

The Harvard Law School Record

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PRICE TEN CENTS

Wyzanski To Preside Tonight Over First-Year Model Trial



Richard H. Field

Miss Sally Price of Thayer will attempt to prove tonight in Langdell Superior Court before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., that Mr. and Mrs. Lucius T. Niles of the prominent Langdell family are wrongfully withholding from her \$6,000 worth of heirloom jewelry.

In the civil action, set for 5:00 p.m. in the Langdell Courtroom, Miss Price charges that the valuable pearl necklace and matching earrings were given to her on April 25, 1952, by the late Mrs. Titus Niles, mother of the defendant Lucius T. Niles, an old friend of the plaintiff's family, and the widow of the late Titus Niles of the United States Foreign Service. Miss Price is represented by Richard H. Field.

The defendants, represented by Arthur E. Sutherland, claim that there was no such gift, and that Mr. Niles inherited the jewelry from his mother after she was struck and killed by an automobile on Oct. 7, 1952. Niles gave the jewelry to his wife, the former Ann Moore of New York City, as a wedding present in April, 1953.

According to sources close to Miss Price, she had been living with the late Mrs. Niles since early in 1951. Miss Price, an advanced music student studying privately in Langdell, and the elder Mrs. Niles became close friends. During the evening of April 25, 1952 Mrs. Niles is alleged to have given Miss Price the pearl necklace to wear to the Ames Charity Ball, and then to have told her that she wanted Sally to have the necklace so that she could wear it all the time.

It is understood that witnesses to the transaction do not agree whether Miss Price actually received the necklace, or (See TRIAL on page three)

Economic And Political Atmosphere Of Europe Is Undergoing Change

Yesterday, M. Jean Blondeel, assistant general counsel of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, spoke on "A Peaceful Revolution—the Schumann Plan." The program was sponsored by the Harvard Law Forum and was held in Langdell North Middle.

"The European Coal and Steel Community is changing the whole economic and political atmosphere of Europe," said Mr. Blondeel. "To gain the maximum benefit of a large single market between the six member countries, the High Authority must do away with the old system of a small, tariff-protected, national market, as well as with cartels and the other devices which are destroying the free flow of trade between the six countries." (See BLONDEEL on page three)

Tuition Increase To \$800 Will Take Effect Next Year



Erwin N. Griswold

The Harvard Corporation has voted that the tuition charge in the Law School will be increased to \$800 a year, plus the medical fee, beginning with the next academic year, 1954-55, Dean Erwin N. Griswold has announced.

"We are very sorry that this increase must be made," Dean Griswold said, in revealing the Corporation's action. "We have held it off just as long as possible. Probably the increase should have been made for the current year, but we did not want to make the change until it was inevitable. For the present year, we have budgeted a deficit of \$180,000, and this can be made up only through the generosity of alumni in giving to the Harvard Law School Fund. Although we are very grateful for such gifts, it did not seem sound to rely to so great an extent on current gifts for financing the ordinary operations of the School."

More Scholarship Money

Dean Griswold emphasized that a considerable portion of the increase would be used for scholarship purposes. It is the plan that all present scholarships will be increased by the amount of the additional tuition so that students receiving scholarship aid will suffer no harm from the change.

Even with the increase, the Law School tuition will be lower than that in the Medical School and the Business School, and the same as that at Harvard College. The new tuition charge will be equal to that made by a number of other law schools, and lower than the charge at some schools.

Dean Griswold said that it was desirable to make the change at this time, (See TUITION on page three)

Exhibits In Library On Legal Research

To insure the greatest good to the greatest number in the use of the law library, the library staff this month initiated a series of exhibits illustrating the techniques of legal research.

The series started with the collection of materials presented in the film "Case in Point." Currently on display in the glass cases in the Reading Room is an exhibit keyed to the use of the card catalog, first step in reaching some 790,000 volumes on the library's shelves.

Seek More Examples

The library staff has asked student groups and faculty members whether projects they are undertaking might lend themselves to treatment in this series. This request is being broadened to include any student problems that can be so illustrated and perhaps aid a larger number of students in research activity.

Tentative plans include an exhibit on developing briefs from cases prepared by the Board of Student Advisers, the use of Shepard Citations and loose-leaf services, the development of legislative histories and locating administrative rules and regulations.

Study of the displays contemplated should save time for students and staff members, according to those who are preparing this series.

Forum Finds 'American Girl' Dedicated To Purpose Of Hooking American Male



Al Copp

The American Girl is personable, charming and dedicated to one lifelong purpose: hooking the American Male. Chances are that she will succeed too, if she stays dressed and leaves her blue jeans at home. These may have been the conclusions reached by the panel of speakers at the first session of the Harvard Law School Forum held in Sanders Theater last Friday night.

The noted social anthropologist, Earl Wilson, was the first speaker. He seemed to have one chief thesis—Women Look Better When They Are Dressed. Proceeding on the theory that proof of his point was to be found by reducing his arguments to their barest essentials, Mr. Wilson took his audience to a nudist rendezvous near Egg Harbor, N. J., and proceeded to describe in some detail his adventures therein. When he wasn't talking about nudism, he was talking about Earl Wilson. Both subjects, we thought, seemed pretty much exhausted at the end of his half-hour discourse.

Having duly taken Mr. Wilson's point to heart, we were immensely relieved to find that the next speaker, Magda Gabor, had taken the precaution to dress before coming down to Sanders. Having heard that she was, and presumably still is, the subject of some pretty serious interest (See FORUM on page four)

'Flying Saucers' Not New, Says Menzel; Natural Phenomena Cause Most Reports

Most "flying saucers" are natural phenomena not at all peculiar to the Twentieth Century, Prof. Donald H. Menzel told an audience at the Harvard Law School coffee hour Tuesday in Harkness Commons.

Dr. Menzel, who is Associate Director for Solar Research in the Harvard College Observatory and Professor of Astro-

physics in Harvard University, spoke on "Flying Saucers—Fact or Fiction?" in a lecture illustrated by color slides. He expressed his belief that saucers are not spaceships piloted by beings from another planet, nor high-speed planes operated by the Soviet Union.

Flying saucers have been observed as (See SAUCERS on page three)

Bull And Bear Hears About Odd-Lot Firm

More than 150 members of the Bull and Bear Club were present in Langdell South Middle on Oct. 8 to hear Mr. Stuart Scott, Jr., a member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, discuss "Odd-Lot Trading." Prior to his talk Mr. Scott showed the film "We're An Odd Lot," produced by his firm, Carlisle & Jacquelin, the larger of the two odd-lot firms which transact business on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Explains Odd-Lot Dealings

Mr. Scott explained that when an investor gives his broker an order to buy or to sell less than 100 shares of a stock, the broker will go to the post at which the stock is traded on the N. Y. Stock Exchange and will find another broker representing an odd-lot dealer. The dealer will agree to buy the stock at a price a little lower than that of the next round lot (100 share) trade. The difference between the price at which the odd-lot dealer trades, and the price of the next round lot trade, is called the differential or odd lot commission. This commission, in the N. Y. Stock Exchange, is 1/8 point (12 1/2 cents per share) on stocks selling for less than \$40 per share and 1/4 point (25 cents per share) on stocks selling for more than \$40 per share. The odd lot firms cannot refuse orders. They must accept all transactions on the (See ODD-LOT on page three)



Donald H. Menzel

MAIL IN LIBRARY

Having any trouble getting your mail as fast as you would like? This may be the reason:

Many students do not know the law library staff's mail-handling function. If student mail bears the designation "Harvard Law School" it is likely to be received and delivered by the library. Mail without exact address rests for a short time in the pigeon-hole setup at the delivery desk in the Reading Room. Students living off campus can avoid delays in mail delivery by asking correspondents to list only the home address and not "Harvard Law School."

Frampton, McCabe, Schwab, Schwartz, Cole, Cunningham Are Teaching Fellows

For the past five years the intellectually ailing first-year student has been considerably helped by the sympathetic advice offered by a staff of six recent law school graduates. Under the able supervision of Associate Dean Cavers the Teaching Fellow Staff plans the annual mock trial and holds weekly meetings with first-year men in groups of about twenty.

The size of the groups and age of the instructors make possible an informality and personal approach which often are missed in large classes. By carefully chosen projects involving realistically presented office situations and answering sample exam questions, they try to guide the first year men over the traditional humps of first year life.

MORRILL COLE



Two of this year's teaching fellows have gone to Harvard College as well as to the Law School. Morrill Cole is the younger of the two, having received his A.B. in 1949 and his LL.B. in 1951. He is from Patterson, N. J., is 25 years old and is unmarried. Having been in

general practice for two years with the New Jersey firm of Riker, Emery & Danzig, he brings with him valuable on-the-job experience.

During his law school days he was president of the Casner Club and reached the semi-finals in the fall of '50. At the college he lived in Kirkland House and played Junior Varsity football.

Commenting on the Law School training, Mr. Cole says that as a result of spending three years intensively tearing apart cases and arguments one develops an approach which prevents him from feeling lost in any legal problem. The advocate learns to distinguish arguments and the judge develops an analytical attitude which prevents him from being pushed around by clever counsel.

WILLIAM P. CUNNINGHAM



The other member of the teaching fellow group who is a double Harvard man and brings much practical experience with him is William P. Cunningham. He is from Brookline, Mass., 30 years old, married and has one son. For the past (See FELLOWS on page four)

Hebrew Law School Dean Visits Harvard

Dean Benjamin Akzin of the Law School of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, visited Harvard last week after spending the summer as a visiting professor at Michigan Law School. Dean Akzin took his S.J.D. degree at Harvard Law School in 1933 under Dean Roscoe Pound and Judge Manley O. Hudson, and subsequently was assistant to Judge Hudson from 1934 to 1936. He received



Greeting Dean Akzin, right, are Dean Erwin N. Griswold, left, and Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, center.

his Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Paris in 1929, and his doctorate in political science at the University of Vienna in 1926.

Dean Akzin teaches political science in the Arts School of Hebrew University and constitutional law in the Law School of that university. The latter was founded only four years ago and is the only law school in Israel. Its course extends for four years, and so this year will mark the new school's first graduating class.

In Israel, Hebrew University graduates need not take the bar exam, as do all other lawyers seeking to practice there, but everyone must spend a two- (See AKZIN on page three)

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An Ounce Of Prevention

Recently, several complaints have been lodged concerning the theft of students' casebooks, textbooks, and even notebooks, left in unlocked lockers, in classrooms, and in Harkness Commons. Throughout the past couple of years, similar grievances have been submitted. The problem, though not new, remains an extremely serious one, because theft of a student's law books means injury to the victim out of all proportion to any possible gain to the guilty party.

The Administration of the Law School, in the person of Vice Dean Hall, has done, and continues to do, everything in its power to remedy this situation. In years past, it has gone so far as to hire a Pinkerton detective in an effort to discover the identity of the person, or persons, perpetrating the crimes. Unfortunately, unless that person is very old, or very young, it is practically impossible to catch him in the act, for if he be an individual of average graduate school age, then an observer, there for the purpose, has no way of knowing whether he is taking his own books, or stealing those of someone else.

The initiative, then, must be taken by the individual student himself, and by the Dormitory Council, if possible. The student can lessen the chances of his books being stolen from his locker by making certain that it is securely locked. Furthermore, to cover the possibility that the books may only have been misplaced, he should check with the Lost & Found at the Langdell West Wing Entrance from time to time to see if they have been returned there.

This however does not solve the problem of the theft of books from Harkness Commons during mealtimes. Inasmuch as not enough lockers can be erected in the Graduate Center to accommodate everyone, another solution is necessary.

The only possible answer, as we see it, is the establishment of a student checking service on a voluntary basis, through the Dormitory Council. Obviously it will be time-consuming, and at times a nuisance to wait in line to check one's books, but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Better to suffer a little inconvenience now than to suffer loss later, on which no monetary value can be placed.

One O'Clock Jump

Do you try to eat in Harkness Commons at one o'clock? Does it seem to you, as it does to us, that there are more people than ever trying to eat at the Commons? You're right. More people are eating at Harkness, especially at one o'clock.

A glance at the class schedules will show you that on Monday and Tuesday (the worst days) there are six second- and third-year classes meeting at twelve, and there are two or three first-year classes meeting at the same hour. Most of these people pour into the Commons at one. The Commons staff estimates that about 200 more "transients" are eating in Harkness this year than last, mostly students from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

The dining hall is operating as best it can under the circumstances. The real difficulty is that there are too many classes at twelve o'clock and too few people eating at half-past eleven. It is probably too late to correct the situation this year, but authorities in the Law School and Graduate School who arrange schedules should keep the dining-hall problem in mind for next year. Surely it would not take an impossible amount of ingenuity for them to stagger law and graduate classes so that about equal numbers of people could eat at noon and at one o'clock. It seems unnecessary to inconvenience so many students so frequently when more careful planning might prevent the overcrowding.

Gallery

ROBERT ERNEST KEETON

Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow



"If you can't understand me at first, it's not that I have an accent, but that many of you are accustomed to people who do," was Professor Keeton's means of introducing himself at the initial meeting of his Torts section.

Mr. Keeton is new at the Harvard Law School this year, although he has taught two years at the Law School of Southern Methodist University. Prior to teaching, Mr. Keeton was for several years engaged in active legal practice. At the present time, he is on a one year leave of absence from S. M. U., in order to take graduate law work here. He is the current holder of the Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellowship.

Mr. Keeton studied law at the University of Texas, differentiating its Law School from ours in that it is not only much smaller, but is "more directed for those living in Texas or expecting to practice in Texas." A "national" law school does not permit such local stress, but as he comments, it does function to provide the student with a better general over-all view of the law.

Brother Wrote Casebook

The casebook currently used in Torts was written, in part, by Mr. Keeton's older brother, after doing graduate study at Harvard under Professor Seavey. He is now dean of the U. of Texas Law School.

After graduation from Texas Robert Keeton entered practice in Houston with one of the larger Southern firms—now Baker, Botts, Andrews & Parish. He remained there from 1941 until 1951, with a leave of absence for

service in the Navy. His specialty in practice was in personal injury litigation, and he attests that "the theory that one learns in Procedure and Torts is the 'bread and butter' of law—aiding in the practical tasks of making a living."

Only two years ago, he decided to teach law and obtained an appointment at S.M.U. There, he taught in both Torts and Procedure, in addition to operating the Practice Court for seniors. Unlike the Ames competition, at Texas this is a required course and was on a trial-court level rather than on the appellate level.

Harvard Stimulating

Keeton finds Harvard "stimulating" with the students possessing a "high average ability, due in all probability to the rigid standards of admission."

Familiar with the casebook method of instruction, Mr. Keeton feels that "a problem method is best, but the case method differs with every instructor. I believe the same to be true here too, at least from my discussions with other members of the faculty."

More Ideas In Big Classes

Commenting on the situation of large classes, he pointed out that they bring advantages as well as disadvantages. "Of course personal contact is lost, but this is somewhat compensated for by many more ideas if class interest is maintained. I prefer volunteer discussion and find it not difficult to achieve in my Torts section." The graduate law work which Mr. Keeton is taking is conducted primarily in small seminar groups.

S.M.U. gives final exams in both January and May. However, in one-year courses as Contracts and Torts, the end-year exams cover the material for the entire year, including that covered by the January examination. "Such a system creates less tension at May-time."

Will Return To S.M.U.

Mr. Keeton is married to the former Betty Baker, of Minnesota, who also attended the University of Texas. They have two children currently attending elementary school in Watertown, Mass. Following this year at Harvard, he expects to return to S.M.U. Law.

Harvard, he claims, has a high reputation in the South, and is recognized by most people in Texas as the "number one law school in the country." This is in part due to an outstanding faculty. Also it's hard to find physical facilities and a library like this one.

Though he has a full schedule, what with teaching and taking courses, Mr. Keeton's congenial attitude is already known to his Torts section, and his vitality and freshness can still be seen by his "intrigue in the World Tree."

M. K.

Off the Record

THIS MODERN AGE

It was said of Dean Ames that when he called upon a student who stated that he was unprepared, the Dean would bow ceremoniously in the student's direction and solemnly state, "I beg your pardon." After that the student was too embarrassed to ever be unprepared again. With this modern age of fast repartee, the student may have retorted to Dean Ames in one of the following manners:

- (1) "Who am I, the Governor?"
- (2) "It's too late to apologize."
- (3) "Oh, that's all right. Just don't let it happen again."

- (4) "Ask a foolish question and you will get a foolish answer."
- (5) "I'll take your apology under advisement."

NONCHALANCE

Prof. Scott (anxiously): "Now where is the statement the judge made?"

Student: "The Court says—"

Prof. Scott (frantically waving his arms): "Where? Where?"

Student: "Don't get excited 'cause I'm probably wrong."

Prof. Scott: "I won't get excited if you are wrong. I'll get excited only if you're right."



"FRANKLY, THERE ARE THOSE OF US WHO FEEL THAT HE TAKES THE LAW REVIEW A BIT TOO SERIOUSLY."

Sub Judice

PERHAPS IN TOBAGO

The broad concept of jurisdiction, an area of the law neither delimited by fixed boundaries nor defined by legal measurement has received a new twist in a recent Utah decision.

The Charles Antell Co., well known manufacturers of preparations and applications for hair growth, care, and vitality instituted as part of its high pressure advertising and sales technique a novel mode of soliciting and consummating sales through television.

"Impossible," you say? "Television can do plenty, but not this?" Well, here's the way it was done. Antell paid the local TV station for time to advertise. At the end of the program, a spokesman for the company invites viewers to place orders by phoning the television station, where such calls are received and information received is mailed to the company in Maryland.

The plaintiff, an ardent female, was seeking to make herself more radiant, more lovely, more attractive through Charles Antell. She forthwith called the number flashed on the screen (that of the TV station) and placed an order for one of the preparations which she was convinced "would do what he said it would do."

It apparently did not "do what he said it would do" and plaintiff suffered alleged injuries from use of Antell's hair preparation. She served process on the local TV station manager on the assumption that the corporation was, through the station, doing business within the state.

Held: Service of process quashed. A foreign corporation inviting viewers to place orders by phoning the local station is "not doing business within the state." The court remarked, "We think the instant case is one the type of which does not and should not justify the imposition of our powers on a foreign corporation. Solicitation of business interstate by electronic means—does not constitute having an office or place of business within the state." *McGuff v. Charles Antell, Inc., et al.*, 256 P.2d 703 (1953).

* * * * *

BITING THE HAND

Eustace F. Lampkin was a man of generous heart and pocket. He could well afford to be, for Eustace owned a fleet of 56 hotels from Maine to Louisiana. His fortune was in excess of \$2,500,000. For 10 years prior to 1943 he had traveled extensively abroad in connection with his hotel business. He was divorced and, in short, was rich, gay, carefree, and worldly.

In contrast was the life of Lucina Smith. She was employed by Eustace as a hostess in one of his hotels at \$100 per month. As so often goes the American success story, Eustace married Lucina in 1943.

The gifts started about six months before their marriage when Eustace gave Lucina \$16,000 to buy a home for her mother, to buy a ring, and so on. After their marriage he gave her certain notes of a hotel worth \$40,000, the furniture and fixtures in another hotel which she sold for \$40,000, his interest in still another hotel worth \$18,000, "some jewelry," a mink coat, and a Cadillac. In addition she made \$80,000 in investments supervised by Eustace.

Lucina, apparently smothered with this generosity, revolted in a most revolting manner. On one occasion they drove to Kentucky from Florida to buy a plantation there and upon arrival, Lucina flew into a tantrum and refused to alight from the car (not even to stretch her legs, let alone look at the manor house.)

At that, Eustie suggested a property settlement, apparently realizing that Lucina was nothing but a gold digger. Lucina was to keep all gifts given her by Eustie. In addition, she received outright an island in Florida known as Treasure Island. Finally, Eustie agreed to pay her \$100 a month for life and "\$2200 per year for medical expenses" and another Cadillac. (She liked them.) She released, in return, all her rights to dower, elective share, alimony, etc.

In this action a divorce was granted to Eustie, and she sought to set aside the settlement as unfairly obtained and against public policy. What nerve!

Held: Judgment affirmed. The evidence was sufficient to support judgment granting divorce and denying wife alimony pursuant to property settlement.

The lawyer had testified that when Mrs. Lampkin had negotiated the settlement, she talked "frankly and composedly as a person could talk" and that he was impressed with the "cold-bloodedness and matter-of-fact" manner she possessed. She was not to be heard that she was ignorant of his estate, was not represented by counsel, and was "surprised and emotionally upset by the whole performance."

The court very appropriately made Lucina pay her own lawyer's costs in affirming the divorce decree. *Lampkin v. Lampkin*, 298 S.W.2d 720, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, December 19, 1952.

ODD-LOT (Continued)

basis of the next round lot sale. The differential or odd-lot commission is the remuneration they receive for the service of handling odd lots.

Large Inventories

Mr. Scott pointed out that odd-lot firms must have inventories of every security traded on the stock exchange. These security inventories are worth millions of dollars. Because of the unique specialization of odd-lot firms, he stated, it has become very economical to trade in odd-lots. At most it costs only a small fraction more than trading in round lots.

The Club officially began its \$50,000, Investment Contest at the October 8 meeting. The Contest will end April 19, 1954. Each member has invested \$50,000 on paper in the stocks or bonds of his choice. The person who has achieved the greatest capital appreciation on April 19 will be the winner. Clifford Gaddy, 2L, the Club Treasurer, is in charge of the contest.

News Letter

The Club is publishing a bi-weekly newsletter, T-I-C-K-E-R T-A-P-E, which contains items of current interest in the financial world, as well as articles written by Frank Solomon, 3L, Club Vice-President, on topics which are to be discussed in more detail at forthcoming meetings.

TUITION (Continued)

and to announce it, in order that the increased tuition charge could be included in announcements and other material being sent to applicants for admission next year. The increase will be applicable to all students in the School beginning with the fall semester in 1954.

**NEWS
IN BRIEF****RESEARCH LECTURES**

Mr. Ellis Champlin has been lecturing on the West Publishing Company System of reporting every afternoon this week.

The lectures are being given at 3:30 p.m. in the Langdell Court room. Mr. Champlin has given the lectures in past years.

LAW WIVES

The Harvard Law Wives are holding a Hallowe'en pot-luck supper and square dance for law wives and their husbands on Saturday evening, Oct. 31 at 7 p.m. in the Meeting Room at Harkness Commons. Miss Priscilla Darling, well-known square dance caller, will call the dances for the evening. Informal clothes will be worn.

The supper will consist of individual dishes prepared by the wives. Anyone planning to attend may call Mrs. Paul Carrington at TR 6-8709 who is supervising the contributions for the supper.

There will be no meeting of the Law Wives on Wednesday, Oct. 28.

AMES JUDGES

All second and third year men are eligible to judge the first year Ames arguments. These men who are interested should submit their names to the office of the Board of Student Advisers on the second floor of Austin Hall.

YEARBOOK

Today and tomorrow are the last two days in which to have your picture taken. All those who have not been photographed are urged to come to 23 Everett Street before Friday at 6 p.m.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '31—Donald W. Webber has been appointed to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Webber is the youngest member of the Court.

LL.B. '33—Robert E. Kopp, founder of the Los Angeles firm of Gang, Kopp, and Tyre, has passed away in Los Angeles. He was a well known specialist in contract law, particularly in the entertainment field and established many precedents in the motion picture, radio, and television industries.

LL.B. '38—Asa E. Phillips, Jr., who formed the partnership of Phillips, Cox & Wood, in 1952, has announced that Judge Walter H. Foster, former assistant attorney general of Massachusetts, has joined the firm as counsel.

LL.B. '44 ('47)—Robert S. Burns and Clarence H. Dicus have formed the partnership of Burns and Dicus for the general practice of law in Kansas City, Missouri.

LL.B. '48—Carl L. Shipley has been appointed special assistant to the Attorney General of the U. S. Shipley's duties will be to act as hearing officer for the District of Columbia in conscientious objector cases under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1950.

LL.B. '50—Paul S. Edelman has become a member of the firm of Kreindler & Kriendler in New York City.

Marshall Seidman has transferred to the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in Minneapolis, where he is employed as a field attorney. He was formerly with the Pittsburgh office of the N.L.R.B.

LL.B. '53—John Sexton is motion clerk to Chief Judge Harold Stephens of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Mr. Sexton is a former Features editor of the Record.

Professors W. Barton Leach and Robert Bowie spoke before the Harvard Law School Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., on Oct. 20.

BLONDEEL (Continued)

tries. Since the establishment of the single market for coal and steel, the High Authority has already abolished most tariffs, quantity import and export restrictions, and discriminating freight charges, hindering the interest of commerce in coal and steel within the Community.

Mr. Blondeel singled out the Court of Justice as the most interesting and important of the institutions of the Schumann Plan to law students, because of its function as an umpire between the member states, its coal and steel interests, and the institution of the Community, which makes it the first federal court in Europe.

On Thursday, Oct. 22, Mr. Blondeel will conduct a joint session of Professor Sohn's seminar on Regional Organization and Professor von Mehren's seminar on Comparative Public Law.

Mr. Blondeel is a native of Belgium. He received an LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1949 and an S.J.D. in 1950. He is presently on leave of absence from the Paris office of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, and Ball.

PARKER'S

FAMOUS — ENORMOUS

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Corner of Mt. Auburn and Dunster
OPEN 7 A. M. CLOSE 2 A. M.
Med. Rare Roast Beef Sandwich 45c**Rackets Restrung**

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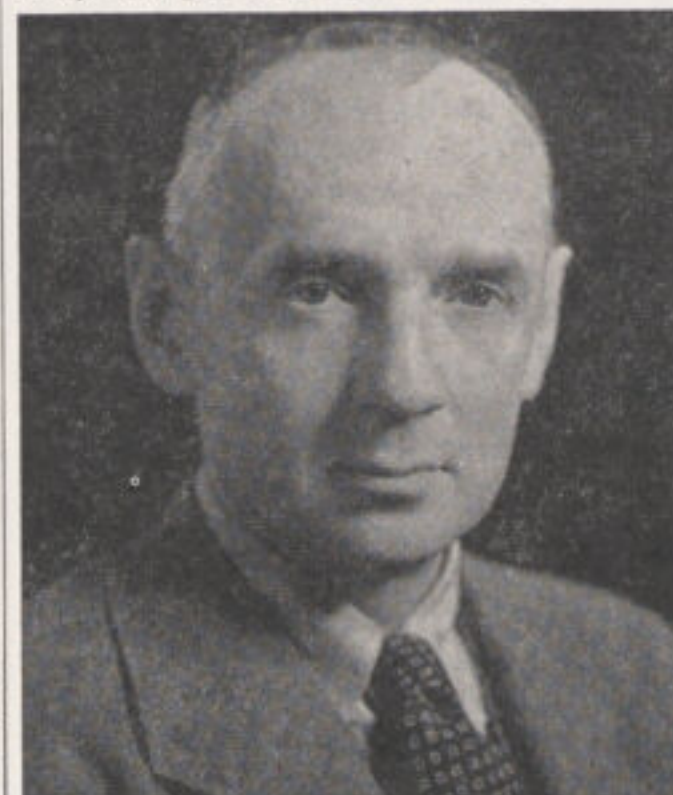
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Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417**CHERCHEZ
LA FLAMME**

BARBER SHOP

EIGHT EXPERT BARBERS
21 DUNSTER ST. EST. 1898**TRIAL** (Continued)

whether Mrs. Niles said that Miss Price could keep it. Just as Mrs. Niles was handing the necklace to the plaintiff, the necklace broke and the 123 matched oriental pearls scattered on the floor. Miss Price naturally did not wear the pearls to the Ball.

After the pearls were repaired they were locked in Mrs. Nile's safe, to which Sally was given the combination, according to a defense witness, Godfrey Todd.



Arthur E. Sutherland

Todd is the brother of the late Mrs. Niles, and was one of those present when the alleged gift was made. The only other witness was Dr. James Harmon of 176 Parsons St. Todd is considered to be a key witness. It is said that Todd will testify that his sister did not intend to make a gift to Miss Price.

SAUCERS (Continued)

long ago as 1600 according to historical records, the professor stated, with a major scare in this country occurring in 1897, when reports that a large airship was flying eastward across the United States received front-page coverage in New York newspapers for six months. He also believes that the "wheel within a wheel" which Ezekiel described in the Bible was really a type of "sun dog," a common meteorological phenomenon.

Some flying saucers are actually rockets, jets, or flares operated by the U. S. Air Force Dr. Menzel believes, but these make up only a small percentage of those reported. He explained that not all of the phenomena which have been seen have been satisfactorily explained, but added that this is largely due to lack of evidence and insufficient reports by witnesses, "just like witnesses in a law court."

Prof. Menzel also discounted the picking up of unidentified objects by radar as significant evidence of the existence of saucers. "Radar is more susceptible than light waves to slight turbulence in the earth's atmosphere," he said. "Thus there are radar mirages just as there are visual mirages."

AKZIN (Continued)

year apprenticeship either in private or government work or as clerk to a judge before he can practice.

On the subject of the Harvard Law School, Dean Akzin was impressed most by what hasn't changed. "Twenty years," he said, "do not mean much in an institution like this, in the way of significant changes. There are still a great many old names on the faculty doors."

Wider Interests Now

But he did note that in 1933 there was more interest in domestic law—in turning out judges and lawyers for United States practice. "This," he said, "was of course parochial, but it wasn't noticed because the parish is so large." He believes that now there is more interest in problems and their solutions outside of the United States.

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FELLOWS (Continued)

five years he has been associated with the firm of Hausserman, Davison & Shattuck in Boston. During World War II, he served with the Air Force in the Pacific and is a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

Mr. Cunningham was among the first to undertake and successfully complete the seven year program which leads to the simultaneous award of an A.B. and LL.B. He found the program to be very worthwhile since he did special work in the anti-trust field.

During his college days he lived in Lowell House and worked on the Crimson Business Board. At the Law School he was Treasurer of the RECORD in September of 1948. He finds it very stimulating to return to the Law School after practicing for some time and take a new look at academic approach and theory.

Although hesitating to generalize, he believes that it is important for teachers to be exposed to practice and the approach of active practitioners, and his advice to first year students is not to let the search for a reconciliation of all judicial decisions destroy their common sense.

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON

Among the members of the teaching fellow program this year is a man who brings with him the benefits of 10 years' experience with large New York firms. His home is in New York and he is 36 years old.

George T. Frampton is also the only member of the group who has not gone to Harvard Law School. He received his A.B. from Duke in 1938, and his LL.B. c.l. from the same university in 1941.

Before entering the army in 1943, he was associated with Cravath, Swaine &

Moore in New York City, and later with the legal staff of the Office of Price Administration. During World War II, he served as sergeant in charge of a photo intelligence team in Europe. Since 1945, he has been associated with the New York firm of Fulton, Walter & Halley. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of its Committee on Law Reform.

During his college days, Mr. Frampton was Editor-in-Chief of his student newspaper and spent seven or eight summers working as staff correspondent for the INS in New York, Atlanta, and Detroit. One summer was spent as their Bureau Chief in Montgomery, Alabama.

He feels that newspaper experience is very helpful in the law as one should be able to express oneself clearly. Particularly in writing briefs the problem of holding the readers attention is remarkably similar. Teaching at the Law School has proved to be very interesting and he enjoys watching the transition between lay thinking and law thinking.

Mr. Frampton believes that it is good for the young lawyer to start with a firm so as to get the benefits of a versatile experience, but one should have in mind the idea of ultimately handling his own business. He also observes that government work can be frustrating even in the higher positions.

At present he is living in Belmont with his wife and two children, aged seven and nine, whom he enjoys entertaining with impromptu puppet shows. In his leisure moments Mr. Frampton enjoys reading non-legal literature and listening to his extensive record collection, much of which is still at his home in White Plains.

THEODORE A. McCABE, JR.

The many alumni of Brown University now in the law school will be happy to know that they are well represented on the teaching fellow staff by Theodore A. McCabe, Jr., who received his A.B. there in 1950 and last June received his LL.B. c.l. at Harvard Law. He comes from Providence, Rhode Island, is 27 years old and is married.

Previous to college he served a year in the Air Force as a cadet, and then proceeded to a successful career at Brown where he received a magna cum laude in history, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a James Manning Scholar. For the past year, he has been research assistant at Harvard Law School to Professors Jaffe and Hardee, and he also spent one summer working for Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg in Boston. Mr. McCabe is also a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

At Law School he was a member of the Ames-Gray Law Club, and was active on the Executive Committee of the

Democratic Club. Leisure activities include music and painting, and as he genially explains, although he is a Democrat, he enjoys playing golf.

THOMAS J. SCHWAB

Another recent graduate of the Law School is Thomas J. Schwab, who received his LL.B. c.l. here last June. He is 26 years old, unmarried and is from New Orleans, La., the only member of the teaching fellow group who is from a civil law State. Since he would like to become a member of the Louisiana Bar, he is currently studying the Civil Code.

He did his undergraduate work at the University of Cincinnati and did graduate work at the University of Chicago. Mr. Schwab is now in the process of completing work for a Master's degree in economics at Chicago and the topic of his thesis is secondary boycotts. During World War II, he served in the Navy on the West Coast and in Japan in 1945-46. Mr. Schwab adds that one of his most dangerous assignments was that of being a musician on the battleship Iowa.

At the Law School he was also active in politics and was a co-leader of the Law School "Volunteers for Stevenson." He was a supervisor of the Williston Club which got to the Quarterfinals under his direction. Last year he had the pleasure of working with Dean Griswold in preparing the brief for the mock trial.

In his leisure hours Mr. Schwab enjoys music of all kinds, particularly singing with small groups, and he is one of the few people who can claim proficiency with a recorder.

CHARLES P. SCHWARTZ

We are happy to have back with us this year Charles P. Schwartz, who was also a teaching fellow last year, and is the only one who is with the group again. He is 26 years old and unmarried, and was graduated from the University of Chicago. He was publicity director of the National Student Association, Chairman of the Orientation Board, and the campus reporter for the Chicago Sun Times.

Upon graduation he entered the Merchant Marine and for a year and a half served as a Cadet Midshipman. In this position he went to England, France, and South America and then studied for a short time at King's Point. In 1946 he was released and he returned to Chicago, where he did some accounting while doing further work in philosophy.

He entered Harvard Law School in 1947 and was graduated in 1950. He observes that the law students today seem very alert and somewhat more interested in their work as compared to students attending during his years at Harvard.

After he passed the Bar in 1950, he joined the law firm of Szold and Brandeven, engaging in general practice.

Although Mr. Schwartz has not selected any definite field of study he is interested in the problem of the lawyer as a counselor and the extent to which a Law School can help one become a better psychological therapist. He is presently concerned with the difficult problem of transferring certain elements of the psychological field into the law.

M. S.

FORUM (Continued)

national discussions, we were anxious to see what the fuss was all about. We did. Here was a woman. An utterly lovely and vivacious Continental, her every accent and mannerism seemed designed to display in all its vigor great charm.

Not that it matters much, but her comments on the American Girl may be stated briefly. Naturally, she is good looking, intelligent and possessed of a charming personality. But in addition, it was a pleasure to learn that she can light her own cigarettes (but would prefer to have one handed to her already lit), open the necessary doors by herself and walk, virtually unaided, down a street. The American Male, on the other hand, is a Conqueror. Pure and simple. But at least the Harvard man conquers with sartorial taste enhanced with the usual conservative tie.

Al Capp rounded out the panel of speakers. What he spoke about we will never know for it seemed that every sentence of his was punctuated by an infectious grin and accompanied by a belly laugh which was contagious enough to be caught up by the audience.

Oh yes—he did say something after all. If Mr. Wilson was obsessed by nudism, Mr. Capp was almost apoplectic about blue jeans. He just didn't like them and that was that.

One saving grace to this program was the moderation of Felicia Lamport. She was urbane and witty and kept the audience continually off balance with a series of incredible puns. (Sample: The subject of tonight's program is "The She Around Us.")

The next session of the Forum will meet in the New Lecture Hall on Oct. 30. The program is entitled "Banned In Boston." Our impression was that this last one should have been. W. W.

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