The Review notes with sorrow the death of Hon. Henry D. Harlan, which occurred on September 6, 1943. At the time of his death, Judge Harlan was Dean Emeritus of the Law School, and had been associated with the School far longer than any other person, whether still living or deceased. The Review plans the dedication of a later number.
in the current volume as a memorial to Judge Harlan, and it will contain an extensive survey of his life, together with material to be published in his memory. In anticipation of such later and more extensive treatment, there will be related at this time merely the salient facts of his career.

Judge Harlan was born October 23rd, 1858, in Harford County, Maryland, and was educated at St. John's College, A.B., 1878, and the University of Maryland Law School, LL.B., 1881. He practiced law in Baltimore City and, on his thirtieth birthday in 1888, was named Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. He resigned from the bench at the end of 1913 to become General Counsel for the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore.

Judge Harlan was an able and respected judge; and was active and prominent in civic and business affairs, as a trustee of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, as a layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the University of Maryland Law School, where he taught from 1883 to 1924, was Dean from 1910 to 1931, and was Dean Emeritus from 1931 until his death. The outstanding facts set out above, later to be amplified, bear it out that his was a really remarkable career. It has truly been said of him that he was “Baltimore's most respected and most beloved citizen.”

CONCERNING THE REVIEW

The Review announces the election of Mr. Harrison L. Winter, of the Second Year Day Class, as a member of the Student Editorial Board. The Review will announce the election of further new members of that Board upon the completion by the eligible candidates of acceptable student contributions.

The Review wishes to make an announcement concerning the distribution of copies to those members of the supporting Bar Associations who are in military or naval service. Under the postal regulations it is impossible to send the Review abroad through the Army and Fleet post-offices. Whenever the Review is advised that a Bar Asso-
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[171x597]ciation subscriber is out of town in military or naval serv-

ice, his name is temporarily deleted from the mailing list, with the understanding that upon his return from service, or sooner if a local recipient be designated, his subscription will be revived and all back numbers for the interim period will be supplied without cost.

The Review wishes to remark upon the fact that this number is appearing considerably later than its nominal publication date, and that ensuing issues of Volume Eight will have to appear at least equally much behind schedule. It is a notorious fact that the War has had a terrific impact both on American law schools and on the legal journals which they publish. The increase in faculty teaching loads, the decrease in the number of eligible student contributors, and the labor and material shortages affecting the printing and binding of journals all have caused delay in or termination of many law school journals. Some have entirely suspended, others have contracted the number of annual issues. So far, the Review has had to do neither, nor does it visualize the need for doing so in the immediate future. Although there will be delays, it is planned, at present writing, to put out four separate issues of probably the usual average size in the Review's Volume Eight, dated 1943-1944. The Review hopes that the readers will agree that it is better to put out the usual number of issues with delay than to suspend publication or contract the number of issues.

CONCERNING THE NEED FOR A CUMULATIVE INDEX FOR THE REVIEW

With increasing frequency readers are inquiring whether and when it is planned to publish a cumulative Index-Digest of the material which has appeared in the Review. The fact of such inquiry is, of course, pleasing to the staff of the Review, for it suggests that (as was hoped from the start) the local bench and bar have come to regard the files of the Review as a permanent repository of analyses of local legal problems, useful as a tool of legal research.
The further implication is that the Review owes a duty to its readers to provide some such method for locating the material which has been published. Customarily, in American law journal practices, such indices are published, and they are either cumulated or supplemented at regular intervals.

The Review had planned the early publication of a cumulative Index-Digest, of a sort to be more thorough than the annual Volume Indices, furnished with the June number each year, which latter, planned to be used in the bound volumes, merely list alphabetically the various authors, titles, and cases noted. However, as a result of the impact of the War on the Review and on the Law School, the idea of putting out an Index-Digest has been put off, at least until the completion of Volume Ten in June, 1946. Considerations of increased faculty work, diminished numbers of student assistants, scarcity of materials, and rising expenses all militate against attempting the project during the War.

Pending the publication of the Review's own Index-Digest (and aside from the available indices of legal periodicals generally, which list the Maryland Law Review material, inter alia) this editorial wishes to call attention to a convenient and useful method of locating material published in the Review on a particular local problem, available to those having access to the research facility involved. This is by use of the Shepard's Maryland Citations which, from the very beginning of the Review in 1936, have listed in their volumes of subsequent citations of Maryland cases all citations (whether cases fully noted, or merely cited in footnotes) in the pages of the Maryland Law Review. They have done the same thing in their columns for Maryland statutes, showing where, in the Review, any Maryland statute has been cited.

Thus, when a reader wishes to locate in the files of the Review an available treatment of a current problem, he has but to locate first a fairly important Maryland case or relevant Maryland statute bearing on his problem, preferably one before 1936. By "Shepardizing" the case or stat-
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ute he discovers whether and where the Review has cited the case or statute. It is a fair assumption that, if the reader's problem has been treated at all in the Review, the case or statute already discovered will have been cited by the Review's author, and by this route the Review's treatment may be located. Pending the publication of the Review's own Index-Digest, this method is suggested as a fairly workable way of locating the Review's material.

NEWS OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The enrollment in the Law School for the current academic year is 76, of whom 58 are in the Evening School, and 18 are in the Day School. The entering Evening School class includes 30 and that of the Day School has 9. Of the entire student body, 76% are residents of Baltimore City, and 24% of the Maryland counties. Of the student body, 17% had their pre-legal training at the University of Maryland, and the remaining 83% at 41 various other colleges. There were 45 students in attendance at the 1943 Summer Session.

While the School continues to share with the other American law schools the disastrous effect of the War on student enrollments, yet comparative statistics from the accredited law schools for 1943-1944 show that the School currently has one of the larger enrollments among those listed, and that its relative percentage of decrease due to the War is smaller than in most instances.

Through the generosity of Miss Frances Alethea Dawkins, niece of the late Judge Walter I. Dawkins, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Law School Library has received a gift of some forty bound volumes of the late Judge Dawkins' notes of cases heard and decided by him while on the bench. These volumes have been placed in the Law Library and are there available to all those interested in using such a valuable source of local legal history.

Hon. Eli Frank, Lecturer on Torts in the Day Division, and a member of the part-time faculty since 1900, will
retire from teaching at the close of the Fall Semester of 1943-1944, and will assume Emeritus rank. The second half of the current Day School course in Torts will be conducted by R. Dorsey Watkins, Esq., who is also Lecturer on Torts in the Evening Division. Judge Frank’s retirement from the School practically coincides with his reaching the constitutional retirement age as Associate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

Professor G. Kenneth Reiblich, of the full-time faculty, has been granted leave of absence, commencing February 1, 1944, to accept a position on the legal staff of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light, and Power Company of Baltimore. Professor Reiblich will complete his teaching engagements for the Spring Semester of 1943-1944 on a part-time Lecturer’s basis, and after that may occasionally offer some of his courses in similar fashion.

Richard W. Case, Esq., of the Baltimore City Bar, who was Chairman of the Student Editorial Board of the Review in 1941-1942, has temporarily joined the part-time faculty and is lecturing on Taxation and Equity Pleading during the absences on leave of the usual instructors in those fields.

With the above exceptions, the faculty continues to be constituted as during the preceding academic year. Dean Howell, Professors Ruge and Strahorn, and Visiting Professor Jones continue on the full-time faculty. Professor Arnold continues on leave with the Office of Price Administration, and is teaching Creditors’ Rights on a part-time basis; Professor Reno continues on leave with the Army; and Assistant Professor Invernizzi continues on leave with the Navy, as does Mr. Gump of the part-time faculty. The other members of the part-time faculty continue to offer their courses as heretofore.