

The Harvard Law School Record

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N. Y. GRADS WILL AID IN PLACEMENT

Job Hunters Asked To Accept Luncheon Invitation in Sept.

Louis A. Toepfer announced last week that a group of about thirty young New York lawyers, who meet for luncheon once a month, have offered to give placement advice to students interested in working in New York. "These young men, all Harvard graduates, have but recently located positions in New York for themselves and they are in an excellent position to tell others how to go about it," says Toepfer. The group represents a cross section of New York law firms, including the large factory, the middle sized and the small. Members of the various firms will be able to tell the prospective applicant at that firm just what sort of things the hiring partner will be interested in, and what he likes to see in a person during the interview.

The co-chairmen of this group, William C. Rittman (Feb. '47), and Clifton B. Carter (June '47), have suggested that students interested in this proposition meet with the group for a 12:30 luncheon on September 15, at the Au Coq D'or, 129 Maiden Lane corner of Maiden Lane and Water Street. This is on the first Monday of vacation so persons planning to spend the vacation in New York job hunting will find this meeting a very good way to begin. The luncheon will be a Dutch treat, and Toepfer would like to have all those September and February graduates who are interested leave their names in his office so that he may notify the luncheon chairmen.

NEWS BRIEFS

The "Chumps" softball team, representing the Business School, outhit the Law School's Beagles to win a 4-0 game last week. Before the game the Beagles received a prize from the Law School Committee, in the form of cups bearing the Harvard Crest, for winning the championship of the Law School League.

The victory of the B School outfit has been explained by an unidentified advocate as a result of superior condition and frequent practice sessions on the part of the opponent.

Incoming Students Are Warned That Housing Shortage Remains Critical

The pressure of applications for admission to the Law School has fallen off considerably since it reached its peak about a year ago, and the members of the first normal post-war class entering this September have found it considerably easier to gain admission to the School. Unfortunately, there has been no corresponding relaxation of the pressure on local housing facilities; indications are that the student coming to Cambridge this Fall will have an even harder time finding the room or apartment he needs than have his predecessors.

The reason for this current crisis is not hard to find. Although all departments of the University are admitting classes of normal size once more, they have not yet started to graduate classes of normal size. The Law School, for example, is admitting over 570 new men in September; it is graduating a mere fifty-eight. Added to this number are more than 170 men who took the summer term off, and about thirty new Special and Graduate students, making

Reporter Offers Keyhole View of Law School Life to New Students

"The difference between college and Harvard Law School is the difference between vagabondage and serfdom." This aphorism, extravagant but not entirely untrue, is a newcomer's best general guide as to what he should expect in Cambridge. Your five foot shelf of recreational reading and other spare time fillers can be left at home. Very few men have ever successfully combined the first semester of law school with contract bridge lessons or

Coop or at the excellent haberdasheries in the Square and on Mt. Auburn Street. Other than during the summer term, customary attire is a suit or odd pants and sport jacket. No one cares if you prefer shirtsleeves, dungarees, battle jacket, or a toga—short pants and T-shirts have been fairly common this summer. Athletic letter sweaters, honor key charm bracelets, and other collegiate kudos are seldom seen after the first few days. Post-war dances are likely to



Shown above is Langdell Hall which was completed in 1929, the first wing having been built in 1907.

learning to dance. Of course, you really don't have to work that hard—but the first couple semesters almost everybody does.

Aside from an alert mind and an appetite for tough intellectual labor, you'd better bring a pretty sound body to Cambridge. The time for a thorough eye check is before your head starts throbbing at the miles of fine type. The place for a really complete physical review is your family doctor's office and not the hurried university infirmary.

There is no need to cart with you Uncle Ed's copy of Blackstone or Dad's old casebooks. You might bring your own college standard dictionary along, however; and you can also use a typewriter, if your typing is reasonably speedy. If you're a Vet, Uncle Sam outfits you with everything else from a bottle of ink to a law dictionary. Non-Vets can stock up at the Chancery Club's used book exchange or the local bookstores, including the Harvard Cooperative Society (known as the Coop).

The Coop—pronounced locally as in "chicken coop"—is a medium size department store which carries almost all student needs. Student members receive a discount on purchases, payable the following school year. Out-of-town checks will be cashed for members. Local banks have branches in the Square which welcome student checking accounts.

Most students buy their clothes at the

be formal—tux or tails. There are plenty of dress clothes rental firms around, so no need to let out the pre-war penguin playsuit.

Auto parking space is scant. The Boston winter is severe and Cambridge garage rates likewise. With good public transportation an auto is unessential—unless you are forced fairly far afield in the housing hunt. A large number of Harvardians dwellers operate car pools in preference to the trains.

Whether to bring your wife now, later, or not at all, is a question on which she no doubt will have much more to say. (Continued on page three)

METHODS TOLD BY LEGAL AID

Procedure In Divorce Case Given By Howland

To give some indication of what a Legal Aid member actually does in a typical case, Wilfred Howland described in some detail the various things he had to do to obtain a divorce for one of his clients, a Mrs. M. Mrs. M. appeared at the Bureau in a highly nervous state, reluctant to discuss frankly the domestic difficulties that brought her there. After eliciting the fact that Mrs. M. had had two children, born in 1930 and 1936, and a third born three months after marriage in 1944 (all progeny of Mr. M.); that after several beatings by Mr. M., Mrs. M. had been deserted; and that now Mr. M. was nowhere to be found, Howland's next step was to check the truth of his client's story. The local family welfare society makes an investigation in all marital controversies which is determinative as to whether or not the Bureau should proceed with the divorce. Thus, on the recommendation of the Society that a divorce would be socially desirable, and that Mrs. M.'s activities after her husband's desertion were unblemished (Mass. law so requires), the Bureau filed its divorce libel with the District Probate Court. Court fees were paid by the client. The Court sent the libel back, claiming errors in the birth dates of the children. This necessitated another trip to the Court to explain that such were the actual facts. Howland found that the Register of the Court (a former Harvard Legal Aid man) was very ready to help the novice master the court's filing routine.

After obtaining the proper court citation, and after considerable scouting around to find the Boston paper which would publish the "official notice" for the lowest price, the next step was to prepare for the trial. Having determined

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(Continued on page four)

NEW CLASS TO BEGIN PRE-WAR SCHEDULE

NURSERY SCHOOL

Entering students are reminded that a nursery school is maintained for the benefit of law students with children between the ages of two and four years. The nursery is located in the basement of Hastings Hall, and is open week days from 9:00 till 12:00 a.m. The fee is 25c per day. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Richard H. Wolford, 50 Jarvis Court (Eli. 4613).

DEAN TO SPEAK IN CLEVELAND

Law School Association To Hold Fall Meeting

Dean Erwin N. Griswold will speak at the Harvard Law School Luncheon which is to take place at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, September 24, 1947 in the Red Room at the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

The luncheon is being given, as in past years, under the auspices of the Harvard Law School Association and is the continuation of a custom inaugurated by the Association in 1920. The meeting in that year was the first of the Law School luncheons held during the Annual American Bar Association Conventions, and the idea has now been copied by many of the law schools in the country.

If he is able to attend, the former Secretary of War, Hon. Robert P. Patterson, President of the Association, will preside at the meeting. If not, Mr. Joseph N. Welch, second Vice-President of the Association, will preside. Dean Griswold's father, Mr. James H. Griswold, a practicing lawyer in Cleveland, has been invited to be a guest of honor.

Tickets can be procured by the Law School alumni at the convention registration desks in the Hotel Cleveland. It is expected that between 350 and 400 alumni will be present.

FOUR PROFS TAKE WINTER TERM OFF

The recent publication of the Winter-term schedule indicates that almost all of the members of the Faculty will be in attendance and teaching when the term begins. Despite the present policy of allowing professors one term off in three, only four members of the permanent staff plan to be on vacation during the coming term.

Of these four, Prof. Ernest J. Brown plans to spend most of his time around Cambridge, some of which will be occupied in preparing his Spring-term course in Federal Taxation. After a six-weeks trip to Spokane, Washington and back, Prof. Henry M. Hart intends to devote the remainder of his "free" term to working up some casebook material. Another Cambridge vacationist, Prof. James A. McLaughlin will spend the Winter term revising his casebook on Creditor's Rights. He crisply remarked in explanation: "My last real vacation was in 1941 and I don't expect another till 1949."

The one professor who will be far from Langdell and Austin will be Prof. William E. McCurdy, who continues during the Winter term as an Advisor to the Allied Military Government in Germany. His leave of absence extends to September 15, 1948. The Law School's first feminine member, faculty or student, Prof. Soia Mentshikoff will begin her teaching career here in September, taking over the task of teaching Sales, vacated by Prof. McCurdy.

Six Term Program To Start With 550 Entrants This Fall

First steps toward resumption of the normal pre-war schedule for the Law School will be taken when the new class registers on September 19. It is expected, according to Vice Dean Hall, that there will be approximately 550 men in the entering class. Since the administration believes this to be the optimum number of students in a class, a slightly higher number of men have been accepted with the knowledge that a small number will inevitably drop out for one reason or another.

In order to maintain a fairly accurate check on those men who have changed their minds about coming to Harvard Law School between the time of acceptance and registration, the administration has inaugurated a policy of sending out postcards late in the term to determine which men still intend to register.

As in the past, new men have been considered on the basis of scholastic records both in college and in graduate study, but the use of college records is qualified by a fifteen-year statistical study of each college that has sent students to the Law School. Accordingly, applicants from the schools whose students have done the best work in Harvard in relation to their college records are given a priority.

Inasmuch as the class will be divided into four sections, each section will number about 135 men, as compared with the 150 to 200 men, or more, in many of the present classes in the Law School. The normal three-year, six-term schedule will be resumed.

So far as the percentage of married students and veterans in the entering class are concerned, it may be expected that the usual post-war trend will be followed, but no tabulation has been made available as yet. There has been a smaller proportion of married students in each successive class since the war, running from 58 per cent in the present seventh term to 20 per cent in the second term. The number of veterans, on the same basis, will probably be about 500. At present 92.5 per cent of the students are veterans.

In all, a record total of well over 2,000 students is expected to be enrolled in the Law School for the fall term.

LAW SCHOOL WILL GRADUATE 56 MEN

Fifty six men will be graduated from the law school this term with the degree of LL.B. Of this number 14 have definitely accepted positions after graduation, while the remaining 32 men are as yet undecided as to plans after completion of their courses here.

Five men will take positions with Federal Judges Magruder and Mahoney of the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston; Woodbury of the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals in New Hampshire; Ford of the District court in Boston; and Chase of the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in Brattleboro, Vt.

Of the 42 men listed on page four who returned the questionnaires sent out by the RECORD, the greater number of men showed a preference for settling in New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

Nine stated they desired to practice in New York City alone. Five indicated an intention to work in the Middle West, while seven stated they hoped to obtain positions in the mountain states and the Pacific coast. Only two expressed a wish to practice in the South.

The Harvard Law School Record

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Editorials

The last issue of the RECORD for this term is an appropriate place in which to point out that, despite frequent critical editorials and letters to the editor, Harvard's is after all a pretty good Law School. The facilities of the Law School, and of the University as a whole, are unexcelled. The members of the faculty are, in general, leaders in their fields. The student body, composed of men from all parts of the United States and the world, is an unusually intelligent and energetic group. New students will find an air of maturity and a complete absence of restraint on controversy which will come as a pleasant surprise to many, perhaps as a shock to some. In this atmosphere it is not surprising that men receive an intellectual awakening which is fully as important as the superb legal education offered by the School.

H. K.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Your editorial views on communism and America expressed Aug. 6 are essentially fallacious and demonstrate the traps, snares, and confusion into which so-called American liberalism has fallen.

You ask us to show the world that our democratic system is best, yet how do you propose to prove anything to people behind the "iron curtain"? Even now the communist controlled presses are telling their victims that American workmen are starving to death. Will you send verbal exponents of the American way to harangue them from the platform? or written tracts? Fat chance!

In regard to nations not yet subjugated to twentieth century slavery (including ourselves) you overlook the fact that never in all history has a communist regime been instituted by approval of a majority of the people in a free election. Tight little gangs of zealots have done the job by violence in all cases. The recent case of Hungary should have convinced all reasonable men, if any still doubted, that you can't fight communism by ideas alone. There the democratic forces won a free election by seventy per cent of the vote, a majority larger than any claimed by an American party. Yet the communist regime was installed anyway by the usual force, murder, trickery, and torture.

Communists play rough. They use force and they, like their Nazi cousins, understand nothing but force. They are pledged to destroy us and they stop at nothing. We've got to root them out of our national life and, perhaps, out of world life by fair means or foul. It doesn't take a legal mind to spot a bandit. You fight fire with fire. You kill rats with traps and poison. Neville Chamberlain tried reasoning with totalitarians. American so-called liberals should profit by his ruin. But they are too confused.

Robert Bracken, Jr., 3L.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Blue Cross costs an individual \$15 a year. For \$39 a year, a family secures protection. Harvard's plan costs the law student approximately \$45 a year.

Part of Blue Cross protection consists of a maximum of 120 days hospitalization in a semi-private room, X-Rays, medicinal services in the hospital, use of the operating room, obstetrical service.

Perhaps Blue Cross does have a broader base on which to spread its costs and perhaps it has other advantages. But, then, Blue Cross includes people of all ages and occupations.

In the law school Harvard has a relatively healthy age group. Also it is safe to say that the study of law is a sedentary occupation with an outside chance of a student being injured by falling from his seat to the floor. And an obstetrical case would be a rare event indeed.

True, consulting service is valuable even though much of it consists of reference to a recommended list of specialists, in various allied fields of medicine.

But recognizing this, it still appears, in comparison with other hospitalization plans, that \$45 a year is quite a bit for a first aid station, a scale, and a few magazines which we note appreciatively are up to date.

At this rate, it might be better to throw the students into both the Blue Cross and Blue Shield and for an extra charge set up an office where students can get medical advice. The cost would be less and the benefit's greater.

Phil Baskin, 3L.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

There is nothing so conducive to thoughts of the cold blasts of winter as a tropical heat wave similar to the one which gripped this area recently. As our thoughts turned longingly to icy-covered dreams, we shuddered at one aspect of the approaching winter—the spectre of consecutive classes in Langdell North and Langdell South.

For half of the year, it is a pleasure to emerge from the building and nonchalantly stroll along one of the paved paths from one end of the building to the other. It is the law school equivalent of the pause that refreshes. For the other half of the year, it is nothing but a nuisance which leaves the alternatives: (1) Struggle into overshoes and coat, watching the minutes click by, and then dashing over a wintry sprint course; (2) Leave outer garments in locker and brave the virtual certainty of a cold; (3) Parade in disorganized precision through the library, disturbing the less fortunate fellow-students who have time between classes which they attempt to put to useful study.

Might it not be possible for Mr. Pulling and his library staff to ascertain certain tomes which get scant use from students, graduates and other researchers, and move them out of the way, opening a wide passageway in the basement, between the two extremities of Langdell, similar to the Langdell-Austin tunnel?

What to be done with such dispossessed volumes? We suggest alternatives. Either they could be removed from the law school premises and stored in a warehouse, in the same manner as we understand other books are placed, or the advantages of micro-film might be employed to reduce the storage problem in the law school buildings themselves.

Nathaniel B. Taft 3L.

The Book Shelf

THE KEYNESIAN REVOLUTION, by Lawrence Klein, Macmillan and Co., \$3.50, 187 pp.

In 1936 J. M. Keynes published his *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, a work which made a stir in economic circles like nothing since *Das Kapital*. Mr. Lawrence Klein calls it a revolution, but there are respectable economists who deny that it is any such thing. It is certainly not revolutionary in the sense the Marx' work is; it sounds no call to arms, and is devoid of emotional base other than intellectual ardor. For the economic life of the citizen, it suggests nothing more radical, perhaps, than that the Puritan virtues of thrift may now be no virtue at all.

But in another sense Lord Keynes' extraordinary work is revolutionary. It contains a new theoretical description of how our capitalist system works. Its conclusions are compelling and sometimes terrifying. Professional adherents of the theory are numerous and homogeneous enough to be called a "school." Keynesian theory has a most pervasive significance in almost every problem of government and social policy which wants solution.

The economists, now called classical, whose doctrines most of us studied in elementary economics courses in college, described our system as one whose internal dynamics, if left alone, would lead it from any abnormal condition toward its normal equilibrium of full employment and stable prices. Before the first World War these theories were in fairly close harmony with the realities of economic life; full employment, despite occasional crises, was the normal thing. Investment opportunities seemed unlimited and the world was on the way up in accord with classical prediction. The vigor of the expansive trend softened the impact of dips in the business cycle. No one who has lived since the first war needs be told that times have changed; economic crisis is an omnipresent concern.

(Continued on page four)

Gallery



WARREN F. FARR

"I've got to go downtown to the office and get back to work," remarked Warren F. Farr, summer Lecturer on Law, after a strenuous session teaching Business Associations I to the Fourth Term. This self-exhortation indicates the pressure on a man leading a double life. Despite the time required in preparing and teaching Corporations for the first time, Mr. Farr puts in a full day at Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge, & Rugg, with its 55 lawyers, the largest law firm in Boston. Neither the summer heat nor his many duties diminish this Bostonian's natural affability or his willingness to discuss difficulties informally with his students after class.

Mr. Farr doesn't concur with those who condemn large law firms solely on grounds of "bigness." It depends on the particular office not on its size whether it is a narrowing experience for the young law clerk. Among the advantages of this type of firm is the opportunity to find the special field in which you are interested. The smaller firms never get certain types of work, while every field of the law is actively practised in the large firm. Further, experienced members of the firm are always available for help in any line. While the law on a problem can always be looked up, yet the insecure young lawyer, particularly, feels the need of talking his decisions over with a number of his colleagues. Those lawyers who find it more enjoyable to deal with clients than to do legal research are probably better suited to work in smaller firms. Mr. Farr claims, however, that this difference between firms in amount of personal contact is one of degree not of kind. Generalizations are likely to prove misleading.

Apart from his army years, Mr. Farr has lived solely in Boston. Born here in 1905, he prepared at Boston Latin School for Harvard College where he majored in English. In 1930, he graduated from the Law School, having worked his 40 hours a week on the Law Review. "It was the most valuable experience I had here," he commented, "for in my first years at Ropes, Gray, the techniques of legal research proved an indispensable tool." After the traditional two week's course of Judge Forte the Bar exams proved no obstacle. Mr. Farr claims, however, that like any lawyer ten years out, he would have difficulty passing them now.

In March 1941, Mr. Farr found himself a private in the army. After a year in the ranks, with the 26th division, he was awarded a direct commission in the Judge Advocate General's Department. The J.G. School at Ann Arbor followed. And after a student career there, he turned teacher. From November 1942 till May 1945, he instructed in "Military Justice."

May, 1945, brought an appointment to Justice Jackson's staff for the prosecution of the Axis war criminals. His specific assignment was to prepare and present the case against the S.S. organization. The S.S. was one of the three organizations, out of the six indicted, which the Tribunal found guilty. Mr. Farr modestly proclaims that his case was a sure thing. However, a tremendous mass of documentary evidence had to be sorted and, while the U. S. prosecution staff was before the Tribunal all worked day and night, week day or Sunday. In the slack periods, a co-worker, Mr. Benjamin Kaplan, now visiting Professor of Law at Harvard and Mr. Farr sampled the celebrated cuisine of the Grand Hotel in Nuernberg. Mr. Farr has collaborated with four others in writing a critique of the trial and judgment. It will appear as an article entitled "The Nuernberg Verdict" in the July issue of the Law Review. After Jackson's staff completed the presentation of that part of the indictment assigned to the U. S., Mr. Farr returned to Washington and was discharged as a lieutenant colonel.

Now back with his firm, he says he's still not a specialist, although admitting he is generally "floating around in the fringes of the trial department." He had done considerable work in contracts, anti-trust, and corporation law. As

to preferences, he summarized: "I like the job of barrister better than that of solicitor."

Mr. Farr's students classify his teaching method as being in the Scott "black-letter" school rather than the Seavey "Socratic" school. He also resembles the renowned authority on Trusts in his energetic behavior on the platform. He claims, however, that he does not consciously favor one method over the other, feeling that the nature of the course determines the proper technique. Business Associations I necessitates covering a very large amount of material, so he has to prevent the student's luring him into extended speculation on elusive problems. His lectures do not avoid the humorous. During discussion of a loan by Mr. Plunger, a retired banker, to a partnership, a student queried: "What would happen if Plunger died?" "Being a retired banker, he would go to heaven, I suppose," was Mr. Farr's logical reply.

W. C.

Sub Indice

A DRILLING FOR PLEADERS

A West Virginia pleader recently filed a one-count declaration, setting out in duplicitous, well-nigh incomprehensible legal jargon, that his client had had some trouble with her dentist. It seems that this dentist undertook to fill her tooth, but that she screamed so much at the drilling that the dentist lost his temper, ejected her from his chair, and refused to fill the aching tooth until she was ready to behave. This relatively simple situation was set out in part in the following rich, legal prose: "... (defendant) not regarding his duty as such dentist and dental surgeon, during said time, then and there, wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully and wholly failed his said duty, in that he drilled a large cavity and hole in said tooth of said plaintiff and exposing said nerve of said tooth, and then and there the defendant refused to fill and treat said tooth, and then with great force and violence seized and laid hold of said towel which was fastened around said plaintiff's neck, and plucked, pulled and tore the towel from around the plaintiff's neck, and then with great force and violence seized and laid hold of the said plaintiff by her arms and neck, and greatly squeezed, shook and pulled the plaintiff from the said dental chair, and then and there with great violence ordered said plaintiff to leave his said office, refusing to fill, treat or fix the tooth of the said plaintiff."

Trouble arose immediately, for the defendant's attorney viewed this declaration as defective by reason of setting up two causes of action, but he pursued "a policy of watchful waiting, and did not before trial, move against the declaration." At the trial, however, he forced an election, whereupon the plaintiff's pleader stated that reliance would be placed on the allegation of assault and battery. Defendant then moved for a directed verdict on the ground that the declaration stated a cause of action based entirely upon malpractice. Overruled. Judgment for the plaintiff for \$500.

On writ of error, the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia reversed, set aside the verdict, and awarded a new trial. The declaration stated a cause of action on the theory of malpractice only, but the election at the first trial was not to be held to foreclose the plaintiff's proceeding on the malpractice ground at the new trial. *Wellman v. Drake*, 43 S. E. (2d) 57 (May 27, 1947).

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MORE ON "IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT"

The Supreme Court of Colorado recently upheld the State Industrial Commission's determination that a certain injury was not compensable under its Workmen's Compensation Law, reversing the trial court's contrary decision in the following language: "In the trial judge's decision we recognize the generous heart promptings for which he is known and beloved, but, as we think, the unfavorable findings by the tribunal authorized by the enactment on which the claim is presented, to make them, concluded the trial court and likewise concludes us."

The claimant was a waitress handling food at Danny's, Inc., a local restaurant. She was required by state law to obtain a health certificate and therefore submitted herself to a physician for a check-up which included a blood test. The lesion made by the physician became infected and she was forced to leave her employment. The Supreme Court did not consider this an injury "arising out of or in the course of her employment," since her action was taken as the result of the command of the statute prescribing sanitary rules and regulations for food handlers. Cases in which recovery had been allowed were distinguishable on their facts, for in those situations the employer had requested the vaccination or inoculation for his own benefit. *Industrial Commission v. Mesinger*, 181 P. (2d) 816 (May 26, 1947).

Alumni Notes

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

LL.B. '88—Wilson Bird Brice died July 31 at Greenfield, Ohio.

LL.B. '06—Sinclair Kennedy died August 3 at Canaan, Conn.

LL.B. '16—Gen. Daniel Needham of the Boston firm of Sherburne, Powers & Needham, has been elected president of Hiram Ricker & Sons.

LL.B. '30—Loomis Patrick, of Newton, Mass., has announced his intention of resigning Sept. 1 from his position as legislative counsel on Gov. Bradford's staff, to devote full time to his private legal practice. Patrick is a former member of the Massachusetts House from Newton, and served overseas as a lieutenant-colonel in the military government division of the Army.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has promoted Herbert B. Cohn, LL.B. '36, to director of the opinion writing office. Sidney H. Willner, LL.B. '38, was named associate solicitor, and Milton P. Kroll, LL.B. '37, assistant solicitor.

LL.B. '37—Miss Joan Elizabeth Koppel and Robert Selmer Fougner were married in New York City on August 16. Fougner during the war served with the 207th Coast Artillery Battalion. Formerly regional rent attorney in the New York area for the OPA, he is now a special attorney for the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

LL.B. '38—Donald G. McNeil is now associated with Littler, Coakley & Lauritzen, 111 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. Prior to active naval duty he was with Dykema, Jones & Wheat, Detroit.

Hamilton O'Dunne, LL.B. '38, and Jerome Piven, LL.B. '46, have become associated with Simon E. Sobeloff, Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

LL.B. '40—The engagement of Miss Elva Lenz, of St. Louis, Mo., and Theodore C. Osborne, of Boston and Washington, D. C., has been announced. Osborne served with the 87th Division, Mountain Infantry, later being transferred to duty with Military Intelligence in Washington, D. C.

LL.B. '42—Miss Gail E. Sharpe and Hervey C. Allen, Jr. were married in Rockland, Maine, on August 16. Allen is practicing in New York City.

LL.B. '42(47)—Robert J. Banks is with the Springfield, Ill., office of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Claim Division.

Twelve of 22 candidates who took the examination conducted by the New Hampshire State Board of Bar Examiners on June 25-27 successfully passed. Harvard representatives among the successful group included J. Murray Devine, LL.B. '42 (47) and William S. Green, LL.B. '43 (47). Two of the three attorneys of the State Bar Examining Board are Robert P. Booth, LL.B. '28, of Manchester, and John W. Perkins, Ex. '29, of Exeter.

LL.B. '43 (47)—John Bellatti has become associated with the firm of Bellatti, Arnold & Fay in Jacksonville, Illinois.

LL.B. '43 (47)—Charles Herman Mayer is with the Office of the General Counsel, Dept. of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Eight Harvard Law School graduates were among the 156 candidates who recently passed the District of Columbia bar examination. Sixty-three per cent of the total applicants were successful. The Harvard Law School men were as follows: Rinaldo A. Capone, '43 (47), Llewellyn J. Evans, '44 (47), Thomas M. French 3d, '44 (47), Walter H. Glass, '45 (47), John F. Grindle, Jr., '43 (47), Charles H. Mayer, '43 (47), Mallory R. Smith, '43 (47), George R. Walter, '43 (47).

LL.B. '44 (47)—Raymond Underwood is to begin work on Sept. 1 as Assistant Professor of Government and Law at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

LL.B. '47—Sumner George Albion is with Ely, Bradford, Bartlett, Thompson & Brown, 49 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

LL.B. '47—Miss Phyllis Gloria Raphael of Brookline, Mass. and Sumner Murray Redstone were married recently. Redstone is practicing law in San Francisco, Calif.

LL.M. '47—Peter Gus Pappas is with the firm of Johns, Roraff & Coleman, 161 Exchange Bldg., LaCrosse, Wis.

LES GENS DE JUSTICE



Un plaideur peu satisfait

HOUSING—(Continued)

ing suburbs. At present, the Registry has some 300 rooms available in Cambridge; these will not last long when the real rush begins, and the student who expects to live within walking distance of the School should arrive and arrange for his room well in advance of registration day. The Registry makes no reservations and takes no down-payments; all arrangements for rooms are made personally between the student and the landlady, the Registry giving out its list of vacancies on the basis of first come, first served. Rooms with a private bath are rare, rooms with board are rarer and requests for bachelor apartments are met with hollow laughter.

The University provided almost 900 units of housing for married students, their wives and families, divided as follows: Cooperative houses for 18 couples; suites for 115 couples in the Hotel Brunswick; 386 apartments for couples and families at Harvardevens Village; 198 Federal Public Housing units given only to couples with children; and 174 pre-war apartments owned by the Harvard Housing Trust, which are made available both to couples with and without children, who have first gone either to the Brunswick or Harvardevens while waiting for one of these more desirable locations. Although about 200 of the Harvardevens units were unoccupied last winter, the Housing Office now reports that they are all either occupied or have deposits placed on them for the coming term. Having discovered from its experience last Fall that many students applied for University accommodations and kept them tied up while they shopped around, the Housing Of-

fice now operates its priority list for admission to the units under its control upon the basis of the date it receives a deposit on the first month's rent.

It is quite evident that the Housing Office is not going to be in its happy position of last Fall when it could offer some kind of accommodation to every married student who applied. But this does not mean that the student should hesitate to make his application and deposit. Many of those who are currently living in, or signed up for, the Office's units will undoubtedly find other accommodations before the beginning of the term. As in the case of men seeking rooms, the best advice, unless a man is definitely assured of housing in advance, is to get to Cambridge and start hunting as soon as possible.

From the foregoing it is clear that the immediate future for student house-hunters is not too bright. The situation should, however, be measurably eased by the exodus of graduates in February and June, when there will be no incoming classes. And the Housing Office is quite confident it can afford the student something better than a park bench in the Common this Winter. It emphasizes however, that it regards its efforts as only supplemental to those of the individual student. It encourages the student to make every effort to locate his own roof and not to believe that once he comes to Cambridge the University will find him a place to live.

ROGER HENSELMAN.

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NEW CLASS—(Continued)

say than I. Temporary quarters for one are cheaper and easier to find, but a two person search squad is more likely to find a crevice in Boston's vast pile of tenanted apartments. Particularly after the first two or three weeks will you find that she's doing most the time-consuming hunting. With rent ceilings allowing more profit on furnished places, you're not likely to find unfurnished quarters except apartments at very steep rentals. Furniture, new and used, can be bought or rented in Cambridge. One or two semesters is not an unusual time before fully satisfactory quarters are located. Jobs for wives are fairly plentiful—paying a little more in Boston than in Cambridge, about enough to equalize the extra transportation expense and inconvenience.

The single men will find Boston overflowing with female companionship. From Wellesley to Boston School of Occupational Therapy, from Beacon Hill debs to Filene's clerks, the legal eaglet has a wide choice of chicks and crows. Dates tend to be expensive in any metropolitan, non co-ed university—but Radcliffe girls are near enough for coke dates and various girls' colleges and clubs invite stag lines to their affairs.

The eating situation is tolerable. The graduate dining hall offers standard institutional fare and there are a large number of eateries around the Square. Downtown Boston and neighboring hamlets have some famous restaurants, but that allotment check won't stretch over very many of their dinner checks.

A variety of religious institutions are nearby, and there are morning chapel and Sunday afternoon services. These aren't compulsory or even particularly publicized by the University. They are held in Memorial Church in the Yard. (Heywood Broun once commented on the peculiar patois of New Haven "where the Yalies call their Yard a campus"). The Law School has a forum lecture series and other branches of the University offer a continuing round of lectures, exhibits, etc. of which the RECORD calendar provides the most convenient notice. Metropolitan Boston has an excellent legitimate drama season and sundry other entertainments.

If you can, come to Cambridge early. You'll get a jump on the housing situation and have a little time to sightsee Boston and Harvard. Once the cases begin piling up, you won't find much

time for Bunker Hill or Harvard's famous glass flowers. An information booth in the Square will provide you with tour guides and maps.

The traditional law school sport is squash—a hybrid of tennis and handball played in an enclosed court. Golf courses and tennis courts are available. Skiing and ice skating are popular. Bring such equipment as you have, but don't invest in new gear until you know how much free time you'll have. Don't judge your free time by those first two weeks either.

All in all you're in for a busy, dizzy three years. Some few of you will have a gay time and still get by. Some few of you will work like monomaniacs and not make the grade. The majority will work harder and longer than you ever did before, play a little less than you ever did before, get somewhat lower grades than you expected—but end up with what you came to Harvard Law for, the thorough legal training which Holmes, Brandeis, and Hand have testified is second to none.

E. G.

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Calendar

THE LEGAL WORLD
Diplomas

Grades and diplomas will be mailed to those men who are candidates for degrees in September, 1947. Each candidate for a degree should leave an address with the Receptionist.

Registration

Registration for students entering the fifth term will take place Friday, August 29, in the courtroom.

Harvard Law Wives

E. T. Steffian, a Boston Architect, will discuss the subject "Buying or Building Your Home" on Wednesday, September 3, at 8:00 p.m. Those intending to attend are urged to prepare questions.

There will be a meeting at Kendall House for a trip to the Isabella Gardner Museum on Tuesday, September 9, at 2:30 p.m.

Robert Winn from the Old North Church will speak on "Old Boston" at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, October 1.

THE OUTER WORLD
Summer Theatres

Boston Summer Theatre: The First Mrs. Fraser, famous St. John Ervine comedy starring Jane Cowl, will continue at the Boston Summer Theatre through Saturday, August 30.

Shubert Theatre: We Love a Lassie, a new comedy by Marcel Wallenstein and Kathleen Kennedy, will end a week's run at the Shubert Theatre this Saturday. The play revolves about a fatherless girl who comes into a legacy.

Cruises

For those intending to spend their vacation near Boston, there is fun afloat in an afternoon or evening cruise on the S. S. Pilgrim Belle which claims to be the largest ballroom afloat. Syd Ross and his orchestra provide music for your dancing pleasure while refreshments also may be had. The Moonlight Cruise begins nightly at 8:45 p.m., rain or shine. The three-hour afternoon cruise starts daily at 2:30 p.m. The ship leaves India Wharf (South), which is located at 310 Atlantic Avenue. Tickets are \$1.45 except on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays when admission is \$1.60.

Sightseeing

Two places tourists enjoy visiting when they are in Boston are Paul Revere House and Old North Church.

Paul Revere House is called the oldest frame house in Boston. Revere relics are on display in the house which is furnished exactly as Revere had it. The building is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is 25c.

Old North Church is on Salem Street near Hanover Street in the North End. This is the oldest church in Boston and from the tower the signal lanterns were displayed for Paul Revere's ride on April 18, 1775 to warn the countryside that the British were coming. The church is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dance

The Carlton Club offers women to dance with in a musical atmosphere at the Commander Hotel, Saturday, August 30, at 8:30 p.m. All male students are invited.

Boston Town Meeting

Howard Fast, novelist, Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, and Professor Lyman R. Bradley, will participate in a special *Boston Town Meeting for Freedom*, under the auspices of Spanish Refugee Appeal, at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset St., (a short walk from Park St. Station), on Thursday, August 21, 8 p.m. Admission is \$6.00.

Dance Recital

Jose Limon and his group of dancers present the premieres of two works choreographed by Mr. Limon in the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade, Wednesday, August 20, 8 p.m. The works are set to Bach's Fourth organ sonata and Lukas Foss' cantata, "The Song of Songs," which was played last season by the Boston Symphony. This recital is sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs and is free to the public.

Baseball

Major League Games in Boston: August 27*, 28—Braves vs. Cincinnati. August 29*, 30, 31—Red Sox vs. Philadelphia.

September 1, 2, 3—Red Sox vs. New York.

(* denotes night games).

Prospective Graduates, September 1947

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	COLLEGE	HAVE ACCEPTED POSITION	LOCATION OR DESIRED LOCATION
Albright, Charles L., Jr.	7518 Tuscarora St., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.	Penn. State	No	Western Pa.
Baltz, William S.	Spring Lake, Mich.	Yale	Yes	Chicago
Cahall, Robert J.	Gambier, Ohio	Swarthmore	Yes	Los Angeles
Ceresnak, F. C.	6023 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.	William and Mary	No	New Jersey New York
Clancy, Frank B., Jr.	268 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.	Harvard	No	New Hampshire
Cowan, Marvin S.	910 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y.	N. Y. U.	No	New York
Disney, Mitchell K.	Derry Village, N. H.	Washington and Lee	No	East Coast
Doheny, James J.	9654 S. Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Harvard	No	Chicago
Edes, F. D.	216 Warren Ave., Plymouth, Mass.	Amherst	No	New England
Frame, Clarence G.	171 W. Winifred St., St. Paul 7, Minn.	Minnesota	No	Minneapolis-St. Paul area or San Francisco
Friedman, Isidore	1147 Colgate Ave., Bronx 59, New York	C. C. N. Y.	No	New York
Furlaud, Richard M.	Edgartown, Mass.	Princeton	Yes	New York
Hyman, Jerome	706 Fifth Ave., Cleveland, Miss.	William and Mary	Yes	Judge Mahoney, C.C.A. 1st, Boston
Johnson, Chester N.	39 Belcher Rd., Wethersfield, Conn.	Wesleyan	No	Hartford, Conn.
Johnson, Sander L.	30 Hingham St., Cambridge	U. of North Dakota	No	Denver or Calif.
Joseph, Leonard	5942 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	U. of Pa.	Yes	Judge Magruder, C.C.A. 1st, Boston
Lazarus, Roy M.	265 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.	Lafayette	No	New York
Lee, Clendon H.	1846 Elizabeth Place, Jacksonville 5, Fla.	U. of the South	No	New York
Levinson, Lawrence M.	537 Winton Terrace, Atlanta 5, Ga.	Harvard	Yes	Judge Ford, U. S. Dist. Court, Boston
McCarter, Francis	Rumson, New Jersey	Princeton	Yes	Newark, N. J.
Maher, Jerome T.	143 East 39th St., New York, N. Y.	Mt. Saint Mary's	No	New York, Los Angeles
Martz, Clyde O.	Lincoln, Nebraska	U. of Neb.	Yes	U. of Colo.
Minkin, George	388 Hawthorn St., New Bedford, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Faculty Ass't-Ames
Oakes, J. L.	Malvern, Pa.	Harvard	Yes	Judge Chase, 2nd C.C.A. Brattleboro, Vt.
Phillips, Elliott H.	19585 Starford Rd., Detroit, Mich.	Harvard	No	East Coast or Middle West
Porter, Charles O.	1129 W. Broadway, Eugene, Oregon	Harvard	No	Eugene or Portland, Oregon
Rohde, Gerard	1506 University Ave., Bronx 52, N. Y.	Harvard	No	New York, N. Y.
Sawyer, Calvin P.	Chicago, Ill.	U. of Chicago	Yes	Judge Woodbury, 1st C. C. A., N. H.
Schafer, Roger	Hotel Seville, New York, N. Y.	Harvard	No	Location immaterial; job dealing with legal side housing problems
Schwartz, Victor B.	Jacobs Hill, Seekonk, Mass.	Brown	No	Providence, R. I.
Scott, John W., Jr.	Armstrong St., Auburn, Ala.	Ala. Polytechnic Inst.	Yes	Birmingham, Ala.
Senff, Tom P.	726 North St., Nacogdoches, Texas	Duke	No	Southwest
Shea, John J.	Roxbury, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	New York, N. Y.
Smith, Wheeler	318 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	Harvard	No	Minneapolis or New England
Sotirakis, Christopher J.	322 Jarvis St., Clarksburg, W. Va.	Harvard	No	Anywhere
Stern, David S.	R. F. D. No. 1, Red Hook, N. Y.	Harvard	No	Public and Private International Law
Stoner, Richard B.	228 N. West St., Tipton, Indiana	Indiana U.	No	Indianapolis or Indiana
Stouffer, George O.	121 Amethyst, Balboa Island, Calif.	Stanford	No	Southern Calif.
Teige, Peter N.	Stoughton, Wisconsin	U. of Wisc.	Yes	San Francisco
Thomas, Wm. Neil, Jr.	611 E. Brown Rd., Lookout Mt., Tenn.	U. of Chattanooga	No	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Voorhees, J. D.	Oakdale, La.	Yale	No	Anywhere
Weinberger, Lloyd G.	930 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Rutgers	No	New York

LEGAL AID—(Continued)

that the ground of cruel and abusive treatment was the most satisfactory one to proceed on in the coming *ex parte* proceeding, Howland located his principal witness (defendant's sister, who had been present at the beatings), and got ready to prove his "prima facie" case. He found that at the trial the judge was helpful in suggesting questions that should not be omitted in the examination of the witnesses. The case concluded with the presentation to Mrs. M. of her "degree nisi," awarding divorce and custody of the children to her.

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BOOK SHELF—(Continued)

Fundamentally what Keynes saw was a mature capitalism, where investment opportunities were steadily decreasing; which has lost its self-adjusting dynamic. According to Keynes' theoretical model, there could be mass unemployment for long periods without self correction by the economic system. The "less-government-the-better" ideas of nineteenth century politics and economics would no longer satisfy when the economy needed stimulation in the form of public spending, social services and credit controls to compensate for the lack of self-correction. Along with this concept Keynes developed theoretical tools for the analysis and measurement of the condition of the economy. The ramifications of his thought are so complex and numerous that any attempt to capsize them must fail.

But an understanding of Keynes is absolutely necessary to an understanding of public policy and economic conditions in our future. The jacket blurb for Mr. Klein's book implies that the book provides the way to such understanding for the general reader, but that is not true. Mr. Klein divides his time between history, theory, and policy recommendations, with a digression into the story of Keynes' critics. If any significant contributions are made, they are tucked away where only a trained economist can ferret them out. From the point of view of the general reader (to whom, at least in part, it is ostensibly directed) it is too compressed and too technical to be worthwhile. Perhaps some of this is the fault of its considerable breadth and inconsiderable length (187 pages).

The contributions of Keynes' contemporaries are treated in cavalier fashion, far more synoptically than is consistent with fairness. The hapless general reader is plunged into a jungle of equations which use symbols for terms named but not defined by the author. If it is history it is incomplete, and if it is Keynes' in a nutshell, it is impossible.

The literary style is comparable to the most dense legalese. For one not steeped in the jargon of Keynesian economics, "a . . . high level of unemployment" (page 4) is a double semantic somersault. Keynes' own writing is evidence enough that communication on this plane can be clear and easy.

The final section on a Keynesian program for full employment is fairly absorbing and comprehensible. The theoretical background is however, on an entirely different level, and for the general reader is insufficient. It may be more rewarding after a long and difficult apprenticeship in the field.

ROBERT B. HODES, 2L.