



Harvard Law School Record



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PRICE TEN CENTS

Tours, Film, West Lectures Are Scheduled

Guided tours of the Langdell Library and a series of lectures on legal research for first-year students are the principal events scheduled for the next two weeks by the Board of Student Advisers in its program to orient entering students in the use of the Law School's research facilities.

The library tours are operated each year by the Board and by the supervisors of the law clubs. During the next week the supervisors will take the members of their clubs through the library, showing the layout of materials in the reading room, and illustrating their use. On next Thursday and Friday, October 13 and 14, members of the Board will conduct tours for students who were unable to attend with their supervisors. A sign-up list for the Board tours will be available in Austin Hall early next week.

The library tours will be based on the material in Appendix B of the *Introduction to Advocacy*, and students should become familiar with it in advance. The material illustrates the research necessary for one issue of a typical assault case.

During the week of October 17, Mr. Ellis E. Champlin of the West Publishing Company will be at the Law School, and will present a series of lectures on Legal Research. These lectures, which have become an annual affair, are always well-attended by first-year students. They will be presented in Austin North at 3:30 each afternoon during the week.

The Library has on display in the three glass cases at the north end of the Reading Room Desk all the material which were used in the film *Case in Point*. These are arranged in the display cases in a manner to show their discovery in the source books and their various relationships.

As the school year progresses, the displays in the show cases will illustrate the many legal tools which are to be found in the Library, as well as the proper methods for their use. For example, there will be a detailed explanation of the American Digest system at about the time that most first year students are beginning their law club work.

University Insurance Benefits Compared with National Plans

To most students a medical fee of \$56.50 was no doubt just "another rise in fees," another cause for grumbling, something to be tolerated but not to be appreciated. When the effects of the first impression wore away, however, an opposite reaction set in: "needs of four-fifths of the University are met"; "the plan is completely fair" to nonparticipants; etc. We will attempt a cooler appraisal of the situation—what the student will get for his money, how the health program of the University measures up to other health programs and to the voluntary national programs.

It is probably the case that the latest rise in the basic infirmary fee from \$37.50 to \$42.50 reflects the added needs of the University, and University resources in implementing the new insurance plan. But also, many of the benefits under the new basic fee are really a broadening of earlier benefits. For example, last year's students received for \$37.50 basically two weeks' of hospital ward care per semester, and medical examination and advice whenever desired at any of the medical offices of the University.

The University will now provide, for the \$42.50 fee, unlimited hospital ward care as long as a student is regularly enrolled in the University; "special charges" for treatment in convalescence at Stillman Infirmary, and the charges for such services as X-rays, laboratory tests, and medication will be eliminated; more specialized physicians will be available; and the gratuitous medical examination and advice will be continued.

Where the basic fee leaves off and where the new insurance plan, financed by the



In a ceremony this summer in Berlin, James B. Conant, ambassador to the German Federal Republic and former president of Harvard, made a token presentation of an index to the *Harvard Law Review* to Professor Wilhelm Wenger, director of the Free University Institute for International Law. The volume symbolized a gift of a complete set of the *Review* made on behalf of a number of Harvard Law School graduates, who collected a fund for American law books to be contributed to the Free University of Berlin.

The volumes were presented "in recognition of the many former students at the Law School who have worked as friends with German jurists and lawyers to establish government under law in a reborn

Germany..." The inscription names eight members of the Harvard Law School who served with the American High Commission in Germany. Those named were Robert R. Bowie, LL.B. '34, former General Counsel to the High Commissioner; Eli W. Debevoise, LL.B. '25, former General Counsel; John Jay McCloy, LL.D. '51, former High Commissioner; Henry Parkman, A.B. '18, former Assistant High Commissioner; William E. McCurdy, LL.B. '21, S.J.D. '23, former Associate Director of the Legal Division and a professor on the Law School faculty; Chester A. McLain, LL.B. '15, S.J.D. '17, former General Counsel; John M. Raymond, LL.B. '21, former Director of the Legal Division; and Frederick A. O. Schwarz, LL.B. '27, former General Counsel.

Columbus Day

Columbus Day will be celebrated on October 12 this year.

No classes will be held on that day, the 463rd anniversary of the discovery of America. Last year, Columbus Day was celebrated on a Monday, October 11, by order of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

But this year, the legislature reversed itself and restored the holiday to its ancient date. Election Day (Tuesday, November 8) is not a legal holiday in the Commonwealth, and classes will be held as scheduled.

Technical, Narrow Curricula Scored in Griswold's Report

Strong disapproval of the pre-legal courses of many applicants to the Law School has been expressed by Dean Erwin N. Griswold. In his annual report, the dean said he was dissatisfied with the lack of "breadth and depth" in undergraduate curricula. He warned that the Law School might take positive steps to induce pre-law students to seek "broad educations."

Mr. Griswold stated that the ideal lawyer is cultured and well-read, and that a Harvard Law graduate should be more than a technician trained to pass a bar exam. Thus, the Law School has required candidates to have a college degree precisely because it wishes to insure that its graduates should be generally cultured as well as learned in the law.

Until now, the Law School has "in effect regarded a college degree as virtually a conclusive badge of culture." Policy has been not to require any undergraduate courses, and the present catalogue also refrains from suggesting courses for candidates.

However, a sampling of the 1700 transcripts received from applicants for the first year class indicates that a change of policy may be required. The Dean cites students with degrees awarded for work in "commerce," "speech," and "journalism"

where there is a total lack of courses in literature or foreign languages or philosophy, or government, or natural sciences, or mathematics.

"Whole transcripts are made up of courses like Topography, Principles of Advertising, Reporting, Advertising Copy and Layout, Advertising Media, Salesmanship, and Press Photography; or Business Finance, Introduction to Advertising, Ad-



Erwin N. Griswold

Bull & Bear Holds Meeting Tomorrow

The Bull & Bear Club will hold its first meeting of the year in Harkness Commons tomorrow at 1:40 P.M. The speaker will be Mr. Harry Comer, partner in Paine, Webber, Jackson and Curtis. Mr. Comer is coming from New York City to address the club. His topic will be "The Market Outlook."

Officers of the club are Charles L. Convis, 3L of Lansford, N. Dak., President; Melvin Gray, 3L of Chicago, Ill., acting First Vice President; Willis M. Ertman, 3L of Kingston, Mass., Second Vice President; Richard M. Lilly, 2L of Charleston, S. C., Secretary; David A. Goldberg, 2L of New York City, Treasurer.

Membership in the club is open to all students interested in business, finance and the stock market. Members may join at the first meeting.

vertising Procedures, and Sales Management; or Office Management, Principles of Retailing, Salesmanship, and Principles of Marketing; or Scene Design, Acting, Stage Costume Design, Stage Lighting, Producing, Advanced Acting, and Playwriting; or Organization and Administration of Playgrounds, Methods in Minor Sports, Theory of Play and Recreation, Camping and Playgrounds, and Coaching Baseball and Track," the Dean's report stated.

The majority of degrees based on such technical courses are from state schools, but (See CURRICULA on page four)

Seven New Appointments Supplement Law Faculty

The Law School has announced the appointment of seven new faculty members. They are Charles Fairman, Professor of Law; George F. Curtis, Visiting Professor of Law; Abram J. Chayes and David Westfall, Assistant Professors of Law; Dr. Robert H. Hamlin, Assistant Professor of Legal Medicine; Richard R. Baxter, Lecturer on Law; and Norval R. Morris, Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow.

Charles Fairman, whose appointment as Professor of Law was announced last spring, is teaching the second-year course in American Legal History and serving as Chairman of the Law School Library Committee this fall. Professor Fairman was until recently Nagel Professor of Constitutional Law at Washington University, St. Louis. He received his A.B. from the University of Illinois in 1918, a Ph.D. in Political Science from Harvard in 1926, and taught Government and Political Science at Pomona, Harvard, Williams and Stanford. While on leave from Williams, Professor Fairman earned an LL.B. at the University of London, and then held the Brandeis Research Fellowship at Harvard, receiving his S.J.D. in 1938. From then until 1953 he jointly held a Political Science Professorship and a Professorship at the Law School at Stanford.

The Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of British Columbia, George F. Curtis, is Visiting Professor of Law for 1955-56. He is teaching one section of Contracts and participating in a seminar on In-



Charles Fairman

come Tax Law. After receiving an LL.B. in 1927 from the University of Saskatchewan, he was Rhodes Scholar while at Oxford; he received a B.A. in Jurisprudence and a B.C.I. After some years of private practice and governmental service, he joined the faculty of Dalhousie Law School in Halifax, Nova Scotia; in 1945 Professor Curtis founded the Law School of the University of British Columbia.

Abram J. Chayes, Harvard '43, LL.B. magna cum laude '49, has received a three year appointment as Assistant Professor of Law, and is teaching Civil Procedure and Corporation I. President of the *Law Review*, Volume 62, and recipient of the Fay Diploma—the Law School's highest academic award—Mr. Chayes is a former clerk to Mr. Justice Frankfurter, former Legal Adviser to Governor Bowles of Connecticut, and served as Associate General Counsel of the President's Materials Policy Commission.

Dr. Robert H. Hamlin has received a joint appointment at the University, becoming Assistant Professor of Legal Medicine at the Law School and Lecturer on Public Health Law at the School of Public Health. Dr. Hamlin received his A.B. from Ohio State University in 1944, his M.D. with honors from Northwestern in 1947, the degree of Master of Public Health magna cum laude from Harvard in 1952, and his LL.B. from Harvard in 1953.

Assistant Professor of Law David Westfall received his A.B. from the University of Missouri in 1947 and his LL.B. magna cum laude from the Law School in 1950, being awarded the Fay Diploma. Mr. Westfall is teaching Property I and Property II this year, having taxation and estate planning experience with a Chicago firm and having been co-author with Professor Casner of Part 21 of *American Law of Property*.

Lecturer on Law for 1955-56 is Richard R. Baxter, who is teaching the Seminar in International Law Problems. Mr. Baxter received an A.B. from Brown University, LL.B. from Harvard, the Diploma in International Law from Cambridge University, England, and an LL.M. from Georgetown University. He was Research Associate on the International Waterways Project, at the Law School last year.

Professor Norval Morris, Senior Lecturer in Law and Associate Professor of Criminology at Melbourne University, Australia, is Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow for 1955-56. Professor Morris, LL.B. and LL.M. Melbourne University, Ph.D. London University, is teaching (See FACULTY on page three)

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Jealous Mistress

"The law is a jealous mistress."—Blackstone

Dean Griswold's report on the limited cultural background of law students brings to mind several questions about the general breadth of the law student's mind, diversity of the law student's knowledge and interests, both before and after his three years at the Law School.

We agree wholeheartedly with the Dean when he complains about the college curricula which stress mechanics at the expense of classics, and trains students in advertising rather than Aristotle.

But what use is a broad interest in the arts, developed painstakingly as an undergraduate, if it is allowed to wither during the student's next three years, spent at Law School.

It is often insisted that the Law School is a professional school. It is for this reason that it might be looked with disfavor at proposals to carry over undergraduate student activities into the Law School. And it is true that the rigorous requirements of three years of study here leave precious little time for any other sort of involvements.

The reputation of Harvard Law School has been based on the accomplishments of its graduates in the field of law, and it is on that basis that its reputation must be maintained. In its concentration on learning the law, the School is living up to the task set out for it by our society.

Yet the lack of opportunity to participate in the cultural activities of a great university remains an annoying problem to many students. It is a common feeling that here in Cambridge, with interesting events constantly being held, the student must of necessity pass up the great majority of them in order to maintain his academic status.

The Dean's suggestion, that students take as wide a variety as possible of cultural and humanities courses in college, is therefore an extremely good one. Undergraduate days are one's best opportunity to learn, at a leisurely pace, those ideas and principles which will last one all through life, and, indeed, may make one better able to withstand the rigors of the Law School program.

Activities such as the Forum, the RECORD and Phillips Brooks House present diversions, but these groups, interesting as they may be, do not make outstanding contributions to the intellectual development which students should be undergoing during their first three years out of college.

Neither the Law School administration nor faculty is to be blamed for the current situation; they do not discourage student participation in the cultural activities of Cambridge and the University, and law professors often themselves share in these affairs. Rather the blame falls largely upon the law student himself.

But the competition for the time of the student, the realization that a play attended means an evening spent, that a novel read is four hours lost, this is what makes the student reluctant indeed to develop culturally during the law school year.

When the day comes when it will not be customary for the law student to spend every waking moment either doing his work or more so, only thinking about it, then diversity of interest can come into play and the Harvard lawyer's preparation for his career can be that of a citizen as well as of a technician.

Gallery

JOHN SOLON LORD

Chicago Attorney



Just as John Lord's colorful legal career spans a half century of Chicago's history, so his family history reaches back into the early days of Chicago and northern Illinois. The Lords and Crowells emigrated from New Hampshire in the 1830's. Lord's grandfather, John L. Lord, was a wagon and carriage builder. During the Gold Rush days to California, it is a matter of family pride that "no Lord carriage ever lost its tires" crossing the Great Desert.

His grandfather, Crowell, came through Chicago in the spring of 1836 and Lord remembers his grandfather telling him that once after a rainy spell he saw a man in the middle of a Chicago street with only his head and shoulders sticking out of the mud. Grandfather Crowell called to the unfortunate man and asked him if he needed help and the surprising answer came back, "No thank you, I have my horse under me." Lord has since found that this was one of the standard stories of early Chicago.

Born in Iowa

Lord was born in Iowa in 1881, where his father, a blacksmith and farmer, owned a farm at the time. A plague of grasshoppers drove the Lords back east to Dixon, Illinois, where John went to high school and worked several hours daily washing milk bottles at the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. and chopping firewood at home. At the University of Wisconsin John majored in political science under Dr. Paul Reinsch, later Ambassador to China. He graduated from Wisconsin in 1904 and has remained active in the life of that university throughout the decades.

Lord explained that, while he was attending high school and the University of Wisconsin, he was fortunate indeed in having a friend and counselor living across the street who had attended Harvard Law School. It was the advice of Charles Barge, Class of 1898, that overcame the recommendation of Federal Judge Bethea that young Lord should study law by first becoming a court reporter and then attending night law school. The Bethea and Lord families for generations had been close friends and neighbors, and it was quite remarkable that the counsel of such a distinguished friend was rejected in favor of the advice of a young lawyer just a few years out of Harvard Law School.

During his senior year at the University of Wisconsin, Lord definitely decided upon a legal career and he took some courses in the Wisconsin Law School which would have entitled him to enter the second year class in that law school after he graduated. However, it was his friend, Barge, who sold him on Harvard Law School. So he left the University of Wisconsin and entered Harvard, where he joined the second year class '06, although advised he did not have enough credits to graduate with that class. Not having sufficient funds to take the full three year course, he consequently lacks a Harvard Law degree.

Returned to Chicago

In 1906 Lord returned to Chicago after Harvard Law School, turning down a lucrative opportunity in Boston. He puts it in these words: "In those first years I could have made in Boston several times what I did in Chicago. But that would have been based on friendship rather than on any evidence I would be worth such a large salary." And through the years John S. Lord has in his own modest way made a magnificent showing indeed in Chicago.

In reviewing his earlier years of practice in Chicago, Lord stated the greater part of the law business was handled by lawyers practicing alone or in small partnerships and that the largest firms were really small compared with the largest firms in Chicago today.

For the most part there was little specialization in the legal profession at the beginning of the present century, and a lawyer was expected to be well grounded in every field, and for the most part his practice was very general indeed. Many of the large law firms in this country can be justly criticized for not affording young lawyers an oppor-

tunity to obtain a wider experience before they begin to specialize. The tools of the lawyers in those earlier days were simple when compared with those stored in a modern law library. Then too the courts seemed to be striving to make the rule of law simple and well established. In those days Chief Justice Cartwright of the Supreme Court of Illinois, whose family were close friends of Lord's family, planned the operation of the court so as to have its key decisions declare firmly and positively what the law was in the different fields, and it was hoped that in due time all the more important principles of law would be settled so that legal practitioners could ascertain the principles which governed their clients' rights with reasonable accuracy and advise them accordingly.

Earlier in his legal career Lord had the opportunity of working with outstanding lawyers such as Charles Roy Brown, who was the most successful practitioner in handling appeals in the Appellate Courts and in the Supreme Court of Illinois. No other Illinois lawyer has handled as many cases on appeal as did Mr. Brown. Later Lord was closely associated with John E. Kehoe, one of the most successful lawyers ever to practice in Chicago. In 1914 Lord became associated with Donald R. Richberg, LL.B. Harvard '04; general counsel and later chairman of NRA and for many years practicing in Washington, D. C. Harold L. Ickes of New Dean fame as Secretary of the Interior for many years, and Morgan L. Davies were also associated with Richberg and Lord under the firm name Richberg, Ickes, Davies & Lord.

Built up Law Firm

In 1923 Richberg departed with his labor union clients. Richberg (Autobiography, 1954, p. 156) wrote "My former law firm went ahead to build up an enormous practice which has made it in recent years one of the largest and most successful in Chicago." Lord played a leading role in the development. The firm became in 1924 the partnership of Lord, Wire and Cobb, later Lord, Bissell & Kadyk and, upon Kadyk's recent death, Lord, Bissell & Brook.

When asked to make some comments about the legal profession, Lord reviewed some of his early experiences with men of great legal capacity and then observed that he had come to the firm conclusion that most lawyers of great ability in the earlier days were highly suspicious of one another, and although some were associated together as partners, they were quite incapable, for the most part, of working together as the lawyers now do in the larger law firms. He also thought that the lawyers of those earlier days frequently undertook to handle matters in fields in which they were not especially fitted. Out of these early observations and experiences he later developed plans for organizing a firm of lawyers who trusted one another and in which the special talents of the individual members would be recognized and thus enable all to function with greater efficiency and to the greater satisfaction of the clients.

Changes in Legal Profession

In reviewing the changes the legal profession has been confronted with since he began the practice of the law, Lord expressed confidence that the lawyers of the future will, as did the lawyers of the past, adapt themselves to the changes as they come. Lawyers, like sailors, soon learn to adjust their sails to the changing winds.

Forty years ago most active practitioners were firmly of the opinion that they were expert trial lawyers, and the most outstanding ones considered that it was their duty to settle the controversies of their clients in open court. Today the successful lawyer has a much broader view of his responsibilities and he aims to be as familiar with his client's business as the client himself; and to guide his clients wisely he realizes he must be an economist and a financier as well. Then, too, he must take into account all business factors and understand the effect and possibly the repercussions that a course of action will have, not only upon his client's business and the client himself, but upon the business of his competitors, as well as the reactions that may take place in the Department of Justice or the many governmental bureau that are watching the actions and doings of the clients.

Certainly great changes have taken place in the practice of the law during the last thirty or forty years.

Attorney for Lloyd's

John Solon Lord does not pretend to be a brilliant legal scholar, flashy courtroom orator, or an accomplished politician. Yet in Chicago he is unsurpassed as a genial and skillful handler of a client's business. A reserved, prudent man of common sense and occasional flashes of humor, he is Attorney-in-Fact for Lloyd's of London in Illinois, for whom he maintains a large separate office located in the Field Building as are the offices of his law firm, which handles matters for a great number of American insurance companies. The legal community that is Lord, Bissell & Brook, with its seventeen partners and some two dozen associates, its secretaries, docket clerks, investigators and office boys, its profitable and varied practice, its annual picnic and monthly dinners, is more than anything else the embodiment of John Lord's life work, hopes and principles.

—Olson

LITTLE KNOWN CAUSES OF ACTION

§311. *Ego Non Compos Mentis*. At common law it was held that no person could bring an action to have himself declared incompetent for, in the words of Judge Sayne, "if a party seek to establish his own incompetence it is necessary he be competent to bring such an action, in which case a demurrer would always be sustained." *In re Sly*, 15 App. Cas. 206 (1777). But the Chancellor, eager to enlarge equity jurisdiction, held "that henceforth a bill *Ego Non Compos Mentis* may be brought in equity whereby a party may establish his own incompetence, for equity looks at substance as well as forms." *In re Woolsack*, 21 Eq. Cas. 117 (1778).

§312. *Same, Legal Consequences*. An incompetent is not liable for his torts. 3 *Seavey on Detention*, sec. 191. Nor is he bound on his contracts. *Sherwood v. Walker's Cow*, 234 App. Cas. 21 (1901). Nor can he be the maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument. *Swift's Executor v. Tyson's Administrator*, 21 F.3rd. 333 (1918). But where a pawnbroker went surety on an incompetent's note for valuable consideration the Chancellor held that "this defendant is liable on the note, even though the incompetent would not be, for a court of equity will not let a man with dirty feet stand in the shoes of another and become subrogated to his defences." *Ecks v. Checker*, 210 Eq. Cas. 411 (1919).

§313. *Same, Recent Developments*. As Judge Hollowell Holmes of the Inferior Court of Appeals so ably pointed out in his dissent to the dissenting opinion in *Welch v. Jenkins*, 200 App. Cas. Inf. 548 (1924), "The little known bill in equity whereby a man can divest himself of his competency has become a well known source of frauds and perjuries. Every attorney worth his salt has his client declared incompetent before trial, as a result of which an ever increasing volume of litigation is being dismissed. Reform is needed. The remedy lies with Congress, while there are yet enough competent members to pass a law." As a result, the Bankruptcy Act has been amended to provide that the creditors may set aside any bankrupt's incompetency which was decreed within four months of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, as such incompetency is conclusively presumed to be a fraud on creditors. 410 Stat. 81 (1939).

Recently Published

CRIMINAL LAW & PROCEDURE

Silving, H., *Euthanasia: A Study in Comparative Criminal Law*. 103 U. OF PA. L. REV. 350-89.

Beisel, A. R., *Control Over Illegal Enforcement of the Criminal Law: Role of the Supreme Court*. 34 B.U.L. REV. 413-48.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Mental Cruelty as a Ground for Divorce. 4 DUKE B.J. 85-104.

NEW JOURNAL

Behavioral Science, a new quarterly journal, official publication of the new Mental Health Research Institute at the University of Michigan, will begin appearing in January, 1956. It will contain articles on general theories of behavior and on empirical research specifically oriented toward such theories. An interdisciplinary approach to problems of behavior will be stressed. Although the scope of the journal will include all aspects of behavior which can be subsumed under broadly general interdisciplinary theory, in the field of application special emphasis will be placed on contributions relating to research in mental health and disease.

The editorial board will include Franz Alexander (psychoanalysis), Alex Bavelas (social psychology), David Easton (political science), Ralph W. Gerard (neurophysiology), Donald G. Marquis (psychology), James G. Miller (psychology and psychiatry), Jacob Marschak (economics), Anatol Rapoport (mathematical biology), Ralph W. Tyler (education), and Raymond W. Waggoner (psychiatry).

Subscriptions will be \$6.00 a year. Manuscripts and subscriptions may be sent in care of Dr. James G. Miller, Mental Health Research Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Puzzle Solution

ACROSS

Freund (nefudr), Hastings (gistanhs), area, estate, S.C., nag, ale, pa, rob, restore, lac, kris, davit, race, endow, pal, saber, ae, lass, Seth, St., ova, nod, PT, mete, Edna, or, flood, led, event, earn, Osage, Riga, eke, pretext, lea, he, ala, ion, em, wrecks, lure, Braucher (aruebhr), Casner (erascn).

DOWN

Harkness (nhsrkeas), fa, urn, dear, raged, GE, is, start, tale, ate, UE, Cavers (svacer), cornet, pace, bid, saps, TVA, oils, lab, Solomon, Harvard (rahdavr), waver, stone, sat, end, pongee, Trautman (traamun), else, edge, Chafee (feehca), lake, ore, eat, cil, orach, exile, pleb, tour, are, NRA, Wu, K.C., Sr., es.

★ Librarian Reports on Flood ★

By Earl C. Borgeson

When Hurricane Diane in its dying moments poured its deluge on the Northeast in August, nearly a foot of water fell on the Boston area in forty hours. While householders tried to cope with flooded cellars, the Law School faced the problem of saving the library collections in the massive basements under Langdell Hall and elsewhere on the campus. The report of Earl C. Borgeson, Director of the Law Library, which tells the story of that battle against the rising water, is reprinted below.

The story of August 19 actually begins on August 18. The constant rains of that day put the library staff on guard against seepage in the sub-basement areas of Langdell Hall and in Dane Hall. This is a recurring problem.

On the morning of August 19, both Mr. Putnam and myself had, independently, inspected the above mentioned areas between the hours of 8:00-8:30 A.M. A barrel was put under a leak (around a telephone circuit box) in Dane Hall, and books were removed from shelves near a spattering leak in Ames Hall. The basement area in Langdell were dry. All flood valves were closed.

About 9:15-9:30 seepage began in the North sub-basement, and two library pages were sent into that area to sweep the water into the drains. Water was also accumulating in the window walls on the East side of Langdell Hall. Mr. Baxter bailed the well outside his window to prevent flooding. Rooms 1, 2, 3, and 4 began to flood around the window sills, and through the walls. The janitors began to mop and bail in these rooms. An engineer with a portable pump began to clear the window wells.

Drain Wreck

Between 9:30-10:00 there was a brief period when it seemed that this was to be the extent of the troubles. However, that was not the case. It was observed that the large drain in the parking area at the West end of Langdell Hall was not taking the water moving into that area. Calls to Buildings and Grounds sought sand bags and someone to attend to the drain. They were obviously unable to handle all calls. There was no change in the dormitory situation.

About 10:00 o'clock the water in the parking area began to pour over the ledge of the top step at the West wing entrance to Langdell Hall. Efforts were made to prevent the water from entering into the basement by stuffing mail bags around the doorways. All library pages were taken from their areas, except one boy in the North sub-basement, as it became apparent that this step would not contain the water. The drain in the parking area was checked by someone from Buildings and Grounds and it was not clogged. By then the water in the stairwell was backing up, and it was decided to try to hold the water out hoping that Buildings and Grounds people could provide pumps or sandbags. Cartons of law school examinations and bulletins and everything else that could be handled were put against the door to a height of two to three feet. Repeated calls to Buildings and Grounds, and to the Cambridge Fire Department, brought no aid. A second barricade was set up inside the doors leading into the West wing stack room in case the first did not hold. While there were set up, the bottom shelf from every section of stack in the West wing stack room, and everything on the floor of every office in that wing was lifted up onto higher places.

The glass in one half of the West wing door broke, and the flood rushed in. Despite bare feet, no one was injured. The secondary control point contained a good six inches of water in the Women's locker and rest rooms, the Men's locker room and the mailroom area. As the water seeped through, one to two inches flooded the entire West wing area.

Immediately, sweeping and mopping began in an effort to push the water toward the drains in the stairwells in the faculty parking-lot entrance to the West wing, and from the mail room area back into the west wing stairwell. By this time, there was a let up of the rain, and of the flooding caused by the (over-taxed) drain. We then set up a new barricade at the head of the stairwell to prevent further flooding if possible, and our clean up began. At this time, Buildings and Grounds trucks came with sand bags.

During this activity on the basement level, the sub-basement was also threatened. It is reported that this large well area held eight to nine feet of water until the door was ripped open to allow the water to flood the entire room with at least two feet of water. Debris made it impossible to enter until the water was taken out. At approximately 10:45 Buildings and Grounds sent a fire pump and they began to draw out this water. This continued until 2:30-3:00 P.M.

By this hour (3:00 P.M.) the basement of the West Wing had been mopped dry, and all hands turned to in the sub-basement. With the water drawn off, entrance was forced into the room, and a path cleared to the Secretary's storeroom so that they could see the damage, and indicate to the library pages exactly what could be discarded and what should be salvaged. Salvage was also begun on several binding lots that were stored in this basement. Fortunately, the water level reached only the bottom two shelves of every stack, and these binding items were rushed to the Reading Room, and spread out on the floor to dry. These were the only items of the accessioned, active collection that were damaged. They are now about 80% dry and ready to be identified and steps taken to determine the actual loss.

Everything that was dry or slightly damp was piled on tables in that area, and everything else was shovelled out into the well area.

Buildings and Grounds boarded up the west door and the sub-basement door.

At 5:00 P.M., operations ceased!

The next morning at 9:00 A.M., the library pages returned, and full scale clean-up began. Fortunately, the skies were blue and the sun bright. Everything that could possibly be dried out was spread on the ground for the day. The room was approximately two-thirds cleared when work was stopped at 5:00 P.M.

Over Sunday, Mr. Putnam (Philip A. Putnam, Assistant Librarian) and I, at different times of the day and evening, inspected these areas and found nothing needing emergency attention.

Sun-dry Operations

Monday morning, the full crew returned to the clean-up. The rest of the debris was removed from the room, and items that could be dried and salvaged were put outside so far as possible. Tuesday morning the work was completed, and the debris was hauled away by Buildings and Grounds. The clean-up resulted in the floor being entirely cleared, and two shelves (two feet) above the floor were also cleared, and the shelving removed where possible. The room was then thoroughly scrubbed with disinfectant, and the shelves washed. No one will be sent to work in that area until Monday, August 29. When they do return, they will clear the tables by placing the materials thereon back on the cleaned shelves, so that we can begin to sort out the remaining materials that seem to be damp but not ruined. Then, the rest of the material will be put back into order, and the operations in the room returned to normal.

The extent of the damage can not be determined precisely. Only ten shelves of accessioned, active parts of the library's collection were damaged, and at this moment, it looks as though ninety per cent of that will be salvaged. There were some boxes of books and papers belonging to the library and to past and present faculty members that were a total loss. There was very little material in the area that was not already processed and known to be duplicate. It is reasonable to say that the stock loss for our duplicate sales and exchange program was approximately ten thousand items, or at our evaluation \$15-20 thousand. Fortunately, since July 15, we have been picking up from that area as much of the unprocessed material as we could handle, and were clearing the area in general. This flood hastened the final objective in a somewhat different and less discriminating manner.

(The rest of the report is devoted by Mr. Borgeson to a review of the work done by various members of the staff "who worked to exhaustion without complaint, and to an expression of his thanks and gratitude for their efforts during this period.)

Deans Switch

Assistant Dean Russell H. Peck has succeeded Assistant Dean Louis A. Toepfer as director of the Law School Placement Office. Mr. Toepfer, who continues as director of Admissions and Financial Aids, has taken over additional administrative and financial duties. He and his secretary, Miss Julia Casey, have moved to Langdell Hall.

Dean Toepfer had worked with the placement office ever since his graduation from the Law School in 1947. Dean Peck has assisted him in placement for the last three years.

The activities of the placement office are now in full swing, with various companies currently interviewing third-year students. A complete report on placement activities will appear in a subsequent issue of the RECORD.

Yearbook Photographs

Photos will be taken at 23 Everett Street in the Yearbook Offices Monday, October 3 thru Saturday, October 15. All 1L and 3L students are urged to keep the appointments made at Registration. Changes or additional appointments may be made by calling KI 7-7600 Ext. 381.

FACULTY

(Continued from page one)

Criminal Law this semester and will teach the Seminar in Criminal Responsibility in the spring.

Six newly-appointed teaching fellows have taken over this year's Group Work Program for first year students. They are Gustave M. Hauser, A.B. Western Reserve '50, LL.B. Harvard '53, formerly extension lecturer at the University of Georgia and instructor in law at the U.S. Provost Marshal General's School; Richard Eddy Heath, A.B. Swarthmore '52, LL.B. Harvard '55, formerly a member of the Board of Student Advisers; John Maynard Brumbaugh, A.B. Swarthmore '48, LL.B. Harvard '51, who was a Business Law instructor in the Service Correspondence School of the Marine Corps Institute; Edward A. Trabin, B.S., U.C.L.A. '50, LL.B. Harvard '55, formerly research assistant to Professors Seavey, Herwitz and Trautman; Lawrence Bilder, B.S., U.S. Naval Academy '46, LL.B. cum laude Harvard '54, formerly with Bilder, Bilder and Kaufman of Newark, N.J.; and Russell J. Weintraub, A.B. New York University '50, LL.B. Harvard '53, who spent two years as a court martial defense counsel and is a former law clerk in the New York State Department of Labor.

Wives' Tea

On Thursday afternoon, October 13, from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock, Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold will give a tea for all wives of law students, the women students of the law school and the wives of faculty members. Mrs. Nathan M. Pusey, wife of the President of Harvard will welcome guests with Mrs. Griswold.

The tea will be held in the main meeting room of Harkness Commons and Mrs. Griswold has requested all women who are students of wives of law students to attend. Invitations are not necessary.

Football

The problems of legal analysis gave way to the intricacies of the T-formation last Sunday when the Board of Student Advisers and the Legal Aid Society battled to a scoreless tie on the field behind the Business School. The Legal Aid squad could claim a moral victory as their six-man team held the two platoons of the Board. Introduced and perfected in the second half, the platoon system helped the Board to threaten several times but they could not punch across the winning score.

Treasurer

Bruce Balch, 2L of Joliet, Ill., has been appointed treasurer of the Student Bar Association, Benjamin Wolman, president, has announced. Mr. Balch succeeds Paul A. Kennedy of Westbury, N. Y.

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HEALTH PLAN

(Continued from page one)

ten with the help of a Boston firm of insurance brokers, includes the prevailing Boston area rate of \$17 per day for hospital charges from the first day of confinement, a maximum of \$150 for incidental hospital consultation with a specialist, and \$15 for ambulance service. (Each of these payments is made per injury or illness); and \$100 maximum for the repair of sound teeth damaged as a result of injury. Other elements of coverage relate to in-hospital non-surgical fees, and to an allowance of \$50 per incident for non-hospitalizing injuries occurring outside the metropolitan Boston area.

These reimbursements are made upon notification within 45 days from the injury or onset of illness and the presentation of bills within 90 days of treatment, regardless of any payments due the student under personal policies he may carry.

The total benefits for any one injury or illness are limited to \$1000, and do NOT include such items as eyeglasses, dental treatment (except for injury to sound teeth), or physician's calls to student rooms or office calls to private physicians.

Students have the option of insuring spouses and children for the same nine month period by paying \$17.50 for the wife and an identical amount for the children, regardless of number; benefits will be the same as those enjoyed by the student, but will not include maternity care for the spouse. Or the wife may be insured for 12 months, including maternity benefits of up to \$100 for hospital charges, and \$50 for normal delivery or \$100 for Caesarian section, by paying \$26. Coverage for children of students may be secured for the 12 month period for a fee of \$24.75.

A better perspective can be obtained if

this plan is compared to Blue Cross and Blue Shield which seemingly set the pattern: exclusions under both the University and the national programs of insurance are practically identical.

The combined Blue Cross-Blue Shield program has four separate plans for individuals among group subscribers, varying in cost from \$26.40 to \$39.60 for 12 months' coverage. The two more expensive plans give over \$1000 protection for just room, board, and general nursing care for each hospital admission. The less expensive plans give over \$600 of similar protection. But all special hospital services—under all four plans—are covered regardless of their cost in the hospital.

Money's Worth

Blue Cross offers the following added features over the University insurance plan: all miscellaneous hospital expenses are paid by Blue Cross and not merely to a maximum of \$150 per incident; outpatient emergency cost are also paid in full and not only a maximum of \$50; all physicians' services in the hospital (on the basis of maximum fees set with member hospitals) are paid and not merely a maximum of \$100. In all fairness, the consultation fee and ambulance fee coverage of the University plan—a total of \$40 protection per incident—is not included in any Blue Cross plan.

The conclusion then offers itself that the University insurance plan, while giving rather limited protection, also gives rather wide and basic protection for its cost. If the entire medical and infirmity fee of \$61.50 for a full 12 months' coverage is analyzed, the greater part of the fee must be for the day to day activities of medical examination and advice rendered by the Hygiene Department in the six separate medical offices of the University—the Hygiene Building, Stillman Infirmary, and

the Law School, Business School, Medical School and Dillon Field House offices. Besides the physicians on duty and the cost of maintaining them, the physical establishment itself is quite extensive. And, as greater use of these facilities is made, as full-time specialists are added and their services employed more and more by the mass of students, it's certainly very doubtful that the University medical and infirmity fee will be reduced in the future.

Dana L. Farnsworth, Director of University Health Services, has summed up the situation this way: The new fee is set "as near the cost of the service to be provided, including the claims that are expected, as it is safe to make it. The entire program is so designed that it is within the control of the students themselves to regulate the rates within certain limits. If the general health of the students is exceedingly good, we will in the long run either get more benefits or the rate can be lowered slightly. If the claims are excessive and the general health of the students is poor, or if there should be a very large number of accidents, the rate would of necessity have to reflect these changes."

Coffee Hour

An international note was struck last Tuesday at the first Law School Coffee Hour when Arthur Suzman, Q.C., spoke to a large and responsive audience at Harkness Commons about the current constitutional problems in South Africa.

A member of the Johannesburg bar, Mr. Suzman was in Cambridge for the recent Marshall Bicentennial Conference. He gave a detailed account of the political and constitutional framework and history of South Africa, and traced the determined efforts of the legislature to take away the franchise from the Colored (persons of mixed blood) in the Cape province. The natives have no vote at all.

Mr. Suzman pointed to the various ways in which the legislature has tried to erase or avoid the "entrenched clauses" of the constitution. (These clauses can be amended only by a 2/3 vote of both houses sitting bicamerally.) They have gerrymandered, attempted to pack the Supreme Court, and have reclassified many Colored into the category of natives.

CURRICULA

(Continued from page one)

the Dean comments that some of these culture-less degrees are awarded by "well-known private universities."

Finally, the Dean lists a more drastic remedy. "It might well be wise," he says, "for the Committee to set up some more explicit standards and to make these known to colleges generally and to advisers in the colleges."

The report suggests a way to stem this trend in pre-legal curricula: "... make it plainer that an exclusive diet of this sort of thing is not looked on with favor ... and might ... have some salutary impact on some college programs." Dean Griswold feels that the Admissions Committee could utilize its power of selection to require more "breadth and depth."

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