

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 3 NO. 11

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1947

PRICE TEN CENTS

ROBERTS SAYS U.N. POOR PEACE PLAN

U.N. Necessary For East-West Harmony States Eichelberger

"Our only hope for world peace is some sort of international federation," declared Owen J. Roberts, formerly Supreme Court justice, last Friday evening at the Law School Forum. Opposed to the view that immediate federation is necessary was Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Chairman of the Association for the United Nations. Dean Erwin H. Griswold served as moderator.

As a basis for the contention that an immediate federation of nations is necessary to preserve world peace, Mr. Roberts briefly outlined the history of the concept of sovereignty. He stated that in the middle ages absolute rulers who made international agreements regarded themselves as dealing with equals. Hence, they could denounce treaties or conventions when this action implemented their policies. From this beginning has grown our present concept that any sovereign nation can denounce treaties which it has made, and this is an accepted practice according to international law.

This very fact caused the League of Nations to be ineffectual in dealing with member nations, according to Mr. Roberts. This prevented effective action against Italy when the safety of Ethiopia was threatened. The same weakness is inherent in the U. N., averred Mr. Roberts, because this organization is merely an alliance and not a government or federation.

The test of any true government is its ability to promulgate laws and rules affecting people, not nations. A government must be able to set forth a bill of rights and be able to enforce those rights on behalf of all individuals. These powers have not been given to U. N., for the assembly is a mere debating society and the security council is only empowered to act "after fire breaks out" Mr. Roberts said.

As an alternative to the U.N. Mr. Roberts advocated a federation of nations whose government would have

PRE-GRAD JOB PLACEMENT UP

Survey Shows Three Per Cent Gain Over February

Approximately 35 per cent of the 118 men in this term's graduation class have already accepted a position, as shown by the results of a survey conducted by the Record with the cooperation of the Placement Office.

That the pre-graduation placement results are on the upgrade is disclosed by comparing the percentage of placements for this term with the figures for comparable periods in prior terms.

Near the end of the term last fall, only 26 per cent of the graduates had obtained jobs. Last February as the term drew to a close 32 per cent had accepted positions. The total number of graduates placed at this stage also shows an increase from 20 last fall, to 32 in February, to 41 this term.

(In response to requests from Alumni and students alike, the Record this week continues its regular practice of printing the names of students who will be graduated at the end of the term, their home addresses, college, whether or not they have accepted a position, and their preferences as to location. This data is printed on page 4.

(The information is based on correspondence with the individual students by the Record, supplemented by data furnished by the Placement Office.)

Two thirds of the men who have accepted jobs will begin their careers in the eastern part of the United States, with the remainder being divided between the Midwest, West, and South in that order. The approximate percentages are: East, 66 per cent; Midwest, 17 per cent; West, 12 per cent; and South, 5 per cent.



OWEN J. ROBERTS

P.B.H. SELECTS NEW HEADS

The Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House has announced the election of Julius A. Leetham, fifth term, of Palo Alto, Cal., as chairman for the next two terms. Leetham succeeds John F. Martin, of Monmouth, Ill., who will be graduated at the end of this term.



MARTIN



LEETHAM

Other officers elected were George M. Burditt, fourth term, of La Grange, Ill., secretary; and Carl Shipley, fourth term, Pasadena, Cal., treasurer. Shipley succeeds Robert C. Trump, Circleville, Ohio, who will also be graduated this term, in the treasurer's job. The position of secretary is a new office created with the election of Burditt.

Since 1909 the Brooks House Committee has served the Law School in a variety of ways. The formal balls and informal dances given for the student body have always been the work of the Committee, as is the Law School Directory which was recently published and distributed to the various terms. Since 1913 the Committee has maintained a Law Loan Library which provides a large collection of casebooks available for loan to students unable to purchase their own books. Prior to the founding of the present Law School Forum the Committee conducted a similar program.

AMES WILL CANCEL MANY ARGUMENTS

Except for second term arguments and the qualifying round, the Ames Competition will be canceled during the summer term, according to Albert L. Goldman, faculty assistant in charge of the competition. Due to the exigencies imposed by the present seven-term system at the Law School, all other arguments will be postponed until the fall term, by consent of the contestants.

A recess of one semester for each class is contemplated, thus bringing up all finals in the seventh semester of the respective contestants. The significance of these changes to the men in each term will be as follows, according to Goldman:

The present first termers will have their second term and qualifying round arguments next summer and fall in the usual course, but their quarter-finals will be postponed from the spring of 1948 until the summer of that year. Since the present first term class will be in the midst of preparing for its fourth term exams next spring, it is felt that there is ample reason for interrupting the competition at that point.

By a vote of 118-68, the men in the present second term who expect to attend school this summer, and who are eligible for further Ames work as well, decided last Thursday to hold their qualifying round in the summer term.

Overcrowded Law School Produces Striking Results In Student Body

Is Harvard Law School overcrowded? That's a problem that's been taking up practically none of my time lately. But evidently it's been causing the editor of the Record many sleepless nights because every time I try to sneak past him in Langdell he asks me how the survey of student opinion on overcrowding at Harvard is coming along.

I once jokingly suggested that we might fill up a column some ad-short week by polling a few students on the question and the thing shortly became an obsession with him.

Personally I feel very indifferent about the whole proposition. Now I have some very definite ideas about the University Theatre being overcrowded, or about how hard it is to get a glass of beer at the Wursthau on Saturday night. And the last time I went to see Sally Keith the joint was so crowded I could hardly get a seat. I could probably write several columns on overcrowding at any of those places but I feel the same sort of apathy about whether or not Harvard Law is overcrowded as I did about whether or not Post had possession of that damn fox, and I remember how our Property professor relentlessly pursued that topic for three straight days.

So I've come to the conclusion that perhaps I don't see these things in the proper perspective and I've decided to put all my faith in law professors and Record editors and follow them blindly. It's worked out pretty well, too. I've spent many happy hours asking people about foxes and whether or not they think Harvard is overcrowded (the people, not the foxes.)

Forthwith the results of the survey, conducted during the last few weeks before final exams when I found time hanging a little heavy on my hands: Out of a total of 50 students polled on the question "Do you think Harvard Law School is overcrowded?", 45 answered yes unequivocally; 2 replied with a question of their own: "What's it to you?"; one said no, flatly; one wanted to know, "overcrowded with what?"; and one said he thought the Red Sox would repeat.

It is my intention to reproduce here one of the more intelligently thought out answers. All the affirmative replies were monotonously conventional and showed an amazing lack of originality. Their arguments can be summarized briefly by saying that almost without exception they felt that in smaller classes there would be more and bet-

ter student participation; that the way things were now the students didn't get to know the professors, the professors didn't get to know the students, the students didn't get to know their fellow students' wives, etc. Nobody seems to know anybody.

The negative reply, on the other hand, was so unusual that it might be worth while to repeat a part of the interview. This student was in either the second or third term, he wasn't quite sure which, and said his name was either Richard B. Williams, or William B. Richards. He wasn't quite sure of that either. After the original question and answer it went something like this:

Q. And now, Mr. Richards, or Mr. Williams, would you mind telling me just why you don't think Harvard Law School is overcrowded?

A. Well, if there hadn't been so many students here I would have missed the most interesting course I've taken.

Q. I don't believe I follow that. Would you mind explaining?

A. Not at all. You see, this term I was supposed to have Torts at 10 o'clock in Langdell South Middle, and Judicial Remedies at 11 o'clock in Austin West. Well, everyday at 11 o'clock when I tried to leave South Middle to go to Austin, there would be so many students milling around in the corridor that I would be shoved right back by the students coming in and I would have to stay and sit through the 11 o'clock Trusts class. After that happened three times I was enjoying Trusts so much I decided to stay there every day instead of going to Judicial Remedies.

Q. But surely you couldn't understand all the fine points of a course in Trusts without first having had your first year subjects?

A. Oh I didn't understand any of it—but I liked the jokes the professor told.

Q. I see. But how did you manage to pass the Remedies exam without going to class?

A. I flunked it. In fact I flunked all my exams. That's why I'm not sure whether I'm in the second or third term.

I thanked Mr. Williams, or Mr. Richards, and hurried off to compile my results. Before turning in my report I received a neat bit of information from a usually unreliable source that has influenced me to throw my weight (a muscular 127—with book bag) on the side of those who believe that the school may be just a wee bit overcrowded.

(Continued on page four)

GROUP SAYS WEST FAILS TO EXPLAIN

Finds Inadequate Justification For Prices Charged And Non-use Of Substitute Bindings

The student committee composed of members of the Harvard Law Review, Board of Student Advisers, Legal Aid Bureau, and Record, which has been investigating the casebook situation, has unanimously concluded that the West Publishing Co. had done nothing to refute the charge which had been made that it was making "enormous profits through the sale of paper bound casebooks." The committee issued its report after a lengthy meeting with Mr. H. M. Yates, the manager of the law school division of the West Publishing Co. last week.

LOPEZ ELECTED TO HEAD FORUM

New Officers and Board Of Directors Are Named

Henry Lopez was selected as president of the Law School Forum in a meeting of the newly elected members of the board of directors on April 23. The new president succeeds Jerome L. Rappaport, founder of the Forum and president since its inception in the fall of 1945. Mr. Lopez is now a member of the fifth term and is a graduate of



RAPPAPORT



LOPEZ

Denver University, where he received his B.A. in 1944.

Other new officers are: first vice-president, Earl Capehart, fourth term, De Pauw University 1945; second vice-president, George Esser, third term, Virginia Military Institute 1942; secretary, Frank Milligan, second term, Loyola University 1947; and treasurer, DeWitt Kirk, fifth term, Otterbein College 1945.

Aside from these officers, members of the new board of directors, elected on April 16, included: Jerome L. Rappaport, Royal S. Radin, Frank Cohen, Frank Boyce, Robert Burton, Joseph Flom, John Crane, Joseph McGrath, Paul Temple, Richard Holman, Sander Johnson, John Hennessey, William Lowry, Milton Prigoff, Carl Shipley, James Bell, Albert Blinder, John McMahon, and Marvin Sparrow.

DORMS OFFER MANY ROOMS

19 Vacancies Exist Here; 250 Are At Business School

This week Assistant Dean J. L. Rollins of the Harvard Business School announced that the dormitories at the Business School could accommodate well over 250 single law students for the summer term. Meanwhile, the Bursar's Office stated that 19 men will be assigned to rooms in Perkins and Walter Hastings Halls by lot from the applications on file. The successful applicants will be notified by May 3.

Suites at the Business School range in price from \$120 to \$175 per person for the summer term with a number of vacancies available at each price level and with a possibility of lower rent if doubles are converted into triples. In order to fairly allocate rooms in the lower brackets, the Bursar's Office will consider the minimum and maximum prices indicated on the student's application blank, and draw lots if demand exceeds supply. It will be possible for the summer occupants to move into their suites around the 5th of June and remain there until after the examination period in September when the Business School will again require the use of these rooms. Dean Rollins invites law school summer residents to make full use of the Business School facilities—Cowie dining hall, student club, library.

(Continued on page four)

Review And Board Teams Will Vie For Tallman Cup In Game Saturday



Above is a picture of the presentation of the Tallman Cup after last year's ballgame. Left to right: Professor James A. McLaughlin, James Wilson, former president of the "Law Review," Albert Goldman, former president of the Board of Student Advisers, Professor Milton Katz, and John Delaney of the Board in the background.

Sports lovers at the Law School will be horrified to learn that teams representing the Law Review and Student Board will take to the field at the Business School at 3 p.m. this Saturday in their annual competition for the historic Oscar Tallman Cup. The sport to be played is softball, it says here.

In Saturday's battle, the law writers from the Review will be attempting to avenge the 17-14 defeat handed them by the Board last year. Their chances of success are reported to be considerably strengthened by the fact that all of last year's regular team has been graduated.

Professors McLaughlin and Katz, who can stand practically anything, officiated at the classic last summer and will umpire again this Saturday.

The Board team claims to be greatly improved this year by the acquisition of "Blazing Ben" Forman, an ambidextrous pitcher up from the Austin Celler. Manager Henry Smith also has such established holdovers from last year's team as "Tunnel Legs" Shea at shortstop; Al Goldman, Jim Perkins, and George Minkins to back up the shortstop; and John Delaney as bartender.

Owner-manager Eliot Richardson and

The meeting was held for the purpose of permitting the committee to question Mr. Yates as to the reasons why the West Co. has supplied paper bound casebooks to law students and as to why there has been no consequent reduction in the price of such books and to give the company an opportunity to reply to charges which had been made.

As to the use of paper bindings, Mr. Yates stated that part of the difficulty is caused by the inability of the company to obtain binding materials of the type formerly used. To back up his statements, he displayed pamphlets and letters from the company's suppliers, all of which indicated a shortage. The committee felt that an adequate explanation had been given as to the reasons why fabrikoid bindings were not being used.

When questioned as to why substitute bindings could not be used, Mr. Yates asserted that a further difficulty is a shortage of bindery capacity. All of the company's machines, he said, are operated at their full capacity to turn out books of a more permanent nature (such as National Reporter Series). However, the committee found that Mr. Yates "did not adequately answer questions as to substitute materials" because of his later ambiguity of reference as to bindery capacity for substitute bindings. He reserved as a private business of the company any data to back up his assertions on this point.

The discussion then moved to the question of cost. On behalf of the students the argument was presented that (1) reduction in the quality of paper used, (2) elimination of regular bindings and (3) reduced production and selling costs per book because of the increase in sales should combine to bring the costs of books down. Mr. Yates answered that these factors are more than offset by the general price rise and that the company is making a reasonable profit. When the students present requested figures on the company's casebook profits to substantiate Mr. Yates' assertions, he said that he was not at liberty to reveal such information.

In an attempt to clarify the entire situation, a number of further questions were asked, but the discussion proved fruitless.

The representatives of the student group which interviewed Mr. Yates were Walter Oberer of the Law Review, Robert Krones of the Student Board, Francis Murnaghan of the Legal Aid Bureau, and Herbert Berman of the Record.

Following the meeting, the students joined in a unanimous report embodying their conclusions as to the justification of the actions of the West Publishing Co. This report does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the organization of which the students are members.

The Record will make space available to the West Co. for any comment or reply which it may desire to make to the committee report.

Committee Report

As a group of students seeking to obtain properly bound casebooks and concerned with the fact that there has been no accompanying reduction in the price for paper bound casebooks, we met with Mr. H. M. Yates, a representative of the West Publishing Co., on Tuesday, April 22. We came to the meeting believing that while the necessity for binding some casebooks in paper doubtless existed, it could hardly follow that a company which formerly bound all its casebooks in hard covers should suddenly be unable to place durable bindings on any. To support our view we pointed to the distribution of bound texts for a year after the great influx of returning students began. Mr. Yates, however, was able to produce evidence to show that the supplies of binding materials were inadequate to meet the

(Continued on page three)

The Harvard Law School Record

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

THOMAS J. O'TOOLE, President
HERBERT BERMAN, Editorial Manager
MARSHALL J. DEUTSCH, Business Manager

DAVID KALLMAN, Circulation Manager
SEWARD B. SNELL, Promotion Manager
THOMAS N. BANTVOGLIO, Advertising Manager
LOREN E. JUHL, News Editor
R. W. CULBERT, Articles Editor
NATHAN C. FITTS, Alumni Editor
SEYMOUR S. EPSTEIN, Current Case Editor
NATHANIEL TAFT, Opinion Editor
HARVEY KARLIN, Feature Editor
SAM SCHWARTZ, Calendar Editor
RICHARD H. WOLFORD, Secretary
BYRNE LITSCHIG, Treasurer
CHARLES O. PORTER, Associate Editor

Staff: Mitchell Aaronson, William Barnes, Bancroft G. Davis, Jr., Eugene Flanagan, John E. Hess, Charles A. Lord, Robert Maier, Walt Myskowski, John F. McKenna, Jr., Bernard W. Nimkin, James L. O'Dea, Joseph P. Logan, Kenneth G. Weinberg, Larry Corbett, Stanley R. Evans, Milton P. Kayle, Eliot S. Gross, Vincent L. St. John.

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

Editorials

The following editorials represent a divergence of views among the members of the RECORD board as to what treatment should be given to the student committee report on the book publishing situation.

The right to charge what the traffic will bear without opposition and counter pressure is an inaccurate statement of the operation of a competitive market under a free enterprise system. For, by hypothesis, a freely competitive economy envisions the widest market for the most efficient producer and this efficiency is reflected by a price level sufficiently low to include maximum demand. When such a system is operating, a prime function of buyers is to resist the price level and to seek to force its lowering. Increased efficiency through mass production has been the American contribution to free enterprise economics.

Since the price level is actually set in the market, the market cannot be operating if buyers meekly accept the price offered by producers, and fail to exert both economic and social pressure upon them. This interplay of competitive forces has brought to the United States the greatest industrial efficiency and productivity, and the widest consumer market the world has ever seen.

If it is the buyer's function to criticize and resist the price level in a competitive market, *a fortiori*, it is his function to do so when none of the elements of competition are present. The Sherman Act is an expression of this criticism on the legislative level, a recognition, indeed, of the impossibility of free enterprise when there is no effective buyer resistance possible. The regulatory features of war economics are a recognition of the necessity of legislative interposition when the absence of competition due to insatiable effective demand renders impossible the operation of free enterprise. When, in peacetime, a situation exists in which competition is practically non-existent, whether due to monopoly or other factors, the free enterprise system demands the most vigorous resistance on the part of buyers to an artificially created and maintained price structure.

In the law book publishing industry, several fortuitous factors have combined to make inoperative the competitive system. First, law students have no choice of casebooks; they must acquire those assigned by their instructors. Second, one company, West Publishing Co., and its subsidiary, Foundation Press, sell the overwhelming majority of casebooks used in American law schools. Third, the Government pays for nearly all these books, and pays without question. As Veterans Administration officials point out, their function is to authorize payment of books on the lists submitted by the law schools. Since the students do not have to pay out of pocket, and the Government's function to date has been merely to rubber stamp submitted lists, there has been no consumer resistance. Fourth, because of the Government subsidy, all students under the GI Bill buy only new books today, eliminating the competitive effect of the second hand book business. Demand for casebooks today is markedly above pre-war demand; law school population has increased substantially. Not only has demand catapulted, but it is an assured demand; subsidized students will buy new books throughout their law school careers, and the over capacity demand for admission to law schools will not diminish for several years. Fifth, because there are material and labor shortages in the industry today, there is no effective threat of new producers possible or foreseeable in the immediate future. Sixth, since the law professors who write casebooks are under long term contracts with the publishers, those companies have the exclusive right to their services. Seventh, these books are copyrighted by these publishers, so it is impossible for dissatisfied writers to have their casebooks reprinted by any other publishers.

The student committee report, printed in this issue concludes that no satisfactory explanation has been given of the high price level of casebooks. There has been no illumination from the publishers as to why substitute bindings, such as buckram, Holliston sturdite, or schoolbook cloth, have not been utilized to provide more adequate coverings for casebooks than the presently used paper. That lack of profits is not the answer seems vividly apparent from statistics published by the National City Bank of New York, covering a representative group of general publishing companies. In 1939, 32 companies studied had net income before taxes of approximately 13 million dollars; in 1940, profits rose to 16 million dollars. In 1945 and 1946, only 23 companies were surveyed, and the net profits after taxes were approximately 17½ million dollars in 1945, and in 1946, again after taxes, over 31 millions.

The conclusion seems inevitable that an unreasonably high profit is being made by law book publishing companies free from the competitive conditions upon which a free enterprise economy depends for maintenance of reasonable prices and the securing of a product of high quality.

In response to inquiries from individual students, from the Yale Law School Student Association, and from the Harvard chapter of the A.V.C., similar to those made by the RECORD, the West Co. has apparently adopted a "take it or leave it" attitude. We intend to do neither.

We advocate all or any combination of the following remedies: (1) A nation-wide campaign to secure responsible action of the part of the casebook companies by (a) causing the law schools, which have a responsibility to their students to see that the books that they assign are obtainable in good quality and at a reasonable price, to appoint supervisory committees to see that both the student and the Government are not mulcted in purchasing materials necessary for obtaining a legal education; (b) causing Government intervention to see that both it and the veteran are not gouged by the publishing companies. (2) Having law professors give their books to the more responsible companies for publication and take more affirmative action in protecting the interests of their students. (3) Having law schools investigate the possibility of co-operatively publishing casebooks. (4) Trying to institute as effective a boycott as is possible in what practically amounts to a monopolistic condition in the law publishing field by purchasing as few books as possible from the irresponsible companies and by trying to have new editions of law books given only to responsible companies for publication. (5) Urging the American Bar Association and the National Lawyers Guild, in recognition of their responsibility to future lawyers to investigate the casebook situation and to take any action which they deem necessary. (6) Having the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission investigate the merger between the West Publishing Co. and the Foundation Press as a possible violation of the Sherman Act.

H. B., R. C., J. O.

It is somewhat disconcerting to observe a campaign which had commenced with the worthy objective of restoring the pre-war standard of casebook durability turn in its disappointment into a poorly informed and ill considered critique of the undisclosed profit and loss statement of an individual lawbook publishing house. This is not to imply that the consumer is not privileged to act individually or in concert with other consumers to protect what he conceives to be his interests. But accusations should be based on facts and one should be conscious of the logical scope of the criticism which one is making.

The facts of the present case are, to say the least, entirely inconclusive as to the amount of profit being made by casebook publishers. Mere failure to disclose net income cannot fairly be made the basis for any inference as to the size of that income, for non-disclosure is a common practice in private business and there are weighty considerations in support of that practice. While it is apparent that the quality of the product has deteriorated, it is still possible that the unit cost is appreciably higher than pre-war due to present labor and materials costs; and this has in fact been the experience of many publications. The greatly increased volume of sales now enjoyed is little more than compensatory for the rock-bottom depression suffered by the casebook trade during the war years. Most significant of all, in a period when the general price level for consumers goods has risen about 45 per cent, the price of casebooks has not changed. The New York Times recently reported that fiction publishers are planning a 33 1/3 per cent increase in price effective in the near future. It is not our intention to make a brief for the publishers, but we merely indicate that the facts do not warrant a directed verdict against the defendant.

Even if we assume that the profits of the West Company on their casebook sales are now abnormally high, the logic of the critique which has been offered should give us pause. We should be conscious of the extent to which our criticisms of companies whose prices have followed the ascending curve deny the basic premises of our economic system. Earning high profits in the inflationary phase of the business cycle is not a violation of the ethics of our economy. To characterize such profits as "unconscionable" is to suggest that the publishers are fiduciaries in relation to their consumers. How far are we prepared to carry such a concept? Is there to be a corresponding right of indemnity for the red balances of depression years? If the West Company has won a semi-monopolistic position our attention should be directed towards possible steps for restoring full competition in the casebook field (might not the merger of West and Foundation Press be scrutinized?) and not towards measures whose logic calls for a broader application than we are prepared to make.

T. J. O

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Dear Sir:

I was very pleased to see the articles on the paper-bound law books in last week's RECORD. The AVC has been conducting a similar inquiry on this subject, and has received cooperation from Mr. Munro of the Harvard Veterans Office and from Yale Law School. We have written to Sen. Murray who was in charge of last year's Senate investigation of the newsprint and magazine publishing problems and asked him if he would find out for us whether the reasons given by the West Co. and others are valid reasons for their failure to bind casebooks. I personally suspect that as long as the Veterans Administration will, without protest, pay the same amount for unbound as for bound books, and as long as the West Co. has a virtual monopoly on the publication of law books they will continue to turn out the cheaper book. However it is the desire of AVC to get this problem out into the open and get efforts directed toward a solution. In that connection I have two suggestions of means by which law students could help us in these efforts. 1. If students would write to local attorneys in their home towns, their fathers or friends, and request them to write to the West Co. or to have the local bar groups do so I believe it would have a great effect on the attitude of this company. They cannot afford to endanger the good-will of the legal profession. 2. If students would write to their senator or congressman and request that the Senate or House Small Business Committee look into the reasons given by West Co. for putting out paper books such an investigation would undoubtedly be undertaken. After all the government is paying the major portion of this bill. Such an investigation would either show the reasons to be false or if true could suggest measures to overcome them.

We are the ones who are having to use the paper-bound books. All other fields of education are receiving properly bound books. Unless we do something to bring about an improvement in this situation nobody else is going to do it for us.

George A. Dysart,
Chairman, Veterans Affairs Com.
AVC.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

It seems to me Professor Seavey's kindly attempt to take the heat off the West Publishing Co. fails for at least two reasons.

1. The question of profits, which Professor Seavey so nonchalantly disregards, is a fundamental issue; since as the Editors of the RECORD pointed out, the student's real grievance is not that West has been unable to find hard covers, but that it charges hard cover prices for books which, so far as permanent value is concerned, are well-nigh worthless.

Also, profits are the prime purpose for West's being in business and the greatest inducement they have for not finding materials for hard covers. The West Publishing Co. is not in business solely that it may be of service to the profession, and so long as they are allowed to profit by selling shoddy materials, we may assume they will continue. It's a short-sighted business practice but I can't see how it can avoid temporarily being highly profitable.

2. Professor Seavey also claims that it's all his fault because the West Publishing Co. took his advice as to expanding production. I do not see how the largest law publishing company in the country can excuse itself by placing any reliance on the advice of one of the best professors of the best law school in the country. Professor Seavey's business is teaching. The West Publishing Co.'s business is self-explanatory, and, let me repeat, a very profitable business it must be.

No, Professor Seavey, it's not your fault, and, were this a free market situation, we are probably too sanguine to expect any restraint from a very free enterprise like the West Publishing Co. If we must find somebody at fault, basically, of course, we find the government subsidizing West by overpayment, and, it being still a free country, the government is us. So it's our fault, Professor, the students. We are griping too little and too late.

Robert Rubin, 2nd term,
Section 1.

To the Editor of the RECORD:

Your issue of April 16th, reporting the Forum on Aid to Greece & Turkey omitted the most significant things that President Wreton said. He pointed out that Russia has prevented the United Nations from making progress toward an operating police force. An appeal to the United Nations at present amounts merely to an appeal to the Russian Dictatorship to stop its aggression. He further reminded us that great powers including the United States took pains to have representatives on the ground to see that the Greek elections were fairly conducted, and that the resulting claim of the Greek government to represent the choice of the people is incomparably stronger than that of the Russian-dominated neighboring countries.

It seemed to me that he properly debunked Senator Pepper's emotional appeal, remarking that if the United Nations was so weak as to die from a single instance of failure to promote its action; it must have ten times succumbed to Russia and the veto.

It would be too much to expect from weak, impoverished Greece a moderate government in the shadow of the Russian Terror. The same issue of the record contains well founded protest against an American "Loyalty Order" with inadequate procedural safeguards, showing that we can, in spite of our wealth, strength and distance, lose our poise over feeble communist infiltration. Here is no excuse for our sacrificing the quality of our own civil service, but there is every reason to uphold the hand of Greece, where there is clear and present danger.

I trust that Mr. Justice Roberts at the next forum will develop the idea that we need a strong Federal Union of the countries where the peoples have free access to the truth. The dictatorships who can't trust their own people can not themselves be trusted. To a Union of the Free we could well entrust our future. The United Nations as at present constituted can be little better than its worst powerful member.

Harvard Law School James Angell McLaughlin

Gallery

DAVID F. CAVERS



It may well be that the early bird catches the worm, but it was a late application for a scholarship for graduate study at the Harvard Law School that gave Professor David F. Cavers his first teaching assignment. When he applied in the summer of 1929, all scholarships had already been awarded and he was offered an opportunity to teach Conflict of Laws from November until March while Professor Beale was abroad. This position was offered Cavers in recognition of a brilliant undergraduate career at the Harvard Law School which brought him the Sears Prize for top scholastic honors two years in a row and culminated in the presidency of the Harvard Law Review, Volume 39.

School lore has it that Professor Cavers accomplished the Herculean feat of guiding the destinies of the Law Review while taking top honors in the Ames Competition, but he modestly explains this additional claim to immortality, evidenced by the bronze tablet in Langdell, by pointing out that after his third term he was strictly non-combatant. Be that as it may, a promising aptitude for things legal was reflected in his immediate acclamation to the teaching field. Assistant professorships at the University of West Virginia in 1930 and at Duke University in 1931 led to a full professorship at Duke from 1932 until 1946 when Mr. Cavers returned to Harvard Law School for the summer session, some seventeen years after his fortuitous introduction to the teaching profession.

Mr. Cavers claims to have descended from a long line of non-lawyers and denies that any visionary experience led him to the legal profession. Born in 1902 in Buffalo, New York, he spent a youth that apparently was notable

for its absence of athletic activity. He is amazed today to find his only child, David F. Cavers, Jr., age 13, ardently devoted to all forms of athletics—again casting doubts on the working of heredity. After earning a B.S. in Econ. degree in 1923 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he edited the campus daily, Cavers immediately came on to the Harvard Law School, and in 1926, with two more years of editing behind him, set out with diploma in hand to gather in the grain in the lush New York City law fields. A three-year period of association with a firm now known as Mudge, Stern, Williams, and Tucker, with admission to the New York State Bar, brought two trips abroad in connection with foreign bond issues, a field of endeavor that went the way of all flesh with the virtual cessation of foreign lending in 1928. Only a few months before the crash of 1929, Mr. Cavers decided to return to the comparative serenity of academic pursuits.

His association with Duke University found Mr. Cavers once again enlisted in activities that capitalized on his editorial talents. The law teaching profession has long recognized the fact that the legal significance of a particular problem can be fully appreciated only if considered along with the social, economic, and administrative factors involved in the same problem. In an attempt to afford a medium by which this difficult integration could be achieved, the Law School of Duke University was induced by Mr. Cavers to inaugurate in 1933 a quarterly publication, "Law and Contemporary Problems". Each issue is devoted to one main subject—housing, price control, labor legislation—and contains the contributions of legal scholars, government officials, business men, economists, political scientists and other specialists, all writing on various aspects of the problem. Law students at Duke also contribute articles to the quarterly. The difficulties encountered in nursing and editing a pioneer enterprise of this magnitude are obvious, and today Mr. Cavers with justification looks upon this well established publication at Duke with a fatherly eye of keen satisfaction.

It was through work on the first issue of "Law and Contemporary Problems" dealing with food and drug regulations that Mr. Cavers was given his initial taste of government work, serving as one of the draftsmen of the food, drug, and cosmetic bill introduced in Congress in 1933. This began a series of intermittent diversions from teaching at Duke for assignment as special counsel on eminent domain problems to the T.V.A. in 1933, member of the North Carolina Commission for the Revision of the Law Relating to Estates in 1935, consultant to the OPA in 1942, Assistant General Counsel for Price to the OPA from 1943 to 1945, and Associate General Counsel for Price from 1945 to 1946. In 1943 he also became a member of the Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development, a post he still holds. These accomplishments in private and public law, together with visiting professorships at Yale Law School in 1936 and at the University of Chicago in 1940 are an indication of the wealth of experience Mr. Cavers brings to his present position at Harvard.

Well qualified to speak on the question of lawyers in government, Professor Cavers sees important advantages in a period of general practice before one seeks to carve out his niche in government work. In this manner the fledgling lawyer can gain the insight into the practitioner's problems that will make him more effective in his work as a government official. Contrary to current lay belief, legal offices of government agencies are usually understaffed, and a young lawyer will find opportunities of major responsibility that are not available in the larger law firms. But, Mr. Cavers warns, "In appraising the immediate outlook for government employment the prospective job-seeker should give weight to the fact that the budget cut is likely to fall heaviest on agencies that are usually in the market for lawyers."

As a member of the Law School's committee studying proposed changes in the curriculum, Professor Cavers is especially interested in student attitudes here as he observes them after an interval of over fifteen years. What has impressed him most is the extent to which they seem to have remained unchanged. "The most important change," he remarks, "is that students today are no longer able to attack a nice point of legal doctrine with the same gusto and faith in its significance that we were able to muster as late as 1926. This observation, of course, has major implications in developing plans for legal education."

Combining the ambulatory platform method of the younger teachers with the sedentary approach associated with the older members of the faculty, Professor Cavers has been aptly described as "looking the way an Englishman ought to look." Last summer, during his three-day at Harvard, three-day with OPA in Washington schedule, "with the seventh day spent in catching up on the past six," he attributed his inability to be heard in the rear of the room one day to the fact that he had been "up all night with a sick agency." Some less sympathetic rear-rows blamed his apparently well trained mustache as offering an unnecessary obstacle to clear oral transmission, but Professor Cavers' stellar review session performances before a "packed house" in Langdell Court Room later dispelled any such theory.

Professor Cavers carried his fondness for the "problem approach" in classroom technique to such an extreme that he was forced to invent such heretofore unknown property estates as "Cliff Acre" and "Spring Acre." Certainly no student would accuse Professor Cavers of being dogmatic in his approach to legal concepts. Equipped with a keen sense of humor and a ruthless talent for analysis, he is given to exposing the students to all the various interpretations of leading cases. Indeed, it was the combination of "problem approach" plus de-emphasis on laying out the law that gave many a fourth-term Equity student sleepless nights this past semester. Professor Cavers explains that his approach in Equity last term necessitated an unaccustomed amount of student preparation on assigned problems for maximum results. "Apparently," Mr. Cavers observes, with the omnipresent twinkle in his eyes, "not all the students were convinced of the efficacy of this method."

Unable to lay claim to a particular hobby today, Professor Cavers once was enthusiastic about painting but "that went out when Law and Contemporary Problems came in during 1933." At present, though on vacation during the Spring Term, he is working on an article for a non-legal periodical—to add to the many writings he has to his credit in the legal field. In light of his breadth of experience and proven intellectual capacities, students and alumni alike may look forward with confidence to the contributions that Professor David F. Cavers will make in the further development of the Harvard Law School.

M. P. K.

The Witness Stand

Question: Do you approve of pending legislation which would require local rather than industry-wide collective bargaining?

1. Samuel Goldman, Cleveland, Ohio, 3rd term.

In general yes. Such legislation would tend to redress the disparity which now exists in the relative bargaining power of the unions and most industries. It would provide for a degree of flexibility between areas where the cost of living is substantially higher (or lower). It would tend to loosen the grip that some overweening labor leaders have on their organization by broadening the leadership base.

But it has its drawbacks. The bill is a large step in reverse after, perhaps, having weighted the scales in favor of labor too heavily. The results would have to be watched closely to see that large differences in standards of living in different areas of the country were not deepened and perpetuated.

2. Gerald Harwood, New York, N. Y., 3rd Term.

I think industry-wide collective bargaining has many dangers in it and should be regulated in some manner, but I am not in favor of abolishing it. Since in local collective bargaining the tendency would still be for conformity throughout the industry, it would seem a much simpler way to settle the common problem at one sitting by industry-wide bargaining rather than to have to accomplish the same result by what would probably be the more wasteful piecemeal method of local bargaining.

3. Henry J. Smith, Jr., New York, N. Y., 7th Term.

No. Whether a given industry practices industry-wide bargaining depends on some facts of economic life rather than nominal organization and procedure. If there are four wig-making companies in an area and they have been negotiating jointly with the representative of the common labor force it is probably because the companies found competitive disadvantage in separate bargaining or the union is powerful enough to make the companies or the Labor Board swallow such bargaining as a price of keeping peace. In either case it seems nothing will be gained by forbidding the practice in itself.

Besides inviting discrimination against employees in relatively unorganized areas and endangering industrial peace where all parties are in favor of industry-wide bargaining, the proposal has the fault of trying to end by fiat something that will survive either by faked "local" bargaining with the same terms for all or by unbearable union pressure on one competitor at a time to accede to the common terms.

If union excesses are thought to be the cause of undesirable strikes, it would seem wiser to draw careful legislation regulating strikes against the public interest rather than to demand the scrapping of a sometimes useful device in labor relations.

GRADUATION

One hundred thirty-seven candidates for various degrees from Harvard Law School will be among the 2,317 students who will be awarded degrees at the University commencement exercises on June 5 in the Harvard Yard.

Baccalaureate services at Memorial Church on Sunday, June 1, will mark the beginning of a five-day program staged with all the pomp and ceremony of pre-war graduations.

In preparation for commencement, the graduating class of the Law School this week elected John F. Quinn, B.A. Rutgers University, 1943, to serve as Class Marshal. He will lead the procession of candidates for degrees in law. Also elected was S. George Albion, A.B. Harvard University, 1943, who will fill the office of permanent Class Secretary.

The Secretary's Office desires prospective June graduates who plan to participate in the exercises to leave their names and requests for tickets (usually limited to two) with the receptionist in Langdell Hall before May 10.

TENNIS RACKETS

ALL MAKES ALL PRICES
Sneakers - Shorts - Balls - Shirts

TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP
61A MT. AUBURN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Alumni Notes

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

Henry G. Fischer, LL.B. '38, Irving R. M. Panzer, LL.B. '40, and Bernard A. Helfat, LL.B. '41, together with John W. Willis (LL.B. So. Cal.) have announced the formation of the firm of Fischer, Willis & Panzer for the general practice of law in Washington, D. C., at 1728 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

Fischer, formerly with the Securities and Exchange Commission, teaches federal jurisdiction and procedure at Catholic University Law School, and for years been an author and editor of the Pike and Fischer publications: Administrative Law, Federal Rules Service, and OPA Service. During the war he was Contracts Review Officer for the Chief Signal Officer.

Panzer, formerly with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Tax Division of the Department of Justice, and compiler of the U. S. Maritime Commission Administrative Code, is now General Counsel of the National Committee on Atomic Information.

Helfat served almost five years in the Army, first with the Signal Corps and later with the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff.

The present firm, which is the culmination of plans made by the three men while they were still in the service, will be a successor to the firm of Pike and Fischer, and will continue to be associated with the Pike and Fischer publications.

PUBLISHERS (Continued)

present demand and that they did not even equal those of pre-war years, although he did not adequately answer questions as to substitute materials. He asserted that the requests for the volumes in the National Reporter System were so great that, even were there no scarcity of binding materials, the facilities of the company are inadequate to apply bindings to all Key Reporter volumes, which we agreed deserved hard covers more than casebooks.

While we were still dubious because of Mr. Yates' admission that some casebooks to be released in the near future will bear hard covers, our conclusion was that the issuance of casebooks in paper covers is largely unavoidable and that as soon as bindings and machines are available, the West Company will discontinue paper bindings on casebooks.

As to failure of the Company to make any reduction in price to compensate for the inferiority of the present casebooks, our conclusions were not nearly so favorable to the company. We pointed to the spread in cost between paper and hard bindings, which one competitor of the West Co. estimated at about 85 cents per copy, to the decline in the quality of paper on which the books are printed, to the enormous increase in volume of sales, to the fact that one customer, the United States, accounts for probably 90% of the sales yet pays retail prices without any discount, and to the disappearance of second-hand book competition since the government assures each veteran a new book.

For only one of these contentions had Mr. Yates a satisfactory answer. He pointed out that the cost of the inferior paper now used is as great as that charged for paper used before the war. As to the rest, his remarks were largely off the point, were inconsistent, and seemed to us evasive. Our major argument was, of course, that the original costs of book publishing are the important ones and that volume and profit per copy are in direct ratio, so that any increases in costs should be more than offset by the enormously expanded market for casebooks. In answer, Mr. Yates complained that West cannot meet all demands for casebooks, a reply which seemed more to substantiate our position than his, and that no very large runs can be made for any one casebook since that would aggravate shortages of others. This latter argument seemed to us of little force since the "short runs" being made must be big enough to supply individual classes which are so large that they probably consume as many books as were required to supply several classes of students before the war. Furthermore, resort to short runs exclusively means that capital of the company is not tied up in inventory over a long period of time.

Mr. Yates attempted to dispose of the claim that it was unfair to charge for paper bound books the same price which a few months ago was charged for sturdy ones by saying that this merely reflected a necessary rise in price due to cost increases and that if the books were in hard covers the prices would be proportionately higher. The coincidence that increase of general costs

would force a rise in price for paper covered books to exactly the figure formerly set for hard cover books was a striking one to us, but one Mr. Yates found entirely plausible without further explanations.

He repeatedly stated that the profits of the company are not unreasonable, but refused to disclose any information as to what the company is making or as to how present profits compare with those of the prewar period. His assertions that we were not entitled to demand such information were perfectly willing to concede, but it is obvious that some information as to the company's profits on casebooks from the time paper binding was inaugurated is essential in order to decide whether West has kept its profit ration within bounds or is taking advantage of the present secured market to profit as much as possible. When Mr. Yates refused even to make any assurances to us that the rate of profit per casebook sold was no greater than before the war (which would have satisfied a majority of us although, with the profit ratio the same, total profit would be greatly increased because of enlarged demand), we were forced to conclude that Mr. Yates had done nothing to refute our contention that the West Co. was taking advantage of very unusual present conditions to make enormous profits through the sale of paper bound casebooks.

We do not deny the company the right to take "all the traffic will bear," to do so is an accepted business technique. That we feel it an unwise policy of the company in view of the loss in goodwill among numerous present day law students, who will comprise so large a share of its clientele is really immaterial since we are not directors or shareholders of the company. However, as consumers, and as members of the greatest consumer of all, the United States, we feel that steps should be taken to force prices of casebooks down to a reasonable level. It seems that little could be done by the students alone and it is our recommendation that further investigation be made into the casebook situation either by the Government or the law schools.

FRANCIS D. MURNAGHAN, JR.
WALTER E. OBERER
HERBERT BERMAN
ROBERT KHONES

FORUM—(Continued)

power over individuals and whose membership would include only nations where the people can express their choice of a government. Such an organization would, at least as to member nations, preclude the use of power politics which characterizes the seizure of the Baltic States by Russia, the actions of Great Britain in the Near East, and the annexation of islands in the southwest Pacific by the United States.

Mr. Eichelberger contended that the chief issue was whether to have the U.N. with all its imperfections and with Russia as a member or to have a federation of western countries without Russia. A choice of the federation would merely build up a counter-alliance he declared. Such a course is mere escapism at the expense of the development of the U.N.

Since the greatest need of our times is an understanding between Russia and the United States, it must be brought about by an organization which includes those nations, not by a program which inevitably drives them into opposition.

Mr. Eichelberger pointed out that the program that was handed to Russia pertaining to the control of atomic energy was more than an alliance or treaty, because it contained no provision for veto power. Furthermore, Russia has agreed to all but three points in this program, and she is willing to submit to inspection without veto rights.

On the part of the advocates of immediate federation, Mr. Eichelberger indicated that there were two fallacies: first, that the growth of an international federation is parallel to the experience of the United States under the constitution, second, that the U.N. is another League of Nations. In the League there were 50 nations who could veto; in the U.N. there are but five, also, the U.N. charter guarantees equal sovereignty, not unlimited sovereignty, Mr. Eichelberger stated.

Have you need of

OXFORD SHIRTS?

All Colors and Sizes

both button down and plain now available at

TWEEDS, LTD.

33 Brattle St. and

CHIPP, INC.

73 1/2 Mt. Auburn St.

Prospective Graduates, June 1947

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	COLLEGE	HAVE ACCEPTED POSITION	LOCATION OR DESIRED LOCATION
Albion, Sumner	789 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Ctr., Mass.	Harvard	No	New York City
Ayres, Thomas	355 N. Main St., Wallingford, Conn.	Harvard	No	Boston, Chicago, New York City
Ballard, E. A.	6 Kent Rd., Hubbard Woods, Ill.	Yale	Yes	Chicago
Banks, Robert J.	2131-15 Street A, Moune, Ill.	U. of Michigan	No	Middle West
Barber, David	Walpole St., Dover, Mass.	Harvard	No	Boston
Barnard, John, Jr.	24 Concord Ave., No. 313, Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Barnes, William S.	Glen Spey, N. Y.	Yale	No	World Court Work
Beresford, S. M.	151 Weston Rd., Wellesley, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Berman, Herbert	377 Montgomery St., Brooklyn 25, New York.	N. Y. U.	No	New York City, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Miami
Bingham, Robert E.	2891 Paxton Rd., Shaker Hts., Ohio	Amherst	Yes	Cleveland
Bloom, Lee Hurley	35 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, New York.	M. I. T.	No	Eastern U. S.
Bullock, Matthew W.	101 Munroe St., Boston	Bowdoin	Yes	Philadelphia
Bundy, William P.	133 Beacon St., Boston	Yale	Yes	Washington, D. C.
Burns, Robert S.	11 Linnaean St., Cambridge	U. of Mo.	Yes	Kansas City
Burton, Cleveland	Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.	U. of Ark.	No	Texas, Southwest, Far West
Byers, Robert K.	148 Princeville St., Gilroy, California	U. of Calif.	Yes	California
Carter, Clifton B.	18 Valley Ridge Rd., Westover Hills, Ft. Worth, Texas	Harvard	Yes	New York
Carter, Russell L.	327 S. Oakley Ave., Columbus 4, Ohio	Ohio State U.	No	Ohio or Midwest
Cheston, George	Oreland, Pennsylvania	Harvard	Yes	Philadelphia
Cluster, H. Raymond	6107 Hopeton Ave., Baltimore 15, Maryland.	Johns Hopkins	No	Baltimore or Washington
Cohen, Harvey	41 W. 96 Street, New York, N. Y.	Lafayette	No	New York City or Los Angeles
Collins, Sam W., Jr.	8 N. Main St., Caribou, Maine	U. of Me.	No	Boston or New England
Conroy, David J.	701 Glenburn Rd., Clarks Summit, Pa.	Harvard	Yes	Scranton, Pa.
Corey, Benjamin W.	93 Brookline St., Cambridge	Harvard	No	Patents in New York City
Crouch Edward C.	407 S. Warley St., Florence, S. C.	Furman U.	No	South, Southwest, Middle West
Cunningham, Hugh	245 E. 68 St., New York, N. Y.	Yale	No	New York, Boston, Memphis, Tenn.
Delaney, John J., Jr.	60 Bartlett Ave., Arlington	Harvard	Yes	Boston
DeLynn, Hubert James	1963 Commonwealth Ave., Boston	U. of W. Va.	Yes	New York City
DeMaio, Vincent Carl	137 Main St., Matawan, N. J.	Rutgers U.	No	New Jersey
Dougherty, Robert	443 Center St., Bethlehem, Pa.	Lehigh U.	No	Midwest
Downs, John	107 South Ave., Weston, Mass.	Yale	Yes	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Dudley, Leighton W.	Houlton, Maine	U. of N. C.	No	No preference
Dunlap, D. F.	4135 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.	U. of Fla.	Yes	Jacksonville, Fla.
Epstein, Seymour S.	1100 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.	Penn State	No	New York City
Evans, Llewellyn J.	3010 Gainsville St. S. E., Washington, D. C.	U. of Calif.	No	Pacific Northwest or Washington, D. C.
Fahey, Donald E.	6217 Waterman Ave., St. Louis 5, Mo.	St. Louis U.	Yes	St. Louis
Fearon, Carroll Dana, Jr.	17 Barclay Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.	Harvard	No	New York City
Feuerstein, Lester	4 Oak St., Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.	N. Y. U.	No	No preference
Fisher, William E., Jr.	950 Clark St., Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Cornell	No	No preference
Gallagher, George V.	47 St. Margaret St., Dorchester 25, Mass.	Boston College	No	Boston
Gardner, Tudor	River Ave., Gardiner, Me.	Harvard	No	Anywhere Northeast
Geller, Stanley	10 West Beech St., Long Beach, New York	Harvard	No	New York City
Glass, Walter H.	706 U-26, Austin, Texas	U. of Tex.	No	Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Southwest
Granfield, John K.	42 Melha Ave., Springfield, Mass.	Holy Cross	Yes	Springfield, Mass.
Grindle, John F., Jr.	4215 Seventh St. N.W., Washington, D. C.	Harvard	Yes	Washington, D. C.
Gustin, Ralph L., Jr.	None	Harvard	Yes	San Francisco, Calif.
Hanahue, John C.	530 Clay Ave., Scranton, Pa.	Holy Cross	No	Scranton, Pa.
Hart, William D., Jr.	204 Fairview Ave., Stamford, Conn.	Yale	No	Midwest, New York, Cincinnati
Hartwig, J. D.	331A Harvard St., Cambridge 39, Mass.	U. of Chicago	No	Lansing, Saginaw, Detroit, Mich.
Harwood, Hugh	96 Waban Ave., Waban 68, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Hatfield, Weston	1406-17th St., Hickory, N. C.	Wake Forest	No	North Carolina
Haddock, Robert, Jr.	Albion Rd., Hewlett, N. Y.	Harvard	No	No preference
Healey, Arthur H.	156 Spring St., New Haven, Conn.	Trinity	No	Connecticut
Hinckley, Frank L., Jr.	72 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.	Harvard	Yes	Providence, R. I.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

New & Used Law Books

Bought, Sold & Exchanged
HARVARD BOOK STORE
19 Boylston St.

JIM'S PLACE

30 DUNSTER STREET
FAMOUS FOR CHOPS
STEAKS, SEA FOOD

Complete Dinners .50 - 2.00

Visit our new Cocktail Lounge
Complete Air Conditioning

---naturally YOUR BANK

HARVARD
SQUARE
OFFICE

HARVARD TRUST
COMPANY

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

92-94 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge — KIR. 6684
Hours: 9 A.M. - 9 P.M. - Fridays and Saturdays
9 A.M. - 7 P.M. - Monday thru Thursday
SPECIAL — FIFTHS OF SCOTCH AND FIFTHS OF
BONDED BOURBON

BI-EX

Open Sundays

RENT A BIKE

HOURLY - DAILY - WEEKLY
AND MONTHLY RATES

NEW AND USED
BICYCLES
FOR SALE

Want fast transportation at low cost? Buy or rent a bike and enjoy the freedom of cycling. The BI-EX supplies every need for the cyclist. Complete line of accessories and complete repair service.

The BICYCLE EXCHANGE

3 BOW ST., CAMBRIDGE • KIR. 8535
Near Harvard Square

Calendar

THE LEGAL WORLD
Last Class Days

Classes will be held for the first and third terms up to and including May 23. Classes for all other terms will continue up to and including May 14.

Examination Pamphlets

The examination pamphlets of the papers used in the Fall term 1946-47 examinations are now available at the Receptionist Desk in Langdell Hall.

Book Authorizations

Book authorizations for the Summer term may be obtained in Weld Hall, Room 8, beginning Thursdays, May 15, through Saturday, May 24.

Law Wives

On Wednesday, April 30, Mrs. Chester Greenough will speak on *Stepping Eastward* in Kendall House at 8 p. m.

On Tuesday, May 6, Dr. E. T. Glueck will present a guest speaker on Child Psychology in Kendall House at 8 p. m.

Term Bills

The next term bill for the current academic year will be issued on Wednesday, May 28, and will be due on Wednesday, June 4. This bill will be sent to the local address of every student unless prior to May 15, the Bursar is notified in writing to send it elsewhere.

THE UNIVERSITY WORLD

Lectures

Are the Earth's Resources Adequate for the World's Expanded Economy? will be the topic of a debate between Professor Kirtley F. Mather and Professor Karl Sax on Thursday, May 1 in Phillips Brooks House, at 8 p. m. The American Association of Scientific Workers is the sponsor.

The Philosophy Club presents Professor Paul Weiss of Yale University in a talk on "God and Evil" on Friday, May 2, in Phillips Brooks House, at 8 p. m. The meeting is open to all.

Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, author of the best seller, "Peace of Mind" will address the closing meeting of term of the Hillel Foundation at Harvard Monday, May 5, in the Agassiz Theatre, Radcliffe College, at 8 p. m. He will speak on the topic, "A Faith for Modern Man." All are invited.

T. S. Eliot will give a reading from his own poems on Wednesday, May 7th, in Sanders Theatre at 4:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Morris Gray Poetry Fund. This is open to the public.

Concert

The University Glee Club, G. Wallace Woodworth conducting, will give two Yard Concerts on the steps of Widener Library, the first on Tuesday, May 6, the other on Tuesday, May 13, at 7 p. m. The program for May 6 will include such varied numbers as *Harvard Hymn* and *Saint's Procession from Four Saints in Three Acts*.

STUDENTS (Continued)

It seems that two German Prisoners of War, who escaped from Camp Edwards in the summer of 1945, have been discovered at Harvard Law School where they have been successfully hiding out for almost two years by attending daily classes and sitting unobtrusively in the rear of the classroom. Neither of them speaks or understands a word of English. A rather ironic note was added to the story by the fact that one of them is reported to have gotten a 76 in the Future Interests exam last term.

K. G. W.

VETERANS LEAVE PAY

Veterans under the GI Bill who are taking the summer off and who wish to receive cumulative leave pay should leave their names and addresses at the Counsellor for Veterans office, Weld 17 by Tuesday, May 6. Leave time is subtracted from eligibility time. Veterans who are completing their work are not eligible for leave pay.

May subsistence checks for veterans who will not be in school this summer will be suspended and adjustments will be made later this summer. Therefore, veterans should file temporary change of address notices at Weld 17 unless prior arrangements have been made to have the checks claimed at the present address.



Prospective Graduates, June 1947

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	COLLEGE	HAVE ACCEPTED POSITION	LOCATION OR DESIRED LOCATION
Hollingsworth, Schuyler	26 Craftsland Rd., Brookline, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Hunt, Thomas R.	2001 Park Drive, Wilmington, Delaware.	Lehigh U.	No	East, Southwest
Kallman, David	105 Payson Ave., New York 34, N. Y.	C. C. N. Y.	No	New York City
Kaplan, Jacob	24 St. Louis St., Burlington, Vt.	U. of Vt.	Yes	Burlington, Vt.
Kunin, Louis	28-32 169 St., Flushing, N. Y.	Queens Coll.	No	New York
Landau, Marvin E.	1362 E. 13 St., Brooklyn 30, N. Y.	Cornell	No	New York City
Lavery, Francis T. S.	922 W. 6th St., Erie, Pa.	Yale	No	New York, Chicago
Levin, Marshall A.	940 Brooks Lane, Baltimore, Md.	U. of Va.	Yes	Baltimore, Md.
Litz, Arthur	7340 Amherst Ave., University City, Mo.	Wash. U.-St. Louis	No	St. Louis, Mo.
McGovern, Charles J.	178 Sumter St., Providence, R. I.	Providence Coll.	Yes	Providence, R. I.
McKenna, John F., Jr.	15 Manhattan Ave., Crestwood, N. Y.	Creighton U.	No	Los Angeles
Maioello, Joseph	1407 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Joseph's Coll.	No	Philadelphia, Large Eastern City, Chicago, Los Angeles
Malcolmson, James D.	64 Hillside Rd., Larchmont, N. Y.	Harvard	Yes	San Francisco, Calif.
Manning, Leonard F.	New York City	St. Peter's Coll.	Yes	New York City
Marks, Robert	190 Seventh Ave. Blvd., Troy, N. Y.	U. of Mich.	No	No preference
Martin, Harry C.	Blowing Rock, N. C.	U. of N. C.	No	N. C., Wash., D. C.
Martin, John	609 E. First Ave., Monmouth, Ill.	Monmouth	No	Midwest or Illinois
Mayer, Charles H.	2901 Connecticut Ave., Washington 8, D. C.	American U.	No	Washington, D. C.
Mercer, Douglas	327 Clinton Rd., Brookline, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston
Munn, Cecil	2009 West Maine, Enid, Oklahoma	U. of Okla.	No	Okla. or Texas
Nolan, Alan T.	25 Northview Drive, Indianapolis, Ind.	Indiana U.	Yes	C. C. A. 7
O'Toole, Thomas J.	38 Jarvis Ct., Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard	No	Chicago
Paine, Henry	171 Vaughan, Portland, Me.	Williams	No	New England or New York
Pappas, Michael J.	440 Magie Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.	Lehigh U.	No	New York, Boston, Washington
Parreno, Albert J.	39 E. 39 St., New York, N. Y.	Princeton	No	New Jersey, New York
Pearce, Jack Richard	4642 No. Caroline, Indianapolis, Ind.	De Pauw	Yes	New York City or Havana, Cuba
Pemberton, John, Jr.	930 Eighth St. S.W., Rochester, Minn.	Swarthmore	No	New York City
Peterson, Donald E.	1817 Ford Parkway, St. Paul, Minn.	U. of Minn.	Yes	Minneapolis
Potter, Donald F.	91 Harvington Drive, Rochester, N. Y.	Ohio U.	No	San Francisco
Quinn, John F.	154 Union Ave., Clifton, N. J.	Rutgers	No	New York City or Rochester, N. Y.
Rankin, Thomas V.	Sparta, Illinois	Princeton	No	New Jersey, Connecticut
Redstone, Sumner	138 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass.	Harvard	No	New York, Chicago
Reilly, John A.	47-11 67th St., Woodside, N. Y.	C. C. N. Y.	No	New York or Boston
Reynolds, Clinton A.	95 Pinehurst Rd., Belmont, Mass.	Dartmouth	No	Los Angeles or New York City
Richardson, Elliot L.	617 Boylston St., Brookline, Mass.	Harvard	Yes	Boston or New York
Richman, Martin	611 West 177th St., New York City	N. Y. U.	Yes	New York City
Rousmaniere, James A.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	Harvard	Yes	New York City
Ryan, Paul Mark	24 Gill Road, Belmont, Mass.	Catholic U.	Yes	San Jose, Calif.
Sapiro, Richard L.	3065 Gr. Concourse, New York, N. Y.	N. Y. U.	Yes	Boston, Mass.
Schoetz, David J.	4301 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin	Marquette	No	New York City
Silver, Bertram S.	20 John St., Chelsea, Mass.	U. of Calif.	No	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Silverblatt, Harvey D.	1135 Anderson Ave., New York 52, N. Y.	N. Y. U.	No	Boston
Smith, Henry J., Jr.	414 E. 236 St., New York, N. Y.	Fordham	No	New York City
Smith, Templeton	1336 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harvard	Yes	New York City
Spanos, Nickolas	5645 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	U. of Pittsburgh	Yes	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stadfeld, Seymour	617 85th St., North Bergen, N. J.	Miami U.	No	Far West
Stutman, Harry T.	1216 Maryland Ave., Wilmington 21, Delaware	U. of Delaware	No	Boston, Passaic, N. J.
Swope, William	247 So. Hanover Ave., Lexington, Ky.	U. of Ky.	No	Wilmington, Delaware
Tick, Jerome	1691 E. 28 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	U. of Penn.	No	Northeast, North Central, Midwestern Cities
Trafton, Willis A., Jr.	323 Minot Ave., Auburn, Me.	Wharton School	No	New York City
Trump, Robert C.	Circleville, Ohio	Yale	No	Maine
Tryforos, Nicholas J. P.	818 Eagle Ave., New York, N. Y.	U. of Cinn.	No	Midwest or West Coast
Underwood, Raymond P.	70 Phillips St., Boston 14, Mass.	N. Y. U.	No	New York
Van Den Heuvel, Stanley	4612 Grosvenor Ave., Riverdale, N. Y.	Bucknell	No	Washington, D. C., Springfield, Mass., or Eastern Seaboard
Walter, Frederick	288 So. Burnett St., E. Orange, N. J.	Williams	No	New York
Walter, George	5425 Conn Ave., Washington, D. C.	Geo. Wash. U.	No	Boston, Midwestern Cities
Weissman, Richard M.	256 Beacon St., Boston	Yale	Yes	Washington, D. C., East Coast
Wilkins, John R.	6717 Evans Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.	U. of Wisc.	Yes	Boston
Wilmeth, Philip	1110 N. 4th St., Hartsville, S. C.	U. of S. C.	Yes	Chicago
Witherby, Frederick	234 Brattle St., Cambridge	Harvard	Yes	Hartsville, S. C.
Witt, Norman	3302 So. Justine St., Chicago, Ill.	Northwestern	No	Boston, East Coast, West Coast
Wolford, Thorp L.	425 W. Ormsby St., Louisville, Ky.	Harvard	Yes	Chicago
Woodman, Paul	826 Main St., Westbrook, Maine	Harvard	No	Boston or Midwest
Young, Richard	Van Hornesville, N. Y.	St. Lawrence U.	No	Maine, Mass.

SHE WILL BE PROUD
OFYOUR
HARVARD LAW
SCHOOL RING

Phone - Write - Contact

J. J. KALLED, L48

J. A. SUOZZI, L48

ELLot 9537 - 1 Perkins Hall
Cambridge

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

"One of New England's Best Hotels"
Cambridge, Mass.The perfect place for your Law Club luncheons,
Tea Dances and other Club functions.
Delicious food at moderate prices

Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., General Manager

CALL: KIRKLAND 6100

N. Y. BAR APPLICANTS

BAR PROBLEMS: Analysis - Approach - Style

YOU MAY KNOW THE LAW, BUT YOU MUST SHOW THAT
IN YOUR ANSWER!!!THERE IS A TECHNIQUE. YOUR TECHNIQUE CAN BE
DEVELOPED!!!!Inquire of
Lester Feuerstein
Student Representative(or) KASS PROBLEM ANALYSIS CLINIC
76 Beaver St., New York City

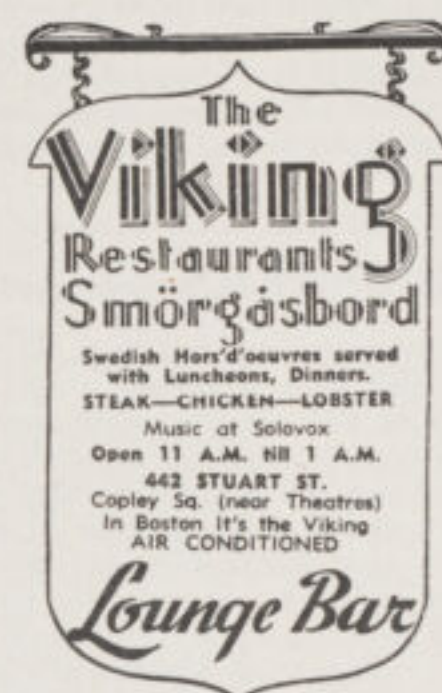
GAME (Continued)

Coach Joe Maiorello of the *Review* have lined up 25 sluggers for Saturday's effort, all of whom are expected to see action. Their two hurlers, Burt Abrams and Joe Creighton, have been warming up in the stacks in anticipation of a decision on the merits.

Probably the only thing worth while within 200 yards of the field on Saturday will be the Tallman Cup itself. This noble, if rather battered emblem of athletic prowess was donated in the 1880's to the law clubs then in existence, and was used until after the turn of the century as a trophy for an annual sculling contest in the Law School. The trophy was given by Henry Tallman of the Class of 1833 as a memento of his nephew.

Through some devious means the trophy ended up in the possession of the Student Board shortly after the creation of the organization in 1910, and was used as a prize in baseball games between the Board and *Review* up until World War I.

The trophy was rediscovered among other Board possessions at the end of the last war, and was put back into circulation as a competitive prize last summer.



UNIVERSITY TYPEWRITER CO.

HARVARD SQUARE

KIRKland 2720

Sales - Service - Repairs - Rentals - Lamps - Stationery - Ribbons - Carbon Paper - Gifts
WE BUY TYPEWRITERSDelicious Pastrami Sandwich!!
SOUND GOOD??

Just try one at:

"WURSTHAUS"

Famous Restaurant & Delicatessen
Over 18 Years in Harvard Square4 Boylston Street
ELL. 8557Open 7 a. m.—2 a. m.
(Sundays, too!)MARKDOWN
SALE

SPORT SHIRTS

Famous brands, long and short sleeves
Rayons, cottons and wool blends

Were \$5.95 NOW \$3.95

Were \$3.95 to \$5.00 NOW \$2.95

Were \$2.40 NOW \$1.95

COAT SWEATERS

Zipper and button fronts

Were \$5.95 to \$7.50 NOW \$4.95

BOSTONIAN SLAX

Comfort and style at half price

Were \$8.95 NOW \$4.45

HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's white cotton

Were \$1.00 each NOW 2 for \$1.00

Were .65 to .89 each NOW 3 for \$1.00

Were .39 to .50 each NOW 4 for \$1.00

BRIEF SHORTS

Elastic waistband, soft cotton

Were .75 and .95 NOW .59

THE COOP