



Harvard Law Record

Ten Years' Service to the Harvard Law School Community

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PRICE TEN CENTS

Wallace to Speak at Forum On Role of Vice-Presidency

Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace will address the Harvard Law School Forum on March 30 in a discussion of "The Role of the Vice Presidency." As of yesterday, the Forum had not secured another speaker for the panel, although Vice President Richard M. Nixon is considering a Forum invitation to speak.

Mr. Wallace, who was Vice President of the United States from 1941 to 1945, served as Secretary of Agriculture for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two terms, and was Secretary of Commerce from January 1945 to September 1946, when he was dismissed by former President Harry S. Truman for criticizing the Truman Administration's foreign policy. Subsequently, Mr. Wallace sought the Presidency as the candidate of the Progressive Party, receiving about 1,000,000 votes. He resigned from the Progressive Party in 1950 and returned to farming.

Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe will serve as moderator of the Forum. Prof. Howe, who specializes in Constitutional law and American Legal History, is a member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. Last month he appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature to oppose a bill calling for a statewide probe by a Massachusetts "Little Un-American Activities Committee."

Public interest in the role of the vice president has sharply increased in recent months due to President Dwight D. Eisenhower's heart attack. In view of Mr. Eisenhower's probable candidacy for reelection, the identity of the Republican Vice Presidential nominee will assume unusual importance.

The constitutional question of when the vice president will assume office in the event of the president's incapacity has also been raised since last September.

President Truman, who has said he was uninformed on world affairs when he succeeded from the vice presidency to the presidency on the death of President Roosevelt, gave his Vice President, Alben W. Barkley, greater responsibility than he himself had received. Barkley became a member of the National Security Council. President Eisenhower has retained Vice President Nixon as a member of this important group, and the Vice President has presided over cabinet meetings during the President's illness.



Henry A. Wallace

Norwegian Envoy Visits Law School

A former Norwegian defense minister inspected the work of the Defense Studies Program recently and came away with high praise for Professor W. Barton Leach and his unique undertaking.

Jens Hague, who has served in the Norwegian cabinet both as minister of defense and as minister of justice, looked in on Professor Leach's command post at the Geographical Institute while on a visit to the Law School early this month.

After a fast tour of the Institute and conferences with Professor Leach and his staff, Herr Hague commended Harvard for its initiative in setting up the Defense program. "It's a fine idea," the Norwegian statesman said.

Herr Hague showed particular interest (See HAGUE on page four)

Proctors Wanted

Applications from law and graduate students interested in serving next year as proctors of Harvard College freshmen are now being accepted by Freshman Dean F. Skiddy von Stade at his University Hall office.

Approximately ten proctors will be appointed. Each proctor receives a free room or suite in one of the dormitories in the Yard. He is expected to help maintain order among the freshmen and to counsel them concerning their problems.

More Courses To be Given in Jurisprudence

During the 1956-57 academic year, the Law School will provide greatly increased offerings in jurisprudence. The increased program is expected to be of particular interest to third year and graduate students, to teachers from other schools, and advanced students, who may wish to come to Cambridge to take advantage of the courses to be offered.

In addition to the regular second year elective in Jurisprudence given during the fall, Prof. Lon L. Fuller will also give a seminar in Jurisprudence during the second half year. The Jurisprudence course, however, will have two additional sections and the seminar one additional section.

These extra sections will be conducted by two visiting professors: Prof. Julius Stone, Challis Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Sydney, Australia; and Prof. H. L. A. Hart, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University, England.

Prof. Stone is presently a visiting professor at Columbia University Law School.

English Visitor

Professor Hart was called to the bar as a member of the Middle Temple in 1932. Since 1945 he has been in academic work, and was elected to the Oxford Professorship of Jurisprudence in 1952.

He will be here next year as Visiting Professor of Legal Philosophy under joint appointment by the Law School and the Department of Philosophy of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

In addition to these active teachers of Jurisprudence, Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, who has been called the Dean of Jurisprudence teachers, will be available in his Langdell Hall office for consultation by interested students.

Casner Club Cops Competition Prize

The Roscoe Pound Prize for the best score in the qualifying round of the Ames Competition has been awarded to the Casner Law Club. With an average score of 144 in each argument, Casner Law won three matches and lost one in the fall competition.

The prize for the best brief went to Edward Maguire, Jr., 2L of New York City and John T. Sant, 2L of St. Louis. They are members of the Gardner Club. Best oralist in the qualifying round was Robert P. Moncreiff, 2L of Kenilworth, Ill. (Casner Equity Club).

In the first year competition, the Board awarded the prize for the best oral argument to Robert E. Williamson, 1L of Lakewood, Ohio. (Douglas Club). First prize for brief-writing went to William V. Kane, 1L of New York City, a member of the Maguire Club. Alan R. Schwartz, 1L of Miami Beach, Fla., who is in the Magruder Law Club, was runner-up.

—Halperin

Chafee Plans to Retire As University Professor

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., has announced his retirement after forty years as professor at the Law School. During this long career, Professor Chafee has not only taught two generations of students here, but has found time to make many notable contributions to the law in general.

One undertaking which he particularly enjoyed was the drafting of the Federal Interpleader act, which concerns a subject of great interest to him. "I don't contemplate doing much work after June," he stated, "except, perhaps, a book on Interpleader."

Professor Chafee has been a member of the United Nations Subcommittee on Freedom of Information and the Press since 1947. Reflecting his interest in fundamental human rights are his books *Free Speech in the United States* and *Government and Mass Communications*.

"A nation gets only as much freedom of speech as it wants, and I fear this nation doesn't seem to want much right now," he warns. "Leading members of the bar shouldn't be afraid to take civil liberties cases. They must play a positive role in the formation of public opinion on this and other matters. Laymen expect the law to do too much," he continues, "in that many blame the law for unsatisfactory situations which are not the fault of the law, but are the result of clashes of groups within the community. Too often we see men who praise the Constitution in general terms turn around and seek to circumvent it in the heat of partisan controversy."

A graduate of Brown, Professor Chafee received his LL.B. from Harvard in 1913, and joined the faculty after three years of practice in Providence. In 1950 he was appointed to the coveted post of University Professor, an honor conferred upon particularly distinguished faculty members of Harvard University.

As a University Professor, Mr. Chafee can teach in any branch of the University. This year he is giving four courses: two at the Law School (Equitable Remedies and Unfair Competition) and two at the College (Fundamental Human Rights, and Legal Protection of Literature, Art and Music).

"During my first year on the faculty here, I missed the excitement of practice," he recalls, but hastens to explain that he has no real regrets in having foregone a career in the courtroom for one in the classroom. For one of scholarly bent there

(See CHAFEE on page four)

Zechariah Chafee, Jr.

Plan Open Meeting On Tension Probe

Unnecessary tension at the Law School will be discussed by the Dormitory Council at its next meeting. The session will be held Monday, February 27, at 10:30 PM in the Gray Room of Holmes Hall.

This meeting will be open to all students, and discussions of the tension problem will not be limited to Dorm Council members, according to Council President Calloway Cochran, 2L of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Cochran is a member of the nine-man student-faculty committee on pressure, of which George S. Abrams, 2L of Newton, is chairman.

The student-faculty group has met twice so far. The committee has decided to avoid publicity on matters under discussion until it is ready for a final report, which will probably be in mid-April.

Low Quality of Law Reviews Attacked in Recent Article

Alan W. Mewett of the University of Chicago Law School launched a vigorous attack on the staggering output of low quality law reviews recently in 8 *Journal of Legal Education* 188. He remarked that the majority of the 78 law reviews published in this country are losing money, that few are read through, most are skimmed and that their perpetuation is primarily motivated by the reputation-consciousness of the law schools.

As described by Mr. Mewett, the law review (with few exceptions) presents a most unfortunate mass of ill-assorted, disconnected articles, 90 percent of which are "fillers." One of the primary weaknesses of the law review, he wrote, is its failure to be designed for any audience at all and a complete lack of continuity of substance. "The sad (and expensive) result is that one has to buy volume after volume of virtually worthless rubbish for the sake of one decent article."

The quality of the note, book review and student efforts were also attacked by Mr. Mewett. Regarding the latter he wrote, "The principle of getting students to research and, above all, write coherently is,

of course, admirable and most important, but it seems very unfair to expect already impoverished and over-crowded libraries and bored, but loyal, alumni to pay for some dubious pedagogical device, when all the advantages and none of the expense could be achieved by other methods." He characterized the incentive of having one's name appear in print as "a most immature, unworthy, and typically thoughtless incentive of much of the American system of legal education."

To reduce the chaos, Mr. Mewett suggested the following possible lines of action: (1) Supplant the law review by periodicals devoted entirely to one branch of the law like the journals of tax law, comparative law, etc., each with a certain and defined audience and policy, or (2) devote each issue of a law review to some particular topic. Having chosen an objective appropriate to its audience, the review should refuse sub-standard scholarship.

If law reviews, he continued, will reorganize along these lines there will not be sufficient material for their present mass publication. The weaker ones will be (See LAW REVIEWS on page three)

Social Democratic League Features Braden as Speaker

Carl Braden and Andrew Wade were the featured speakers at last week's forum sponsored by the Harvard Social Democratic League and the Harvard Society for Minority Rights. At a meeting punctuated with considerable give-and-take on the part of adherents and opponents of Messrs. Braden and Wade, the Braden case, a Louisville *cause celebre* was discussed.

Andrew Wade, a Negro veteran, related how in his search for a house he finally approached Carl Braden, then a copy editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to have Braden buy a house for him in a white neighborhood.

Wade, his wife and daughter moved into their "ranch-type" house. They were soon approached by the real-estate developer and other residents of the neighborhood. A cross was burnt on their front yard, shots occasionally were fired and Wade and his family were asked to leave. Wade refused and formed with the aid of various people the Wade Defense Committee. This Committee protected the Wade house for a month. On June 27, 1954, on their return from a picnic, Wade opened the side door of his house. It exploded; bombs had been planted behind it.

After grand jury investigation, Braden and other members of the defense committee were indicted and tried for sedition under the Kentucky Criminal Syndicalism Act of 1920. The trial took its stormy course with frequent references to seized books showing Braden's alleged Communist leanings.

The prosecution emphasized that Braden's action was part of a Communist plot to make the Wade family martyrs. Throughout his talk Braden derisively referred to prosecution use of professional witnesses and setting of bail after his conviction at \$40,000.

Braden was hard-pressed throughout the question period by a group of "liberal" Southerners from Kirkland House. Repeated questions hammered at the NAACP's refusal to give official backing to the Braden defense, although Braden asserted that the local counsel for the NAACP was his trial attorney. The questioners attempted to reemphasize the isolated nature of this trial and seemed well prepared with their mimeographed copies of the grand jury proceedings.

—Halperin

The Crucible

The RECORD applauds the launching of an investigation into pressures at the Law School. The high caliber of the members of the student-faculty committee that has just started work guarantees that a serious effort will be made to solve a serious problem.

The appointment of the committee is also welcome because it reveals faculty consciousness of tensions among the student body. Today's student environment can be vastly improved, and the committee's work will be successful if even a small part of the strain on first-year men is lifted. Better student-faculty relations, more student orientation and improved athletic facilities are goals toward which the committee can effectively operate.

We wonder, however, just how far this committee will go to get at the root of the pressures facing students. The root lies in the fact that the pressure of the Law School's competitive system are the pressures of our society today.

When five hundred men in their early twenties, graduates of America's best colleges, discover in September that by next June they will be lined up in order of merit from 1 to 500, it is not difficult to conceive that there will be some pressure during the scramble to achieve favored positions in the new academic hierarchy.

Defenders of the system argue that this Darwinian process is unavoidable, since rankings are demanded by the outside world, and desirable, since competition brings out the best in most men and those who falter are of doubtful legal ability.

The Law School is a focus of pressure because, at this stage, it is uncertain what places in life the class will take. As we grow older, we realize our stations, and accustom ourselves to our income and our influence. But at the Law School, we are young. There is still a chance for all of us to succeed, to raise our social and economic status to that of the successful corporation lawyer, or whatever our ideal may be.

The five hundred first year men realize that their efforts during the nine months they are here can make the difference in professional careers that may last forty or fifty years. Is it any wonder that there is pressure?

Harvard Law School is unique in one respect. Its students believe that they are attending the best law school in the nation. They realize the opportunities available to Harvard graduates; they appreciate the facilities available for study and research, and they devote themselves, at full capacity, toward preparing themselves for the legal profession.

The committee can take constructive steps to alleviate pressures. The RECORD will present specific ideas on this in future editorials. But the bulk of the pressure comes from the undeniable fact that Harvard Law School is the crucible of its students' ambition; the climax to twenty years of education, and the prelude to fifty years of life.

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Gallery

NORMAN THOMAS
Socialist Leader



One of the outstanding Americans of this century is Norman Thomas, for many years the leader of the Socialist Party in the United States. He has devoted his life not only to Socialism but to the protection of civil liberties.

In the 1920's and 1930's he was very active in the civil liberties field, especially in fighting for free speech and the right of workers to organize. Most notable among his struggles was the one involving free speech in the Passaic textile strike of 1926, when he was arrested for defying the attempt of the sheriff of Bergen County, N. J., to establish permanent riot law.

Retains Optimism

There was also the occasion on which he challenged Paul McNutt's "Hoosier Hitlerism" (government of two Indiana counties under martial law) by speaking at a mass meeting in Terre Haute in support of freedom of speech and assembly and the right to picket. As a result of that meeting the right to picket was restored and martial law was ultimately ended. Well known also is his fight against the Hague political machine of Jersey City, N. J., on the issue of free speech when Hague and the C. I. O. were having their celebrated struggle.

Mr. Thomas is not dismayed at any prejudice and bigotry that still exist in this country and give rise to instances of repression of civil liberties. He expresses wonder at the progress that has been made during the comparatively short existence of our country toward eliminating such blight and at the very high degree of unification of different peoples that has taken place in this "melting pot."

Green Fields to Fire

Norman Thomas was born in Marion, Ohio, in 1884, the son of a Presbyterian minister. He was educated at Marion High School, at Bucknell University and at Princeton University, graduating from the latter at the head of his class in 1905. He later attended Union Theological Seminary where he was ordained a minister. From 1911 to 1918 he served as minister for the American Parish in East Harlem.

During World War I Mr. Thomas took a strong anti-war stand and was active in the American Union Against Militarism. His resignation from the American Parish in 1918 was prompted by the withdrawing of aid from the parish by its financial supporters on account of his socialist and anti-war activities.

After World War I Mr. Thomas became very active in the Socialist party, because he believed it was the only organization realistically facing the problems of war and the need for economic change. On the Socialist Party ticket he has run for many political offices, among them Mayor of New York, Governor of New York, and the Presidency of the United States six times.

Catalytic Function

He never expected the Socialist Party to become a major political force but did hope that it would be a catalyst in the formation of a new politico-economic movement similar to the Social Democratic elements in Europe. Or as an alternative, it was hoped that the Socialist Party would merge into the Democratic Party and reshape the latter into a counterpart of the British Labor Party.

Mr. Thomas strove to build a political party based on ideas rather than on men. He points out that the Republican and Democratic Parties do not represent definite lines of economic and political philosophy and thinking, that there is very little basic difference between them.

The real differences exist within each party; for example, compare an Eastland with a Lehman or a Kefauver in the Democratic Party or a Saltonstall with a McCarthy in the Republican Party.

The role of a vigorous third party, as Mr. Thomas sees it, is to stimulate thought on our economic, social, and political problems, the two major parties being very deficient in that respect. Mainly due to Norman Thomas' astuteness and vigor the Socialist Party for many years played such a role.

One of the most notable monuments to this man is the American Civil Liberties Union. He was one of the founders of the Civil Liberties Bureau, which became the American Civil Liberties Union, and is still quite active in that organization.

Pro and Con

Capital Punishment

Since the days when Tyburn Hill was the scene of the most popular outdoor sport in England and a child of thirteen was hung for the theft of a spoon, the punishments imposed on the criminal have been less severe. But society still demands the life of the murderer.

Until recently the question of the abolition of capital punishment was thought to be best left to the solutions of college debating societies and housewives with too much time on their hands. The passage of a bill abolishing capital punishment in the English House of Commons on February 16 has, however, lifted the question out of the limbo in which it has so long rested. Again the question is being asked whether the retention of the death penalty is, as Justice Cardozo said over twenty years ago, "an anachronism too discordant to be suffered, mocking with grim reproach all our clamorous professions of the sanctity of life."

Arguments For

The supporters of capital punishment argue that the swift and sure punishment of the criminal in proportion to the seriousness of his crime is still the best deterrent. They insist that the modern system of light punishments and parole too often fails entirely to deter. Only at the end of a noose can some men be checked. They believe that the proponents of abolition speak of the sanctity of the murderer's life in disregard of that of his victim. Supporters of the penalty hold that a life can be considered sacred only when it makes itself sacred—when it respects the sacredness of others. Society cannot afford to let murderers live lest they breed a general contempt for human life and destroy society's peace. Mere punishment, they insist, has failed to secure society against the murderer, only his death can do that.

Supporters of capital punishment point out that the majority of murderers are of below average mentality and that this is the group that would be most impressed by a reduction of the penalty for the crime. The death penalty is needed as a deterrent in proportion to the degree of the mental deficiency. They note that the deterrent force of capital punishment is not confined in its operation to the consciousness of the potential murderers. It helps to build up in the community a deeper psychological revulsion toward the crime of murder. One of the important reasons for this deep-rooted horror of murder is that men are sent to death for its commission.

Fear of the death penalty has been shown to deter those engaged in other criminal activities from using violence in the commission of crime, avoiding detection by killing witnesses or victims or killing to avoid capture. It may also deter criminals from carrying deadly weapons. The Attorney General of Kansas in recommending the restoration of the death penalty, abandoned in that state from 1887 to 1950, pointed out that "numerous deliberate murders were committed in Kansas by persons who had previously committed murder in States surrounding Kansas, where their punishments, if captured, could have been the death penalty." They assert that states which have abolished the death penalty have been forced by a sharp rise in the murder rate to restore it.

Evidence Questioned

Supporters of the penalty challenge the validity of studies which seem to indicate that there is no change in the murder rate after capital punishment is abandoned. Proponents challenge these because all states which have abolished the penalty have failed to enforce it for a long time before it was formally abandoned. They argue that the comparison should not be between periods before and after formal abolition. It should be between periods before and after abolition had in fact occurred.

Since the public gets its opinions of law almost completely from the well publicized activities of criminal justice, it is necessary, supporters of the penalty asserted, that the punishment of murder reflect the horror in which the crime is held by society. It cannot be denied that there is a strong and widespread demand for the death penalty. If we wish to maintain respect for the law, it is necessary that people be shown that the criminal is not "too smart for the law" and that the law is not "too easy" on murderers.

Finally, advocates of the death penalty argue that

Never Say Die

At an age when most men recede into a nostalgic retirement, Norman Thomas is busy making speeches and writing a newspaper column (for a syndicate in Los Angeles). He is national chairman of the Post War World Council and of the Union for Democratic Socialism, a member of the Board of Governors of the Workers' Defense League, and is active in a number of other similar organizations. He has just completed the manuscript of a book of reflections on public speaking. Among his published books are *Appeal to the Nations*, *Human Exploitations*, *A Socialist's Faith*, and *The Test of Freedom*. —Friedman

the ultimate justification of any system of punishment must be found in the protection it affords society and in that alone. They believe that only capital punishment offers such necessary protection.

Arguments Against

Abolitionists declare that the burden of proving the necessity of the death penalty rests on its supporters. They insist that this burden of proof has not been overcome. In refutation of those who urge the penalty, they argue that it is both without utility and an offense against any civilized moral sense.

They point to many studies which they claim contradict assertions of the utility of the penalty. Unless it can be shown that the retention of the penalty results in a lower murder rate than under abolition, the penalty is without effect and should be eliminated. While the studies do not demonstrate any reduction in the rate after the abolition of the penalty, they do not indicate an increase. Where increased social dislocation is taken into account, the murder rate is said to have increased at the same pace in all jurisdictions. Neither abolition in fact nor abolition in law has caused a comparative increase in the murder rate.

Views of Pound

Furthermore, they argue that because, as Dean Pound has said, "juries prove unwilling to subject the concrete offender to the severe penalties which the zeal of the lawmaker lays down for the abstract offender," the death penalty may dissuade conviction more than it dissuades murder. Thus, in practice murderers are turned loose and potential murderers are encouraged by the possibility of being exonerated after the crime. The intangible hope of acquittal may nullify the intangible fear of conviction and death in the mind of the potential murderer. Dean Pound summarizes the argument when he writes: "The threats addressed to men by the criminal law, even at their best, are too remote to determine human action when passion, desire for revenge, jealousy, fear of disgrace or even cupidity, are exerting an urgent immediate pressure to commit crime."

Morality In Issue

The opponents of capital punishment urge moreover that the really fundamental considerations do not appear in the pages of statistics. Their argument is that basic issues of morality are involved. The implications of both the western religious spirit and humanism are that taking life is to be abhorred. They see irreconcilable contradiction in a society which looks towards these ideals, develops them in its institutions and its laws and which practices at the same time murder disguised as law.

The abolitionists see in the argument for capital punishment a fallacious view of the nature of man. That argument assumes that a murderer is a rational man moved by considerations of self-interest. But on the contrary, most murders are not preceded by rational considerations of their consequences and the existence of a death penalty will deter few potential murderers. That argument in favor of capital punishment further assumes that fear has influence over the conduct of men. This is an argument more fallacious than the first. It does not consider the callous indifference of the murderer to the possibility of punishment. That argument in favor of capital punishment assumes that we can permit the penalty and yet pretend that it is not offensive to the basic intellectual and emotional commitments of society.

The conclusion of their arguments is that capital punishment is a blatant and ironically ineffectual hypocrisy. —Langston and Nadeau

Recently Published

NET WORTH

Leslie Mills, Partner, Price Waterhouse & Company, "The Net Worth Approach in Determining Income," 41 Va. L. Rev. 927 (1955).

In four cases decided in December, 1954, the Supreme Court has clarified much of the law concerning the net worth determination of income tax evasion cases. Net worth is not a method of accounting. It is sufficient for the government to prove a likely source of the increases. The government does not have to disprove specifically the existence of every possible source of non-taxable income. The establishment of net worth at the beginning of the questioned period is essential. A taxpayer's statements to an investigator as to his net worth may be used as an admission. In presenting his case the taxpayer may show non-taxable sources, over-valuation of assets, acquisition of assets in years prior to those in question and the ownership of included assets.

ERRATUM

Judge Braude whose Gallery appeared in the February 2 issue of the Record has asked us to explain that he does not consider the lie detector an infallible instrument, but maintains that it is extremely accurate in the hands of a competent technician.

Result of Specialization May Be "Mass Stupidity"

By Berton B. Subrin

Until just recently, the man who was a "specialist" was, as you might anticipate, someone special. After years of hard work he was thought to have acquired that insight into problems which supposedly only prolonged intimacy brings, and he could look forward to respect and adulation from his less-learned brethren.

In such an atmosphere medicine developed its "vascular and arterial specialist," and art its "expert on medieval illuminated manuscripts." Even football began to separate its offensive from its defensive stars.

Perhaps the death of the two-platoon system in football was a warning of things to come. Although a sweet young thing may still ask her law school escort "And what are you planning to specialize in," elsewhere there seems to be uneasiness over preoccupation with one area of learning.

Hutchins Speech

Robert Hutchins, in a speech last week at Wellesley, warned that high specialization may mean "mass stupidity," or even worse, "mass suicide," and Dean Griswold has lately spoken for a broader educational base in the colleges. "The whole man" may well be the goal of the future.

Whatever the ultimate result, American lawyers are presently thought of as fitting within special classifications. The personal injury lawyer, the corporation counsel, the tax expert—each is represented by a particular image in the lay mind.

The Wall Street Lawyer

Currently hot topics of cocktail conversation are two articles appearing in the January and February issues of *Harper's*. Depicted there is a very special breed, the "Wall Street Lawyer," whom the author sees as "the elite corps of American business." Carefully picked from *Law Review* rosters, these men become closely familiar with the operations of several big clients, and thereafter earn their keep by adeptly performing a variety of functions which, however accurately described in the articles, certainly make for lively reading.

Wall Street lawyers, according to Mr. Mayer, are specialists in both their point of view and their concentration on a few clients. In addition, many partners practice just one area of the law. It is hard to tell whether the author favors such narrowness of interest or not.

Control of Specialization

In any event, an article in December's *American Bar Association Journal* is clearly worried about the increase in specialization. Charles W. Joiner, Professor of Law at the University of Michigan, writes that

Law Wives to Conduct Party & Fashion Show

The Harvard Law Wives are holding their annual fashion show on March 7, at 8:30 PM in Harkness Commons. This year they are featuring fashions from the Gertrude Singer Fashion Corner. Tickets may be obtained from the receptionist in Langdell Hall.

Chairman of the affair is Mrs. Arthur L. Harper, Jr. Assisting her will be Mrs. Edward G. Bauer, Jr., Mrs. John G. Reed, Mrs. Harry H. Weil, Mrs. Barry R. Peril, Mrs. Gerard D. Goldstein, Mrs. Benjamin R. Wolman, Mrs. Charles L. Convis, and Mrs. Sidney A. Stutz.

The models will be: Mrs. William H. Brayer, Jr., Mrs. Jay E. Brett, Mrs. Edgar T. Gross, Mrs. Malcolm H. Lazarus, Mrs. Thomas B. Leary, Mrs. Peter M. Mezey, Mrs. H. Simmons Tate, Jr., Mrs. Alan J. Underberg, Mrs. Harry H. Weil, and Mrs. Thomas Withycombe.

Preparations are also under way for the annual Law Wives cocktail party. Invitations have been sent out to the faculty and their wives to attend the party which will be held in Harkness Commons tomorrow from 5 PM until 7 PM.

In charge of the event is Judy Cushman who requests that Law Wives let her know if they are planning to attend and if they will bring with them a tray of *hors d'oeuvres*, dips or anything else appropriate. Aside from these contributions there will be no charge to Law Wives and their husbands. Guests are also welcome.

Rackets Restrung

One Day Service

TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP

67a Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417



Robert M. Hutchins

legal specialization without control may lead to destruction of the profession. Despite his apparent tenderness for the man who can advise a client on all problems from wife beating to tax avoidance, Professor Joiner recognizes the value of having specialists to consult on complicated matters. But, he argues, something must be done to prevent the emergence of the "in-looking specialist" who interprets all of life in terms of his own specialty, and the splintering of legal experts into special interest groups. Towards this purpose the Board of Governors of the ABA has recently been considering a plan of regulation of voluntary specialization, but to date has termed the plan "unfeasible."

With all the worrying about specialization now taking place, it seems unlikely that we will see in the near future the man who from high school has been fascinated with race-notice statutes, and who by age thirty knows, better than anyone else, when the subsequent purchaser wins—but who cannot tell Swaps from Nashua, or Bach from Bartok.

HAGUE

(Continued from page one)

when informed that Britain's Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Allied Deputy Supreme Commander in Europe, had addressed one of Professor Leach's seminars earlier in the year.

As defense minister, Herr Hague served as a Norwegian representative at the North Atlantic Council's sixth session at Brussels in 1950 where he signed the protocol establishing the Supreme Allied Headquarters in Europe.

It was at this session that General Dwight Eisenhower was named the first Allied Supreme Commander and Viscount Montgomery was confirmed as his deputy.

CRONIN'S

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DAILY SPECIALS

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Baked Pot. — Tossed Salad 95c
Rolls & Butter — Beverage
Dessert

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Alumni Notes

LL.D. '29—Earl R. Hoover writes to us telling about two recent addresses he made to local bar associations. In January, he spoke to the Fayette County Bar Association at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, upon the invitation of classmate Edward Dumbauld, program chairman and former president of that association. In February, Mr. Hoover addressed the Lake County Bar Association, at Waukegan, Illinois, upon the invitation of that Association's president—also a classmate, Judge Bernard M. Decker, of the Lake County Circuit Court. Present for a reunion were two Chicago lawyers and classmates—G. Gale Robertson and Robert S. Cushman, the latter also now being Mayor of Highland Park, Illinois.

LL.B. '35—Lee Epstein has been appointed visiting lecturer at Pratt Institute's Graduate School of Industrial Design. Mr. Epstein has recently lectured before the Philadelphia and the New York chapters of the Industrial Design Contract, and before the Graduate School of Industrial Design of Syracuse University.

LL.B. '52—Philip H. Busner has announced the opening of his office for the practice of law at 40 Worth Street, New York, New York.

Prof. Freund to Address Young Democratic Club

Professor Paul A. Freund will discuss "The Supreme Court and Political Questions" at an open meeting of the Law School Democratic Club next Monday afternoon at 2 in the Harkness Meeting Room.

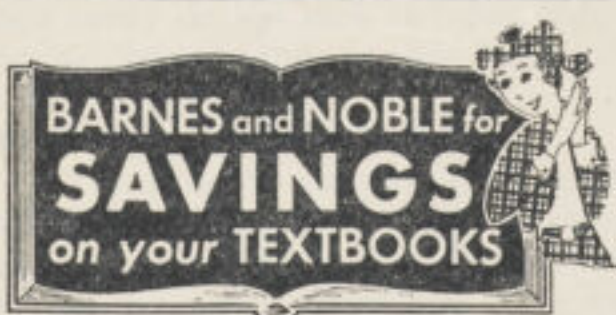
President Ralph G. Pagter, 2L of Washington, announced that the first half hour of the meeting, from 1:30 to 2 PM, will be open to members only, and will be devoted to Democratic Club business. Proposed amendments to the club's constitution will be read for the first time, and Mr. Pagter hopes that all members will attend.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Legal Aid will hold its annual banquet on February 27 at 6:00 P.M. in the Signet Society building. Some forty-five people have already been invited to attend the banquet and hear the speaker of the evening, University Professor Sir Hamilton A. R. Gibb.

Chancery has recently elected a new treasurer, Charles Morrison, 1L of Montevideo, N. H. Elections for Chancellor will be held in March.

The Law Review will hold its elections over the weekend. The reason for a two-day election is that the president is elected by a complicated process of elimination which will start the first day and finish the second.



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On the Record

Q. What is your opinion of the format of the new *Agency* book as compared with the old single column design?

Professor Louis Loss—"I object to the fact that there are no adequate margins for notes. The book is thinner and easier to stuff into your briefcase, but that advantage is outweighed by the lack of margin space."

Professor Kingman Brewster, Jr.—I am against it. I believe in wide margins and big print. A casebook is meant to take notes in as well as about. The double-column theory should be easier reading, but wider margins are needed. As for the interlinear edition which West is supposed to be offering professors, I haven't seen it.

Richard M. Chadwick, 1L of Chevy Chase, Md.—I think it is harder to read. We are used to reading across the page and when you read the new book, you look for the word that should be in the middle of the line. And for its size, the book costs too much.

Calvin Vaubel, 1L of Mapleton, Minn.—It's easier to read with the shorter lines, and with each case on less pages you get a feeling of accomplishment. Also I prefer the reduced bulk—that's because I've broken the binding on three other books so far.

James C. Paras, 1L, Hyde Park, Massachusetts—It's horrible! You can't write in the margins. And I don't like the double columns, it makes you feel like you're reading the same page twice.

Gerald M. Gleeson, 1L of Philadelphia—The cases are dastardly, but the format is easier than the standard book because of the shorter lines. You can read the case faster without losing the train of thought. And it's lighter weight is easier on the muscles.

James G. Lowenstein, 1L of Greenwich, Conn.—The new book is harder to read. Also, it is impossible to make notes in it. I like the light bulk but don't want to sacrifice the margins.

Neal R. Allen, 1L of Amarillo, Texas—The new book is OK. I never write in the margins.

Don D. Etter, 1L of Denver—It is useless for making the marginal notes necessary for studying and for following class discussions. It obscures the problem cases, making ready reference impossible.

LAW REVIEWS

(Continued from page one)

forced to cease publication and those that remain will be of a considerably higher standard. As a stimulus to this proposed Darwinian struggle, Mr. Mewett urged that contributors boycott all reviews which are a disgrace to the library shelves in order to squeeze out the recalcitrant ones. He concluded, "The ruthlessness of the remedy is dictated by the hopelessness of the present position. In this way, mutual annihilation will make the situation considerably more tolerable."

—Nader



Louis Loss



Kingman Brewster, Jr.

League Announces Playoff Schedules

Pairing for the playoffs of the Graduate School Basketball League have been announced by Marshall Harris, 3L of Miami Beach, Fla., director of the League. The B-C league final is set for 6:30 PM on Leap Day, February 29. It will be followed at 8 PM by the A Division final.

In the season's big upset, the favored Law Review failed to catch the rampaging *Ferae Naturae* squad whose 32-26 victory gave them a 7-1 season record. The Law Review finished, appropriately enough, with a 75 average, showing six wins and two losses.

Tort Actions Discussed At Student Bar Meeting

John McNaught of Esdaile, Morris and McKinney spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Student Bar Association on Feb. 15.

Mr. McNaught described the use of demonstrative evidence, specifically with reference to its use in personal injury tort actions. He also discussed his experiences as clerk in the federal district court for Massachusetts, a position he held for five years.

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and

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Legal Aid Helps People In Many Predicaments

By Sander M. Levin

When most people hear Gannett House mentioned, it usually evokes a mental picture of the gray building which houses the *Harvard Law Review*. One might even go so far as to say that the *Review* and Gannett House are synonymous. But any member of Legal Aid will challenge this generalization, and point out that they have the first floor of Gannett House, while the Bugle editors are relegated to the upstairs portion of the building.

In 1914 a group of students at the Law School organized the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau. By its charter of incorporation the Bureau was authorized "to render legal aid and assistance gratuitously to all persons or associations who by reason of financial embarrassment or social position or for any other reason may appear worthy thereof."

Forty Year History

Nourished by a forty year history of community service, the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau today continues to fulfill the purposes of its founders. This year it will receive and handle many hundreds of applications for free legal assistance. Most applicants usually hear of the Bureau from friends, relatives or social agencies. When they come to the Bureau's offices in Gannett House, they become the client of the student who happens to be on duty at the time.

During the first interview a form is filled out in order to determine the eligibility of the applicant for Bureau aid. The Bureau will help only those who are genuinely unable to engage a practicing attorney. This is a result of the basic function of the Bureau and a reflection of its efforts to maintain amicable relations with the Bar.

Eligibility Requirements

On the average, slightly more than half of the applicants meet the Bureau's eligibility requirements. Among the remainder there are some who can afford a normal legal fee but only with some hardship and these are referred to a list of attorneys who have volunteered to render their services at a reduced fee.

Perhaps one half of the accepted applications involve problems in domestic relations. In such cases the Bureau has consistently required that the client first discuss the matter with someone professionally trained to handle the extra-legal problems of the family. The next largest number of cases handled by the Bureau involves landlord and tenant, followed by debt cases. Of course, there is considerable variation from year to year. The content of the Bureau's work reflects the legal problems presently at issue in the com-

munity. The Bureau's efforts in the landlord and tenant area have increased this year in view of rent de-control. The Bureau does not take criminal cases, but refers them to the Harvard Voluntary Defenders.

Present Staff

The present staff of the Bureau includes thirty-seven second and third year students, chosen on the basis of their scholastic records. The members select a Board of Directors, who manage the Bureau. Though the Board may provide legal advice when requested by counsel, there is only one counsel responsible for the direction and research of each case.

In preparation to assume this responsibility, a new members undergo a period of orientation and training. They must be ready not only for confrontation with clients and research of cases but actual court litigation. This latter phase of the Bureau's activities has sometimes created ill-feeling among some members of the Bar towards the Bureau. In part, it may be caused by the high percentage of victories achieved by Bureau counsel in court. The Bureau has endeavored vigorously to eliminate any cause for resentment among practicing attorneys through the adoption of eligibility standards which allow the Bureau to represent only those who clearly cannot afford to hire a practicing attorney.

Bureau is Unique

Harvard is the only law school in the nation with a complete legal aid organization. Consequently, the Bureau has received many inquiries about its functions from other law schools in this country. Requests for information also have come from abroad. The Bureau welcomes these inquiries because it is eager to stimulate the spread of legal aid work. The value of this work has been demonstrated by the activities of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau for more than forty years. It has provided legal aid for those in need and yet unable to pay. It has provided valuable legal experience for its student members. In a quiet way it has underlined for all to see the community service aspect of a lawyer's calling.

German Judge Is Guest of Prof. Katz

A German district judge and two leaders of the West German Foreign Office visited the Law School earlier this month as guests of Professor Milton Katz.

The visitors were Dr. Albert Spengler, presiding judge of the civil division of the Dusseldorf district court; Dr. Hans Berger, head of the legal division of the Foreign Office; and Dr. Joachim Deckert, chief of the Foreign Office political department.

Judge Spengler was specially interested in anti-trust problems, and while here he conferred with faculty experts in that field. The jurisdiction of Judge Spengler's Dusseldorf court extends over most of the Ruhr, headquarters of many of Germany's big cartels.

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Elections

King's Bench has elected a new Chief Justice. He is George Greene, 1L of Houston, Texas. Mr. Greene succeeds Robert W. Costigan, 3L of Philadelphia.

The justices also elected Thomas W. Tavenner, 2L of Boothbay, Maine, as Associate Justice and Treasurer and Charles Jeter, 1L of Charlottesville, Va., as Secretary.

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1/3 APRIL

1/3 MAY

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