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PRICE TEN CENTS

Honor Groups Pick New Men

On the basis of their achievements in last year's exams, sixty-nine students were selected for membership in the Law School's honor societies. Thirty-four new editors have joined the *Law Review's* staff. Nine students were accepted by the Board of Student Advisers and twenty-six by Legal Aid.

Third year men named to the *Review* are John E. Beard of Easton, Conn.; Ronald M. Dworkin of Providence; Joel F. Handler of Newark, N. J.; William A. Klein of Chicago; Glenn R. Murray, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio; Howard W. Phillips and Edward R. Steefel, both of New York City.

Second year editors are Jerry D. Anker of Modesto, Calif.; Paul J. Bennett of Ames, Iowa; Nancy L. Boxley of Richmond, Va.; Brice M. Clagett of Ambler, Pa.; Leonard E. Cohen of New York City; Thomas D. Edwards of Barnstable; Arnold N. Enker of New York City; Jeffrey A. Fillman of New York City; Peter M. Fishbein of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Jack H. Friedenthal of Denver; Daniel J. Gifford of Utica, N. Y.; Richard N. Goodwin of Boston, Mass.; Michael H. Greenberg of New York City.

Also Gilson B. Gray III of New York City; James E. Hawes, Jr., of Jeffersonville, Indiana; William V. Kane of New York City; Thomas B. Leary of Orange, N. J.; Elliott Manning of Atlanta, Ga.; William M. McGovern, Jr., of Evanston, Ill.; Richard J. Medalie of Minneapolis; Walter L. Milde of Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Arthur R. Miller of New York City.

Also Roger Noall of Salt Lake City; Roy L. Prosterman of Chicago; Harry R. (See HONOR GROUPS on page five)

Griswold Greets First Year Men

The Class of 1959 was welcomed to the Law School by Dean Erwin N. Griswold on Sunday afternoon, September 16 in the James Barr Ames Courtroom. After some introductory remarks, Dean Griswold presented members of the Administration and Faculty to the audience of 537 men and women, who then ate at Harkness Commons as guests of the Law School.

This year's incoming class is the largest since 1953, when returning veterans swelled first year enrollment to 560. Applications for the Class of 1959 totalled 1,823, of which 29% were accepted. This rate is not materially different from last year, when 30% of the applicants were successful.

Members of the new class range in age from twenty to thirty-three, with the median falling near twenty-two years. 39% are veterans.

Geographically, the class represents forty-one states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Panama, and Korea. New York State has by far the largest delegation with 154 native sons in attendance.

The educational backgrounds of class members are as diversified as their residences. Members of the class hold degrees from 110 colleges, including 487 B.A.'s, 45 B.S.'s, 7 M.A.'s, 2 M.S.'s, and a Ph.D.

Registration was completed on Monday and Tuesday of last week when second and third year students reported. 469 second year men have returned, while 459 members of the Class of 1957 are on hand. Twenty-five special graduates are enrolled in various programs of advanced study; thirty-nine others are working for their L.L.M., and twelve seek the S.J.D. degree. Including students in miscellaneous categories, total enrollment in the Law School stands at 1,556.

Tuition Raised to \$1,000

The Harvard Corporation has voted an increase in the tuition charge at the Law School to \$1,000 a year, beginning with the next academic year, 1957-58. The increase will apply to all students registered in the School next September. The medical fee will remain a separate charge.

In announcing the Corporation's action, Dean Erwin N. Griswold said, "We are very sorry that this increase must be made. Without additional tuition income, however, it would be impossible to meet future operating expenses of the School unless we curtailed some of our most important undertakings. Probably the increase should have been made for the current year, but we did not want to make the charge until it was inevitable."

According to Dean Griswold, every effort will be made to keep the increase from becoming an additional burden for students whose financial resources are limited. He emphasized that a considerable portion of the new tuition funds would be set aside to supplement the School's comprehensive Financial Aid program. Under this program second and third year students with "C" or better averages receive such financial help as they may need on a half loan, half grant-in-aid basis.

The increased tuition brings Law School charges closer in line with those of other departments in the University. Tuition at the Business School for the current year is \$1,200, and in the College and the Medical School it is \$1,000. Tuition at the Law School was last increased in 1954 when it was raised from \$600 to the present \$800 rate.

Truman Speaks Tomorrow At Harvard—M.I.T. Forum

Former President Harry S. Truman will speak tomorrow at a forum under the joint auspices of the Harvard Law School Forum and the Lecture Series Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The program is scheduled to begin at 8:00 P.M. in MIT's Kresge Auditorium.

Mr. Truman will be introduced by Dean Erwin N. Griswold. According to H. Philip Howorth, 3L of Tampa, Fla., Forum president, Mr. Truman is expected to base his remarks on the issues of the impending elections. This will mark the first occasion on which a former President of the United States has appeared under the sponsorship of the Forum.

The program, which launches the Forum's eleventh season, will receive nationwide attention in view of the prominence of the speaker and the currency of his topic.

The main auditorium where Mr. Truman

The Forum has reserved one seat for each holder of a season ticket. Zelig E. Robinson, 3L of Baltimore, has coordinated arrangements for this program. Mr. Robinson said that a number of tickets admitting the holder to the lower hall will be available in the Forum office at 23 Everett Street. There will be no charge for admission.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., will be featured in the second Harvard-MIT forum on Friday, October 5. Mr. Brownell will present the other side of the 1956 political controversy.

After these two initial offerings, the Forum will revert to sole sponsorship as in the past, and expects to present topics of a less political nature. Among the speakers who will appear this fall are Aaron Copland, Henry Steele Commager, and Robert Maynard Hutchins.



Harry S. Truman

man will speak seats approximately 1,700 persons. 500 more can be accommodated in the downstairs hall. Mr. Howorth has stated that every effort will be made to provide closed-circuit television so that those downstairs may see as well as hear the proceedings, and he expects President Truman to appear personally in the lower hall at the conclusion of his main address.

Smoker Tonight

The Record cordially invites first and second year students at the Law School, with or without prior journalistic experience, to attend its smoker this evening at eight in the Large Meeting Room, Harkness Commons.

As the oldest Law School newspaper in the nation, the Record is proud of its many alumni, both within and without the Law School. Work on the Record may not guarantee a successful career, but it will sharpen one of the lawyer's most needed tools—the ability to express himself clearly and concisely.

Freund Named Editor Of High Court History

Professor Paul A. Freund, LL.B. '31, has been designated editor-in-chief of a multi-volume history of the Supreme Court dedicated to the memory of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress and ex-officio chairman of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, announced the appointment on September 7.

Justice Holmes died on March 6, 1935, and left the bulk of his estate to the United States of America. The bequest has lain inactive over the intervening twenty-one years and has grown by accumulating interest from its original \$300,000 to a present total of \$430,000. Though it has always been intended that the sum should be used to honor Justice Holmes in some fashion, many felt that the erection of a statue or similar monument would not be in keeping with what the Great Dissenter would have desired. In 1955 Chief Justice Earl Warren proposed that the fund be used to finance a history of the Court.

Committee Established

Congress acted on his suggestion to set up the Permanent Committee. Members other than Mr. Mumford are Professor Charles T. McCormick of the University of Texas Law School; Professor Emeritus Edward S. Corwin of Princeton; Professor George L. Haskins of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; and President Virgil M. Hancher of the University of Iowa. The committee was appointed by President Eisenhower on the advice of the Association of American Law Schools, the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, and the Association of American Universities.

Professor Freund estimates that the work may run to ten or twelve volumes when it appears at an "indeterminate" time in the future. The work will be divided into several chronological periods, each written by an authority to be selected by the Committee. Consideration will be given to the selection of writers when the Committee meets in October.

The work is expected to probe beyond the three hundred and fifty volumes of published reports, to recount how the controversies arose and what impact the decisions have had upon society.

The authors will employ not only the recorded arguments of counsel before the bench, but will consider the decisions and rationalia of the justices in the light of their other writings and careers. Each



Paul A. Freund

period will be related to the contemporaneous historical events and trends which may have influenced the minds of the justices.

Professor Freund graduated from Washington University in 1928. He received his LL.B. from Harvard in 1931, and his S.J.D. the following year. From 1932-1933, he was law clerk to U. S. (See COURT HISTORY on page five)

Board Raised Dollar a Week

Students returning from summer vacations were greeted last week by a dollar a week rise in the cost of living. Harkness Commons' meal rates were increased from \$14.50 to \$15.50 per week. Costs for individual meals rose five cents each, with dinners now \$1.20 to \$1.40.

"It's just another thing that simply could not be avoided," Assistant Dean Wesley E. Bevins, Jr. commented. "Basically, the cost of food is constantly rising. In addition, a wage increase for dining hall employees will add to expenses. If our volume stays up, all will be well."

During the academic year 1955-1956, over half a million meals were served in Harkness. Combined income from the dining hall and grill totalled \$547,200, while expenses were \$542,500 leaving a profit of \$4,700.

Dean Bevins pointed out that beginning this fall first year students at the Harvard Medical and Business Schools who live in dormitories will be required to contract for meals throughout the year at their dining Halls. "We don't want to do this," Dean Bevins said, "men at the graduate level should have as few undergraduate restrictions as possible. But we do want the dining hall to meet its own expenses, and don't want to divert academic income for that purpose." Dean Bevins intimated that "seconds" at Harkness might be eliminated.

In return for their higher rents, returning dormitory residents found some relief from noise. Walls separating individual rooms have been made sound-resistant by the plugging of cracks in the walls caused by setting of the dormitories.

It has proved impractical, Dean Bevins said, to eliminate two of the more serious paths of sound. Weatherstripping doors opening into the corridors would have eliminated all ventilation from that source. The swinging windows of adjacent rooms, often side by side, allow all sounds to pass from room to room.

Qua Leaves Mass. Court; Wilkins New Chief Justice

Raymond S. Wilkins, LL.B. '15, was named Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court by Governor Christian A. Herter on September 6. Justice Wilkins, who is President of the Harvard Law School Association, succeeds Stanley E. Qua, LL.B. '04, who resigned in August after 35 years' service on the Massachusetts bench.

Justice Wilkins was admitted to the Bay State bar in 1915 after receiving his degree from the Law School *cum laude*, and practiced in Boston until 1944, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the high court by Governor Leverett Saltonstall, LL.B. '17.

The vacancy left by the elevation of Justice Wilkins was filled on the same day. Governor Herter appointed as Associate Justice R. Ammi Cutter, LL.B. '25. Since 1931 Justice Cutter has been a partner in the Boston firm of Palmer, Dodge, Gardner and Bradford. During World War II he was a Colonel in the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Earlier this year, Justice Cutter was consultant to the director of the Inter-



Raymond S. Wilkins

national Cooperation Administration in connection with the presentation to Congress of the 1957 mutual security program. He is Graduate Treasurer of the Law Review, and a member of the executive committee of the American Law Institute.

Harvard Law Record

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Paying the Bills

Attending law school is an expensive proposition, and the recently announced raises in room, board and tuition will make it even more expensive next year. The cost of a Harvard law degree will be at least \$6,600 for the Class of 1960, and that is a great deal of money to most young men and their families.

Although the Grant-in-Aid program of the Law School is of great assistance to second and third year men, and makes it possible for almost anyone to borrow sufficient funds to finish his legal education once he gets into second year, it is probable that the high cost involved discourages many men from attending Law School in the first place.

This is an unhappy prospect for the School and the profession, for it is desirable for the most competent people to become lawyers, regardless of their financial status. The scholarship program for entering students cannot be substantially extended without denying funds to upperclassmen who need the money to complete the course.

But the dearth of funds available to first year scholarship committees is not as serious as it may appear. The "qualifications" of candidates for admission to the Law School have risen so high in recent years that the admissions committee must inevitably go on guesswork in many cases, and in other cases must rely on statistical data to make borderline decisions. In these cases, it may be wise to make an additional requirement for admission the willingness to pay \$2,200 for the first year of a legal education that will presumably be worth far more than that.

In times of prosperity, this may not be an unfair test. There may well be a difference between the man who wants to go to the Law School enough to pay for it and the man for whom Harvard may appear as a free ticket.

Another purpose of first year scholarships is a competitive one—winning the better prospects away from other schools. This can be explained as "providing opportunities" for these college men to study law here, but the question is, in the minds of many college seniors, what am I bid?

The availability of National Science Foundation fellowships and other awards for science students also puts the law student at a relative disadvantage. Apparently there is no national interest in the training of good lawyers similar to that in the education of chemists and physicists. We wonder whether Federal funds might not be spent as profitably in the training of lawyers and social scientists.

But the modern view of the lawyer as a corporate servant does not lead to government assistance in his training. Nor would federal aid make it any less likely that the best lawyers would take the relatively better jobs available in business.

Yet there is a problem here: that of financing legal education. In order for the most able students to be prepared to take their places in the profession, the problem must be solved. Harvard's way is a sound one, but schools with less solvent alumni will have a difficult path in the struggle to pay their students' bills.

Galleries



JAMES M. LANDIS

If anyone can authoritatively compare a career in private practice with one in teaching, that man is James McCauley Landis, who speaks from wide personal experience in each division of the legal profession. Mr. Landis left the Law School in 1946 after serving as a professor for six years, and Dean for nine. Since then he has engaged in a wide variety of activities, including extensive corporate practice.

"Private practice sometimes is boring, and sometimes exciting," he claims. "Teaching, though perhaps more routine, is much the same way. When I taught Contracts, for example, I found some topics highly stimulating; on the other hand, the section on sealed instruments bored me stiff. Some of my clients," Mr. Landis continues, "are rascals, because I occasionally take a criminal case without charge when it seems that the accused isn't getting a fair shake. I can't say that I really enjoy such a case; but, like sealed instruments, it must be attended to."

It would be a mistake to assume that Mr. Landis has confined himself to his practice. He was elected Town Treasurer of Harrison, New York in 1955, the only Democrat to win elective office in a community where Republicans predominate by a four-to-one margin.

Mr. Landis was born of American parents in Tokyo, Japan, in 1899. A Princeton graduate, he received his LL.B. from the Law School in 1924, and his S.J.D. in the following year. After a year as law clerk for Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Landis returned to the Law School in 1926 and held a professorship in legislation until 1934, when he became a member and later chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Activities as Dean

Mr. Landis was appointed Dean of the Law School on the retirement of Dean Pound in 1937. Much of his time was absorbed by government service during World War II, including chairmanship of the Office of Civilian Defense. Later he was confronted with a great adjustment when the service-depleted enrollment at the Law School was flooded by returning veterans. The problems he faced at this time were unique and perplexing; yet Mr. Landis remained receptive to constructive innovations. "I fostered the RECORD," he recalls. "In fact, I loaned it some money out of the Ames Fund to get it started. The same is true of the Forum." Such activities, he feels, are invaluable for obtaining a well-rounded legal education.

Mr. Landis is particularly interested in the problems of air traffic. As chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board from 1946 through 1947, his activities culminated in the appointment by President Truman of a Special Board on Air Safety. Though he

asserts that "public demand brings about safety, and nothing else," his Committee reduced many perils of air travel by such measures as raising and rerouting many flight lanes.

The wide range of Mr. Landis' practice over the past few years has included a four-year effort to obtain a ruling from the Federal Communications Commission on licensing of the "pay-as-you-see" television system. "Sometimes you get frustrated not by an adverse decision," he complains, "but by the want of a decision." In a related field, Mr. Landis has handled the legal aspects involved in the Todd A-O Process, a wide-screen medium used in the current film "Oklahoma!"

Favors Televised Hearings

Television suggests to him, among other things, televised hearings of Congressional investigating committees. Mr. Landis feels strongly that these hearings should be televised: "it gives the accused a chance to answer the charges with the same amount of publicity accorded those who made them." He thinks the Kefauver and McCarthy hearings had generally a good impact on the public. "If the investigations conducted by McCarthy had been televised, not just the Army hearings, people would have learned the real meaning of McCarthyism."

Mr. Landis was recently considered by leading Democrats in New York as a candidate for the Senate to succeed retiring Senator Herbert H. Lehman, before the nomination was given to Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York City. Mr. Landis now plans to do what he can for the Democratic cause by making a series of speeches before Election Day.

James McCauley Landis has had a varied and distinguished career. No one knows what the future holds, but in any event Mr. Landis proposes to continue being a busy man.

—Oliver

ALBERT C. JACOBS

College President

It has been almost a decade since Professor Albert C. Jacobs laid down his casebooks and seating charts at the Columbia Law School and became an educational administrator—first as Provost of Columbia, then as Chancellor at the University of Denver, and now as President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

But all the lawyer's traits and skills are apparent in his manner; he is still effectively employed in his work as he grapples with the problems which beset Trinity and America's other private liberal arts colleges.

There are two main problems: standards and money. At a time when education is increasingly viewed as simply a form of vocational training and when the mass media shriek for more guided missile engineers to match the Russians, Dr. Jacobs finds that he must justify and defend a liberal education more than ever before.

"Trinity, the other colleges like her, and all they stand for need advocates," Dr. Jacobs has remarked. "The contributions which our alumni have made to American life should be proof enough of the value of liberal training, but there are many people—and students, too—who fail to appreciate this."

Dr. Jacobs must be more than an advocate. He must also fight to improve the standards and quality of the education which his school offers. As a lawyer, he shares Dean Griswold's fear for the law—and for the other professions, as well—if the young people entering these fields neglect, as undergraduates, to obtain the cultural breadth afforded by liberal education.

As Dr. Jacobs has remarked, if colleges are to win students to the study of the humanities, they must present such courses in a worthwhile manner. To accomplish this end, a strong and able



JACOBS OF TRINITY

faculty, a good library, and a continuing effort to enrich the content of the curriculum are necessary.

Money is also badly needed. The financial resources necessary to provide the facilities and staff for a competent liberal education have become increasingly slim and harder to come by.

So it is that Dr. Jacobs is now deeply involved in the administration of Trinity's "Program of Progress." This is the public relations experts' name for a drive to raise \$5,000,000 to build a new physics lab and to add to Trinity's capital endowment. From an antique desk in his paneled office, Dr. Jacobs coordinates the publicists, the alumni committees, the professional fund raisers, and all of the other specialists who direct a modern campaign.

The drive got off to a good start last fall with a three-day convocation which covered various topics, but was not unlike the Harvard Law School's Marshall Bicentennial in its program and presentation. The Ford Foundation chipped in thereafter with \$532,000 and the campaign now has shifted its sights to the Hartford community.

Later on, the fund raisers will turn their attention to alumni, to friends, and to foundations in other parts of the country. If the drive reaches its goal, it will cap Trinity's post-war expansion (under the six-year administration of G. Keith Funston, now president of the New York Stock Exchange, Trinity boosted its student body from 600 to 950), but also will climax Dr. Jacobs' 30-year career in education.

Trinity's president was born in Birmingham, Mich., just north of Detroit, and attended the University of Michigan. Graduating with honors in 1921, he then spent three years at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar.

While there he earned his B.C.L. and made such an impression that he was asked to stay on as a lecturer in law—first at Oriel and then at Brasenose. Dr. Jacobs returned to the United States in 1926 as a visiting lecturer at Columbia. He did such a good job there he was invited to remain as a member of the Faculty of Law.

Specializing in real property and family law, he progressed rapidly. He published his first casebook on landlord and tenant in 1932 and another on domestic relations in 1933. Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dr. Jacobs accepted a commission in the Navy, which put him to work as director of the dependents welfare division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

When the war was over, he returned to his teaching at Columbia—but not for long. The late Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler had by that time retired, and Dr. Frank Diehl Fackenthal was acting as president of the university on Morningside Heights.

Dr. Fackenthal designated Dr. Jacobs his chief assistant, and when Dr. Fackenthal retired to make way for Dwight D. Eisenhower, the new president appointed Dr. Jacobs the University's provost, as well. In these years, he established a friendship with the General which today finds expression in a painting by the President over the mantle in Dr. Jacobs' living room and, perhaps more important for Trinity, led to a special convocation in October, 1954 when the President received an honorary degree as doctor of laws.

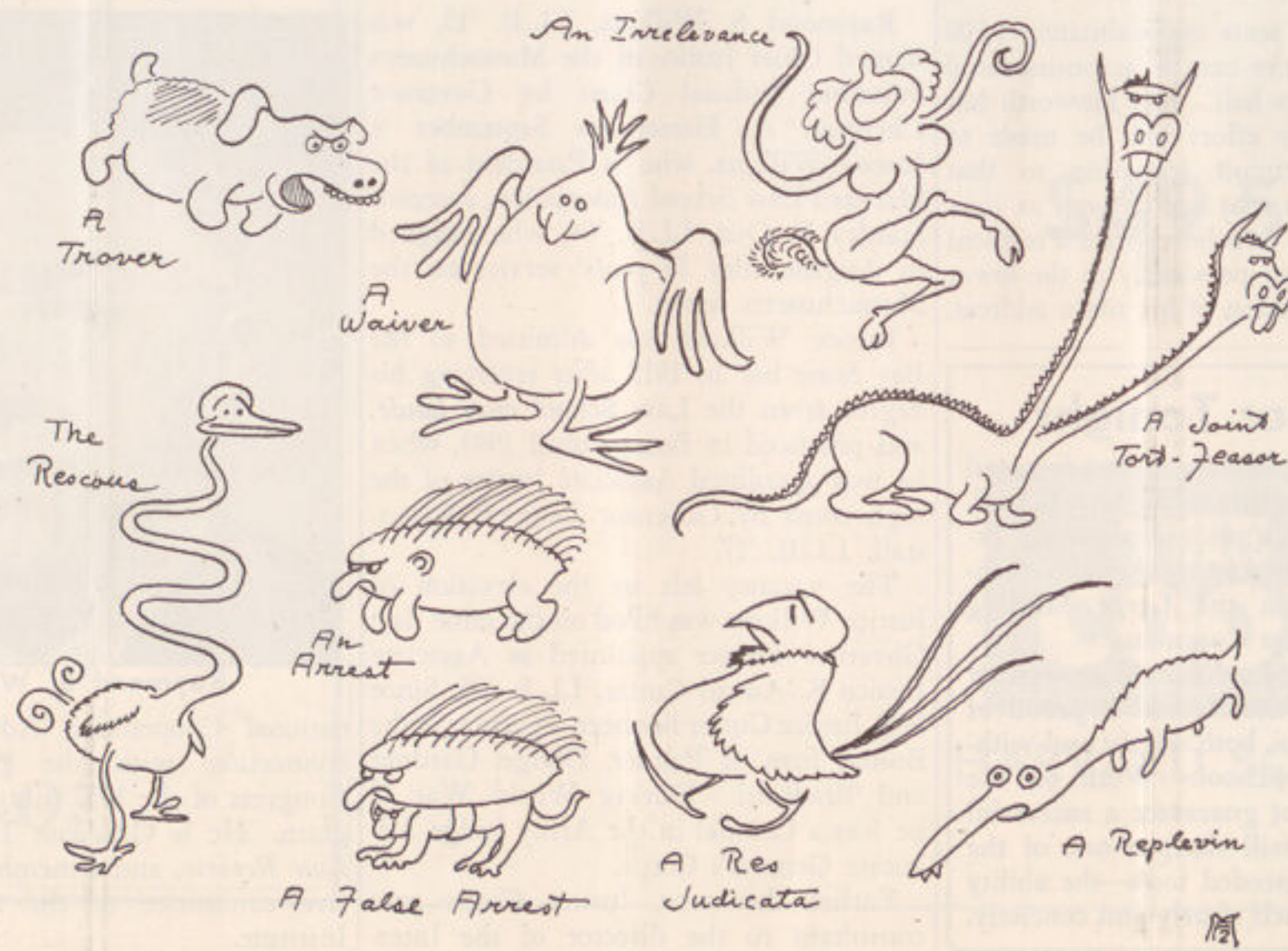
In 1949 Dr. Jacobs accepted an invitation to become chancellor at the University of Denver, and three years later, in 1952, he received his present appointment at Trinity.

The years at Hartford have been the busiest and most hectic of his life, and sometimes Dr. Jacobs misses the quiet stimulation of the classroom.

"When this fund drive is over," Dr. Jacobs has remarked, "perhaps I'll be able to get around to something I have been thinking about for a long time. I'd like to teach, here at Trinity, a one-term introduction to the legal method. I think that Professor Chafee, in his classes in Harvard College, has demonstrated just how worthwhile such undergraduate law can be."

—Schumacher

Legal Menagerie



NY Commission Suggests Simplified Court System

By RALPH NADER

A plan on which "court reorganization in New York State will stand or fall" was issued recently by the bi-partisan State Temporary Commission on the courts. It will be the subject of public hearings which will be scheduled later this fall, after which the Commission will prepare final recommendations for the consideration of Governor Averell Harriman and the 1957 Legislature.

Referring to the fact that the State's court system has not been reorganized since 1846, the Commission states that if the 1846 concepts had been properly developed through the years "by the creation of specialized divisions to deal with special problems as they arose, there would be no difficulty in court structure today. Instead, the concept of a few state-wide courts of broad jurisdiction has been buried in a mass of separate courts of specialized, narrow jurisdictions and organized on the basis of towns, villages, cities and counties, as well as the State itself."

The report lists, in detail, shortcomings of the existing system, arising, it says, from a multiplicity of trial courts operated independently of each other, staffed, in many cases, by part-time judges who also practice law. It also describes the family problems which are aggravated, rather than relieved, when subjected to the present complicated judicial system for handling family matters.

The plan provides for a single, state-wide court system, financed by a single budget and administered by the Judicial Conference and the Appellate Division. It prescribes that the new system would operate in a different manner in New York City than in other parts of the State due to the differing problems of the metropolitan area and the upstate communities.

Asks Unification

The Commission recommends unification of the present multitude of semi-independent courts in the State into a single structure of six tiers:

1. The Court of Appeals—a continuation of the present State court of last resort.
2. The Appellate Division—a continuation of the present intermediate appellate court.
3. The Supreme Court—continuing the existing State court of unlimited jurisdiction and extending that jurisdiction, in New York City, over a broader category of cases—including felony, surrogate, family and children's matters—than elsewhere in the State.
4. The County Court—which would be a trial court of broad, though limited, jurisdiction in all counties outside New York City and would absorb the present County, Children's and Surrogate's Court and part of the work of the City Courts in each of these counties.
5. The General Court of the City of New York—a trial court of limited jurisdiction within the city, absorbing the Court of Special Sessions, City Court, Municipal Court and the City Magistrates' Courts.
6. The Magistrate's Court—a local court

Seeks Co-ordination

The proposed organization, the Commission says, will aim to cure the "defects inherent in our present court system" and "achieve the objectives required" in a judicial system which would be geared to meet present-day conditions. The first of these objectives is the administrative co-ordination of the entire court system, its budget, financing and personnel.

One important feature of the Commission's plan is the vesting by Constitutional provision of general administrative power over the courts in the Judicial Conference. Administrative powers complementing those of the Judicial Conference would be placed in the Appellate Division working in each of the four Judicial Departments through departmental committees.

Other objectives that will be achieved by the plan, either as a result of better administration or of the simplified structure itself, are listed as:

1. Elimination of restrictive jurisdictional lines between courts, with the result that a case brought in a court in which it did not belong could quickly and easily be transferred to the right court.
2. Full-time judges, adequately compensated and prohibited from practicing law.
3. Trials of all cases before judges who are members of the bar of the State. An exception would be made for minor cases which, on consent of the parties involved, could be tried before magistrates who would not be required to be lawyers.
4. A flexible method of assigning judges within and between courts in order to use judicial manpower in courts where the case load may be heaviest at any given time.
5. A flexible method of transferring cases between courts to speed up trials.

Constitution Change

The report is accompanied by a draft Judiciary Article for the State Constitution which would put its recommendations into effect if adopted. It would have to be passed by two successive Legislatures and then put to a vote of the people to be finally ratified. The Article would definitively vest the judicial power of the State in the courts for the first time in State history—"one step" the report says, "in assuring the independence of the judiciary."

Acceptance of the plan, the Commission states "will mean that court reform becomes a reality in New York State in our time...its rejection will mean that real reform of the court structure will be indefinitely postponed in our State."



Robert E. Keeton

Six Are Appointed Teaching Fellows

Six Teaching Fellows will guide first year students through the required group work program this year, under the general supervision of Professor Robert E. Keeton.

Russell J. Weintraub, LL.B. '53, is the sole returning member of last year's staff. A native of New York City, Mr. Weintraub was graduated from New York University in 1950.

Another New Yorker, Lawrence E. Levine, received his A.B. at New York University in 1953, and his LL.B. from Harvard last June. While at the Law School, Mr. Levine served as business manager of the Yearbook.

Edward Hunvald, Jr., LL.B. '53 of Memphis, Tennessee was graduated from Princeton in 1950. A member of the District of Columbia Bar, Mr. Hunvald returns from a three-year tour of duty with the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the U. S. Army.

Edwin Heller received his A.B. from Cornell in 1950, and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1954, where he was on the staff of Legal Aid. Originally from Long Island, now a member of the New York Bar, Mr. Heller recently completed two years in the Army.

Air Force Veteran

Another returning veteran, James F. Ryan of West Roxbury graduated from Harvard College in 1949, and from the Harvard Law School in 1952. Mr. Ryan was a legal officer in the Air Force for three years, serving principally in the Far East. In addition to being eligible to practice in Massachusetts, he is one of the few American citizens who are members of the South Korean Bar.

John C. McCoid, II, earned his A.B. and LL.B. at Vanderbilt in 1950 and 1953 respectively. A native of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, he is now a member of the Iowa Bar. Mr. McCoid has finished a three-year tour of duty in the Navy, most of which he spent aboard aircraft carriers.

Though the Teaching Fellows preside over the same groups throughout the year, each has a special field for which he is responsible. The member of the staff whose specialty is, for example, Property, will attend all lectures on that subject so that he may keep the others informed on the topics under discussion in regular classes. In this way the assignment of work projects is coordinated with the progress of the students.

—Oliver

Southern States Often Bar Women from Jury Service

The Judicial Code of the United States recognizes the disqualification of women for Federal jury service in the four States where they are ineligible to serve as State jurors because of their sex. (Federal Jury Code Chap. 121—Juries; section 1861, Qualifications).

But, wherever women are eligible for State jury duty, their service on Federal juries is now compulsory, subject to release of an individual juror for good cause, such as illness or family emergencies.

Women are barred by law from jury duty in Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia. Twenty-three States, the Canal Zone, and Hawaii make jury duty for women compulsory while 21 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands place female jury duty on a voluntary basis.

Jury duty for women serves a dual purpose. On the one hand, such activity enables women to discharge an obligation that is basic to good citizenship and to the welfare of the communities in which they live. On the other hand, it affords them an opportunity to acquire a working knowledge of the courts they support and of the methods by which laws are enforced.

The full participation of women in jury service would accomplish still another objective—that of increasing the supply of qualified jurors. The courts have long pointed to this need; it was commonly recognized during World War II, when men and women in the Armed Forces or in work vital to national defense were not available for this public service.

Female eligibility for State jury service has been achieved in most states and it is time the process is completed. It will mark another advance in reducing the disparity between the rights which women have won and the responsibilities which they must shoulder.

—Nader

Board Seeks Men To Act as Judges

Second and third year students who have stood before the benches of the Commonwealth of Ames may now themselves sit in judgment. Volunteers are solicited to serve as judges of first year arguments. The Board of Student Advisers, sponsor of the program, advises that special judges' "issue sheets" will enable volunteer jurists to master the case they are to hear without extended research.

Several openings exist for second and third year students interested in supervising first year Ames Clubs. No recruiting is required on the part of the supervisor, since the Board will form clubs from among those who have not joined permanent moot court organizations.

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Mason Urges Liberal Arts For Pre-Legal Education

By Alpheus T. Mason
Professor of Politics, Princeton University
(At the RECORD's request, Professor Mason has submitted the following comment on pre-legal education.)

What courses best prepare one for law school?

For thirty years I have heard the conflicting and sometimes unresponsive answers of law-school deans, or their representatives. Over that same period I have studied the law school records of students with varying undergraduate preparation. Both the answers and the experience are inconclusive. Some law-school deans recommend the classics, still others mathematics, or philosophy. More recently, the so-called social sciences have been gaining in favor. Adding to the uncertainty is the fact that persuasive examples can usually be cited in support, whatever one's preference. Pre-law courses, if any, in most colleges and universities are understandably less crystallized than, say, the pre-medical program. Success in law school apparently bears no necessary or consistent relation to courses taken in college.

Need for Study of Values

It is far easier to suggest what should be avoided than to make confident recommendations. One should, of course, steer clear of undergraduate instruction having a formal or authoritarian tinge. One should beware of text books and lectures that indicate what to think rather than encourage thought and stimulate intellectual independence. Training in the liberal arts is obviously the primary need. Undergraduate courses should acquaint the student with the moral, intellectual and aesthetic values which unite in furthering the life of civilized man. The lawyer needs knowledge of the past and of the present organization and structure of society to quicken his ability to identify those elements in the social order which history affirms as valuable. In making his selection of courses the student must recognize that man's experience is ever changing. Many environmental factors of slight significance a century or even a generation ago are now powerful forces. The expansion of scientific knowledge and the increasing impact of economics on the individual and society call for much greater attention to these subjects than formerly. Since the period of study cannot well be increased, the relative value of competing demands should be carefully weighed. Because there is no single undergraduate road to success in law school, the student may risk less than he thinks in deferring somewhat to individual preference and natural bent.

Where one goes to college is also of less importance than generally supposed. I know of no institution of learning offering a liberal arts program whose curriculum does not afford abundant material useful to the prospective lawyer. Until recently, the university curriculum in England was largely confined to mathematics, the classics and history. Members of the English bar were nevertheless effectively educated. This was achieved by the methods of instruction followed, by extensive use of source materials, and by the free and critical discussion thereof. How a course is studied may be more important than what is studied. As the late Chief Justice Stone put it: "The emphasis should be put on the intellectual discipline which the student derives from courses and by particular teachers, rather than on the selection of particular subjects without reference to the way in which they are taught."

Mental Stimulus Paramount

History (especially English and American constitutional development), economics, government and sociology are highly useful in broadening the knowledge of our political and social foundations, but the effectiveness of even these studies will turn on whether they are taught in such a way as to stimulate the requisite mental curiosity and discipline. Any subject matter explored under the guidance of a good teacher and by an approach which sharpens the mind and promotes the habit of intellectual brooding should develop facility in the kind of decision-making the lawyer is called upon to perform. Competent teachers and methods of instruction which, by making the student better acquainted with his own intellectual gifts, stir in him the urge and capacity to use them—these, not courses, are the matters of prime importance in planning a pre-legal program.

Yearbook Elects . . .

Stuart A. Jackson, 3L of New York City, has been elected editor of the 1957 Harvard Law School Yearbook. A 1951 graduate of New York University, Mr. Jackson was a lieutenant in the Army. He has been treasurer and advertising manager of the HARVARD LAW RECORD.

Also elected by the Yearbook staff were David J. Kehoe, 3L of Providence, R. I., business manager; Dana M. Taylor, Jr., 3L of Pittsburgh, advertising manager and Henry J. Stern, 3L of New York City, associate editor.

Bridge Players . . .

The Harvard Law School Bridge Club has scheduled its weekly duplicate bridge sessions for each Wednesday evening at 7:45 in the Wheeler Room, Holmes Hall. The third Wednesday of each month will be masterpoint night.

Interested players may call EL 4-5270 for information.

HONOR GROUPS

(Continued from page one)

Schumacher of New Hyde Park, N. Y.; Jonathan H. Sobeloff of Detroit, and Lloyd M. Starrett of Coral Gables, Fla.

Four prizes are awarded annually out of the Sears Fund. These gifts honor students "who shall have shown the most brilliant work in their class during the year." 1956 recipients were David L. Shapiro, 3L of Cambridge and John H. Hall, 3L of Ripon, Wis. Both men are on *Law Review*; Mr. Shapiro, who headed his class for the second year, is Note Editor.

Top man in the first year class was Elliott Manning, a Ford scholar at Columbia University. Mr. Manning was advertising manager of the *RECORD* during his first year. Peter M. Fishbein, a Dartmouth graduate finished second. They are in line for the \$500 Sears Prizes.

New Men on Board

Second year men joining the Board of Student Advisers are Karl Berolzheimer of Chicago; Steven C. DeCoster of St. Paul, Minnesota; William H. Gorham of Wellesley; Philip A. McKinsey of Frankfort, Ind.; John E. Merow of Little Valley, N. Y.; Joseph E. Mullaney, Jr., of Fall River; David K. Page of Oak Park, Michigan, and Hubert T. Weinshienk

of Denver.

Third year men initiated into Legal Aid were Jay S. Dushoff of Philadelphia; John B. French of Cambridge; Morton M. Maneker of Cedarhurst, N. Y.; Daniel J. O'Hern of Red Bank, N. J.; Stephen E. O'Neill of Bronxville, N. Y., and Richard G. Wohlgenant of Miles City, Montana.

Legal Aid Members

The following second year students also joined Legal Aid: Stephen Benjamin of New York City; Edwin K. Daly, Jr., of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Charles S. Doskow of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; David B. Filvaroff of Janesville, Wis.; Martin Ginsburg of New York City; Irwin Hall of New York City; David I. Hoffman of Chicago; Mark R. Joelson of Indianapolis; Richard Khachian of Norwalk, Conn.; Stephen H. Kelly of Depew, N. Y.; Peter L. Malkin of Cambridge.

William B. Mallin of New Kensington, Pa.; Jesse Meer of Boston; Warren G. Miller of Chestnut Hill; David A. Nelson of East Aurora, N. Y.; Paul M. Neuhauer of New York City; Charles F. Pigott, Jr., of Winnetka, Ill.; William Schurman of New York City; Mendel Small of Kansas City, and Stanley P. Strauss of Forest Hills, N. Y.

Bator, Landau Win Graduation Prizes

Paul M. Bator, LL.B. '56 of New York City, received the Fay Diploma at Law School graduation ceremonies in June. The diploma is awarded annually to that member of the graduating class who, in the judgment of the Faculty, "has during his three years by his scholarship, conduct and character given evidence of the greatest promise." Mr. Bator was President of the *Law Review* last year, and is now law clerk to Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme Court.

The Joseph H. Beale prize was won by W. Loeber Landau, LL.B. '56 of New York City. Created in 1930 by John G. Buchanan, LL.B. '12, this prize of \$150 is given to the student who obtains the highest grade in each year's Conflict of Laws examination.

Samuel Pizar, LL.M. '55 of Melbourne, Australia, was awarded the Addison Brown Prize. The \$300 prize is given for the best essay by a student in the Law School on the subject of Maritime or Private International Law.

COURT HISTORY

(Continued from page one)

Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis. After several years with the Department of Justice in Washington, Professor Freund returned to the Law School in 1940. His 1949 Rosenthal Lectures at Northwestern University were published in book form as *On Understanding the Supreme Court*. Since 1950 he has held the Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professorship, and currently teaches courses in Constitutional Law and Conflict of Laws.

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Fire Damages Memorial Hall

Flames which broke out late in the afternoon of September 6 destroyed the top of the 190-foot tower of Memorial Hall and sent its half-ton clock plunging down the tower shaft.

Workmen who were renovating the tower when the blaze began had left for the day and officials suspect the source of the fire was an asphalt pot which may have been left burning. The entire spire was burned out, and smoke and water marred much of the historic structure. Damage was estimated at over \$200,000. A stiff breeze fanned the flames, and showers of sparks falling on nearby houses caused minor fires which were quickly brought under control.

Memorial Hall has been alternately praised and condemned for its appearance, but all agree that architecturally it is something unique.

Built in 1876 as a memorial to the 136 Harvard men who died in the Union and Confederate armies, it served as the College Commons as late as 1925. Since then its main usefulness has been horological, except for the main hall, which is pressed into service twice annually for the administration of examinations. Fire damage will probably not interfere with the latter function.

Analyst to Speak To Bull & Bear

The Bull and Bear Club will hold its first meeting at 1:40 P.M. on Friday, September 28, in the large meeting room of Harkness Commons. The meeting will be open to all students interested in business and finance, and will present as speaker one of the most controversial and oft-quoted stock brokers and market analysts in the financial world, Gerald M. Loeb.

Mr. Loeb, senior partner of E. F. Hutton & Co., is the author of *The Battle for Investment Survival*. A recent Wall Street publication remarked "Whether you agree or disagree with him, Gerald Loeb is one of Wall Street's most intelligent antidotes to stereotyped thinking." Mr. Loeb will answer questions from the floor relating to investment in today's market.

Students may join at this meeting, and become eligible to hear authorities such as William Zeckendorf, Royal Little, Lewis Gilbert, and Eddie Rickenbacker at later meetings. The club also offers members a chance to invest a hypothetical \$50,000 in the current market, and may subscribe to the Wall Street Journal for twelve months at half price.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '14—Chief Judge Henry W. Edgerton of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Yale University on June 11.

LL.B. '35—Harry L. Arnold, an attorney with the Carter Oil Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been appointed to the law department staff of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

LL.B. '48—Alan Kahn has formed a partnership for the practice of law with Morris J. Winokur, with offices at the Market Street National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LL.B. '50—Henry B. Keiser has become associated with Martin W. Bell in the practice of law, specializing in Federal taxation and administrative practice before all Governmental agencies. His offices are in the Commonwealth Building, Washington 6, D. C. Mr. Keiser was formerly Attorney Advisor to Judge Eugene Black of the Tax Court of the United States.

Lawrence W. Keepnews, who has been associated with the firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl of New York City since 1950, has moved to Washington to practice in that firm's Washington office, located at 1000 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

LL.B. '51—Sol Neil Corbin is now associated, in the private practice of law, with the firm of Greenman, Shea & Zimet, 20 Pine Street, New York 5, New York.

Ronald M. Rothstein has become a partner in the firm of Karbel and Eiges, 3605 Cadillac Tower, Detroit 26, Michigan. The general practice of law will be continued under the firm name of Karbel, Eiges and Rothstein.

Nathan J. Siegel has announced that he has become associated in the general practice of law with the law firm of Foley and Scalzo, First National Bank Building, Utica 2, New York. Mr. Siegel is a former editor of the RECORD.

LL.B. '52—Irving L. Kessler, formerly associated with the law firm of Goldstein, Goldman & Goldman has opened his office for the general practice of law at 615 Ellwanger & Barry Building, 39 State Street, Rochester 14, New York.

Irving Steinhart has moved his law offices to 607-11 Olympia Building, Miami 32, Florida.

Richard J. Welch has opened an office for the general practice of law at 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

LL.B. '54—Burton Gans has been discharged from the Army and is studying for a LL.M. degree at Harvard.

Record Elects . . .

Frederick H. Condon, 2L of West Haven, Conn., was elected Editorial Manager of the HARVARD LAW RECORD last week. He succeeded Ralph Nader, 2L of Winsted, Conn., who becomes Associate Editor. Robert W. Oliver, 2L of Arlington, Va., was elected News Editor, succeeding Harry R. Schumacher, 2L of New Hyde Park, N. Y., who is now an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*.

The RECORD directors also elected Bruce L. Balch, 3L of Joliet, Ill., as Department Editor, Norman E. Scull, 3L of Winter Park, Fla., as Copy Editor, and James C. Paras, 2L of Hyde Park, as Advertising Manager.

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Library Display Marks Williston's 95th Year

The Harvard Law School Library is holding an exhibition commemorating the ninety-fifth birthday of Samuel Williston, Dane Professor of Law, emeritus. Professor Williston was one of the Law School's most distinguished students and famous professors during a golden age of legal instruction at Harvard. Generations of lawyers came under his guidance. No student could forget the horse "Dobbin" which was used to illustrate so many fine points in Sales and Contracts. A humorous student reference to "Dobbin" is included in the exhibit.

Along with the titles of Professor Williston's great contributions to the literature of law, the display includes several annotated works in the proof stage and others with his own manuscript interleaving. Also included are issues of the *Harvard Law Review* which reveal Prof. Williston's work as a member of the first board of editors and the great mass of his later contributions. One issue on display contains his one-hundred dollar prize essay "History of the Law of Business Corporations before 1800." This was the first prize ever awarded by the Harvard Law School Association. There are exhibited too his shorthand notes from Professor Ames' course in Legal History which were taken in 1887-88.

Mr. Williston is acknowledged to be the foremost expert on the laws of Contracts and Sales. Upon its publication in 1920, his treatise on Contracts was at once accorded highest praise and called the "greatest law book of our time." Its reputation today has not diminished. For his work as Reporter for the Restatement of the Law of Contracts, he received tributes from the whole legal profession.

Professor Williston's achievement in bringing uniformity to state legislation on commercial law is second only to his work in the teaching and philosophy of law. He was actively associated with the National Conferences of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and wrote the drafts for various laws which have been enacted in three-quarters of the states, including those most important commercially.

As early as 1910 Professor Williston received an honorary degree from Harvard with this citation:

"Samuel Williston, brilliant master and keen teacher of the common law, who for a score of years has trained and inspired a generation of lawyers."

In 1929 the first gold medal ever awarded by the American Bar Association was given to Mr. Williston "for conspicuous service in the cause of American Jurisprudence." Both this medal and the Harvard degree are shown in the Treasure Room, as are several other honorary de-



Samuel Williston

grees: Amherst, 1923; Williams, 1938; Boston College, 1949. Indicating the esteem in which Mr. Williston is held is the citation accompanying the honorary LL.D. bestowed upon him by Yale in 1926:

"As a distinguished representative of our dearest enemy, an eminent scholar whose learning is everywhere honored, for many years a leader in a great School of Law, we confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws and admit you to all its rights and privileges."

TV Taken

The television set in Holmes Hall was stolen from its place in the lounge late one evening in June. A janitor said that thieves, seeing through the glass walls of the lounge that the set was unguarded, simply walked in, drew the curtains, and removed the set.

Calloway Cochran, 3L of Dallas, Texas, and president of the Dormitory Council, reported that the council, which provided the first set, will do its best to provide a replacement by World Series time.

Research Bureau Starts Fifth Year

The Law School's Legislative Research Bureau has begun its fifth year of operation by launching a diversified series of research projects. Lewis A. Rivlin, 3L of Cambridge, who is president of the group, has outlined the projects for the fall as: an amendment to the law governing employment of minors in the District of Columbia; the drafting of a bill to provide a new method for picking juries in Massachusetts; and the drafting of a national workmen's compensation act based on the Massachusetts law.

Other projects include an act to provide authorization for orders by Juvenile Court judges to parents of delinquents, and a revision of the Michigan election law.

For the first time, the Bureau staff is working on a project of its own selection, the drafting of a Model Code for Close Corporations.

Members of the Bureau, all high ranking second and third year students, work in teams of two to six men. Scope of the Bureau's work includes legislative drafting for state and national legislators and associations, and for faculty members of the Law School. Extensive legal research is required to assure that the bills drafted will meet the needs of the sponsoring party.

All work done by the Bureau (except this year's Corporation Code) is at the request of clients for specific purposes.

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