

The Harvard Law School Record

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MORGAN TO CO-AUTHOR NEW BOOK

Literary Heritage Of Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is Subject

Professor E. M. Morgan will contribute several chapters to a book by G. Louis Joughin, probably to be entitled "Literary Heritage of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case." The book will trace the influence of this famous Massachusetts case on American literature. To Professor Morgan falls the job of discussing the legal aspects of the case, the evidence, testimony, procedure, and trial tactics.

An interesting discussion of parts of this case can be found in 47 Harv. L. Rev. 538 where Professor Morgan reviews H. B. Ehrmann's book, "The Untried Case. The Sacco-Vanzetti Case and the Morelli Gang." Mr. Morgan's wide knowledge of trial work makes him an interesting critic of this famous criminal case which has had implications of a social and moral as well as a legal nature.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Case, it will be recalled, was a Massachusetts murder trial extending over a seven-year period (1920-1927), and resulting in the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian immigrants charged with murdering a paymaster and guard in a payroll robbery. They were tried May 31, 1921, before Judge Webster Thayer of the Massachusetts Superior Court and on July 14 both were found guilty by jury verdict.

On Nov. 8, 1925, one Celestino Madeiros confessed that he had participated in the crime and that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti was present.

At this point a public furor arose. The case was taken to Governor Fuller who had power to grant clemency. He made a personal investigation and appointed a committee headed by President Lowell of Harvard to investigate. This advisory committee found against the plea and Governor Fuller concurred.

Annual Refresher Course For Law Graduates Suggested By Alumnus

Bert Harmon of New York City has proposed an annual refresher and reunion plan for alumni of the Law School. The purpose of the plan is to enable Law School graduates to attend annual refresher courses over a period of one week in the various subjects of interest to them; the courses to be given by regular faculty members or occasionally by well-known alumni, and to be offered in such fields as would appeal to practicing attorneys.

This would give graduates a chance to revisit the Law School and to become acquainted with the current school and curriculum developments and problems. They could renew acquaintances with their classmates and faculty members and exchange opinions and experiences developed during the years since graduation.

It would be advantageous to the law school administration in that it could sound out the opinions and reactions of the graduates as a body. Furthermore, it would provide some additional annual revenue which it could use for the general purposes of the school.

Mr. Harmon proposes that the Law School offer a series of one hour refresher lectures in each subject in its curriculum by the members of the faculty (or well known visiting lecturers or alumni). These courses would be given over a one week period during the week following the end of the semester, or any other week in June.

He suggests that the lectures be limited to one hour and that two be given each morning and two each afternoon or five days, a total of twenty lectures. Graduates could attend all the lectures or any one of them, single tuition to cover the entire week's work.

In addition to the lectures, there would be several seminars at the end of each day, to be attended by small groups who would meet with faculty members for discussions. Harmon would limit the attendance at the seminars to men who had graduated within five year periods; men who had graduated from 1920 to 1925 would attend one seminar, those who had graduated from 1926 to 1930 would attend another seminar. This would limit the

discussion to men of similar age and background who have a greater similarity of interest.

Accommodations for the men attending under this plan would be furnished in the University dormitories or at separate hotels, whichever is more feasible. There would be an extra charge for those men using the dormitories.

Mr. Harmon suggests that a total tuition of fifty dollars be charged by the school. This, he thinks, would enable the School to obtain a substantial income, part of which could be paid to the faculty members as compensation for their work. The balance could be used as the Law School sees fit. He points out that if only two hundred graduates attend there would be a total of ten thousand dollars of income annually. He believes that many more graduates would be interested in attending such a program.

To acquaint the graduates with the details of the plan, Mr. Harmon would have the Law School or the Law School Association circularize the graduates. In this way opinions of the graduates as to the merits of the plan could be obtained as well as an estimate of the percentage of men who would be interested. In addition, he would have the Dean appoint a small working committee consisting of one officer of the alumni association and several graduates (selected from different classes to get a cross section of opinion) to revise the plan if desired and forward its report to the Dean.

Mr. Harmon has spoken to several graduates and has found that nearly all would like to return to the Law School under this plan. The expressions of enthusiasm which he has heard lead him to believe that the plan would be very well received.

Mr. Harmon realizes that with conditions as they are now it would be several years before the plan could go into effect. He thinks that work on the plan should begin now. He would welcome expressions of opinion by graduates or faculty members. They may be sent to the Record to be forwarded to him.

NORTHROP TO SPEAK AT FORUM

Lynd Joins Meeting To Discuss Values In Modern Society

With "Values for Modern Man" for its topic, the Harvard Law School Forum brings to a close the first half of its 1946-1947 series of meetings in Sanders Theatre at 7:45 P. M. on Friday, January 10.

Delivering the main addresses of the evening will be F. S. C. Northrop, Professor of Philosophy at Yale University, and Robert Lynd, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, who takes the place of previously scheduled Philip Wylie.

A special feature of this meeting will be a round table discussion participated in by four members of the Harvard faculty: Henry D. Aiken, Professor of Philosophy; Carleton S. Coon, Professor of Anthropology; Orval H. Mower, Professor of Education; and Talcott Parsons, Professor of Sociology. This phase of the program, designed to indicate the individual approaches to the central problem of the forum as well as to sharpen issues, has been planned to fall in the 9:00-9:30 P. M. broadcast period of Radio Station WHDH.

Moderator for the evening is Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School.

"Values for Modern Man" is a unique subject in the Forum series, scheduled as it is between topics of the more customary social or political nature. From the time it was first announced in the Forum's prospectus, it has produced a keen interest in the student body and non-Law School members alike. Especially aware of the confusion which exists today in the field of ethics, both on the world and personal levels, are of course the student war veterans. For the most part denied the opportunity to observe from a detached viewpoint the cataclysmic meeting of alien cultures and isms, many have decided that frustration is the likely fruit of any attempt to think out a workable set of values on a non-philosophical basis.

The general objective of this week's forum is not to offer any patent answers to the crucial questions of our time—of what stuff is man made, can he reconstruct a faith that will make sense in a general atmosphere of sophistication and cynicism, are his cherished institutions capable of surviving into the atomic age? Rather the expectation is that lines of thought for more profitable personal inquiry will be suggested by the speakers who have been carefully chosen for this purpose.

Professor Northrop, who has lived (Continued on page four)

THIRD TERM FINAL SCORES ANNOUNCED

The Board of Student Advisers has announced the results of the third term Ames arguments, naming eight clubs which will be represented in the quarter final arguments of the Ames Competition next term. The clubs which qualified have been picked on the basis of the percentage of victories obtained in the recent round of arguments. Out of 29 clubs competing in the third term qualifying round, only 2 clubs, the Landis with an average of 140.0, and the Gardner with an average of 138.8, won all four of their arguments. The six other qualifying clubs had the highest averages of the clubs which won 3 arguments and lost 1. The six clubs are: Grotius (137.5), Jeremiah Smith (136.3), Pow-Wow (135.3), Cardozo (134.8), Holmes (134.0) and Story (132.8).

The Blackstone and Frankfurter clubs also won 3 and lost 1, with an average of 130 and 132.5 respectively. Other clubs had high averages but won only two arguments out of four. Some of these are: Hall (139.5), Pitney (136.8), Cox (136.3), Kent (136.0).

Third term counsel with the highest grades in their brief were Bridge and Yeoman of the Grotius club, with a grade of 74.

SMITH NAMED HEAD OF STUDENT BOARD



COFFIN
Henry J. Smith has been chosen to succeed Frank M. Coffin as Chairman of the Board of Student Advisers.

Succeeds Coffin As Chairman; Name Other Officers Soon

In an election held last Monday, the Board of Student Advisers elected a new chairman, Henry John Smith, Jr., to succeed Frank M. Coffin, the retiring chairman of the Board.

The new chairman, whose term will last until June, is a graduate of Fordham University where he received his A.B. degree in 1940. He was formerly chairman of the first year committee of the Board. Smith is the son of a New York lawyer and served in the armed forces during the war. He is married; has one child and at present lives in Natick.

Smith was unavailable for comment as he is ill in the infirmary. This fact also has delayed the announcement as to who will be Smith's assistants since he is the one who appoints them.

Consisting of twenty high-ranking men from the second and third year classes who are appointed by the Dean and Faculty of the Law School, the Board's main function is the administration of the Ames Competition.

Law clubs and moot court arguments are not new to the Law School. In fact they preceded the Board by more than three quarters of a century. It was not until 1910 that the Board was established by Faculty resolution to administer the law club system.

When the Ames competition was established in 1911 as a result of a bequest by the late Dean James Barr Ames to promote appellate brief writing and oral advocacy, it was natural that the Board be given the administration task.

The Board aids in the formation of first-year law clubs, and in the scheduling of arguments. Cases to be argued are assigned by the Board, and records of the arguments are filed with it. Instruction in legal research, brief writing, and oral advocacy is offered by means of conferences between an Adviser and first-year counsel prior to each of the three first-year arguments. Lectures on these subjects are also given by members of the faculty or the bar.

The Board of Advisers also serves as a channel for the consideration of any suggestions from students and their transmission to the faculty.

NURSERY HOURS

Believing that parents would prefer to send their children mornings rather than afternoons, the Nursery School has changed its schedule and is now operating from 9 A. M. until noon. The school is conducted in the basement of Hastings Hall and is open to children of pre-school age. There is a daily fee of twenty-five cents.

Library Committee Recommends Larger Staff And Changes In Langdell Reading Room Facilities

Following is the first part of the report of the Committee to Investigate the Library.

A faculty-student committee was appointed by the Dean following an editorial request in the Harvard Law School Record for a committee "to investigate the service rendered by the Library and wherein it may be improved." This committee over a period of four weeks has conferred, solicited complaints and suggestions, and discussed problems with the Library staff. We now submit the following report of findings and suggestions.

This report will cover the following main subjects of complaint:

1. Physical Conditions
2. Personnel
3. Book Availability
4. Access to Stacks
5. Student Behavior.

Physical Conditions

(A) Lighting. Artificial lighting in the Reading Room, Langdell Hall, is inadequate. Eyestrain is caused by glare and by lack of intensity. No systematic effort is made to draw shades when the setting sun shines in readers' eyes. Nor has there been any effort to turn lights on promptly when daylight becomes inadequate.

Artificial lighting in the stacks is grossly inadequate at the cubicle desks. Bulb replacement and light switch repairs have not been promptly attended to. Seminar rooms also lack adequate candlepower and are marked by excessive glare. The Reading Room, Austin Hall, by contrast, seems to provide adequate artificial lighting. These observations as to the inadequacy of artificial lighting should be checked in the process of correction by the objective tests of an illumination engineer.

Replacement of lighting installations is planned, but at present is delayed by shortage of materials. The same is true

as to switch repairs in the stacks, according to the Director of the Library. Bulbs in cubicle lights in the stacks should be replaced promptly. Failure promptly to turn on artificial lights in the Reading Room when needed has been reported to the Library staff, and it has undertaken an increased initiative in this regard. Individual complaint of disturbance was made to the Dean and was given by the Director as the reason for not drawing the shades. It is suggested that a routine procedure of pulling shades will cause less disturbance generally than the annoying efforts to shift with the shades provided by individual action. The possibility of replacing shades with Venetian blinds should be considered.

(B) Heating and Ventilation. Langdell Reading Room has been excessively hot and dry. The air is stale and heavy, especially in the summer. These conditions, for that matter, prevail in the class rooms. Local control betters the situation in the stacks, seminar rooms, and Austin Reading Room. Lack of systematic supervision seems to be the main cause for the deficiencies in heating and ventilation. When the Committee brought this matter to the attention of the Director, his action in having the thermostat system repaired resulted in a marked improvement. Temperatures now are conducive to good work. On the Committee's suggestion, temperatures are now being noted and recorded hourly by the library attendants.

(C) Noise and Confusion. The Langdell Reading Room is excessively noisy. Constant movement is confusing and distracting. This condition is caused by a number of factors. Pleasing to the eye, Langdell Reading Room is not well suited for use. Excessive student conversation due to thoughtlessness and the Ames Competition is a large factor. Periodic ingress and egress between classes, together with the use of the

Reading Room as a passageway between Langdell North and South make the Reading Room at times like Grand Central Station. The use of the Library for non-library functions, such as distribution of seat assignments and class materials at the delivery desk, and the use of the Reading Room as a passageway to the courtroom for special lectures also cause disturbance.

It is suggested that alterations to the Reading Room be desirable as soon as materials and funds are available. The possibility of interstitial book shelves extending out from the pilasters well toward the center aisle, leaving perhaps a passageway along the sides of the room, deserves consideration. Such a plan would permit increased book installation in the Reading Room as well as reducing noise. Acoustic treatment of the ceiling is also desirable.

Excessive student conversation is a vice that may be alleviated to some extent through student channels. Increased proctoring by the Library staff is highly undesirable. An effort to segregate the initial work of the Ames Competition to Austin Hall seems to offer improvement. Some conversation between associates on an Ames case is inevitable. Installation of narrow tables and chairs in the stacks in Austin Hall would provide a place for this activity where it would not disturb others. The materials for Ames Competition preparations are at present available there, with the possible exception of statutes, a deficiency which could be made up. Orientation of new students to the Library and the technique of searching out the Law through Shepards, Digest Systems, etc., could also be done in Austin Hall. For a period of a few weeks each term, orientation tours about Langdell are disconcerting. The need for such a tour of Langdell could be obviated by a large diagram of book locations in the Reading Room. This might well be supplemented by

(Continued on page four)

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"Entered as second class matter November 18, 1946, at the post office at Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Editorials

Continuing a practise which we began last September, the RECORD is publishing in this issue a list of prospective graduates of Harvard Law School. We have asked these men to indicate whether or not they have accepted a position and to state their preference as to job location.

Our purpose in conducting and publishing this survey is not primarily to offer materials for a study of the geographical tastes of embryonic lawyers. Those who are so inclined may find therein justification for the frequently expressed laments that our graduates are too exclusively attracted to practise in the larger cities. Any such conclusions which may be drawn from our listings are incidental to the main purpose, which is the purely practical one of attempting to establish an initial contact between prospective employers and these eager young men who are anticipating their February graduation.

The placement problem has acquired a new urgency. Not only is the number of graduates soon to achieve a record high, but most of these students are considerably older than the pre-war group and many of them already have family responsibilities. A job is no longer something to be sought and accepted in post-graduation leisure. The housing situation further complicates the problems of the married student, particularly if he is living in one of Harvard's veterans' housing projects, which must be vacated shortly after graduation.

The practising lawyers who have come to the school to discuss professional opportunities have almost unanimously recommended that decision as to job location should be based on personal preference as to a desirable living location. This has encouraged many students to consider settling in parts of the country with which they became acquainted during their military or naval service, but in which they have no contacts which can be exploited in seeking employment. The only existing solution is either to undertake a costly and time-consuming safari or else to dispatch hopeful letters in such directions as Martindale-Hubbell may direct. The latter practise has proven to be an extremely unproductive endeavor.

It is with a view towards introducing supply to demand that we publish our list of men who will soon leave the school. Lawyers who need additional help can ascertain who is interested in working in their area, can address pertinent inquiries, and can then decide whom they would like to interview.

T. J. O.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Is the legal interpretation of the signs in the classrooms forbidding smoking so complex that the students have found ways to avoid their literal meanings? The only professor to my knowledge who has even called the attention of the students to the signs and vulnerable cork floors was Professor Glueck. There must be a way of enforcing them when rooms are as poorly ventilated as the Langdell and Austin classrooms. Furthermore, holding the rooms at about 65 would be more conducive to recitation than the 85 that must be reached in the upper portions of the rooms.

NON-SMOKER.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Your columns have recently carried the wishes of Dean Griswold and Professor Freund that students pay less attention to grades and worry less about exams. If this is the prevalent view of the faculty, it would seem that more attention might be given to how to take some of the pressure off the poor beleaguered student. Review sessions have been instituted by many of the professors probably with this in mind. Suggestions such as eliminating grades have appeared from time to time. But still the prevalent student question remains unanswered. "What does professor want as an answer to his questions?" All sorts of advice are passed down by the upper-classes. "Chafee wants you to throw in everything but the kitchen sink." "Seavey wants you to suppose additional facts that are not spelled out in the questions!" "Stick to the point and don't wander or Griswold will dock you for it!" Much of this advice is undoubtedly bad and misleading. Why not provide first year students at least with model answers to given questions prepared by various professors? This would give a student something tangible to take off from in his analysis and exposition of the exams. A little added confidence wouldn't hurt most of us when the zero hour rolls around.

R. E. BINGHAM, 3L

To the Editor of the RECORD:

The Harvard law student, admittedly a sad, wilted sack of spinach, surely must have somewhere a gleam of self-respect. Let him show it by rising and revolting against the most detestable element within the student body, the sycophants, the parasites on the body legal who stand

around the rostrum after each class all shouting to be heard, normally at a lecturer who has another class to get to immediately and would like a smoke before.

Our agents have carefully checked on the caliber of question asked and find 91.4 per cent concern *Snooks v. Piffenberry*, Cape Town Law Review, and Henry II's Sad and Unhappy Death. 6.8 per cent concern recent cases the reading of which makes the asker look very sharp. The remainder are pertinent questions which should have been asked in class. In short 98.7 per cent come under the group which sounds much like a crude hyphenated word of Anglo-Saxon origin so popular with the armed forces.

If the students are unwilling to disown these leeches, cannot the faculty throw them off the stage, much as Mr. Warren used to do with a similarly appropriate description. More than tying up the shift between classes these individuals whose happy smiling faces stand like mocking fools at a play, revolt the average student and will account for a higher alcoholic rate among the remainder of the student body.

PUBLICS.

Off the Record

LEGAL PRIMER

The Grade

Come and see the Funny Law Student cutting his Throat. He has just received his Evidence Mark. Is this not uproarious? It is all over. Do not cry, little Children. We will have just as much Fun again next Semester.

-PUBLIS

Last week's issue of the RECORD, probably due to the fact that our printer was thinking of New Year's Eve, erroneously advertised "Nobody Loves Forever" at the University Theatre. As the marquee, and scores of students, pointed out, the film was "Nobody Lives Forever."

Tho' Jee v. Audley says a gal
Of 80 still can bear a child,
Our doubting of this ancient rule
Near drove our ad man wild.

Men taking Property II will be consoled by the thought that:

The Court in Jee v. Audley should
Have read our U. T. ad;
It might, on second thought, have held
Its reasoning was bad.

N. B. T.

Via the U. S. Mail comes an unsigned inquiry; probably from one of the inmates of the Hastings Hall Nursery: Gentlemen:

In re your issue of Dec. 11, 1946, Vol. 2, No. 8, Page 2, under heading of Off The Record—The Law Review Man. One matter bothers me greatly. What had lumps in it? The Cherry Jello or the Law Review Man's Wife's face?

Our first reaction was to toss the postcard in the wastebasket, but the matter could not be dismissed so lightly; the question intrigued us. "Publius," we asked, "which was it: the Cherry Jello or the Law Review Man's Wife's face?" That acid gentleman, a great admirer of the Seavey Method, leaned back in his chair, looked wise and replied, "What do you think?" We leave it at that.

LOVE THAT LAW (We're not The Hucksters)

Off in the stillly night I ponder
Yearning for the days back yonder
When "vest" to me, and unlearned brouwers,
Was something worn with coat and trousers.

Now "vest" means next to nothing to me:
Shifting, springing, shooting through me,
Interests vest before I've gotten
Up to date in Trusts by "Totten."

Yes, as they say, all fits together
In the Law, nor worry whether
Vesting means one thing or fother:
Prentice-Hall will be your mother.

Woe to those who think it easy!
Double woe to those who're queasy!
It takes so long to learn the jargon
Essential to a legal paragon.

-R. W. C.

Professor Chafee, reminiscing on his legal research, tells of having come across a Massachusetts case where a man had been prosecuted on a charge of having procured an abortion for his lady friend. The man's attorney (diligent inquiry fails to reveal whether he was a Harvard graduate) took the case to the Supreme Judicial Court on the denial of his plea of the Statute of Frauds, which provides that "No man shall be liable for another's debts, defaults or miscarriages."

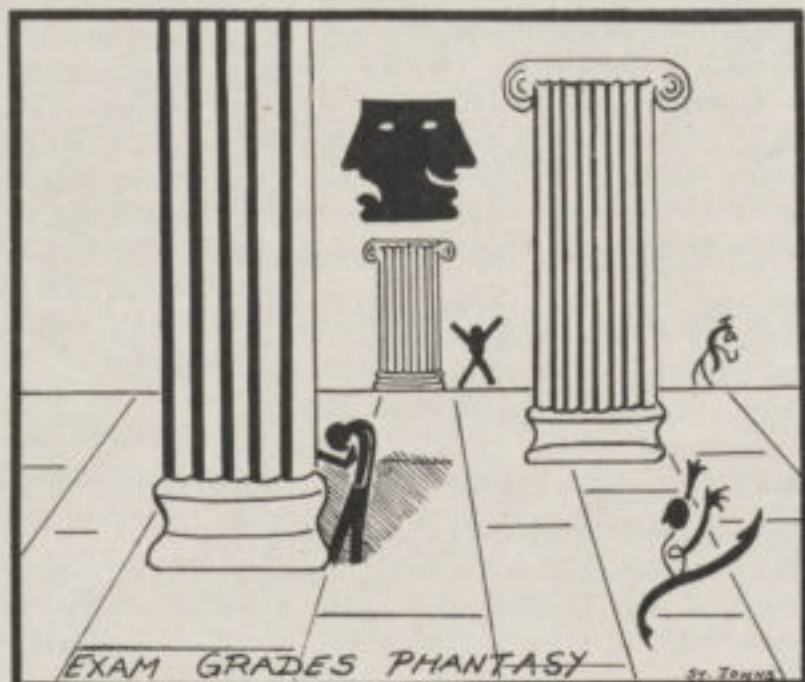
STANDOFF

A 263-page manuscript volume in Harvard Library, entitled "John C. Gray and Albert M. Kales, Letters on Future Interests, 1904-1913" consists chiefly of correspondence with reference to Kevern v. Williams, 5 Sim. 171

"If you want to understand Property II,"
Said Bart Leach to a quizzical crew,
"It's Kevern v. Williams to which you must look."

"But, mastering Kevern v. Williams, alas,"
Came the anguished reply of the Property class,
"Requires a knowledge of all in the book."

-N. B. T.



Gallery

E. MERRICK DODD



Every meeting is marked by an extremely logical and well ordered development of the subject matter of the course which even those students in the most remote reaches of Langdell South Middle are able to follow, for Professor Dodd, very much to the pleasure of his students, speaks in a loud and clear voice. Far from making recitation a dreaded ordeal Professor Dodd lends encouragement, by use of meaningful nods, to those evidencing a grasp of the particular problem and his leading questions get back in line those who have strayed off the track. He never once shows displeasure, even with the most obtuse.

Professor Dodd was born in 1888, received his A.B. from Harvard College in 1910 and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1913. He had a distinguished scholarship record in the law school spending two years on the Editorial Board of the *Law Review*. Upon graduation he practiced law for three years in Boston spending one year with the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar, and McLellan and the next two years with Harrick, Smith, Donnell, and Farley.

Mr. Dodd's teaching career began at Washington and Lee University where he was an Associate Professor of Law for one year. Upon the United States' entry into World War I Mr. Dodd became a member of the legal section of the War Industries Board. When the war ended Professor Dodd returned to Boston and again engaged in the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Channin, Corneau, and Frothingham.

Having had a taste of teaching law and finding it to his liking, Professor Dodd again entered the role of professor of law, this time at the University of Nebraska where he stayed from 1922 to 1927. In 1927 he went to the University of Chicago as Acting Professor of Law—stayed there for one year and then returned to Harvard to teach Corporation law. Professor Dodd's favorite subject, from a teaching standpoint, is Conflicts which he taught during his one year stay at the University of Chicago, but when he came to Harvard it was with the understanding that he would teach Corporation law, for the famous Professor Beale was then holding sway in the field of Conflicts of Laws. Mr. Dodd does, however, find the law of Corporations one of the most interesting courses he has taught—and he has taught many. To mention a few: Partnership, Torts, Agency, Equity, Bills and Notes, Mortgages, Labor Law, Public Utilities, Carriers, Municipal Corporations, and of course Conflicts and Corporations in its various phases. In addition to teaching Professor Dodd has written numerous articles on various subjects and is co-editor, with Professor Baker, of the casebook on Business Associations now used at Harvard.

Professor and Mrs. Dodd make their home in Cambridge, Mrs. Dodd being very active in political circles as President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters.

At the moment it would seem that Professor Dodd has little time for relaxation for his duties as Chairman of the Harvard Law School Admissions Committee and as Compliance Commissioner with the Civilian Production Administration undoubtedly fully occupy his time. Mr. Dodd was appointed to the position of Compliance Commissioner with the War Production Board in 1942 and has served in the same capacity through 1946 though with the CPA since it has supplanted the WPB. The duties of the Compliance Commissioner consist of the hearing of cases and the finding of facts to determine whether or not to take administrative action to restrict the amount of scarce commodities given certain manufacturers who have been found to be misusing the allocations given them. The Compliance Commissioner after hearing the case sends his recommendation to Washington, where the order suspending further allocations originates. Professor Dodd is attached to the New England Regional Office with headquarters in Boston, which is also the site of most of the hearings. Mr. Dodd finds the functions of his office interesting, but with characteristic modesty asserts, "it's like being a police court judge."

Mr. Dodd became a member of the Law School admissions committee in June 1945 and is now chairman of that body. With the accelerated course the job of chairman of the committee has changed from being a one-month-twice-a-year job to one covering nearly twelve months a year. The board has raised their requirements for admission in the past year due to the tremendous volume of applications and the raised standards have to a certain extent shown their effects in the record of the class that entered in February, 1946. That is, however, not a fair sample, in the opinion of Professor Dodd, and the real test will come when we have the records of the next two or three classes available to compare with the records of pre-war classes. Mr. Dodd points out that part of the reason for the raising of the general grade level is that the present students spend more time with their studies than did their pre-war counterparts and have a better grasp of certain practical problems which arise in the study of law. The present day student is, however, no better able to handle the purely intellectual legal problems than was the student of pre-war vintage.

On July 1, 1946 Professor Dodd became Fessenden Professor of Law in Harvard University. Few men are more deserving of such a reward for continued and diligent service to Harvard Law School

M. A.

Sub Judice

CHARITABLE & BENEVOLENT PURPOSES****Trust held not to fail on ground that purposes were too uncertain and beneficiaries insufficiently described.

A testator, who believed that his prosperity within a certain town and county deserved acknowledgment, left property in trust "as a charitable and benevolent trust, and for charitable and benevolent purposes throughout the city . . . and county; always in the entire discretion and good judgment of my . . . trustee; the objects of such charitable and benevolent purposes to be limited only by the good judgment of my [trustee]; my intention being that the uses shall in general be for public benefit, including relief of worthy poor or distressed persons, for education, religion, and general charitable purposes; but the mention of such not to exclude such charitable and benevolent assistance as in the judgment of my [trustee] may be worthy." As a deterrent to covetous hands the testator provided further that anything resembling a solicitation for funds from the trustee should bar that person or organization from receiving anything under this trust. The sole heirs at law of the testator brought suit to have the trust declared void and the property turned over to the heirs. The trustee's demurrer was sustained by the trial court. On appeal, judgment affirmed. *Hulet v. Crawfordville Trust Co.*, 69 N. E. (2d) 823 (Ind. App., 1946).

The court does not agree with appellant's contention that the purposes of the trust are so indefinite and uncertain plus unbounded discretion in the trustee as to be unenforceable. The trust benefits are to be confined to a given community and for suggested types of charitable and benevolent purposes beyond which a trustee would not stray. Nothing was made of the difficulty which some courts have with the word "benevolent" in this type of situation.

The fact that beneficiaries are not specifically named is not fatal because they can be identified with no great degree of trouble. Indiana courts had had no trouble previously in administering trusts for "honest, virtuous, sick and financially helpless mothers," and "worthy persons who have no home and orphan boys." The designations suggested by the testator appeared to the court to be no greater hurdle.

A feeble argument was made that the trust could be defeated under the trustee's protective clause by a worthy applicant either seeking direct aid for himself or for some other worthy object of beneficence. This could limit the trustee's discretion, but it could not destroy it. "The provision is obviously intended as a shield, and not as a sword in the hands of the trustee."

INCOMPLETED GIFT****Lack of actual or symbolic delivery to donee fatal.

Attempts are continually being made to create present legal gifts of personality with enjoyment in possession postponed until after the donor's death. The courts seem determined to require in addition to a donative intent some transfer, actual or symbolic, of the dominion and control of the property. In a recent case the decedent during his lifetime signed an order to a savings bank to pay the decedent's account to his brother. There was one witness to the signing of the order. The decedent had a safe deposit box to which he and his brother's son had access. Some time after signing the order the decedent placed the order and the bank book in the safe deposit box without informing either his brother or his nephew of having done so. The documents were found after decedent's death by the nephew who was looking for a will. The account was then transferred to the brother's name and then again to the joint names of the brother and his wife. This action was brought by the decedent's executor to recover for the estate the amount of the deposit as of the date of death.

An auditor found that the decedent intended to make a gift to his brother via the conduit of his nephew. On these facts the trial judge entered judgment for the executor which was affirmed. *Monaghan v. Monaghan*, 69 N. E. (2d) 476 (Mass., 1946). The court's conclusion was that: "there was no intention on the part of the decedent to transfer to the defendant the dominion and control of the deposit in question in his, the decedent's lifetime, and that there was no delivery, actual or symbolic, of the book of deposit and order to the defendant . . . sufficient to effect a valid gift. . . ."

THE FAMILY BIBLE, BIRTHDAYS AND INSURANCE

****Evidence of date of birth contained in family Bible admissible against best evidence objection where book was in enemy territory.

In an action on an insurance policy it was necessary for an insurance company to prove that the insured was born before a certain date in order to relieve itself of liability. The defendant insurance company introduced naturalization papers, passenger list, passport application, and a hospital record. This evidence was not all consistent but did show different birthdays before the critical date. The plaintiff beneficiary's evidence consisted mainly of plaintiff's testimony as to what she saw some years ago in a Bible belonging to her mother-in-law. The trial court permitted this to go to the jury which returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Because the application for the policy showed a date of birth three years later than the date plaintiff proved, the trial court reduced the plaintiff's judgment by an amount to cover the premiums that the insured would have paid on that basis. Cross appeals were taken, but the judgment was affirmed. *Silberman v. Washington National Insurance Co.*, 69 N. E. (2d) 519 (Ill. App., 1946).

The court felt reasonably secure in letting the jury believe the plaintiff's evidence as to the date of birth because this was the second trial of the case, both juries having found for plaintiff. At the trial plaintiff's evidence of the Bible's contents was apparently objected to on the ground that the Bible was the best evidence. No objection to lack of proper preliminary proof was made and could not now be raised on appeal. Moreover, judicial notice could be taken of the fact that the place where the Bible was at the time of the trial was under enemy control.

As to the plaintiff's appeal from the reduction in the verdict the court found that the policy had an age adjustment clause providing for adjustment of the amount on the basis of the actual age of the deceased. The defendant was thus entitled to a reduction by the amount that would have been paid.

The Witness Stand

The Question: Should women be admitted to Harvard Law School?

1. John W. Hill, Jr., Gorham, Maine, 4th Term.

Proposals that women be admitted to the Harvard Law School arouse no violent feelings in me, either pro or con. Provided that adequate, separate latrine facilities can be furnished without derangement of the architectural scheme of Langdell Hall, the change should have no long-run influence on the policies and qualities of the school.

2. E. K. Moore, Kenmore, N. Y., 4th Term.

I do not believe that women students should be admitted until after the law school has satisfied its obligations to returning veterans. After that time, I believe that women may make valuable contributions to class discussion and that the law school can help advance in an intelligent manner the progressive assumption by women of social and political equality.

3. J. H. Birmingham, New Rochelle, N. Y., 2nd Term.

Yes, women having been admitted to all bars, legal and convivial, there seems little reason to continue any discrimination here at Harvard. I doubt if the embryonic female lawyers will prove to be an appreciable distraction except to the most susceptible of students. I admit, however, to a dread of the advent, in the classroom, of the "reasonable woman" standard, and its effect on the law of torts.

4. W. P. Aspell, Hartford, Conn., 3rd term

Yes, after the veterans' rush is over. I have too much confidence in the prowess of the faculty and student body to believe there is any validity to objections to reduced classroom efficiency. All other arguments reduce to the "woman's place is in the home" idea, which is nothing more nor less than prejudice. If women can teach law, as the faculty seems to feel they can, women can certainly be taught law. That being so, why not admit them?

5. Jack M. Rosenberg, New Bedford, Mass., 3rd term

Yes. There is no logical reason why women otherwise qualified for admission should be denied the educational advantage and stimulation of a great school merely on the grounds of sex. A legal education is not an exclusively male privilege. As far as such a change being deplored as a distraction is concerned, the novelty in the situation would soon wear off. Women lawyers are not uncommon, and as practicing attorneys we shall come in contact with them at one time or another. We might as well welcome them now.

6. Charles W. Knowlton, Columbia, S. C., 1st term

I am opposed to the admission of women to the law school. The result would be that some male applicants, who would otherwise be admitted, would be turned down. I believe that, even after the large backlog of veterans is taken care of and the enrollment diminishes to peacetime standards, there will still be more male applicants for the law school than there ever were before in peacetime, due to word-of-mouth advertising by the present students. One of the attractions of Harvard Law School is the tradition of accepting only men. I can see no advantage in eliminating that tradition.

7. George C. Shively, Bronxville, N. Y., 3rd term

There are really two questions here, which should be kept apart. First, should women study law? An unequivocal Yes. Granted, our Torts case books would be deprived of many heart-rending accounts of Defrauded Widows, but then the advantage of a female relative who can spot a conditional sale is apparent. To the second question, i. e. Should women study law at HLS? I would be inclined to say give it a try. Certainly, the present masculine study body is not immune to contact, at varying intervals, with the feminine segment of society. Consequently, social disintegration is not greatly to be feared. On the academic side, our cases are full of women, many, no doubt, forced by circumstances of tragic grandeur into harsh contact with the law. Is it too much to visualize a Mrs. I. de S. of vibrant personality and greatly increased stature rising from the ashes of a co-ed classroom discussion?

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Alumni Notes

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

Ex. '83—Richard W. G. Welling died in New York December 17. He was chairman of the National Self-Government Committee and president of the Civil Service Reform Association.

Politically a Fusionist, he spent a lifetime on reform and public causes. He was the first chairman of the joint application board of the Association for 'improving the Condition of the Poor. At one time he had been vice-president and secretary of the American Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For the past twenty years he had devoted himself to the cause of good citizenship and good government by organizing self-government in the public schools.

A classmate of Theodore Roosevelt in his undergraduate days at Harvard, Welling later served as an Ensign in the Spanish-American War, and as a Naval officer in World War I.

Ex. '87—Judge Harry R. Dow, for 30 years judge of the Essex, Mass., probate court, has died. He practiced in the Lawrence law firm of Sweeney, Dow and Cox, and became a judge in 1908, resigning ten years ago. He was a 33d degree Mason.

LL.B. '10—Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, issued a statement predicting that the next business recession will be a mild one, comparable to the slump experienced in 1920-21. Aldrich's report was based upon the investigations of Dr. Per Jacobsson. Aldrich lays part of the blame for world-wide inflation on the attempt to raise the standard of living by a rise in money wages not accompanied by a rise in national productivity.

LL.B. '26—James L. Fly has been appointed a specially skilled conciliator in the U. S. Conciliation Service. The Labor Department announced the appointment of Fly and twenty-five other nationally prominent administrators as the first step in a program to strengthen government mediation machinery to ease labor troubles for the new year. Fly was former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

LL.B. '31—John D. Goodloe has been named by President Truman to replace George E. Allen as a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

LL.B. '38—Harris Reynolds, president of the Boston Junior Chamber of Commerce, has inaugurated a radio program over WHDH. The program, sponsored by the Junior Chamber, is intended as a forum in which members of the community can ask questions about civic matters in Boston. Reynolds, under the title of Mr. J. C., acts as master of ceremonies, and calls for answers from assembled guest experts and Chamber of Commerce reporters. The program is heard over WHDH every Friday night at 8 P. M.

LL.B. '41—Miss Madeleine Podell and Marvin Michael were married in New York on December 22. Michael's bride is a graduate of the Columbia Law School. During the war Michael served as a meteorologist with the Army Air Forces in the Middle East, Africa, and Europe. He is now with H. Hentz & Co., New York stockbrokers.

LL.B. '46—Duff Arnett was married to the former Miss Martha Elliott of Wellesley, in a ceremony at the Grace Church in Lawrence, Mass. Arnett served overseas with the Eighth Air Force for two years, and came back to the law school to graduate in 1946.

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Prospective Graduates, February 1947

Following is a tentative list of men who expect to graduate in February and who have indicated their employment status and desires in response to a questionnaire distributed by the RECORD. Enquiries concerning these men may be directed to the Secretary, Harvard Law School, or may be sent to the student in care of the school.

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	COLLEGE	HAVE ACCEPTED POSITION	LOCATION OR DESIRED LOCATION
Akin, Jackson G.	202 Phillips, Ct., Owensboro, Ky.	Washington & Lee	No	Southwest or West
Alberts, Lee W.	40 East Schiller St., Chicago 10, Ill.	Harvard	Yes	Chicago
Ammann, John J.	709 Ninth St., Highland, Ill.	Northwestern	No	New York City
Argentieri, Robert K.	81 Broad St., Providence, R. I.	R. I. State	Yes	Rhode Island
Barell, Martin C.	1600 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Columbia	Yes	New York City
Beal, Thaddeus R.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Yale	Yes	Boston
Bellatti, John E.	1146 W. College Ave., Jacksonville, Ill.	Illinois College	No	Pac. Northwest or Alaska
Berkowitz, Jerome H.	3011 Br. 12 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	C. C. N. Y.	No	Boston, New York
Blotner, Norman D.	Rockledge, Harrison, N. Y.	Harvard	No	New York City
Brennan, Francis W.	250 S. Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.	Princeton	Yes	Newark, N. J.
Bruce, James, Jr.	7513 Fort Hamilton Pkwy., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Columbia	No	New York City
Campbell, Peter A.	Hyannis, Mass.	Amherst	No	New York or Washington, D. C.
Cancian, John	47 Edgehill Rd., Winthrop, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston
Capone, R. A.	81 Boyd St., Watertown, Mass.	Harvard	No	East or West Coast
Carlson, David B.	Box 235, Piermont, N. Y.	Brown	Yes	New York City
Cavin, Eugene H.	3427 Avenue L, Galveston, Texas	U. of Texas	No	Texas
Childs, F. Carter	117 Newark Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.	Brown	Yes	New York City
Coffin, Frank M.	149 Wood St., Lewiston, Me.	Bates	Yes	Lewiston, Maine
Cole, C. J.	125 Scarborough St., Hartford, Conn.	Yale	Yes	Hartford
Corpening, Robert B.	Granite Falls, N. C.	U. of No. Carolina	No	Washington, D. C.
Cox, James J., Jr.	1259 W. Coronado Rd., Phoenix, Ariz.	Stanford	No	Los Angeles or Phoenix
Cunningham, Spencer W.	1240 Second St., Portsmouth, O.	Ohio State	No	Large Ohio city
Curley, John R.	37 Tripp Ave., Brockton, Mass.	Holy Cross	Yes	New York
Davis, Charles W.	Grapevine Rd., Wenham, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston
Devine, Joseph M.	16 Salmon St., Manchester, N. H.	Holy Cross	Yes	New Hampshire
Dicus, Clarence H., Jr.	408 E. 3rd St., Lee's Summit, Mo.	U. of Missouri	No	West Coast
Dick, R. Eldon	714 Erie Ave., Takoma Park, Md.	Pac. Union College	No	New York City
Dicker, Leon	53 Cedarhurst Ave., Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.	U. of Michigan	No	New York City
Draper, Daniel C.	100 McLane Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.	W. Va. Univ.	No	New York City
Early, John C.	610 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.	Princeton	No	New York City
Eaton, Louis F. Jr.	Indian Meadow Farm, Pittsfield, N. H.	Amherst	Yes	Boston
Edwards, Joseph H. B.	Box 85, Dover, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Fahr, Samuel M.	400 S. E. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.	Harvard	No	Twin Cities or Pacific Northwest
Fearon, C. D., Jr.	17 Barclay Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.	Harvard	Yes	New Jersey
Fishler, Bennett H.	154 Boulevard, Glen Rock, N. J.	Amherst	Yes	New York City
Ford, Thomas P.	40 N. Irving St., Ridgewood, N. J.	Notre Dame	No	New York City
French, T. M.	Forest Park Apts., Memphis, Tenn.	U. of Tenn.	No	Boston
Gallagher, George V.	47 St. Margaret St., Dorchester 25, Mass.	Boston College	No	Boston
Glass, Daniel	2700 Grand Concourse, New York City	N. Y. U.	No	New York, Washington, D. C.
Green, William S.	1578 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.	Dartmouth	Yes	New Hampshire
Greenfield, Arnold M.	2315 N. Meridian Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.	U. of Fla.	No	Miami, Fla.
Hall, Sam W.	636 Buchanan St., Gary, Ind.	U. of Illinois	No	Indianapolis or Twin Cities
Hannan, Daniel E.	1320 Third St., Perry, Ia.	Notre Dame	No	Chicago or vicinity
Hanthorn, Jack E.	610 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.	Ohio State	No	Minneapolis or St. Paul
Hardee, William C.	101 Holden Green, Cambridge, Mass.	Emory	Yes	Boston
Hawkins, Harman	Flower Hill, Plan Dome, L. I., N. Y.	Amherst	Yes	New York
Haynes, William C. W.	504 Louise Ave., Charlotte, N. C.	Harvard	No	Charlotte, N. C., or Madison, Wisconsin
Hellmuth, Paul F.	1231 N. Limestone St., Springfield, O.	Notre Dame	Yes	Boston
Hindle, Edward F.	75 Friendly Road, Cranston, R. I.	Harvard	No	Providence, R. I.
Hirshberg, Richard L.	Cleveland, O.	Oberlin	Yes	Cleveland
Hoffman, J. Frederick	Box 28, Rochester, Ind.	U. of Michigan	No	Chicago
Holleb, Marshall M.	3270 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.	U. of Wisconsin	No	Chicago
Hurst, Robert R.	60 Jarvis Place, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.	Harvard Bus. School	No	N. Y. U.
Ivie, Robert S.	127 Melrose Ave., Iowa City, Ia.	(Commerce)	No	Washington, D. C. or Cleveland
Johnson, C. Bedford, Jr.	1408 Washington St., Amarillo, Tex.	U. of Iowa	No	Houston, Dallas, Texas, or San Francisco, Calif.
Kagan, Seymour N.	1541 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harvard	No	Continue study at Harvard Business School
Kent, Irvin M.	25 Hurlbut St., Cambridge, Mass.	N. Y. U.	No	Boston or upstate N. Y.
Kerr, William K.	15 Payne St., Hamilton, N. Y.	Syracuse Univ.	No	New York City
Kerrigan, Joseph M.	331-A Rindge Ave., Cambridge, Mass.	Colgate	Yes	Boston
Kickham, Charles J., Jr.	91 Crowninshield Rd., Brookline, Mass.	Holy Cross	No	Boston

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

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Calendar

THE LEGAL WORLD

Term Ends

The end of classes for the Winter Term, 1946-47 is as follows: *First Term*, through February 7, 1947; *Second Term*, through January 29, 1947; *Third Term*, through February 7, 1947; *Fourth Term*, through January 29, 1947; *Fifth Term*, through January 29, 1947; *Sixth*, and *Seventh Terms*, through January 30, 1947.

Exam Change

The examination in Bills and Notes will be held at 2 P. M. on February 6, 1947 instead of 9 A. M. on February 8, 1947.

The examination in Property II will be held at 9 A. M. on February 8, 1947 instead of 2 P. M. on February 6, 1947.

Prospective February Graduates

A list of men eligible for graduation in February is posted on the bulletin board in the main lobby in Langdell. If your name does not appear and you think that it should, see Mrs. Tomlinson or Miss Quinn at once. All men should check the correct listing and spelling of their names. Report errors to Mrs. Tomlinson or Miss Quinn.

Law Wives

The Peggy Newton Cosmetic Co. is sending its representative, Mrs. Allen, to the meeting of the law wives on Wednesday, January 15, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Allen is anxious to work out a personalized make-up routine for each wife present, so all interested wives are urged to attend.

Extra Sales Lectures

Extra lectures in the Law of Sales will be held in LNM as follows: Section (1) 10 A. M. Wednesdays, January 8, 15, 22, and 29 Section (2) 11 A. M. Thursdays, January 9, 16, 23, and 30.

Law School Lapel Pins

Harvard Law School lapel pins are on sale at Kendall House Monday through Friday, 12 to 2 P. M. Price, \$1.25 each.

Forum

Values for Modern Man will be the topic under discussion at the Harvard Law School Forum, this Friday, Jan. 10, at 7:45 P. M. in Sanders Theatre. Speakers will be F. S. C. Northrop and Robert Lynd.

THE UNIVERSITY WORLD

Lecture

The Harvard Liberal Union is sponsoring a talk by Patrick C. Gordon Walker, Member of Parliament, Parliamentary Secretary to Herbert Morrison, on *Labour Rules the Empire*, tonight, January 8, in the New Lecture Hall, at 8 P. M.

Dance

The Harvard and Radcliffe Zionist organizations are sponsoring a dance at the Boston City Club, this Saturday evening, Jan. 11. Ken Reeves' Orchestra will furnish the music, and admission is \$1.20 per person, including tax.

THE OUTER WORLD

Music

Marion Anderson will give her only Boston concert of the season Sunday, January 12, at 3:30 P. M. at Symphony Hall.

Lauritz Melchior, tenor, will give a concert Saturday evening, January 11, at 8:30 P. M., at Symphony Hall.

Richard Ellsasser, the 20-year old concert organist, will be heard at Jordan Hall, on Tuesday, January 14, at 8:30 P. M.

Lionel Hampton and his 20-piece orchestra will give a concert of popular music in Symphony Hall, Sunday, January 12, at 8:30 P. M.

Plays

Best of Spirits is at the Plymouth for a two weeks pre-Broadway engagement. Dorothy Stickney and Roland Culver are the stars.

A Young Man's Fancy is at the Copley for two weeks for the same reason. It is reported to deal with the complications caused by a book-reading twelve-year old prodigy who is enjoying life in a New England summer camp for boys and girls.

Ice-Capades

Continuing at the Boston Garden through January 12, is the well-advertised "Greatest Show on Ice."

Ford Hall Forum

Adjusting Ourselves to This New Age will be the topic of the forum this Sunday, January 12, at Jordan Hall, 8 P. M. Speakers will be Professor and Mrs. Harry A. Overstreet, psychologists.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

King, Charles B.	25 Bowdoin St., Somerville, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston or vicinity
King, Gene G.	Box 166, Bound Brook, N. J.	Dartmouth	No	Seattle, Wash., or vicinity
Kraemer, Daniel	74 Baldwin Ave., Newark, N. J.	Harvard	No	Newark, N. J., or New York City
Lane, Alvin S.	919 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	U. of Wisconsin	No	New York City
Lanigan, James S.	3 Gray Gardens West, Cambridge,	Harvard	No	Connecticut
Lawless, John B.	73 Martin St., Cambridge, Mass.	Ohio State	No	New York State or Ohio
Lawton, S. T., Jr.	Hotel Windermere, Chicago, Ill.	Dartmouth	Yes	Chicago
Lee, Lansing B., Jr.	820 Fleming Ave., Augusta, Ga.	U. of Va.	No	Washington, D. C. or Atlanta, Ga.
Levy, Arthur	49 Urban St., Stamford, Conn.	N. Y. U.	No	New York or Conn.
Lewis, Dean J.	24 John St., Newport, R. I.	Harvard	No	Newport, R. I. or Yakima, Wash.
Macdonald, Torbert H.	537 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston or Mass.
Maher, Edward C.	8 Hadwen Lane, Worcester, Mass.	Holy Cross	No	Worcester, Mass.
Malone, Robert T.	1463 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston
Manning, Hugh	401 Walnut St., Englewood, N. J.	Harvard	No	New York City, Texas, or Seattle, Wash.
Mapans, Victor	1182 E. 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harvard	No	New York City
Monahan, John H.	36 Brown Ave., Roslindale, Mass.	Holy Cross	No	Boston
Monahan, William S.	29 Morrison Rd., Braintree, Mass.	Fordham	No	Boston
Moran, Henry A., Jr.	9 Pleasantview Ave., Longmeadow, Mass.	Yale	Yes	Springfield
Moron, Alonzo G.	665 Fair St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.	Brown	Yes	Hampton, Va.
Moskovics, John G.	10250 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	Stanford	Yes	New York
Murtagh, Francis X.	860 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.	N. Y. U.	No	New York City
Nantker, Frederick W.	727 28th St., Ogden, Utah	Stanford	No	West
Palmer, Ralph J.	930 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.	Dartmouth	No	N. Y. or Washington
Park, Robert L.	3825 T St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	Duke	No	Washington, D. C.
Patch, Howard R., Jr.	4 Barrett Place, Northampton, Mass.	Harvard	No	Cleveland or Columbus, Ohio, or New York City or Washington, D. C.
Porter, Albert H.	1037 Maple Ave., Zanererville, O.	Dartmouth	No	
Quinn, William F.	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis Univ.	Yes	Honolulu, T. H.
Rittman, William C.	6112 Alder St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harvard	No	New York City
Robertson, Rodney T.	11 Eliot Rd., Arlington, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston
Robinson, Henry S., Jr.	Hartford, Conn.	Yale	Yes	Boston
St. Clair, James D.	213-A Holden Green, Cambridge, Mass.	U. of Illinois	Yes	Boston
Sargeant, Ernest J.	709 W. 22nd Ave., Spokane, Wash.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Schwab, Nelson, Jr.	372 Warren Ave., Cincinnati, O.	Yale	No	Cincinnati, Ohio
Semonoff, Ralph P.	490 Angell St., Providence 6, R. I.	Brown	Yes	Providence
Shapiro, A. Albert	1132 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.	Rochester	No	New York State
Siegal, Gilbert	12 W. 72 St., New York, N. Y.	U. of Richmond	No	New York City
Silver, Sumner	56 May St., Worcester, Mass.	Amherst	No	Boston or Worcester, Mass.
Simonson, James H.	115-42 Newburg St., St. Albans, N. Y.	C. C. N. Y.	No	New York
Smith, Mallory R.	200 Lavinia Ave., Greenville, S. C.	Furman Univ.	Yes	Washington, D. C. and Atlanta, Ga.
Spang, Robert L.	307 Adams St., Milton, Mass.	Williams	No	Boston
Stouffer, George O.	302 Park St., Whittier, Calif.	Stanford	No	California
Toepfer, Louis A.	1010 Main Ave., Sheboygan Wis.	Beloit	Yes	Cambridge
Wilkes, Burwell B.	202 Lexington Rd., Durant, Miss.	Harvard	No	Washington, D. C., Boston or New York
Wilson, James H., Jr.	115 E. Church St., Americus, Ga.	Emory	Yes	Atlanta, Ga.
Winger, Ralph O.	1016 Orleans Ave., Keokuk, Ia.	Iowa State	Yes	New York City
Wyshak, Robert H.	32 Commonwealth Ave., Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.	Harvard	No	Large city in East
Zorn, Joseph	1 So. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.	Columbia	No	New York City

LIVE LAW—(Continued)

table. Things haven't been going too well with the I. De S.s and in the few minutes they have left before starting for class we find them staring glumly at each other in an atmosphere of frayed nerves and burnt toast.

Mr. I. De S.: What's the matter? You look even worse than usual this morning.

Mrs. I. De S.: Small wonder. That horrible man was around pounding on the door with a hatchet again last night and when I stuck my head out the window he took a few more swings at me. Really, darling, I think you should do something about it.

Mr.: Now now dear, don't be a spoilsport—after all, there was no harm done.

ASIDE

Mrs.: (Aside) Hmmm, missed again did he? Damned nearsighted fool. If he doesn't get some glasses soon, I'm going to hire someone else.

Mrs.: Just the same it makes me nervous. What do you think I should wear to class today?

Mr.: Why don't you wear your green suit? You look sexy enough in that.

Mrs.: Oh darling, you know I can't wear my green suit today—our equity book is blue.

Mr.: Suit yourself. And speaking of books, will you kindly tell me what in Hell this bill for a copy of the Re-

vised Code of the Territory of Alaska was doing in the mail this morning?

Mrs.: Oh dear, I forgot to tell you—the other day I was just browsing around the Coop and I happened to see this beautifully bound book and it was such a bargain so I—

Mr.: All right. I know the rest. Listen my little non compos mentis, I can put up with your buying every book that happens to fit in with the color scheme around here, but let me warn you—if I start to state a case in class today and you interrupt me again to tell the class what the facts really were, I won't be responsible for what happens. Any jury in the country would call it adequate provocation.

Mrs.: But darling, you always get the facts so mixed up. And most of the time you don't even see the issue.

Mr.: OK, OK, so you're smarter than I am. I admit it. You've got a head on your shoulders alright—but it won't be there long.

Mrs.: What did you say?

Mr.: I said especially with your hair long.

Mrs.: Why thank you, dear.

Mr.: And what a neat little stunt you pulled in Professor Scott's class yesterday. When he called on you did you have to tell him that you haven't read the assignment because you had been up all night darning my socks and ironing my shirts? Why can't you

just say unprepared like everyone else?

Mrs.: Don't be dull, dear. You notice he apologized for calling on me.

Mr.: Yes, and you notice he turned right around and called on me. What was I supposed to use for an excuse? That I had been up all night luxing your undies? And before we leave for class promise me one thing. Don't spend ten minutes again fixing your hair and powdering your nose before we go into Professor Leach's class.

Mrs.: But darling, I have to look nice, don't I?

Mr.: You look nice enough, and besides, you sat all through Property I with a shiny nose. I don't see why it should make such a difference now.

Mrs.: Oh darling, your quibbling has spoiled the whole day. And I had something special to tell you this morning. A little secret.

Mr.: What is it?

Mrs.: I know you'll be surprised—and happy too.

Mr.: We're not going to—I mean you're not going to—

Mrs.: Yes dear, haven't you noticed me doing some extra typing? Pretty soon we're each going to have a little outline for each course.

Mr.: Oh darling, you've made me the happiest man in the world.

CURTAIN

K. G. WEINBERG

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships awarded to men entering in February 1947 will ordinarily be made for two terms. Application blanks may be obtained from the Secretary's office after the applicant has been notified by the Admissions Committee that he is admissible to the School. These applications should be filed not later than January 20, 1947. Each application should be accompanied by three letters of recommendation.

About 20 scholarships will be awarded following the completion of the first term. These awards will be made on the basis of the marks received in the examination in the course in Criminal Law. Applications for these should be filed not later than May 15, 1947.

For men entering in September 1947, and after, the Faculty has voted to award all first-year scholarships in advance of actual commencement of work in the School. The awards will be made for one academic year, and there will be approximately forty. No scholarships will be awarded on the basis of the Criminal Law Examination as heretofore. Men who wish to apply for entering first year scholarships should give notice of this intention when they file their applications for admission to the School, or at any subsequent time prior to July 1, 1947.

Scholarships for the 3rd and 4th terms will be awarded on the basis of the examinations covering the work of the first two terms. Such awards are ordinarily made for a period of two terms, the third and fourth. Application blanks may be secured from the receptionist in the main lobby in Langdell Hall. The papers should be filed during the last week of the applicant's second term.

NO SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded AT THE END OF THE THIRD TERM.

Scholarships for the 5th term will be awarded on the basis of the examinations covering the work of the third and fourth terms.

Scholarships for the 6th and 7th terms will be awarded on the basis of the examinations for the preceding term. Such awards are ordinarily for one term only. Application blanks may be secured from the receptionist in the main lobby in Langdell Hall and should be filed during the last week of the preceding term.

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