and 1947 terms. In 1948 he was appointed to the faculty of
the Northwestern University Law School. He re-
mained at Northwestern until his appointment at Har-
vard in 1953, except for brief service as branch chief in
the Office of the Chief Counsel of the Wage Stabilization
Board and a stay at the University of Chicago Law School
as Visiting Professor for the Summer Quarter, 1955.
Professor Allen has served as a consultant to various
departments of the Illinois state government and as a
member of the board of governors of the Metropolitan
Housing and Planning Council of Chicago. He was
chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Illinois Sex
Offenders Commission in 1952-53. He is associate editor
of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police
Science. He has published widely in a variety of fields, al-
though his primary interests are in criminal law and
constitutianal law.

Alumni and Faculty Notes

The Honorable Harry Hershey, JD’11, is now serving
as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

The president of the Association of American Law
Schools, Maurice T. Van Hecke, of the University of
North Carolina, and the president-elect, Philip Mechem,
of the University of Pennsylvania, are graduates of the
Law School. Professor Van Hecke is a member of the
Class of 1917; Professor Mechem, of the Class of 1926.

Professor Harry Kalven, Jr., discussed the School’s
Jury Project at a recent meeting of the Toledo Bar Asso-
ciation.

The School notes with regret the recent deaths of two
distinguished alumni. Mr. Walter Hammond, of Kenosha,
Wisconsin, was graduated from the Law School in 1916,
after taking his undergraduate degree from Beloit
College. He then entered upon the practice of law in
Kenosha, where he remained until his recent death. Mr.
Hammond, a member of Phi Alpha Delta, served as
president of the Kenosha County Bar Association and, in
1941-42, of the Bar Association of the State of Wisconsin.
He was also a director of the Kenosha Chamber of Com-
merce and was active in Kiwanis and in Boy Scout work.

Mr. Arthur E. Mitchell, JD’10, died recently in Knox-
vilie, Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell received the Bachelor’s de-
gree from Colorado College before coming to Chicago.
Subsequent to his graduation he entered practice in
Knoxville, which practice he maintained until his election
as Chancellor of the Knox County Court in 1934. He
served as Chancellor until his retirement in 1950, the
longest tenure in the history of the court. Mr. Mitchell
was for several years a member of the Knoxville School
Board, serving as its chairman in the difficult days of the
eyearly 1930’s. He was also a trustee of Maryville College,
which in 1947 awarded him the honorary degree of Do-
tor of Laws.

International Legal Studies

In the course of its work in international legal studies,
The Law School has for many years conducted courses
and seminars in comparative law. The Max Pam Profes-
sorship of Comparative Law was established in 1935. As a
base for research in comparative law, the Comparative
Law Research Center was established in 1948. Under its
auspices the annotated translation of Max Weber’s Law
in Society and Economy was published in 1954 and a
study on Conflict Law in American Treaties in 1956. A
major investigation into the relations between divorce
laws and marriage stability is nearing completion. Since
1949, the School has been carrying on a special course of
introduction to American law for foreign students. It is
designed to take care of the needs of that steadily grow-
ing number of graduates of law schools of civil law coun-
tries who do not come to this country to prepare them-
selves for the practice of law in the United States. What
these students want is, in a one year’s stay, to acquaint
themselves with the methods of common-law thought and
to obtain some knowledge of American law and institu-
tions. When back home, they will then utilize their
American experience in their work in their own laws and,
perhaps, also in the conduct of legal business between
their home countries and the United States. Students of
this kind are strangers to those institutions of American
social, economic, political, and cultural life which an
American student has absorbed simply by living here.
They are also unfamiliar with American university or-
organization and American teaching methods. Many of
them are specially interested in some particular field of
American law such as trade regulations, corporation law,
or the treatment of juvenile delinquency, which they can-
ot understand without some basic knowledge and train-
ing of a more general kind.

Such students are likely to waste all, or a considerable
part, of the short time they have in this country, unless
they receive understanding guidance as well as special
introductory instruction. At The University of Chicago
Law School the facilities offered to take care of these
needs have so far been used by some seventy students
coming from seventeen different countries.

In recent years a need has been recognized for Ameri-
can lawyers to acquaint themselves with the legal systems
of civil law countries, both for practical purposes and as a
method of enriching the understanding of American law,
its possibilities of development, and its teaching. If an
American law graduate goes abroad to study law in, let
us say, Paris, he is likely to be as much at sea as the for-
eign law graduate here unless he is specially prepared and
guided. To provide such preparation and guidance, the
School now offers a Foreign Law Program, which ex-
tends over twenty-one months, the first nine months to
be spent in residence at the University and the following
twelve months in a foreign country.
During the first nine months the major portion of the student's working time will be spent in intensive and systematic study of the private law of France or Germany. These two systems have been chosen because a mastery of either one will enable a student to work effectively in any one of the many laws which are based upon the French or German models, such as those of Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and Latin America, of Austria, Switzerland, Japan, and Turkey. He will also be prepared to approach the private law systems of the Nordic countries and of many of the Arabic countries, of Eastern Europe and of Southeast Asia.

The remainder of the first-year curriculum will be flexible, but students who do not have a decided preference for any particular field of private law will be advised to devote their attention to the law of international trade and international business transactions. Insofar as necessary, the student will also have to advance his proficiency in the language of the country of his choice.

The work of the second year will be carried on in that foreign country for which the student has been prepared. Before the student goes abroad, arrangements will have been made for his continued guidance by a law teacher in the country chosen, who, in consultation with The University of Chicago Law School, will prepare for each student an appropriate plan of studies and research and who will be available through the year as counselor and consultant. In suitable cases provision may be made for practical training in a law office, a government agency, or a business firm.

Thus prepared and guided, the student should be in a position to gain the most from his work abroad and, quite particularly, to avoid that waste of time and effort which otherwise appear to be inevitable.

A student who has successfully completed the full program will be awarded the degree of Master of Comparative Law (M.Comp.L.). Upon the acceptance by the faculty of a major study as a thesis, the candidate will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Comparative Law (D. Comp.L.). In order to be accepted as a thesis, the study must constitute an original contribution to legal learning.

Financial assistance through the award of a fellowship or tuition scholarship may be given to students of eminently high qualification. Fellowships will cover tuition and other fees, the cost of travel, and a monthly living stipend of $180 or the equivalent of its purchasing power in the country in which the second year of the program is spent.

In a further effort to enrich its work in international legal studies, the School has decided also to offer a limited number of fellowships to graduates of law schools in countries within the British Commonwealth. The training which such students receive in the American variant of the common law should help them in their work at home and strengthen the ties within the common-law part of the world. Through their representing a diversity of background and interest, they also should exercise a stimulating influence among the student body of the School.

The year at Chicago may be taken either upon the completion of university studies or after a period in practice, government service, or teaching. The Fellows from the Commonwealth will be admitted to the regular undergraduate curriculum of the School and pursue the program of studies which is taken by students who are preparing themselves for admission to the bar and practice in the United States. The Fellows will normally be admitted to the Senior Class when they enter and may, therefore, complete the program and qualify for the J.D. degree during one year of residence at the School.

The stipends for the Fellows will be $3,000 for residents of the United Kingdom; $3,500 for residents of Africa, Australia, New Zealand; and $2,500 for residents of the Dominion of Canada. It is expected that these amounts, which reflect differences in travel expenses, will be adequate to cover the expenses, including tuition fees and living expenses, of a nine-month academic year at the Law School.

The Fellowships will be awarded by the Faculty of the School from a group of candidates from the Commonwealth, each of whom will have been selected by his university and designated to compete for the Fellowship as a representative of that university.