers of men entering military service. See chart one for the types of positions taken together with a comparison of previous classes.

The 1952 class has spread itself across 36 states and eight foreign countries.

tal of 134 representatives to the Law School to interview members of the 1953 class. Another 11 firms visited the office to talk with second-year students. A total of 140 different interview schedules was arranged by the office. This required the scheduling of 1,440 individual student interviews, covering 385 different students.

All but 94 men in the graduating class

fill teaching positions at various law schools were made, but without significant results. The general high level of placement activity, the military situation, and other factors have caused both the number of candidates and the numbers of teaching opportunities to drop off considerably.

Alumni Placement

In alumni placement new procedures have been followed. Alumni who seek to change their positions are urged to fill out a detailed set of questions about their experience, qualifications, and interest in new opportunities. They are also asked to submit a number of copies of their personal resume prepared in such a manner that the office may submit copies to prospective employers.

Whenever new opportunities appear, the Alumni Register is then checked for candidates who are qualified and interested. Resumes of such men are sent to the employer who can then investigate the candidates without making his interest known and without having information about the position openly listed.

It is clear that the prospective employers favor this procedure because it results in a better control over the number and kind of candidates they must consider, as well as keeping their needs for help from being generally known. It is hoped that continued placement work under this procedure will increase the numbers of alumni who are helped into new positions by the Placement Office.

Few Good Jobs

It has become evident that a number of employers seeking help from the office do so after exhausting every other means to fill a position for which they have impossibly high requirements, or which offers such meager opportunity that they can find no candidates for it. Those opportunities which have genuine merit, and for which the requirements are reasonable, represent a minority of the calls which come to the office.

Chart One

Position	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Law Offices	207	51.2	59.6	65.3	69.1	73.5
Own Practice	5	1.2	0.9	1.6	3.6	4.5
Business Concerns			4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5
Legal	13	3.2				
Nonlegal	7	1.7				
Government			9.5	9.3	8.0	6.5
State & Local	8	1.9				
Federal	17	4.2				
Clerkships	20	4.9	4.5	4.1	2.7	3.5
Banks	2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.5
Insurance	6	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.5
Study	9	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Teaching	9	2.2	1.6	2.4	3.3	1.5
Accounting	11	2.7	0.9	1.1		
Miscellaneous	8	1.9	0.9			
Military	82	20.2	13.6	5.5		

Areas in which ten or more of the class have established themselves are as follows:

Chart Two

Locality	No. of Men	% of Class
California	20	4.6
Washington, D. C.	19	4.3
Illinois	15	3.4
Massachusetts	53	12.1
New York City	95	21.7
New York State	105	24.0
Ohio	13	3.0

The 12 states not claiming any of the 1952 graduates include Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia.

Bright Picture

The 1953 class, who were third-year students during the year reported, found the placement picture bright. Along with the heavy interview activity at the law school, there was more hiring at Christmas and during the spring than is usually the case. Some students with "B" and "C" marks found themselves with offers fairly early in the year. The 1953 class of 422 students had about 180 facing military service. Of the remaining 232 men, 124 had found employment before graduating in June. This is an exceptionally high percentage of available men placed for so early a date.

During the year 115 offices sent a to-

had at least one interview at the Law School, with some of the men not called for interviews because they had already obtained positions or were not interested in placement because of pending military service. Only nine students available for employment after graduation received no recommendations or referrals from the Placement Office.

Special Process For Veterans

Because a number of men in the 1950 and 1951 classes entered military service following graduation, the Placement Office has set up special procedures to help them find locations after their release from duty. Letters have been written to all such men inviting them to correspond with the office and asking them for information about their expected date of discharge and placement preferences.

Within the period reported, three men from this group were discharged and all were helped into positions by the Placement Office. This activity will increase sharply during the next few years as the larger number of men in the service from the 1952 and 1953 classes come up for separation.

Under the direction of Assistant Dean Russell Peck, the alumni and teaching placement efforts have continued. Some 60 new opportunities for experienced lawyers came to the attention of the Placement Office, and 17 alumni secured new positions through the office. In addition, a number of recommendations to

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It is also evident that a fair number of alumni who wish help in relocation do not have the type of experience or background which proves interesting to employers seeking experienced lawyers. Some are men who have proven unfit in their present positions and have been discharged or dropped. Many of these simply cannot be helped in any way because whenever a good opportunity appears, the requirements of the employer and the presence of better qualified candidates make it inappropriate to recommend them.

Although the office tries hard to serve all who seek its services, it appears that there are alumni in some considerable number whom it has been impossible to assist. This is, of course, unfortunate, and it is hoped that continued experience in placement work will serve to suggest ways in which these men can be given aid.

Work of Alumni Associations

A new development of interest in placement is the activity of several Harvard Law School Associations in holding smokers and receptions for students during the Christmas vacation. Such meetings give both prospective employers and students a chance to meet socially and to survey each other as a group.

Successful meetings of this kind have been held in New York City, in Buffalo, and in New Jersey. Alumni interest in placement work continues high and the office receives valuable assistance from the various placement chairmen and

committees appointed by the local Law School Associations. Particularly worth mentioning is the outstanding work done by Louis Kunin, LL.B. '44 ('47), Appointments Officer for the Harvard Law School Association of New York. Mr. Kunin has helped a large number of recent graduates and alumni who seek positions in New York.

New quarters for the Placement Office at 23 Everett Street have proved most comfortable. Ample room makes it possible to carry on the heavy interview schedule without difficulty and to improve personal counselling.

DEFENDERS—(Continued)

the five-year-old group, announced that the summer staff had made 59 jail interviews, made two court appearances, and had received approximately 30 mail requests for aid from prisoners in states other than Massachusetts. The charges against the interviewed men ranged from attempted murder and third-offense narcotics charges to breaking-and-entering and indecent assault. The letters dealt mostly with questions of procedure in the conviction of men currently serving long terms in other states.

Most of the cases accepted by the Defenders during the summer have not yet come to trial since the courts only recently reopened after summer recess. This fact also explains the relatively low number of court appearances made during the summer.

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