

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 4 NO. 5

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1947

PRICE TEN CENTS

JOB HUNT AT ONCE IS URGED

Four Of September Class Are Slated To Be CCA Clerks

Mr. Louis A. Toepfer, director of the Placement Office, revealed that almost 20 per cent of the September class have secured positions, and that for those still "jobless" in the February and the September class, the Placement Office will continue at the same pace during the summer as it has during the past winter. Many have the impression that because successful lawyers often take long summer vacations and the courts recess during the summer months, there is no use in job-hunting now. Mr. Toepfer vigorously denies the validity of this conclusion. His office still receives letters of request at the normal rate. And, despite the admitted slower tempo of most law firms during the hot weather, they are still on the look-out for men to begin work in September.

Mr. Toepfer made it clear that he would welcome February men's inquiries now. In fact, a number of February men have already secured jobs through the Placement Office. He advises applicants to drop in at the Placement Office frequently. Interviewers from firms arrive unexpectedly so that those students who are in close touch with the Placement Office gain an advantage.

Ten out of the 59 members of the September class are already placed; four of them beginning their careers auspiciously as Clerks for distinguished judges; Jerome E. Hyman, as Clerk for Judge Mahoney (1st C.C.A., Mass.); Leonard Joseph, with Judge Magruder (1st C.C.A., Mass.); James L. Oakes, with Judge Chase (2nd C.C.A., Vt.); and Calvin P. Sawyer, with Judge Woodbury (1st C.C.A., N. H.).

George Minkin has been appointed Faculty Assistant in charge of the Ames Competition as the Ezra R. Thayer Teaching Fellow. The remaining six men placed have found jobs in the following localities: New York, California, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

Supreme Court Says Marginal Sea Is Owned By Federal Government

A week ago last Monday, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the so-called "Tidelands Oil Case," it settled one of the most controversial disputes between state and national interests which has arisen since the days when John Marshall was explaining the new federal constitution. The Government offered a 219-page brief in support of its argument, and was met by opposing briefs aggregating more than 800 pages. Among those who submitted briefs in support of the State's position were the National Association of State Attorneys General, the American Association of Port Authorities, and the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Instead of the usual one-hour oral argument, the Court allowed three hours to each side in this important contest. There were 57 lawyers of record and many more who actually took part in the litigation.

The whole affair started back around 1900 when oil was discovered along the coast of California and wells were pushed through the submerged lands off shore. At first these trespassers went unmolested, but in 1921 California asserted its ownership of this ocean bottom and the minerals in it, and began leasing it to private companies for exploitation. Later, when the Navy Department began to covet these oil fields as a convenient supply for its two-ocean fleet, California interests began trying to get Congressional recognition of their alleged proprietary rights, and quite recently managed to have a resolution passed by both the Senate and the House quitclaiming these lands to the State—but the resolution was vetoed by President Truman.

CHANCERY REVEALS BOUND BOOK PLAN

Julius Leatham, President of the Chancery Club, announced the opening on July 11 of its newly-decorated clubhouse, next door to Kendall House. He also revealed plans for a bookstore in the Club's basement for selling bound textbooks. Students at the school who are willing to pay a little more than the book company price for a permanently bound casebook will be able to purchase bound casebooks at the store.

It is still uncertain what prices will be charged for bindings, since final agreements have not been reached with either the bindery or the law-book publishers. However, if the plan should not materialize, the Chancery Club then intends to establish a used-book exchange.

A cocktail party from 4 to 7 p. m., on July 11 will open the clubhouse. Dances are scheduled every other week for the remainder of the summer term.

By this time it was apparent that the very life of our country might some day depend on whether or not we have a plentiful supply of oil, but it was problematical just how the Government could put its finger on these all-important resources in the face of California's assertion of property rights and her eagerness to take a share in the profits of exploitation. After a thorough study of the situation, the lawyers of the Department of Justice thought they had found a way.

In the fall of 1945, the United States of America brought an original action in the Supreme Court against the State of California for a determination of the ownership of these submerged lands off the coast of California lying between the low-water mark and the three-mile limit (contrary to popular opinion the case did not involve actual tidelands, which is the land between the low water mark and the high water mark). Mr. Arnold Raum, senior counsel in the Solicitor General's office, who is teaching federal taxation at the Law School during the summer term, had just returned to the Department of Justice after service with the Navy during the war, and was put in complete charge of the litigation. He directed the writing of the brief, which received favorable comment by Justice Black in his opinion for the majority of the Court, and he made the

(Continued on page four)

OHIO POLITICS ARE DISCUSSED

Speeches Made by Ferson, Seasongood And Griswold

Fifty students from Ohio met at dinner in the Faculty Club on June 30, 1947, to hear three faculty members speak on Ohio politics and other matters of general interest.

Dean Griswold expressed his pleasure in meeting the group of fellow Ohioans. He told of his efforts to persuade the Supreme Court of Ohio to change certain Bar examination requirements which discriminated against students in out-of-state law schools, and gave some hints on how to study for the examinations.

Professor Merton L. Ferson, who is Dean Emeritus of the University of Cincinnati Law School, outlined the requirements for the Ohio Bar examination and efforts which had been made to change the type of examination given.

Professor Murray Seasongood, who was reform mayor of Cincinnati and has been active in Ohio politics for many years, delivered the main address, speaking on Ohio politics and what the young lawyer should do about it. He emphasized that one of the chief defects in American government is the way in which the national two party system reaches into local subdivisions and brings with it the spoils system and attendant corruption. There is no need for the national parties to reach beyond the national level, he said. He called on the young lawyers to lead in arousing public opinion and to fight the political machines which keep control of local government in the hands of a small predatory group. The satisfaction of having done something worthwhile, he assured the group, would make up for any retardation which might take place in a man's professional career as a result of these activities.

(Continued on page four)

LEGAL AID SELECTS TWELVE NEW MEN



Shown above are George T. Morton, Jr., (left) and Wilfred G. Howland, President and Vice-President of the Legal Aid Bureau.

NEW VA RULES ANNOUNCED

Applications For Leave Pay Must Be Made Soon

Announcement has been made by the Counsellor for Veterans of the new VA rules relating to subsistence checks and leave of absence pay for veterans. New procedures for processing monthly checks and leave pay at the end of each term have been introduced in order to comply with these regulations.

Contrary to the original rules of the VA, veterans who are completing their course are not entitled to receive leave of absence pay at that time. However, students who will be enrolled during the fall term may receive leave pay for the period between the summer and fall terms, and those who will not be enrolled this autumn may receive leave allowances for a maximum of 15 days.

Since a ruling of May 19 requires that applications for leave of absence pay must be filed 30 days in advance of the end of the term, the local office must have them well in advance of that deadline in order to process the form and forward to the VA.

Students may compute their leave time on the basis of two and one-half days per month less any leave time previously granted. Also, no more than 30 days will be granted for each twelve-month period a student is in training. For those attending the Law School continuously for seven terms, this will mean that no subsistence can be collected for practically all of one of the between term vacations each year.

Regular payments will be interrupted between the terms, and the September allowance will cover only the first thirteen days of the month. It is expected

(Continued on page three)

Landlord and Tenant Cases Provide Half Of Bureau's Work

The Legal Aid Bureau has announced the appointment of twelve new men to vacancies in the honor society. The men selected have averages of seventy-three or seventy-four.

The names of the elected men, given in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Fifth Term: Charles F. Choate, Harvard; Stuart Marks, U. of Pa. '41; Alvin M. Stein, Brooklyn.

Fourth Term: Robert G. Bailey, U.C.L.A. '44; Robert R. Batt, Harvard '41; Frank D. Padgett, Harvard; Henry A. Preston, Yale.

Third Term: Richard A. Carr, Swarthmore '42; Wade Hampton, Harvard '46; Cornelius J. Peck, Harvard '45; Harry H. Riddick, Alabama Coll. '43; Charles G. Rodman, U. of Pa. '43.

Roger A. Cunningham has been elected to serve as Treasurer of the Bureau to fill the vacancy created by Frank Murnaghan's appointment to the Harvard Law Review.

During the month of June, 1947, about fifty percent of the cases handled by the Legal Aid Bureau involved landlord-tenant problems. With the recent changes in the O.P.A. laws by Congress the Bureau expects an even higher percentage of landlord-tenant cases for this month. This expectation is based on the many inquiries already received by the Bureau's office in the last week.

Since the Legal Aid Bureau reopened on April 1, 1946, over 800 cases have been disposed of. A client needs two qualifications. He must be both "needy" and "worthy" of legal aid. Of course, most of the cases are settled out of court, but when necessary, the members of the Bureau are enabled to try their cases before the Massachusetts courts, through a liberal interpretation in one of the Massachusetts statutes.

Of the 800 cases handled, only twenty-five got into court; and of the twenty-five almost all were successfully tried by the Bureau.

During the last month, June, 1947, the Bureau handled sixty-one cases, of which seven went to court—an unusually high proportion.

The Legal Aid Bureau maintains office hours for consultation at the Gannett House between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., daily, and from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Function And Working Procedure Of Secretary's Office Are Described

Most students at the Law School have but few contacts with the administrative mechanism. Registration periods and the issuing of grades remind the student that somebody somewhere is doing a great deal of paper work, but for the most part such matters are forgotten in the steady program of classes, studying, and review sessions. Actually, the Secretary's office has experienced in the post-war years a period of extraordinary activity, increased work under pressure, and simultaneous reorganization. That the problems of this period have been met skillfully and efficiently is evidenced by the manner in which students assume that procedural affairs will run smoothly and without errors.

Much of the credit for this happy condition goes to Mrs. Marion Tomlinson, Assistant Secretary of the Law School, who keeps a watchful supervision over such matters as the proper receipt and processing of applications for admission, time-saving registration procedures, prompt and accurate issuance of grades, and complete records concerning all students who have studied at the Law School.

There was a time when no serious problems were raised by applications for admission. Skipping past that very early period in which the requirements appeared to be little more than good faith and an intention to attend classes fairly regularly, there were in quite recent times no perplexing problems as exist today. Before the war, students entered only in the fall, and the principal qualification was meeting the academic requirements. If the student's record was good enough, he could enter, otherwise not. As is well known, this has not been the situation in recent years. The unusual floods of applications, coupled with the practice of allowing entering classes every fifteen weeks, made the job of selecting applicants an extremely difficult one, and new classifications were devised—students who would normally be accepted without doubt but would now have to wait, students who would normally be on the borderline but would now have to wait longer, etc. Although the Secretary's office obtains and prepares the information on each student's record, the

(Continued on page four)

Kendall House Cafeteria Triumphs Over Housing And Labor Problems

During its first month of operation, May, 1946, Kendall House cafeteria needed only three large cans of soup each noon to satisfy the appetites of its few customers. Today, during the two-hour lunch period, 30 such cans disappear into the capacious maws of the oversize soup cauldrons, and the third "lifetime" can-opener is slowly but surely having its back broken.

No one anticipated this mushroom growth when Dean Landis offered the first floor of Kendall House to the Law Wives for clubrooms, in exchange for their providing two girls a day to staff a soup-and-coffee kitchen. The project was primarily started to "get the boys off the streets," for the number of students eating their box lunches in cars and in the courtroom, or littering the steps of Langdell with orange peel, had reached distressing proportions—at least, that is, to the administration.

The Law Wives, of course, joyfully accepted the proposal, little realizing the hours of dish-washing and milk can-slinging that lay ahead. Given free rein in redecorating the rooms, all of their artistic instincts, inhibited by the dark woodwork and beflowered wall-paper which had been wished on them in their apartments, were turned loose on Kendall House, with a felicitous result in soft greens and reds, fine fabrics and furniture.

It soon appeared that closer to five or six girls were needed to run the kitchen, but that made the occasion just so much more social. Bradley Kellogg, the present chairman of Kendall House, spent every odd minute of last summer



Shown above is the interior of the Kendall House cafeteria kitchen.

wheeling volunteers into working, and the quota was usually filled. A gracious atmosphere prevailed in the amateur venture: there was a plate under each soup bowl, tables were set, and each student was asked his order at the door of the kitchen.

The introduction of ice cream made life a good deal more harried. Voices were raised to reach the "scoopers" in the back room, who subsequently col-

(Continued on page four)

The Harvard Law School Record

Published weekly on Wednesdays for twelve weeks of each term by *The Harvard Law School Record Corporation*, Austin Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term mailed, \$6.00 per year mailed; student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed, \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School; \$1.50 each individual copy at the Law School; \$1.50 each mailed. Business and Editorial Offices, Austin Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone KIRKland 7600, extension 133.

HARVEY KARLIN, President
RICHARD H. WOLFORD, Editorial Manager
MARSHALL J. DEUTSCH, Business Manager

THOMAS N. BANTVOGLIO, Advertising Manager
ROBERT MAIER, News Editor
LOREN E. JUHL, Articles Editor
NATHAN C. FITTS, Alumni Editor
ROBERT W. CULBERT, Current Case Editor
EUGENE FLANAGAN, Opinion Editor
JOSEPH P. LOGAN, Features Editor
SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, Calendar Editor
WALTER J. MYSKOWSKI, Technical Editor
CHARLES A. LORD, Secretary
CHARLES O. PORTER, Associate Editor

Staff: Mitchell Aaronson, Larry Corbett, Bancroft G. Davis, Jr., Stanley R. Evans, Elliott S. Gross, Roger C. Henselman, John E. Hess, Milton P. Kayle, Paul Kirby, George Powell, Vincent L. St. John, Jerome Shestack, Alvin Silverman, Kenneth G. Weinberg.

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

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

Editorials

The action of the Trustees of Columbia University in appointing General Dwight D. Eisenhower to its presidency raises again the question of the position of successful wartime military leaders in peacetime.

If Columbia was seeking an outstanding educator, obviously General Eisenhower was the wrong choice. His education and experience have been in the narrow field of military science. If it was seeking an outstanding educational administrator, again it made the wrong choice. As any veteran knows, military administration with its open backing of force is far different from the task of guiding the widely variant temperaments present in a great university. If anything, military administration is the type of experience which one would say an educational administrator should not have.

If, as seems probable, Columbia has appointed General Eisenhower to its presidency in order to attract reflected glory, then its action is a sad commentary on the integrity of institutions of higher learning in the United States. It is one thing for a politician, whose primary aim is to stay in office, to appoint military heroes to high positions in order to bolster the popularity of a weak administration. It is something else again for one of the world's leading universities, whose aims are presumably higher, to follow the same course.

While General Eisenhower is among the most democratic of the high military leaders, many of his colleagues have shown that they do not share his views. The appointment of military leaders to high political office has already aroused widespread fears concerning the control which the military exert over national policy. The precedent which Columbia has set, and which may well be followed by other universities, is the basis for well founded fears as to what such appointments may do to the academic freedom of the universities. It would perhaps be wiser and safer to devise some scheme to put such war leaders in positions where they might be of great use to the community rather than appoint them to high civilian offices for which they are obviously unfit.

H. K.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

INTERIM REPORT ON SOAP

We have given a great deal of thought and attention to the soap problem. We have tried powdered soap containers. But they can be had only in plastic; and experience shows that they jam, and are promptly broken when men hit them with their hands.

As for liquid soap, we had really thought about that ourselves. The difficulty is that it is impossible to get containers. I have placed orders for them, and they will be installed just as soon as possible, but it may be some time.

Thus, cakes of soap are the only possibility for the time being, although obviously unsatisfactory. I have asked the janitors to provide soap in cakes, and we will do it on an experimental basis. If they are continually stolen, as before, we will have to stop, regretfully. Otherwise, we will be glad to continue to provide them—and to do better just as soon as the liquid soap containers can be installed.

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD, Dean

To the Editor of the RECORD:

On Wednesday, March 12, 1947, Dean Griswold attached a supplement to the Harvard Law School RECORD of that date. This was to set forth his reasons for disallowing the request of the then First and Second Termers to return to a yearly basis for graduation. The basic reason given was that the physical plant of the school could not carry a dual program of normal academic year and short terms side by side. The basic reason for the request from the students was the unpopularity of working through two summers for a net gain of three and one-half months toward graduation over the old yearly basis. These students are not alone in their mystification as to why it should take six months to make up three. It concerns all five classes committed to the seven-term course. In his explanation the Dean stated:

"In order not to reduce the overall requirement for the degree, seven terms are required for graduation, thus making up the total of 105 weeks, as in the pre-war program."

It is this statement that I take as my text. The "week" as a unit of measurement of intellectual progress, while better than the linear foot, leaves something to be desired. Still, 105 of them laid end to end now equals graduation, and as that is something in which we are all vitally interested, the proposition will bear closer examination.

(Continued on page three)

Off the Record

This student seems to have an unusual way of annotating his casebook. He reveals on page 237 of Leach's "Cases on Future Interests" he found this paragraph: "To the initiate a complete and compact will with no porous phrase and no superfluous word possesses a definite aesthetic quality." The annotation:

My heart leaped up when I beheld
A complete and compact testament.
No superfluous word disgraced its face
Nor porous phrase denied it grace.

"What wondrous draftsman drew this thing?"
I queried, in a hope to bring
Before that lofty intellect
My praises for th'aesthetic 'fect.

The road was long; the trail was devious
I often found I'd been there previous
At length—success! My goal did reach
Of course 'twas W. Barton Leach.

R. W. C.

The Book Shelf

INSIDE U.S.A. John Gunther, Harper & Bros., \$5.00, 920 pp., plus appendices and index.

Mr. Gunther, author of *Inside Europe*, *Inside Asia* and *Inside Latin America*, has finally turned his reportorial eye homeward. Asking such questions as "What makes this state distinctive?" and "Who runs this community?", he visited all forty-eight states, most of the large urban centers, and innumerable smaller communities. He has reserved for future treatment Washington, D. C., and the federal government.

Inside U.S.A. deals primarily with facts about the forces and men shaping the destinies of the forty-eight states. Mr. Gunther is, first of all, a reporter, and his lengthy, interesting narrative is journalistic in nature, relating what has been going on in the United States during the last few years. Much of his editorializing and analyzing is also in the journalistic manner, set apart from the factual matter. In most instances, when the reader comes across one of these portions of the book, he is aware of the author's intention; there is little subtle "slanting of the news" as is so frequently and lamentably employed in the press and radio by axe-grinding commentators. Mr. Gunther calls his shots.

Interesting facts abound in the book, and they, plus the inevitable statistics, are presented in a mellifluous manner. Did you know that Kansas has more "New England conservatism" than the New England States, that Virginia and Ohio have sent far more of their residents to the White House than any other states, that much of New York City's subway woes result from the fact that it pays 74% of the state's taxes, but receives back only 57% of the total state aid? The two Dakotas, the author tells us, should be called the diverse Dakotas, North being one of the most radical, South one of the most conservative, states in the country. Minor, but nonetheless intolerant, Jim Crow laws exist in many of the midwestern states. Boston and Minneapolis vie for the dubious distinction of being the most anti-Semitic cities in the nation. The budgets of large cities like New York and Chicago dwarf those of many states. After World War I, the Ku Klux Klan controlled the

(Continued on page three)

Gallery



RICHARD HINCKLEY FIELD

In the spring of 1923, when the United States was experiencing the return to normalcy, Richard Hinckley Field was trying to distinguish himself on the freshman baseball team at Harvard. After realizing his capabilities in that department, Professor Field turned to newspaper work, and by the time he graduated from Harvard in 1926, he could look back upon his achievements as president of the *Crimson* and reporter on the *Boston Globe*.

The following autumn found Richard Field on the steps of Langdell Hall awaiting his introduction to "Lawrence v. Fox," and the intricacies of "I de S and Wife." Evidently law school did not present any insurmountable difficulties, for a year later he was spending most of his time on the *Harvard Law Review* (the president of which was Erwin Griswold). In his final year on the Bugle, Field reports that he served as treasurer, "the fellow that isn't quite good enough to write notes."

On graduating from law school, he joined the Boston firm of Brown, Field and McCarthy, and shortly thereafter he took leave of absence to become assistant counsel for a special commission appointed by the Massachusetts General Court. The function of this temporary committee was to investigate the gas and electric light companies of the Commonwealth. After diligently gathering information for a period of six months, the commission recommended ten changes in the law, all of which were meticulously drafted by Richard Field. The legislature was impressed, but the law remained the same.

From 1930 to 1942 he remained with the same firm, becoming a partner in the interim. During this time he specialized in trial work, and while those were not the days of the Chandlers, Cotes, or Goodales, still trial work in Boston offered an interesting and diversified practice. It was also during this period that Professor Field had his first teaching position. He taught Property and Agency at Northeastern Law School, where he was on the same faculty as W. Barton Leach.

Shortly after the war broke out, when the OPA was in its infancy, he was appointed as the regional attorney of the New England division. In this position, which was the top legal job in the area, Field had the difficult task of organizing the legal staff in the New England states. He remained on the job in Boston until December 1943, at which time Washington beckoned, and the Field family was introduced to the housing shortage in the capital.

After a short turn as acting general counsel of OPA under Chester Bowles, Field was given the job permanently. During his three years of service in Washington, where he was faced with the supervision of about three thousand lawyers, Richard Field won admiration and respect from all quarters. One of his outstanding contributions to OPA was his tireless work with Congressional Committees in drafting legislation for the agency. In the summer of 1946, after the bill for renewal of OPA was vetoed by the president, he aided the Senate committee in drafting more favorable legislation. Professor Field stayed on the job through the days of the emasculation of the "sick agency" and resigned in December 1946. Within the space of two months he was back in Langdell Hall, this time on the other side of the desk.

Since his return to Harvard, he has been teaching Judicial Remedies and Business Associations. One of the purposes of a Judicial Remedies course, according to Professor Field, is to give the student a fair picture of modern procedural aspects of the law. An intrinsic difficulty in teaching or planning such a course, is the familiar problem of too little time to cover a great wealth of material. While background material (such as the development of the forms of action or evolution of common law pleading) has a definite purpose, he feels that more time should be devoted to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or a model Practice Act. This would enable the student to become better acquainted with the modern procedure of the Federal and State courts.

E. S. G.

Sub Judice

WHEN IS AN UNREASONABLE SEARCH NOT UNREASONABLE?

On May 5, 1947, the Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, wrote the latest chapter in the long debate on "Lawless Law Enforcement" when it held that the seizure of illegally obtained Selective Service cards in the course of an "at home" arrest of a petty criminal suspected of a violation of the Mail Fraud Statute did not violate the Fourth Amendment. The petitioner, Harris, was convicted under Sec. 11 of the Selective Service Training and Service Act of 1940, his motion to suppress the evidence on the grounds that it had been obtained by means of an unreasonable search and seizure having been denied.

Agents of the F.B.I. went to the apartment of Harris in Oklahoma City, armed with a warrant for his arrest for placing in the mails a forged check, in pursuance of a scheme to defraud. Although the agents could have obtained a search warrant, and in fact, did subsequently obtain warrants to search Harris' office and automobile, they rummaged through all four rooms of his apartment, spending five hours on the job, solely on the authority of lawful search incident to lawful arrest. The agents were seeking two other checks (never found), and any other means "that might be used to commit these two crimes, such as burglary tools, pens, or anything that could be used in a confidence game of this type." Though certain other evidence was found which tended to connect Harris with the mail fraud violation, it was not until the end of the search that an envelope marked "Private Papers" was discovered, and, on being ripped open, disclosed the several draft cards and other papers, the possession of which formed the basis of Harris' conviction.

The majority opinion, by Chief Justice Vinson, emphasized that it is only "unreasonable" searches and seizures which come within the constitutional interdict and that what is "unreasonable" cannot be stated in rigid terms. Citing the *Go-Bart* case (282 U.S. 344) he said, "Each case is to be decided on its own facts and circumstances." But this judicial limitation would seem to be a slender reed on which to rest such a fundamental civil liberty as freedom from police oppression. As Mr. Justice Jackson pointed out in dissent, "Words of caution will hedge an opinion, but they are not very effective in hedging searches." To Mr. Justice Murphy, the decision of the court resurrected and approved the use of the "odious general warrant or writ of assistance, presumably outlawed forever from our society by the Fourth Amendment." To Mr. Justice Frankfurter the implications of the decision foreshadowed "serious threats against precious aspects of our traditional freedom." If, as *Harris v. U. S.* holds, a search of this type is not "unreasonable" it is indeed difficult to discern just how far law enforcement officials may go before their searches will violate the Fourth Amendment. (*Harris v. U. S.*, 91 L.Ed. 1013, rehearing denied, June 9, 1947)

DON'T THROW YOUR WRESTLERS AT THE CUSTOMERS.

Mr. Jack Carter of "Jack Carter Enterprises" engaged Savoli (230 pounds) and Ryan (225 pounds) for a wrestling bout at the Rutland, Vt. armory on the evening of June 6, 1945. A barber named Dusckiewicz bought three ringside seats and was enjoying the main event when suddenly Savoli (or Ryan) threw Ryan (or Savoli) out of the ring. Within the next few moments, it became obvious to Dusckiewicz that Ryan (or Savoli) had the intention of occupying the seat Dusckiewicz had paid for, so he threw up a protective arm to ward off the falling body and as a result he received a sprained hand and wrist.

At the ensuing trial, the jury found for Dusckiewicz in the amount of \$150 and both parties appealed, the plaintiff on the ground that the verdict was grossly inadequate and the defendant on a refusal of the trial court to direct a verdict in his favor. The defendant's principal contention, ably expressed in his brief, was that Dusckiewicz had assumed the risk as a spectator. The lawyers drew this unusually astute analogy: "The intent and purpose of a baseball game is to hit the ball as far as possible, and apparently one of the purposes of a wrestling match is to throw a wrestler as far as possible." The Supreme Court of Vermont seized upon the cautious expression of opinion regarding the purpose of a wrestling match, and determined that it was not a matter of common knowledge that one of the purposes of a wrestling match is to throw a wrestler as far as possible from the ring. As a matter of law, Dusckiewicz could not be said to have assumed the risks of the danger which resulted in his injury. The Supreme Court also found the verdict grossly inadequate in that the evidence showed that Dusckiewicz was unable to perform his work as a barber for more than three months and his doctor's bill alone was \$97. (*Dusckiewicz v. Carter*, Sup. Ct. Vt., May 6, 1947.)

Alumni Notes

Alumni are especially invited to forward contributions to this column to the Record office, Austin Hall, Cambridge (38), Mass.

LL.B. '01—Curtis Harvey Waterman died in Boston on June 16.

LL.B. '03—John Hodgman Holliday died on May 26 at St. Louis, Mo.

LL.B. '10—Francis Henry French died June 11, at Davenport, Iowa.

On June 21 the Maryland State Bar Association elected Frederick W. Brune, LL.B. '20, of Baltimore, as president. Among the vice presidents was George Henderson, LL.B. '12, of Cumberland, fourth circuit.

Bethuel M. Webster, also LL.B. '25, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York which reported with respect to the above appointments. Others of the class present at the induction ceremony included Robert A. Jones, Robert D. Marcus, Lewis A. Spence, Hon. Raphael P. Koenig, and Eli Whitney Debevoise.

The firm of Nutter, McClennen & Fish, 220 Devonshire St., Boston, has named the following new partners: Earl Johnson, LL.B. '40; John D. Merriam, LL.B. '31; Robert W. Meserve, LL.B. '34; Leonard Kaplan, LL.B. '36; and Robert Vance Brown, LL.B. '36.

LL.B. '40—Charles M. Ewing has become a member of the Boston law firm of Hemenway & Barnes.

LL.B. '43—Miss Mary Whitner Rogers and Augustus Whittemore Soule, Jr. were married in Riverton, N. J., on April 26. Soule served as a lieutenant in Army intelligence in Washington, D. C., and in the Pacific theater.

1946—Miss Virginia Lee Wilson was married to Frank Voelker, Jr. in Chatham, N. J. on May 24. Voelker completed work as a Special Student at the law school in 1946, and is now practicing in Lake Providence, La.

BOOK SHELF—(Continued)

Indiana state government, until its grand dragon was convicted of murder when a girl he raped took poison. (The stomach-turning facts of the case—*Stephenson vs. State*, 205 Ind. 141—might lend credence to the claim that, psychotically, there is only a fine line separating perversion of the ideals of democracy and tolerance, and perversion in the more common usage of the term.) The book is almost almanac-like in factual content.

In expressing his opinions, Mr. Gunther reveals his economic and political philosophy, aptly summed up by the much maligned "liberal," as used in the Rooseveltian "a little left of center" context. He makes an excellent brief for federal intervention in such public works as reforestation, conservation and flood control, especially along the recently inundated Missouri Valley. But, even here, Mr. Gunther is not the wild-eyed crusader, compelling the reader, at sword's point, to accept his beliefs. He presents the facts—how many acres of timber are being denuded of growth, how rapidly our mineral resources are being depleted, how many acres of valuable topsoil are being deposited annually in the Mississippi delta. His approach is, "Here is the situation; do you want to correct it?" The author, however, acknowledges that such work must be done within the framework of the free enterprise system.

In his profiles of political, industrial and labor leaders, Mr. Gunther's philosophy is again apparent. He gives much more sympathetic treatment to Senator Morse, Ellis Arnall, Harold Stassen and Walter Reuther, than to Colonel McCormick and Burton Wheeler.

The author says he considered it an ideal day when he visited the Chamber of Commerce in the morning and the C.I.O. in the afternoon, so he would

get both sides of the local picture. It seemed to me that, in some instances, he selected what he considered the better side of the disagreement, rather than presented both views, so that the reader could make his own choice. It is in such places that one wonders whether he is really peering "Inside U.S.A." or only "Inside John Gunther." Fortunately, however, such lapses are relatively rare, and in the main objective reporting is the rule.

The author paints a rather dismal picture of democracy in the working. The twin evils which he encountered in all too many states, and which he mercilessly exposes to the light, are the pressure groups which lobby in state capitals (e.g. Anaconda Copper runs Montana, he says), and the archaic "rotten borough" system of representation in legislatures which severely penalize the urban areas for the benefit of the sparsely-settled locales. He also takes to task the communities which have tolerated bossism of the Hague-Crump-Curley-Kelly vintage. In these passages, Mr. Gunther performs an admirable service. Awareness is the first requisite to correction.

The three dominant problems confronting the United States, John Gunther says, are: (1) How to maintain a democratic system if the economic machine breaks down; (2) How to use American military power for the furtherance of world organization and peace, and (3) How to make democracy work and reconcile the pressures of special interests with the legitimate needs of the people as a whole. In order to solve them successfully, the people must know as much as possible about their own land. While I do not recommend a reading of *Inside U.S.A.* in one gulp, I do believe that a steady diet of it in small doses will help acquaint the reader with the great nation in which he lives.

NAT TAFT, 3L

LES GENS DE JUSTICE



Il défend l'orphelin et la veuve, à moins pourtant qu'il n'attaque la veuve et l'orphelin.

DANCE

The PBH Committee announces that plans have been completed for the "Languid Interlude" informal dance at Cowie Hall on July 12. Lew Tobin's orchestra will furnish the music for the first summer dance sponsored by PBH. The committee emphasizes that all law students are invited and that beer and set-ups will be furnished inexpensively.

Tickets, at \$2.40 per couple are on sale at the Yearbook office in Gannett House from 1 to 5 p. m. and at the cashier's desk in Kendall House. They will also be available in the corridor of Langdell South during the mornings.

LETTER—(Continued)

Are 105 weeks really necessary? First of all, a residence requirement is to be distinguished from a progress requirement. If the 105 weeks are required because demanded for entrance to the various state bars, then all consideration is futile. However, this can not be; there are too many now in the Law School who will be graduated in 6 terms. Of these, all have participated in 3, 4, or 5 of the present "quickie" terms, so that their total will be under the required 105. Even prior to the war many law schools granted a degree for a course consisting of two academic years plus two summer terms, and without doubt many of these graduates are now members of state bars. So if it is a residence requirement, it must be self-imposed by the School. But residency for its own sake does not seem to be a sufficient reason to attribute to the powers-that-be. It is more likely that progress was uppermost in the seven-term decision.

The further question on this tack is—"How much progress is to be required?" There is a possibility that now Harvard is to require more of its graduates than pre-war in line with the increased complexity of modern-day practice. But Dean Griswold refutes this in the statement quoted *supra*; e.g. "... not to reduce ... requirement ... as in the pre-war program ...". Such an idea is exploded beyond recall for the future classes by the decision to go back to a 3-year course, beginning with the class entering in September, 1947. So equal progress with the pre-war classes is the end in view.

It is elementary that to achieve that desired equality we must learn less per individual course, if all else has remained constant; gain lower grades in each final examination, since we are taking one term, 12 hours more class-work than pre-war classes. But we have failed to gain equality by achieving lower grades, according to the various class averages. Thus, in the only external key to progress that exists in the School, the averages in the final examinations, try as we will we shall not be equal in progress at the end of 7 terms to the pre-war classes at the end of 6 terms.

Although consistency is not an unmixed virtue, there is indeed some value in treating all members of the same class in the same manner. The prospective six term graduates now in the School may be explained away by orthodox Contracts law. When they commenced Law School before the war the promise was that they would graduate in six terms, so it is only right that the School should fulfill their expectations. However, two of the present "quickie" terms remain equivalent to an academic year for graduate students who have no pre-war background. This may be verified by a glance at the Official Register, and is so though the courses taken are the same as we take in the fifth, sixth, and seventh terms.

Having pushed back the question of equality with pre-war classes to the imponderable of each instructor's mind, I rest my case to await rebuttal. From this point on I shall merely assume that there is an overplus on our side—that we shall do more work by one term for a degree than did pre-war classes. On the theory that if a little is good, more must be better, it may be asked—"Is it bad that we gain more than former classes?" Taking the long view, the five classes now committed to seven-term graduation may present an astounding jag on someone's statistical curve of Harvard Law graduates. Someday we may have a President in our ranks, or, even better, the founder of a Union consisting

of Vice-Presidents of the Chase National Bank. For those short-sighted individuals such as myself it may seem better to spare the statistician his pains in favor of sooner starting the business of earning a living. I would like to get off the Government payroll for the first time in six years, and give the Republicans my \$90 per month, plus tuition, with which to cut expenditures and so taxes. I would urge that the seven-term requirement be dropped, and the so-called speed-up course become one in reality by allowing six-term graduation. For my own class it will eliminate the "lame-duck" atmosphere of the next fall term, when many of us will have flown the nest after sharing so much for six identical terms.

If this type of equality is impossible, as I strongly suspect it is, there remains the possibility of attaining it through increased recognition for those of us who must, perforce, remain seven terms. This increased recognition could come about by granting a different degree to those taking seven terms. The degree of Juris Doctor—J.D.—which at present is unused, is one example. Or if the demand for more education is so vital, change the requirement for the lame-duck classes from seven to eight terms, and grant a Master's degree. If this would overcrowd the School, then graduate credit for one term could be given, to apply on a Master's degree elsewhere, at the end of the scheduled seven terms.

Failing all else, the problem of that future statistician still troubles me. To make his work a trifle smoother 20 years from now requires a handle to our names that will allow instantaneous recognition. Would it be too much to ask, solely for his sake, that we be allowed to place "1 1/6 L.L.B." after our names? LEONARD K. SIMMER, 3L.

VA RULES—(Continued)

that veterans continuing in the fall term will receive their checks for the last two days in September and for October the first part of November. Leave of absence checks will probably be forwarded separately, unlike the system employed this spring.

Students who require information on the system of payments should see Mrs. Smith, advisor for Law School veterans, in Weld Hall.

TENNIS RACKETS
ALL MAKES ALL PRICES
Sneakers - Shorts - Balls - Shirts
TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP
67A MT. AUBURN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cordials HARVARD PROVISION COMPANY, Inc.

92-94 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge — KIR. 6684
Hours: 9 A.M. - 9 P.M. - Fridays and Saturdays
9 A.M. - 7 P.M. - Monday thru Thursday
ALL POPULAR BRAND SCOTCHES \$5.85 A BOTTLE

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

"One of New England's Best Hotels"
Cambridge, Mass.

The perfect place for your Law Club luncheons,
Tea Dances and other Club functions.
Delicious food at moderate prices

Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., General Manager

CALL: KIRKLAND 6100

LANGDELL LEAGUE GOES INTO ACTION

The Counselors and the Legal Beagles lead the sixteen team Langdell Softball League with two wins and no losses. Already twelve clubs have played at least one game and six others will go into action this week. If any team of ten men or any players desire to participate, arrangements can be made with the PBH Law School Committee represented by E. T. Drake 2L and George Burditt 3L.

Schedule for July 9 to 16. Wednesday: Legal Beagles v Revisers, Sheriffs v Barristers. Thursday: Blackacres v Chancery, Counselors v Divinity Hallers. Friday: Athletics v Forum. Monday: Legal Beagles v Legal Aid, Arsonists v Counselors. Tuesday: Blackacres v Hastings, Perkins v Sheriffs. Wednesday: Revisers v Trover Boys, Morris v Tax Dodgers.

Standing as of July 4th	Won	Lost
Counselors	2	0
Legal Beagles	2	0
Independents	1	0
Morris	1	0
Chancery	1	1
Revisers	1	1
Sheriffs	1	1
Arsonists	0	1
Divinity Hallers	0	1
Perkins	0	1
Tax Dodgers	0	1
Blackacres	0	2

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4580

Now thru Saturday

Noel Coward's

"THIS HAPPY BREED"

With Robert Newton - Celia Johnson

Richard Travels

"JEWELS OF BRANDENBURG"

Starting Sunday

Loretta Young

Joseph Cotten

Ethel Barrymore

"THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER"

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND
AT BAY"

CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 1:30

TOURS CRUISES

AIRLINE-TRAIN
RESERVATIONS

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL CO.
Harvard Square - KIRKLAND 1650

JIM'S PLACE

30 DUNSTER STREET

FAMOUS FOR CHOPS
STEAKS, SEA FOOD

Complete Dinners .50 - 2.00

Visit our new Cocktail Lounge

Complete Air Conditioning

Calendar

THE LEGAL WORLD
Informal Dance

Tickets to the informal dance at Cowie Hall on Saturday, July 12, are on sale in the Yearbook Office, first floor of Gannett House, through Friday, July 11, between 1 and 5 p.m. The price is \$2.40 per couple.

Law Wives

Wednesday, July 9, at 8 p.m. Jean Olsen, a Law Wife and Home Economist, will discuss how best to use your food dollars. All Law Wives whether members or not, are invited to an informal Punch Party on Tuesday, July 15, at 4:30 p.m.

THE UNIVERSITY WORLD
Sunday Evening Club

Dr. Ralph D. Hyslop, Minister to Student Life for Congregational Churches in U. S. A., will lecture on "Students are Leading the Way to a United Protestantism." The Club will meet at Phillips Brooks House, July 13 at 8 p.m.

Dance

The Carlton Club invites all students to attend its dance in the Hotel Commander on Saturday, July 12, to start at 8 p.m.

THE OUTER WORLD
Summer Theatres

The Boston Summer Theatre: The Hartmanns, famous dancing team, are displaying their talent in a new musical revue, *Heaven Help the Angels*, at the air-conditioned New England Mutual Hall. Saturday, July 12, is the last day.

On Monday, July 14, Miriam Hopkins opens in John Van Druten's comedy, *There's Always Juliet*.

The Cambridge Summer Theatre: *Joan of Lorraine*, the recent New York hit of Ingrid Bergman, is now at the Cambridge Summer Theatre, with Madge Evans as Joan. This is the second of five plays scheduled for the summer season and will continue through Saturday, July 12.

On Monday, July 14, Freddie Bartholomew will play the leading role in *Pursuit of Happiness*, to run through Saturday, July 19.

Concerts

Esplanade Concerts: Arthur Fiedler conducts at 8:30 the 19th season of his free, open-air Esplanade Concerts in the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade near the foot of Mt. Vernon Street. These concerts will be given for two more weeks each night except Mondays.

Baseball

Major League Games in Boston: The Braves are in their wigwam all this week. Thursday and Friday, July 10 and 11, Cincinnati visits at night. On Saturday, July 12, the teams meet in the afternoon. Chicago enters Braves Field for a double-header on Sunday, July 13, and again in a single game on Monday, July 14. Finally, the Braves play in a night game against St. Louis, Tuesday, July 15.

In addition to over-the-counter sales at Braves Field and at Filene's Men's Store, tickets may be obtained by sending a check or money order to Braves Field, Boston 15, Mass., made payable to National League Baseball Club of Boston, Inc. Grandstand reserved seats are \$1.80 each.

Sight-Seeing

Arnold Arboretum at Forest Hills. Owned by Harvard University, the Arboretum, one of the most beautiful public gardens in the world, contains the largest collections of trees and shrubs in America, and is arranged for observation and study. It is open daily from sunrise to sunset. Free.

Take elevated to Forest Hills Station, or Subway-Arborway car.

OHIO—(Continued)

Charles O. Porter 3L, the only non-Ohioan present, was toastmaster and moderator of the question period which followed the speeches.

The Ohio Dinner was the first in a series of meetings of students from each State which is being sponsored by the RECORD for the purpose of discussion of local politics and other matters of interest common to students from the same state. Plans are being made for a permanent organization of Ohioans and it is hoped that similar organizations will be formed for students from other states. Men interested in forming such organizations should contact the RECORD office for further information.

Government Owns Marginal Sea

(Continued from page 1)

principal oral argument before the Court.

California contended first, that she had acquired these lands at the time she was admitted to the Union on an "equal footing" with the rest of the States. She claimed that England had first owned the three-mile strip of submerged land along our eastern coast, that the thirteen original states had succeeded to the rights of England, and that when California was admitted on an equal footing she acquired the property rights to an equal amount of submerged land along her coastline. She claimed that many prior decisions of the Supreme Court had established this result in her favor. Secondly, California argued that in any event the United States was precluded from asserting its rights by reason of such defenses as laches, acquiescence, estoppel, adverse possession, and *res judicata*.

The Government rebutted the "equal footing" argument by showing, among other things, that the conception of ownership of a three-mile strip of water surrounding a country's coastline had not yet been accepted in the law of nations by 1789, and when rights in the three-mile belt subsequently emerged they were regarded as rights of the national sovereign rather than of the adjacent state. Cases relied upon by California as controlling were subjected to an exhaustive analysis, and it was pointed out that most of them concerned tidelands, harbors, bays, and inland navigable streams, and that none of them dealt with the type of land in controversy here—the submerged land between the tidelands and the extreme limits of the state and national political boundaries. The charges of laches, estoppel, acquiescence, adverse possession, and *res judicata* were rebutted not only by undertaking to show that there was no factual basis to support them, but also that the technical requirements for those defenses were lacking.

After thus sweeping the board clear of defenses, the Government set up affirmative support for its claims. To show that ownership of a three-mile belt developed as an incident of national, and not state, sovereignty, the Government traced the history of this concept from the days when complete freedom of the

seas was recognized, through the middle ages, when some countries claimed ownership of entire oceans, down to the beginning of the 18th century when a Dutchman suggested the obvious rule that a nation should own only so much of the sea as it could occupy, that is, dominate from the shore by cannon. Some years later, the range of cannon was translated to mean three nautical miles, since that was the distance a cannon ball would travel at that time.

Moving from the theoretical to the specific, the Government traced the ownership of this particular parcel of land. The Government first acquired the land by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California was admitted to the Union two years later and there was no mention of this particular area. The Government gave away land to railroads, to homesteaders, and gave land to the State for schools. But could California point to a gift or sale of this 3,000-square miles of ocean floor? If it could not then it would seem that the Government still owned the land from the time it acquired it from Mexico.

The majority of the Court agreed with the Government's attorneys that these lands belong to the United States. Justice Reed dissented on the ground that California actually owned the lands subject, of course, to the federal government's pre-eminence right to see that the mineral deposits there are used in the best interests of our national security. Justice Frankfurter thought the case ought to be dismissed without prejudice. He held that even if it were assumed that California had no title, the Government had failed to establish its rights through appropriate executive or legislative action.

This decision will probably not immediately affect the oil companies who have spent money exploiting these oil fields. The Department of the Interior may well lease the lands on much the same basis as did California. But the important thing is that the Government may control the extent to which this supply is depleted so that if twenty years from now comes the crisis—and in the middle of a world wide oil shortage—our fleet will still be able to fill its bunkers.

Kendall House Cafeteria Expands

(Continued from page 1)

lided with a soup girl or two as they dodged their way to the fore, high-heaped dishes in hand. ("Fill the bowl until it doth run over" was the motto in those early days.) The word then began to get around to the bachelors, who had no loving hands at home to pack a sandwich, that soup, Nabs, milk and ice cream were fairly filling and very cheap.

This increase necessitated the first expansionist step. A dishwasher was hired, to be paid from the profits, which embarrassedly kept turning up, though the enterprise was "non-profit" in name. True, she was so slow that six o'clock often found her still at her labors, but the cry of "Who wants to wash?" never again echoed the halls of Kendall House.

September brought election time to the Law Wives, and a new broom into the hands of Charlotte Kalik, Kendall House chairman. Avowedly expansionist, she used it vigorously. Walls were torn out, a door set into a largish closet, into which the ice-cream freezer was moved, and a counter and shelves put up. It was not the ideal space through which to move what was to be 350 arguing, gesticulating law students, but it was the best they could do, short of a new wing. This remodeling and the resultant increased efficiency enabled the same number of girls to run the kitchen as were needed in the palmy days of 35 takers.

The addition of sandwiches was what finally brought the boys in hordes. The new arrangement enables them to pick up their ice cream at its source, mull over a sandwich choice for any length of time (the help feels kindly towards its customers except in this matter) either grope for a bowl of soup through the allotted opening or come around for the last-dished bowl if the temper of the current soupster will allow it. When

providing, of course, you don't ask for hamburgers or Irish stew.) The wives regret the sameness of the fare, but they are limited by the size of the kitchen and the amount and changeability of the help. One innocent first-tymer got a very cool reception when he asked for the blue-plate luncheon on his first visit.

Originally, the dining room easily took care of all needs, but the card room and living room have since been usurped. Even the small office and stairway are often occupied during the one o'clock rush. The amount of eating space thus limits any further growth, and when the line extends around the corner of Ken-

dall House, latecomers usually gauge their chances of sitting down as negative and go elsewhere.

Any law school groups or persons who wish to use Kendall House for entertainment or meeting purposes can contact Miss Conlan in the Dean's office to make reservations. The only string attached is leaving the place clean and ready for business, which includes setting up chairs and tables again.

And, lastly, the plug. Any wives interested in lending their help can call Bradley Kellogg, POR 8195, and they will be heartily welcomed.

Y. L.

Filing of Records Is Described

(Continued from page 1)

actual decision on admittance has in every case been made by the Committee on Admissions, composed of faculty members.

Even before the war, the Committee on Admissions had studied the records of former students, comparing their college work with their grades at the Law School, and noting where the undergraduate work was done. The result of this study was to ascertain what was called a "deadline grade" for each college. A student receiving that grade at the particular college was estimated to have a fifty-fifty chance of passing his work at the Law School. If the applicant's grades fell much below the "deadline grade" for his college, there would obviously be a strong probability that he could not be successful in the Law School. The committee discontinued such analysis during the early war years when the figures were not large enough to be significant, but has now resumed the work and hopes to make the processes of selection and predicting Law School success still more accurate.

As recently as 1941 the material relating to one student could be found only by reference to several different files. One file contained pre-acceptance correspondence, another held material concerning applications for scholarships, and so on. In the fall of 1941 Mrs. Tomlinson visited such schools as Columbia, Yale, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania to study their methods, and the following year the Law School introduced its present system. Under this new plan, all material concerning a student is kept together in a single folder, beginning with the first application for admittance. Although the folder itself may be in one of several files, depending on whether the student is attending school, taking the term off, applying for admittance, or graduated, all of the material is together in that folder. This facilitates the procedure when requests come to the office for information about students, as happens quite frequently. Prospective employers make use of this data regularly, many of the requests now coming via the Placement Office since its recent expansion. The single folder system is adopted from the start with all new students, and since 1942 all of the old records have been reorganized and shifted over to the new system.

Grade records are still kept separately in a grade card file, a single card for each student showing all of his grades, his average, and his class standing. In-

formation concerning grades is not given over the phone, but will be supplied bona fide prospective employers who write for the information.

Issuing grades quickly and accurately puts pressure on the office staff. Probably the most anxious students are those about to graduate, and with each term this group grows larger. The resulting strain on the Secretary's Office is great, but the record is one of increasing promptness with no drop in accuracy. Mrs. Tomlinson attempts to quiet the nerves of worried students by pointing out that every grade is rechecked in three different ways before being sent to the student and recorded. Clerical mistakes have occurred, but they have been surprisingly few, considering the tremendous size of the task during the past few years.

Registration procedures, under the immediate direction of Miss Quinn, have been continually revised and improved, the present system of advance registration by upperclassmen proving very helpful in avoiding traditional registration confusion. Miss Quinn is presently puzzled by the number of students who do not bother to pick up their seating cards, after her group has put in extra hours to have seating schedules ready for the first day of classes. The offense seems particularly prevalent among third-year students, which makes things still more puzzling. Surely, august third-year students are not attempting to dodge being called upon!

Mrs. Tomlinson hopes that in this and similar matters, students will cooperate fully with the office, toward the general end that procedural matters at the Law School will continue to run smoothly and efficiently. Her office operates for the benefit of the student body, and welcomes questions or suggestions from interested students.

With a staff of about fourteen persons, all of whom are unusually skilled and industrious, an amazing amount of work is being done. Can you imagine how many persons would be required to do the same job in the Army?

S. E.

THE MISSES
LITTLEFIELD

HARVARD SQUARE

PROFESSIONAL TYPISTS

4 Brattle Street Tro. 7495
Harvard Square

LAW SCHOOL TYPING

Fast and Accurate
Ames Briefs, Third Year Papers
Graduate Theses
Phone Mrs. Barker TRO. 2763
(3 Minutes from Langdell)

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE

Harry Clark
15 Oxford Street, Cambridge
Telephone: Eliot 9840

Have you need of

OXFORD SHIRTS?

All Colors and Sizes

both button down and plain now available at

TWEEDS, LTD.

33 Brattle St. and

CHIPP, INC.

73½ Mt. Auburn St.

RACKETS RESTRUNG

ONE DAY SERVICE
Air Pressure Machine
TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP
67A MT. AUBURN ST. CAMBRIDGE---naturally
YOUR BANKHARVARD
SQUARE
OFFICEHARVARD TRUST
COMPANY