

Harvard Law School Record



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Stryker Advises Students:

Emulate A Great Attorney; Know People, Self, English

Lloyd Paul Stryker, one of America's best known trial lawyers, demonstrated his speaking abilities to 300 future attorneys who jammed Langdell North Middle to hear him on Jan. 24.

An impressive man of moderate height with gray hair, sharp blue eyes and a dark suit and vest, Stryker delighted his hearers for an hour and a half with samples of the wit, irony, logic, humor, and forceful oratory which make up the trial lawyer's repertory.

Stryker centered his remarks around the four main items every aspiring young trial lawyer should seek. First, "pick yourself a great lawyer of the present or past, such as Erskine or Choate, whom you can emulate if not imitate." There will be times when you will feel flat in the courtroom, not knowing what to do. Then you will think of your model and try to do what he would have done, Stryker advised.

Second, you need a knowledge of people, their hopes, fears, faults, meannesses, and goodnesses. "Without this law and prophets will not profit you."

Third, know yourself, your own strength and weakness. "Take a good look in the mirror every morning."

Fourth, "equip yourself with real knowledge of that glorious thing, the English language."

Stryker's speech was richly seasoned with anecdotes, including a story about the time he represented a young doctor accused of malpractice in upstate New York. Opposing counsel was from Corning, New York, and kept referring to Stryker as "this feller from New York [City]." Rather than risk alienating the rural jury by objections, Stryker capitalized on the point in his summation,

which he recreated for the Harvard audience. "Counsel has made the issue here not malpractice, but whether I am from New York City. It's a fact, ladies and gentlemen. I am from New York. But let's keep it a secret among the



Lloyd Paul Stryker

13 of us. I don't come from a great metropolitan center like Corning with its glass works. I was raised on a farm a mile and a quarter from the nearest village. Mr. Foreman, after this trial you invite us, two to your farm. We'll have a hay-raking, cow milking, and roof-shingling contest. Give him a pair of overalls. I'll bring my own." The farm boy from Manhattan won the verdict from the Corning city slicker.

Should a man go into trial work? "It all depends on the man," Stryker answered. Can he think logically and quickly on his feet? Does he have the stamina? Or will he crumple up under fierce blows?

How should a man get started in trial work? The best route is through the prosecutor's office, where Stryker himself started. Defending claims for an insurance company is a second choice.

Stryker, author of "The Art of Advocacy," stressed the fact that being a legal technician or a walking law review is not enough. "A good lawyer must have a genuine passion for justice," he concluded.

Mr. Stryker's talk was presented by the Harvard Student Bar Association. He was introduced by Professor Richard H. Field.



Harvard's replica of Rockefeller Center became a reality this week as the Graduate Center sported its ice-skating rink. After several years of frustration, New England weather proved cooperative, and aspiring Dick Buttons emerged from Langdell library and assorted University nooks. Floodlights illuminated the night activity outside of Harkness Commons. Hockey games, Radcliffe lovelies and Cambridge children were soon added to the colorful picture.

Recent snows, however, have temporarily curtailed the winter activity.

Professor Seavey, Dean Toepfer Join Grading Committee

Professor Warren A. Seavey and Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer have been appointed faculty members of the Advisory Committee on the Grading System. The committee, composed of the heads of six student organizations, was organized last month by the Dormitory Council to consider the problems involved in changing the Law School's grading system.

Michael J. McNulty, 2L of Niagara Falls, N. Y., newly elected president of the Dormitory Council, announced the appointments when Professor Seavey and Dean Toepfer agreed to participate in the committee's work.

Three specific phases of the problem were referred to the Advisory Committee by the Dormitory Council. They are:

- (1) What grading system would best serve for placement purposes?
- (2) What is the effect of the system on the individual student?
- (3) What system would be the fairest, most accurate, and easiest for the faculty to administer?

The committee has free rein in its deliberations. It is expected to request advice from other groups and individuals in the faculty, administration, and outside the Law School.

The first meeting of the committee was held Wednesday, Jan. 2, in Professor Seavey's office. No specific time has been set for a final report.

Ford Foundation Grants Law School \$2,050,000

In January the Law School received from the Ford Foundation a grant of \$2,050,000 for the expansion and further development of its program in International Legal Studies. The grant includes funds for the endowment of two professorships and aid over a 10-year period for advanced fellowships, research library staff, and co-operation with other institutions. It will also cover one-half the cost of an addition to the Law School's present buildings—possibly another wing on Langdell Hall—to accommodate the School's increased international activities.

At the same time the Ford Foundation announced grants to the international legal programs of three other law schools: \$1,500,000 to the Columbia Law School; \$500,000 to the Michigan Law School; and \$600,000 to the Stanford Law School. "While the schools as-

sisted by the grants announced today vary in their approach to an international studies program," the Foundation's announcement stated, "each has these three objectives: to make training in international and foreign problems an integral part of their undergraduate legal studies; to provide training for able students from foreign countries; and to conduct research, train teachers and give specialized training in international and foreign problems."

Dean Explains Harvard Program

Dean Erwin N. Griswold, in acknowledging the grant, made the following statement. "The multiplying responsibilities of the United States abroad call for lawyers trained for leadership in world affairs who can work effectively with lawyers and officials of other nations in attacking problems of common concern. This situation is not a temporary one, and we must develop long-term educational plans to meet it. The Ford Foundation grants to endow professorships and to aid in providing needed funds and facilities has made this possible at a time when the School's resources were fully committed." The Harvard Law School is aided in the development of its international program, Dean Griswold explained, by the fact that its 800,000-volume library includes the laws of all countries in the world.

Expanded Program

Courses in International Law and Comparative Law were traditional in American law schools even before World War II. But since the war Harvard's international program has grown rapidly to meet the new legal problems posed by world and regional organizations and by expanding American foreign trade and investments. At present 15 courses and seminars are offered to candidates for the LL.B. and advanced degrees, and 90 students from 32 foreign nations are enrolled in the Law School. This year approximately 14 per cent of the second-year students, 19 per cent of the third-year students, and 60 per cent of the graduate students take at least one of the offered courses in International Legal Studies.

In recent years also the School has (See GRANT on page 6)

Seavey Stresses Status Quo: 'Employers Want Rankings'

A standing-room audience of 300 heard Professor Warren A. Seavey and Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer, the two faculty members of the Advisory Committee on the Grading System, discuss the system at the Coffee Hour Tuesday afternoon.

Professor Seavey, who is retiring in June, provided a vigorous defense of the status quo, while Dean Toepfer suggested that bad effects usually attributed to the grading system are often due to other causes.

Upholding the 20 categories (55 to 75) now employed in grading, Professor Seavey stated: "The fewer categories you use, the more unfair you are." He discussed what he termed the injustice of a 3- or 5-category system,

because some students narrowly miss a higher category, and there may be a substantial difference between the abilities of students in the same large group.

The use of a letter system of grading (A, B, C, D or F) would be "more childish" than the number system, Prof. Seavey said. "We can't average letters," he stated, referring to letter grades as "the A - B - C - D game."

Dean Toepfer maintained that students erroneously believe grades to be more important than they actually are, and that this misconception is often fostered by employers. "It is much easier," the assistant dean, who also is placement director, said for an employer to say, "I'm sorry, but your grades aren't good enough" that it is for him to say: "Your personality doesn't suit us," or "You can't bring in any business."

Because of this, Dean Toepfer stated, students who are not accepted for jobs often blame their low grades. One thing grades do determine, Dean Toepfer said, is the time of year that third-year men are accepted for jobs. This unduly magnifies the importance of grades, he said, since by the end of the year, nearly everyone is placed in a satisfactory job.

Professor Seavey said that yearly examinations are preferable to weekly, monthly, or semi-annual tests because "once can see the whole course." He said, "it is not human to instructors" to require them to mark more exams, which he described as an onerous job at which he has spent three or four years of his life, over a 40-year teaching career.

Despite the fact that a man ranked 150th in the class may be very close in ability to a man ranked 250th, there is a difference between them, Prof. Seavey said. It is true that this difference is slight, but employers know that it is slight, or else they wouldn't be hiring Harvard Law School men, he added.

Bull & Bear Meets Today At Harkness

The Bull & Bear Club will meet today at 1:40 p.m. in the Meeting Room of Harkness Commons. Arthur H. Haussermann of Vance, Sanders & Company will speak on "Blue Skying" securities. Mr. Haussermann has had many years of experience in dealing with the various state Blue Sky laws which govern local distribution of securities.

State regulation of securities remains an important consideration in their marketing since the Federal Securities Act of 1933 expressly reserved state laws and did not pre-empt the field. While federal regulation is considered at length in Law School courses, state regulation is dealt with only briefly except in seminars.

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Progress

On pages three and four of this issue the RECORD has presented articles and pictures of the extensive remodeling program that the School has just completed. These changes, along with the Ford Foundation grant, are some of the indicia of a gradual metamorphosis which the School is now undergoing.

With the increasing importance of graduate studies, of foreign studies, and of programs not related to the Law School's undergraduate curriculum, the administrative staff of the School, as well as the faculty, has grown immensely. The Teaching Fellows program has become increasingly important, too. The problems of running the world's largest law-school library have also increased the staff there.

It is no longer enough to have 20 great scholars lecturing to students who stay three years. The School's staff and faculty have had to take on other duties, embark on other projects.

All this is recognized in the sweeping physical reorganization that has taken place and will continue to take place as the contours of our International Studies program become clearer. The administration deserves the highest praise for moving so soon to meet the challenge of a new era for the School, and for the careful, wise planning that went into each change in the physical plant.

Make Haste Slowly

The Dormitory Council's Advisory Committee on the Grading System held its first meeting a week ago today, and will meet again this afternoon. In its two new members, Professor Warren A. Seavey and Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer, the committee has acquired two men of wide experience in teaching and placement, respectively. The addition of these two men to the group was a sound move; those who sat with them last Thursday know how much they contributed to the initial discussion of the many problems connected with the School's grading and ranking system.

We hope that the Committee will deliberate fully, will gather all the data on the history of the grading system at Harvard, and will assemble whatever other material it thinks will be helpful to the students when they vote in the Dormitory Council's poll. The success of this committee would indicate to the administration the usefulness of student participation in policies affecting students.

Ice Is Nice!

For the first time since the Graduate Center was built, the skating rink has been usable for a significant period of time. Those who have watched as have we while almost the whole Scholo, as well as GSAS students and Cambridge townfolk, have mixed in a sort of community festival on the ice must have been impressed by the latent reservoir of goodwill that can be tapped by even the most meager athletic facilities.

Gallery

PAUL M. HERZOG

Associate Dean, Graduate School
of Public Administration



Devotion to public service has characterized the career of Paul M. Herzog, who came to the Graduate School of Public Administration as Associate Dean fresh from eight years as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. After the tremendous press of work that had occupied him for so many years, Mr. Herzog is revelling in the comparative tranquility of academic life to which he is no stranger.

Born in New York City, Mr. Herzog graduated from Harvard in 1927 with a Bachelor of Science degree, having majored in history. The odd diploma was a result of insufficient training in Greek and Latin which, at that time, were prerequisites for a liberal arts degree. He then took his Master's degree at Wisconsin, where he became a history instructor for two years. Returning to Harvard in 1930, Mr. Herzog taught for a year and then entered the Law School.

Mr. Herzog explains that he shifted from history and teaching because he had always had government work as a goal, and he felt that law would give him a more fixed foundation for dealing with government problems than would political science as it was then taught. Also, law, particularly in the pre-Roosevelt days, was the best way to get into public life. Finally, Mr. Herzog was attracted by the intellectual discipline of the law and wished to see if he could meet such a mental challenge.

National Labor Board

The summer after his second year found Mr. Herzog in Washington, which was a busy and exciting town in that first year of the New Deal. A college classmate who was then Solicitor of the Department of Labor and who is now an eminent jurist, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, LL.B. '30, told Mr. Herzog of Robert F. Wagner's plans to set up a National Labor Board. The result was that Mr. Herzog never did get back to Harvard Law School. It was just "too good an opportunity to miss," and so he spent the years 1933-5 as Assistant to the Secretary of the NLB.

But before it became too difficult to get away, Mr. Herzog felt that the need for a profession was all important, and so he returned to finish out his law studies at Columbia. After graduation, he began practice in the city, combining a general practice with some administrative work.

New York Labor Board

Having barely embarked on a legal career, Mr. Herzog was appointed one of the three members of the newly established New York State Labor Board in 1937 by Governor Herbert H. Lehman. He served in that capacity for seven years, the last two as chairman, and then resigned to accept a commission in the U. S. Navy. Mr. Herzog explains that those years provided valuable experience in handling the many small administrative details. "For a person effectively to delegate in a position of responsibility," he states, "having been on the receiving end is an immense aid."

President Truman appointed Mr. Herzog chairman of the NLRB in July 1945, taking him from the Navy. One of the most interesting aspects of his tenure in the new position was that for six years he was administering a labor act (the Taft-Hartley Act) which his appointing President had vetoed. Although he did not find the new Act entirely to his liking, Mr. Herzog achieved the reputation of a public servant devoted to the public welfare.

Shortly after Mr. Herzog's resignation from the NLRB, the Washington Post printed an editorial which said in part: "His sense of obligation to carry out the policy enacted by Congress, instead of initiating policies of his own has notably enhanced the standing of the NLRB."

... His persistent drive, his personal industry and his skillful management have been large factors in reducing the board's backlog of cases and in bringing its operations to the highest point of efficiency reached in its 18 years of existence. These are real achievements."

After having been prevented from resigning at the end of his five-year term by the Korean War, Mr. Herzog finally left the NLRB in 1953, serving six months under President Eisenhower and helping to effect a smooth changeover in the Board with the new Administration. Immediately afterwards, he returned once again to Harvard, this time to the Graduate School of Public Administration.

The exciting thing about his new job for him is that it is helping to train future leaders for public life. Mr. Herzog has been until now mainly concerned with administrative matters at the School, but this spring will find him taking over his first course.

Asked about his reasons for not returning to the practice of law, Mr. Herzog stated that his only field was labor law and that he did not want to be arguing cases before the board of which he was formerly chairman.

Professional Security

The big problem our government faces today, he feels, is that people in government service on the high levels do not have a great sense of job security for political reasons. This factor tends to hurt Littauer, where the emphasis is training for high position and responsible work. That is one reason why the law is an excellent background for government work—you will always have a profession to fall back on.

Mr. Herzog has two children. He is active in Harvard Alumni affairs and in many clubs and associations. His current appointment is for three years. As to future plans, Mr. Herzog will wait to see what develops.

W. D. G.

Off the Record

Revised Ordinances, City of Webster Groves, Mo. § 673 (1939): "The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to the operator of any vehicle owned by or in the service of the United States Government, the State of Missouri, or of any County or City, and it shall be unlawful for any said operator to violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, except as otherwise herein provided."

—Thanks to Lewis C. Green, LL.B. '50, who writes, "Every time I read this section it appeals to me more."

PROF. FREUND (in Conflicts): Do you agree with the case?

STUDENT: I really don't know.

PROF. FREUND: That's an unsatisfactory answer. How can I come back at you?

Puzzle

The object of the following puzzle is to fill the squares of the form with names of faculty members. For readers' convenience, these names are listed according to length. The solution will appear in the next issue of the RECORD.

4 letters

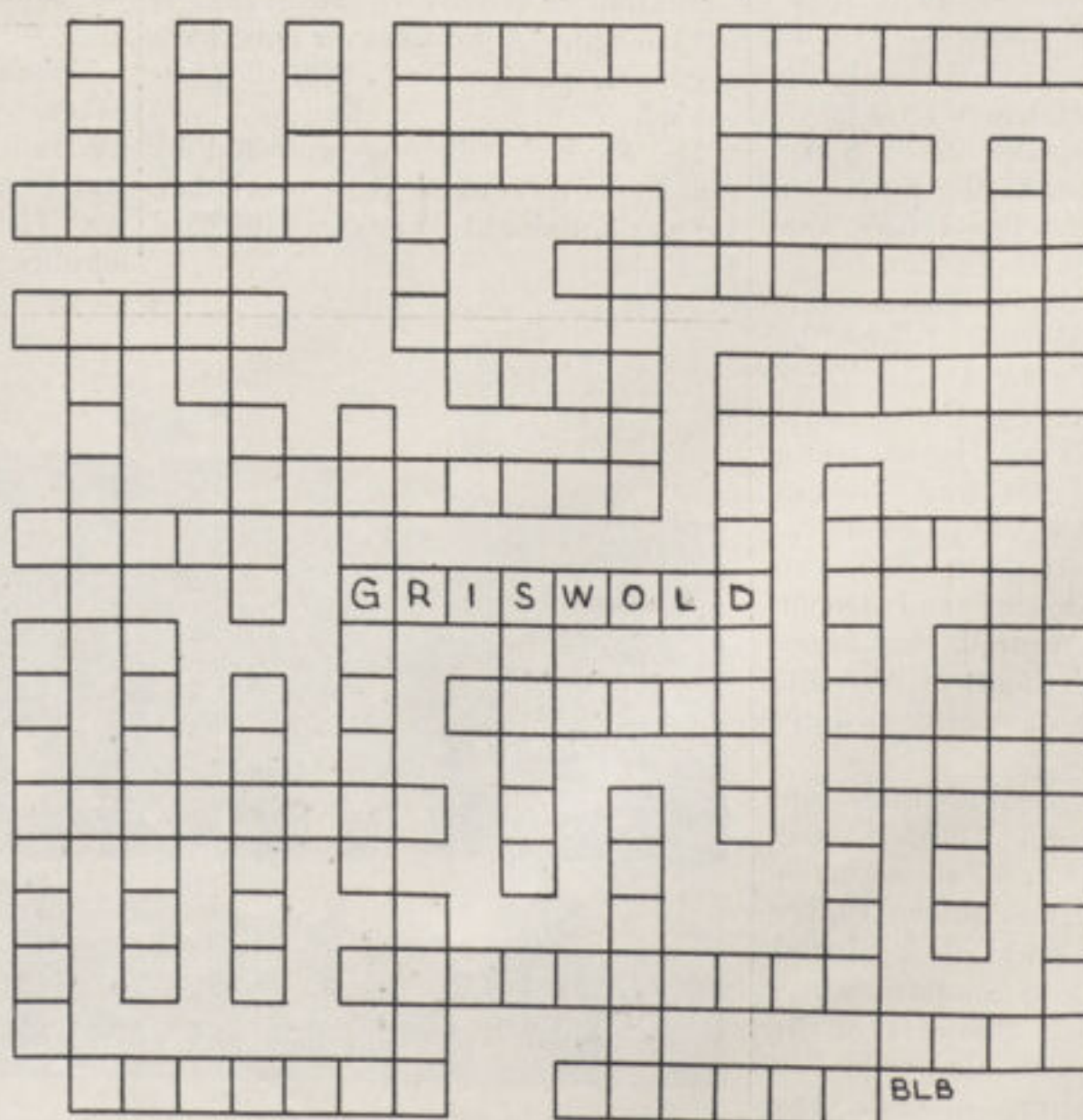
Ford
Hall
Katz
Howe
A. Cox
Peck
Sohn
Sher
Wyle
Cole
Haar
Loss
Hart

5 letters

Baker
Allen
Jaffe
J. King
Gower
Pound
Parry
Amory
Cowen
Leach

6 letters

Surrey
Cavers
A. Scott
Berman
Osmond
Putnam
Powell
Kaplan
R. Field



E. Brown
Keeton
Hudson
Glueck
Seavey

Bevins
Barnes
Hardee
R. Bowie
Morgan

Newman
McCabe
Schwab
Hamlin
A. Sacks

7 letters

Randall
Z. Chafee
L. Fuller
A. Casner
D. Turner
Herwitz
Dimmitt
Toepfer
P. Freund
McCurdy

8 letters

Griswold
J. Maguire
Borgeson
Gambrell
Freedman
Braucher
Brewster
Trautman
Horowitz
Hamilton
Frampton
Schwartz

9 letters

Treadwell
C. Magruder
von Mehren
Williston

10 letters

Sutherland
McNaughton
MacLachlan
Cunningham

Sub Judice

SPEAR'S CASE

King's Bench, 1684

HOLCOMB, J. The plaintiff, being a potter in the county of Sussex and in the habit of extending credit to various persons in the vicinity, to wit the defendant for feed and forage eight months. Quære: whether trover will lie to recover. It would appear not, for that no counts were asserted.

PARKER, J. Nor can you say if I bring my horse to you and he is fed that there was assumpsit. Without allegation of wrongful taking, NON POTET AEQUARI FACTUM HONORIS EDUCERE. Trover would lie, but plaintiff is barred, for that he did not seek redress sounding in detinue.

DE HAVEN, J. No common counts de bono et aequo may lie without assumption. . . . And if the horse had died that would be no answer. But I think that there is recovery here.

PENDLETON, SERJT. Trover hath from all time been handed for remedy where that any debt be alleged. If I buy of you crellets and saying on the forenoon of Michaelmas to pay therefor, you shall always have trover in the least. In J. H. v. M. L., Coke did lay down the doctrine so that none may have doubts in the matter.

PARKER, J. And what if no promise be given?

PENDLETON, SERJT. . . . Even so no issue is joined therein.

WEMBLEY (FOR THE DEFENDANT): First that an action . . . might be brought for benefit IN PERSONAM. Plaintiff received no such, but his horse. That the horse might bring action is doubtful despite the rule in M. P. v. F. R. for that was a writ of assault.

DE HAVEN: But can he not receive the benefit indirectly?

WEMBLEY: The horse?

PARKER, J. Though trover does not lie, yet the count remains, for defendant asserted QUO ABSQUIS. But I yield to my brethren in the matter and feel that this must needs be rule absolute.

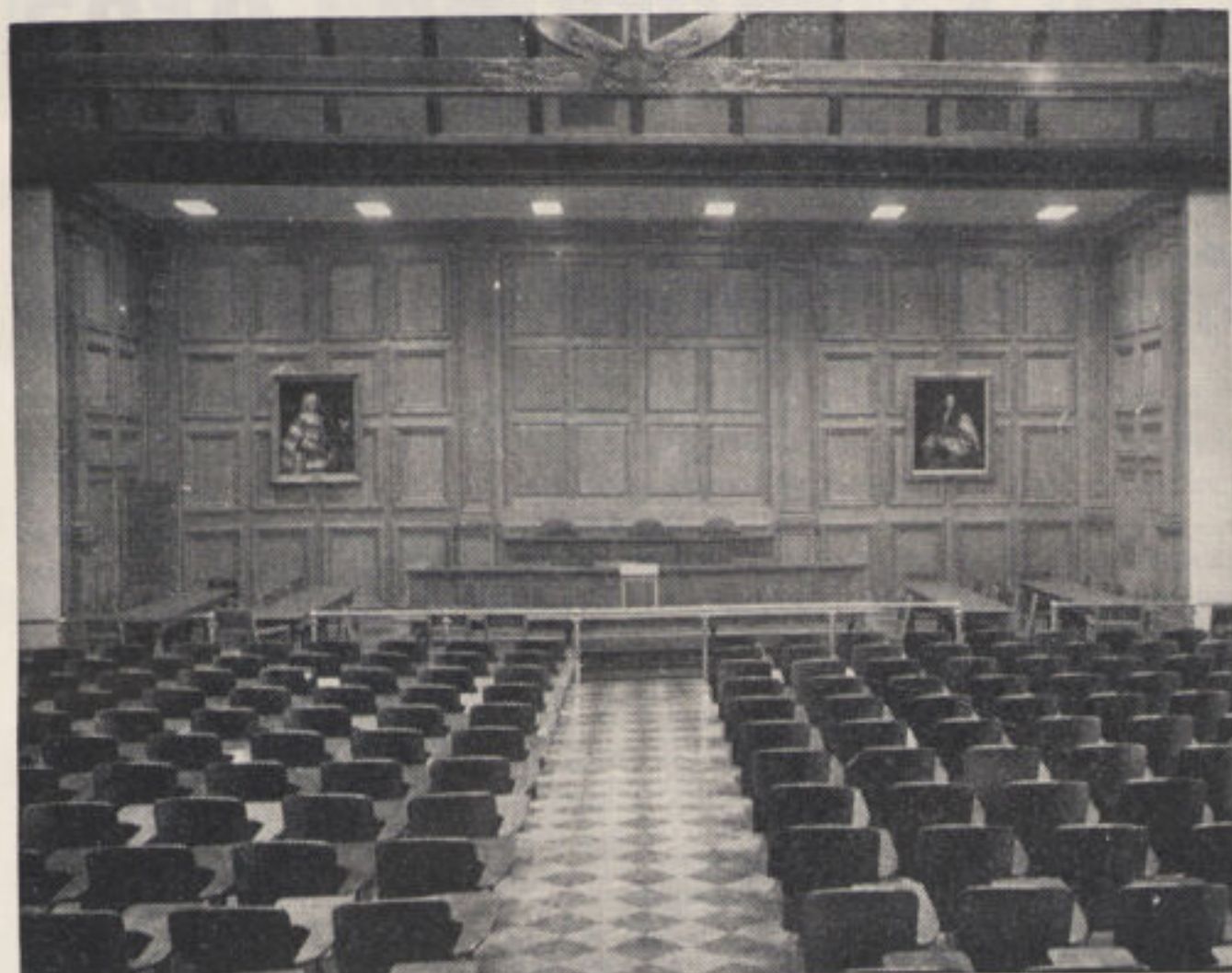
HOLCOMB, J. Though I cannot dismiss the able defense put forth by Serjeant PENDLETON, trover will lie in any case, notwithstanding the worthy argument of my brother, PARKER, J. Rule Absolute.

DE HAVEN. I cannot see any difference where A feeds a horse freely and where B does so upon being beseeched. Therefore no assumpsit lies. But if consideration were alleged, though non-existent, trover would lie TEMPO QUELARE HOC VERBIT. This may or may not be so, for if the bale of hay burned up by fire, no rule could issue. So here we have Rule Absolute.

SO ORDERED: RULE DISCHARGED.

E. L. C.

The New James Barr Ames Courtroom



New Courtroom And Offices Replace Old Austin Library

With the abolition of the Austin library, the space formerly given over to that library was made available for a new and enlarged courtroom or auditorium. The new courtroom was used this fall for the first-year model trial and model appeal, even though it had not been entirely finished.

The Austin courtroom was named the James Barr Ames Courtroom in honor of the school's dean during the period 1895 to 1910.

The room has already proved to be a most attractive and efficient place to hold moot courts. It seats 514 spectators, an increase in seating capacity that was badly needed. While it is still impossible to provide seats for upper classmen at the model trial, there are enough seats for first-year students. The new courtroom is an improvement over the old because it is wider and less deep, and thus more of the audience sits closer to the speaker. There are no acoustical dead spots in the room, so that a failure of the loudspeaking system does not make the proceedings impossible to follow (as such a failure occasionally did in Langdell).

The benches, railings, seats, and other accoutrements of the Langdell room were brought to Austin, and have assumed their accustomed place. Only the portraits remained behind in the Roscoe Pound Room.

About 50 new seats were installed and the bench and counsel tables from Langdell were refinished in a lighter coloring to match the wood panelling at the front of the room.

Room Still Recognizable

Alumni will still recognize the old library room, however. The fireplace at the west end of the room has been preserved, the busts on the wall are in place, and part of the Austin collection of reports has been left on the shelves. To provide library facilities for students who wish to smoke while they study, the School permits studying in the courtroom from 9 to 5 on weekdays. The medieval beams still run across the ceiling, too, as the picture accompanying this story indicates.



Other new features of Austin include new rubber tiling on the courtroom floor, a new elevator connecting the first and second floors, a new curtain at the back of the courtroom for acoustical purposes, new treads on all the stairs in the building, and a raised ceiling in the trial-practice room.

In addition to the James Barr Ames

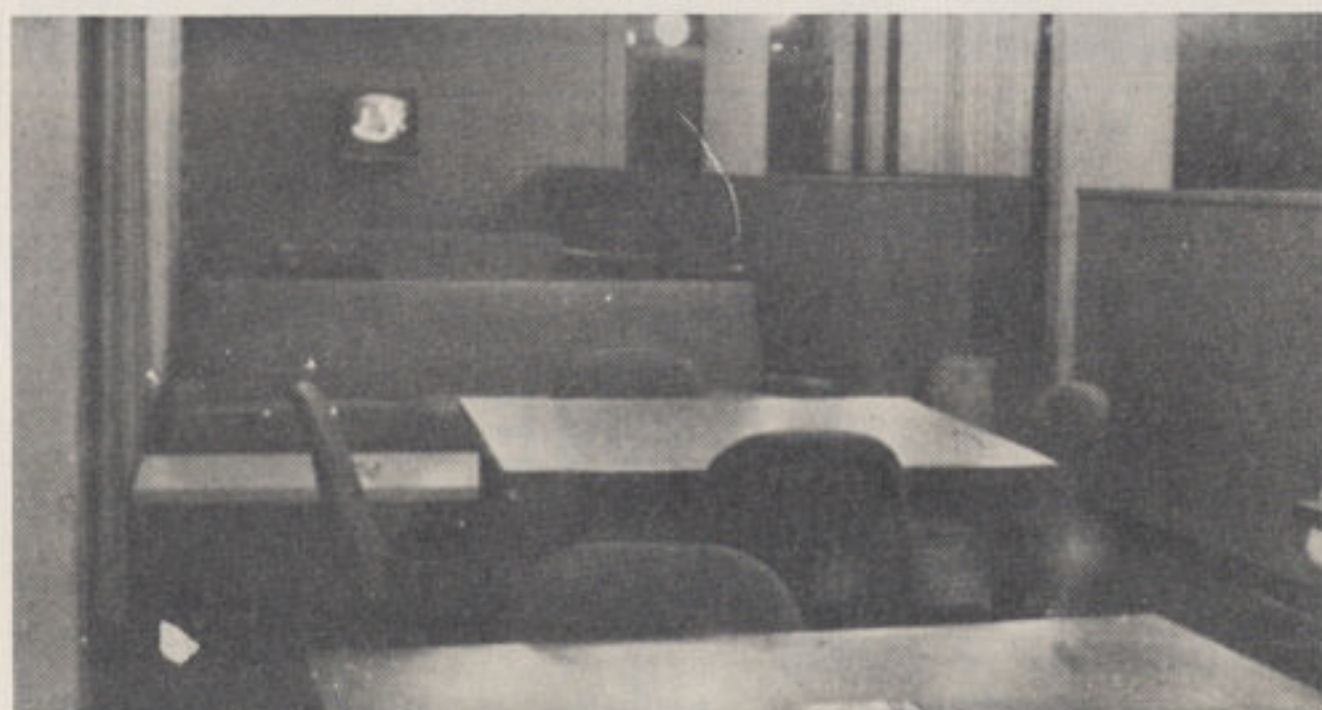
Courtroom, changes in Austin Hall have added four seminar rooms, eight new offices, and a second courtroom.

On the second floor, behind the Courtroom, the six Teaching Fellows and their secretary each have an office. These new offices are a distinct contrast to the gloomy cellar rooms that the Teaching Fellows formerly occupied in the basement of Langdell West Wing. They are of a suitable size, well-lighted, painted with cheerful colors, and each has real windows. The Fellows may, if they choose, watch Littauer and the traffic heading for Harvard Square.

All the new offices on the second floor face south. They are connected by a corridor lined with bookshelves. Part of the old Austin collection still remains in the Courtroom and in these shelves near the Teaching Fellows' offices. This fragment of a library is designed for the students who use the Courtroom as a place to smoke while studying, and for the convenience of the Fellows, who are now removed from the Langdell stacks.

(See AUSTIN on page 4)

The Television Area In Holmes Hall



Separate Project Remodels Holmes Hall; Game Room Built In GSAS Dormitory

Aside from the alterations in Langdell and Austin Halls, another series of changes has recently been completed in Holmes and Richards Halls. Between \$6,000 and \$8,000 have been spent in remodeling the Buckner Room on the first floor of Holmes Hall, and in converting basement space into a game room in Richards Hall, a GSAS dormitory.

The first floor of Holmes Hall, as in Harkness Commons, is shared by the Law School and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Officials of both schools felt that the arrangement of the area was not as functional as it could be, due to the proximity of the television set and the ping-pong tables.

In order to separate the ping-pong tables and the television area the two Schools decided to convert a storage room in the basement of Richards into a ping-pong room. The Law School has paid for the alterations and the GSAS has agreed to bear the maintenance

costs. The storage room has been painted, ceiling lights have been installed, and a third ping-pong table placed there, as well as quite a bit of furniture. One of the major costs of the reconstruction was necessitated by a requirement of the Massachusetts fire laws that the room have two exits. Another passage-way had to be constructed and screened off, so that in case of fire persons using the game room would be guided directly to the exit.

New Furniture

In the Buckner Room a new conference room has been built in the space where the television set had formerly been. The space formerly occupied by the ping-pong table has been converted into the television area. The area is set off by a series of cabinets. Money for new furniture for the room came from a Law School reserve fund for replacement of dormitory furniture.

Construction Program Completed; Langdell, Austin Halls Modernized

Harvard Law School has virtually completed a major reconstruction program designed to use the building space of the school with maximum efficiency. The project, begun last summer, has cost the School between \$300,000 and \$400,000. More precise figures will not be available until final bills are in from the contractors.

Principal changes are the removal of the School's courtroom to Austin Hall, the conversion of the old Langdell courtroom into office space and a conference room, and a virtual rebuilding of the upper floors of Austin

The Roscoe Pound Room



Conference Room Is Named In Honor Of Roscoe Pound

When the courtroom in Langdell was remodelled, the architects provided a new room for meetings in the western third of the old courtroom space.

This new area has been named the Roscoe Pound Room, in honor of Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound. It was formally opened on Dec. 6, with addresses by Dean Pound and Dean Erwin N. Griswold. Since that time it has served as the site of faculty meetings, and of the School's observance of the 150th anniversary of the French Civil Code.

Before the construction of the Roscoe Pound Room, the faculty met in Langdell seminar rooms, which were entirely too small to hold even a majority of the faculty members.

The new room is also designed for especially important public gatherings. It is equipped with an enormous conference table, and chairs for about 50 people. Some of the portraits of English judges that once adorned the walls of the courtroom have been put on the east wall of the room. The west wall of the room has not been altered; the columns and other decorations that made the old courtroom such a strikingly different place have been preserved.

The new room can be entered either from the western end of the west wing, or through the library offices.

Seminars Renumbered

Beginning with the second semester, the school adopted a new system of identifying the seminar rooms. The rooms now include the name of the building in their title—Langdell 1 (L1). Many of the former seminar rooms were converted to other uses in the alterations.

New Seminar Rooms

Austin 1—Eastern end of Austin, second floor.

Austin 2, 3, 4—Eastern end of Austin, third floor.

Hastings 1 and 2—(Former seminar rooms 9 and 10) basement of Walter Hastings.

Langdell 1—(Former seminar room 3) Northwest corner of the West Wing of Langdell, first floor.

Langdell 2—(Formerly Seminar 2) North end of stacks, first floor.

Langdell 3—Like L1, but on second floor.

Langdell 4—(Formerly seminar 4) Fourth room on the left in the north end of the stacks, second floor.

Langdell 5—Also at the north end of the Langdell stacks, on the second floor.

When the Roscoe Pound Room was being planned, the architects faced the problem of Massachusetts rules, which required a second exit from the room. The exit had to be through the library offices, had to be six feet wide, and had to be physically set off from the working area in the room.

To meet these rather strict requirements, the planners designed an exhibit case about four feet high, which runs around two sides of the office. In addition to setting off the exit corridor, the case provides a spot for exhibits of books. Currently, the library has the



Roscoe Pound

"Red Set" there, a complete set, bound in red, of the legal works of Harvard Law School faculty members.

More Space For Faculty

With the removal of the library to Langdell's third floor, several new offices for faculty members have been made available. Professors who had shared offices now have individual studies.

As of now the Law School's present quarters include four frame buildings, in addition to Langdell and Austin Halls and the dormitories, all used to capacity. Continuing development of the School's activities, therefore, may present new problems of physical accommodations although the School currently plans no future alterations with the possible exception of changes connected with the international law program.

Alterations Have Expanded Library's Working Area

Current Gifts To Pay Loan

The money for these alterations was lent to the Law School by the University. The various parts of the University do not make a practice of creating building funds, so that construction and alteration costs must be met by borrowing.

The loan will be repaid from current unrestricted income. The greatest source for such unrestricted gifts is the Alumni Fund, administered by Assistant Dean Wesley E. Bevins. So far, the Fund has received slightly over \$110,000 which can be applied against the loan.

The School expects to devote all unrestricted gifts to reducing its debt until the building program has been paid for. At current rates, the entire sum will have been repaid sometime in 1956 or 1957.

AUSTIN

(Continued from page 3)

All the West National Reporters are available, as well as the Encyclopedia Britannica, American Jurisprudence, Ruling Case Law, Corpus Juris Secundum, and the American Digests.

On the eastern end of the second floor there is a new seminar room, Austin 1, and on the third floor, three more seminar rooms were built, numbers 2 through 4. The four new seminar rooms replace three that are now being used for other purposes and one on the third floor of Austin which has been converted into a meeting place for trial practice courses. In this room (formerly the RECORD's offices before it moved to 23 Everett Street) 54 seats have been installed as well as a bench for judges.

Here students in the trial practice course take the roles of opposing counsel and judge in solving problems of trial practice posed by Professors Keeton and Field.

Office For Ames Assistant

An old office on this floor has been renovated for the use of the Faculty Assistant in Charge of the Ames Competition. The Faculty Assistant, who is in complete charge of the upper three rounds of the Competition, thus has a place where he can work without the constant interruption of minor problems of the Board of Student Advisers.

To make the four new seminar rooms and the new classroom readily accessible, and to satisfy the rigid fire laws, the architects called for a new staircase in the eastern wing of the building. This stairway opens on the Austin steps, so that people on their way to

The Library Offices, First And Second Floors



the seminar rooms do not have to fight the normal classroom traffic on the first floor. For a similar purpose, the mezzanine offices of the Board of Student Advisers are connected with the ground floor by a second new flight of stairs. Thus, remodelled Austin will not be so susceptible to those bonecrushing traffic jams that have been typical of Langdell South at 11 a.m. and high noon.

On the fourth floor, in the very top of the building, the architects left room for the library storage space mentioned below.

The old Austin stacks, through which Professor Thayer used to stride, reading his blue books in Evidence and cursing, are gone without a trace. In their stead, the School has acquired badly needed office and seminar space, bright, cheerful new rooms with excellent lighting and attractive paint jobs.

Those who loved Austin as it used to be, medieval, quaint, and gloomy, should not despair, however. The old wooden beams still span the Courtroom ceiling. Some of the old busts still goggle down at the new bench. Hidden attics, unsuspected stairways, and trapdoors are still to be found. Austin Hall still has plenty of room in its innermost recesses for such items as 1941 advance sheets, left-over brass rail from the Langdell courtroom, the 12th census of the United States, and the report of the Postmaster-General for 1867.

Library Occupies Top Floor

The library has taken over the top-most attic in Austin Hall, and will use it as a storeroom for duplicate sets of reporters, and other works, that may be used to replace current sets as they wear out. Like other parts of the library's collection, such prospective replacement sets had been scattered throughout the

Law School, and the library has not been sure what it had in this category. By assembling all such duplicates in one place, the librarians will be able to inventory the holdings, and to have replacement material readily available when the sets now on the shelves are worn out by eager Ames researchers.

Library Offices Consolidated; Greater Efficiency Foreseen

Although the alterations were principally designed to provide more office, seminar, and research space, the Law School library has been a principal benefactor from the new construction program.

The administration and technical-processing staffs of the library now occupy about 5,400 square feet of floor space (formerly only 3,900 square feet were available), in a bright, modern office, close to the reading room and the stacks, newly furnished with modern office equipment.

The 1,500-square-foot gain in floor space tells only part of the story. In its new home in the eastern two-thirds of the old courtroom, the technical-processing part of the library staff has a much more compact and useful working area than it has ever had before. Until the move, the library's office space was spread out through the first floor of Langdell's west wing, and in various basement offices. Related activities were separated from one another; files and reference works used by the entire staff were inconveniently located.

For lack of office space, many parts of the library's technical work were carried on in the stacks. Valuable stack space was being used for non-stack purposes, books and other material had a way of

disappearing as curious students picked them up for examination and put them down somewhere else, and communication with other parts of the library was awkward and time-consuming.

29 In Office

Twenty-nine people now occupy the new library quarters. Here, Earl C. Borgeson, the Librarian, has his office, all library mail is received, orders for books and periodicals are made out, books and pamphlets are prepared for binding, and new works are received, processed, and cataloged.

On the balcony above the main working area, standard U.S. and foreign dictionaries, biographies, encyclopedias, and bibliographies are arranged for the use of the staff (and for faculty and students who may need them). The balcony also provides room for storing supplies, and for work on material that had previously lain unused in the basement of Langdell. With new working space, the library employees can process many thousand of documents that had been occupying valuable space in the stacks. Thus, a good deal of material (much of it on the League of Nations and the UN) will become usable, and more room will be available for the School's rapidly increasing collection of books.

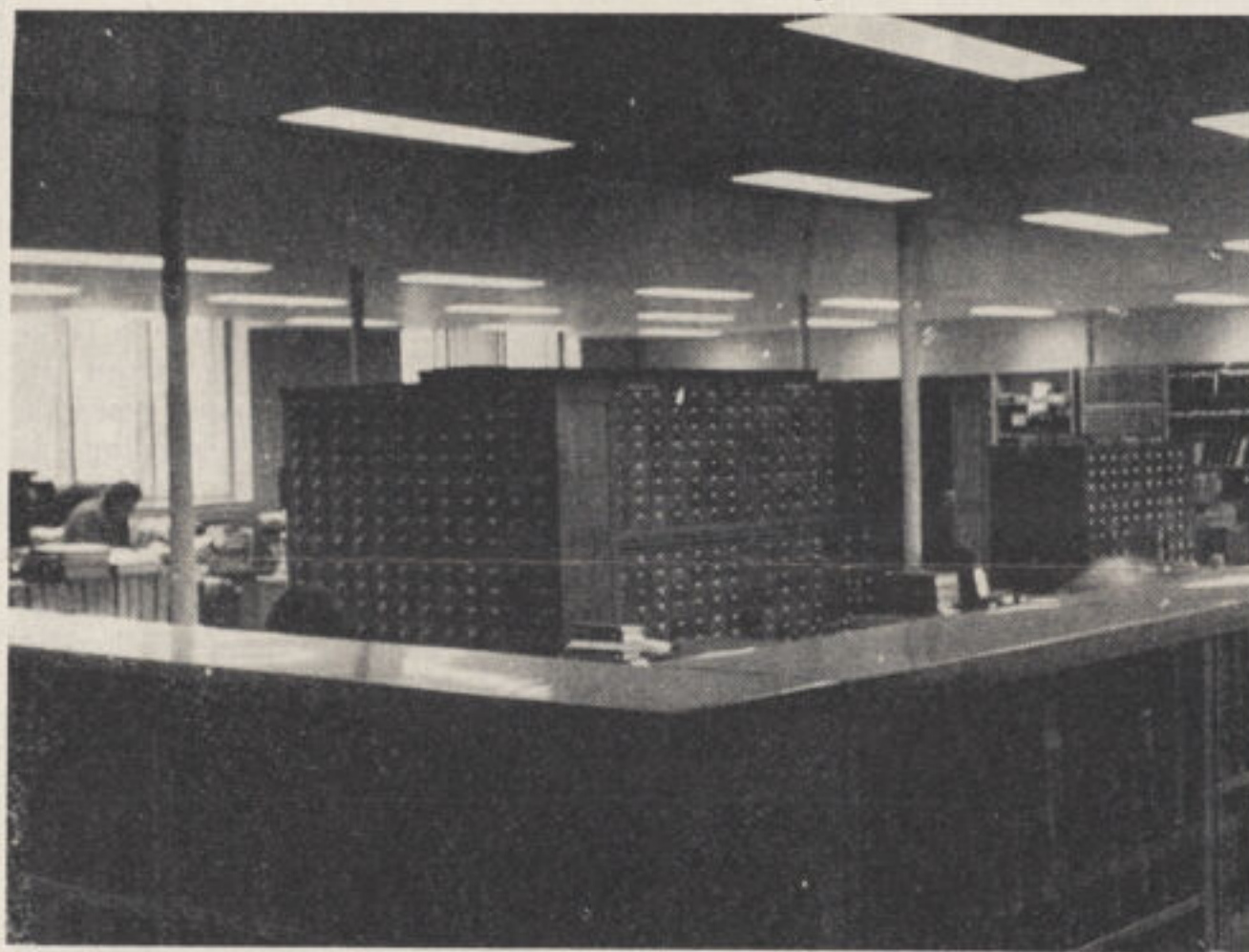
Variable Use Of Space

One of the principal features of the new library space is its flexibility. Because it is one large room, there is plenty of room for any particular branch to expand without becoming split between two or more separate offices. Currently, for example, the library has embarked on a large program of exchanging duplicate works. In one way or another, the School has acquired, and continues to receive, thousands of duplicate volumes that are not needed. The library trades these books for ones that it does not hold, but needs. As this operation progresses, most of the duplicates will be shipped out, and the number of people involved will be reduced. Instead of moving to a smaller office, however, the duplicate exchange program can stay where it is now, and some other, expanding activity takes over desks formerly occupied by exchange clerks.

ALUMNI CENTER EXPANDS

Another result of the alteration program has been expansion of the Alumni Center. Former Seminar Room 6 has been taken over by the Alumni Center's duplicating department.

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DEAN SPEAKS

"Lawyers, Accountants and Taxes" was the subject of a lecture by Dean Erwin N. Griswold, given before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on Jan. 13. The lecture was presented under the auspices of the association's Committee on Post-Admission Legal Education.

BARRISTER'S BALL

Last Saturday night, Jan. 29, the Harvard Law Wives paid tribute to their work-weary husbands by presenting the lively, festive Barrister's Ball. The program began at 8:30 and included music by Bob Norris' Orchestra and a musical pantomime by two Harvard undergraduates. The lounge or dancing area was designated as the "Judges' Room" with colorful semblances of renowned barristers serving as decorative motifs.

The affair attracted about 400 persons, including many faculty members and their wives. The dance ended at 12 o'clock.

FORUM ELECTIONS

The Harvard Law School Forum elected new officers at its meeting on Monday, Jan. 10. The following men were elected:

Arnold Goldman—President.
Gordon Werner—First Vice President.
Edward Pincus—Second Vice President.
Joseph Fisch—Secretary.
Harry Freeman—Treasurer.
All of the officers are second-year students.

CALIFORNIA BAR

In the California bar examinations held in October 1954, there were 12 graduates of the Harvard Law School taking the examination for the first time. Nine were successful, or 75 per cent. The University of Michigan had two taking the examination, and both passed, or 100 per cent. From Yale Law School, there were nine taking the examination, and eight passed, or 88.9 per cent.

Eight Clubs Argue In Quarter-Finals

The Ames quarter-final round will begin this month. The top eight clubs from the qualifying rounds will fight it out for the semi-finals, involving the four highest clubs. The participants, with their won and lost records and averages, are:

1—Choate	4-0	145.000
2—Langdell	4-0	143.875
3—Casper Law	4-0	141.125
4—Hardee	4-0	140.000
5—Morgan Law	4-0	139.250
6—Griswold Equity	3-1	142.500
7—Scott	3-1	141.750
8—Gardner	3-1	141.750

At the time of this issue the pairings were not announced. The usual procedure is to have one Circuit Judge and two attorneys on the bench.

Plans for the final argument in this year's competition will be announced soon. The tentative schedule calls for the argument to take place early in April. The chief judge of the three-man court will be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose name will be announced shortly. The match will pit Baker-Smith Equity oralists Irwin Kimmelman, 3L of Newark, N. J., and Marvin Sachs, 3L of Bayonne, N. J., against the Jaffe Club's representatives, John Stoner, 3L of Bloomington, Ind., and Alan Trustman, 3L of Brookline.

Drafting Competition Begins; Board Fixes Deadline Today

Second-year men will have their last chance to enter this year's drafting competition today at 3 p.m. in Austin North. Three members of the Board of Student Advisers, Thomas B. Bardos, 3L of New York City, Drafting Competition Chairman, Nancy Goldring, 2L of New York City, and Alan Hakes, 2L of Longmeadow, will be there to answer questions and to sign up those who are interested in entering.

In order to facilitate enrollment, which is limited this year to 108 participants, students may also leave their names at the Board offices on the first floor of Austin Hall.

All Are Eligible

All second-year men except members of the Board of Student Advisers and the Law Review are eligible. The competition is carried on in teams of four but those interested need not come down with an entire team. Groups of one, two, and three will be consolidated with others of their own choice before the Board distributes the first-round prob-

lem. The drafting competition is divided into three rounds.

Final Round

The final round of the third-year drafting competition was underway on Monday, Jan. 31, when the Board of Student Advisers distributed the "problem" in which this year's 12 finalists are to compete. The 12 third-year men who survived the fall semi-final round will be required to draft a statute providing for the censorship of movies and photoplays in the interests of public morals and general welfare.

The statutes submitted are to be judged by George Fingold, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the winner to receive a sizeable cash prize which last year amounted to \$100.

The Board plans to put the winning statute to the test in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Ames by using it as the basis for one of the quarter-final Ames arguments during the spring semester.



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First-Year Ames Competition Stresses Practical Features

Students in rounds one and two of Ames Competition pick up their facts today and many will find some different and practical aspects to this spring round. Instead of the appellant and appellee writing briefs simultaneously, as was done in the fall round, the appellant will file his brief first. Then appellee will file his brief, and the appellant will file a short reply brief. This conforms to the actual procedure in appellate work and is an attempt by the Board of Student Advisers to add further realism to the Ames competition.

Another new feature for the first year students will be some 25 "single jurisdiction" cases. A contract might involve Massachusetts or New York law, as is the case in real life, instead of Ames law. This will necessitate a different method of research than was used in the fall round and is another step by the B.S.A. to make the Ames cases as realistic as possible. Of the 25 cases, 19 are brand new, the other six holding over from last year.

Present plans call for 65 clubs participating in the eight rounds of first-year arguments. Clubs are arranged in rounds as follows:

Rounds 1 & 5—Acheson-Glueck
Rounds 2 & 6—Gower-Scott
Rounds 3 & 7—Seavey-Toepfer (and all law courts of double-court clubs)
Rounds 4 & 8—Vinson-Williston (and

all equity courts of double-court clubs)
All law courts of clubs with both law and equity courts will be in rounds three and seven. The equity courts will be in rounds four and eight.

Dockets will be posted for rounds three and four on Feb. 7, rounds five and six on Feb. 8, and rounds seven and eight on Feb. 14. Facts will be issued two days after the posting of the docket and arguments will take place approximately five weeks after the posting of the docket. The full schedule of all relevant dates has been posted.

Unless requested to do otherwise by the club's law clerk, the Board of Student Advisers will pair the first two teams that argued (in the fall) in the first round, and the last two in the second round. The clerk will also select the place of the argument by listing his club on the room chart as was done for the singles arguments.

If a club finds itself without the required eight men, the clerk should report the fact to the B.S.A., and inter-club arguments or other arrangements will be made. No changes are to be made without the approval of the B.S.A.

When possible, faculty members will act as Chief Justices for the arguments. Third-year students will be Chief Justices when faculty members are not available, and the Associate Justices will be second- and third-year students, as in the first round.

GRANT

(Continued from page one)

undertaken a variety of research projects in International Legal Studies. Projects now under way include the International Program in Taxation (RECORD Oct. 21), which has been studying the relation of tax laws to foreign investment and agricultural and industrial development, a study of the regulation of electric utilities in rapidly expanding communities, and a comparative law research to aid the new state of Israel in modernizing its legal system (RECORD, Dec. 2). These projects have been financed mostly by special grants which by their terms will expire within the next year or two. The funds available for research under the Ford Foundation grant will not be adequate to maintain these and similar projects, and the School will be obliged to continue to seek supplementary funds for research as well as for the support of its regular program.

Growth Of Legal Field

Professor Milton Katz, director of International Legal Studies, points out that this program is a part of the normal and necessary evolution of legal education in the United States, rather than a sudden innovation. Seventy-five years ago the law school curriculum consisted wholly of the present first-year courses. Since then courses have been added in

corporations, bankruptcy, constitutional law, taxation, administrative law, conflict of laws, labor law, anti-trust law, legislation, etc. This growth of legal education reflects the growth of the law, and growth of the law reflects the growth and changes in American life. During the past half-century, the life of the United States has become increasingly commingled with the life of the world. Lawyers in government and business now encounter problems for which their law school training has not prepared them. Law schools must keep pace with changing problems and seek to anticipate trends of growth in the law. Legal education must help train the lawyers of tomorrow. Harvard's program of International Legal Studies is designed to meet these needs. The grant from the Ford Foundation will make it possible to move forward more rapidly.

N. Y. Bar Lectures To Be Given Here

Contrary to previous announcement, it has been possible to make arrangements for the continuation of lectures in New York Practice in the spring of 1955. These lectures will be given under the auspices of the Practising Law Institute of New York. The lecturer will be Samuel J. Silverman, member of the firm of Hall, Weiss, Rifkind, Horton & Garrison in New York City.

The lectures will be given on Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30, and on Saturday afternoons from 2 to 4, starting March 11 and 12, and continuing through April 8 and 9. Registration will be with the Practising Law Institute, which will communicate directly with each third-year student. Other students are welcome to attend if they wish to do so.

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Council Picks M'Nulty, Rose

Michael J. McNulty, 2L of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was elected president of the Dormitory Council last week as the Council met to elect officers. He was formerly secretary of the group.

Elected with McNulty was Arthur Rose, 2L of Leonia, N. J., as vice-president. Rose was former chairman of the buildings and grounds committee.

Also elected were Richard M. Lilly, 1L of Charleston, S. C., secretary; and Allan R. Roth, 2L of Newark, N. J., treasurer. Lilly was a former member of the social committee, while Roth was former chairman of the judiciary committee.

There will be only two changes in committee chairmanships on the Council, McNulty reported: Paul A. Kennedy, 1L of Westbury, N. Y., will be the new social chairman, and David J. Sharpe, 3L from Chapel Hill, N. C., will head the Judiciary Committee.

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