



Harvard Law Record

Jaffe Denounces Immigrant Laws

Student Visitor From Argentina

Capp and Kelly at the Forum



Passports and Federal Jobs

Harvard Law Record

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CALENDAR

Friday, November 20

The **BULL AND BEAR CLUB** will present at 1:40 p.m., in Harkness Common, Paul Wren, Executive Vice-President of the Old Colony Trust Company and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who will speak on Managing the Federal Debt.

Saturday, November 21

The **DORM COUNCIL** announces an informal dance at Harkness Common from 8 to 12 p.m. Live music by George Graham. Admission by Student Activities Card.

Tuesday, November 24

The **SOUTHERN CLUB** will give a luncheon at Chancery beginning at 1 p.m. Professor Mark DeWolfe will be the speaker.

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Jaffe Denounces Immigrant Law

Louis L. Jaffe, Byrne Professor of Administrative Law, argued for a revision of the basic immigration law of the United States in a talk before the Harvard-Radcliffe Society for Minority Rights at the Geographical Institute, last week.

The McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 was merely a re-enactment of the immigration law passed in 1924, Professor Jaffe said. "This law was a gross blunder when it was passed in 1924, and its re-enactment in 1952 was unpardonable."

Tracing the history of immigration, he noted that prior to 1924, immigration was unlimited, more because of the economic need for new citizens than because of any philosophic or idealistic dedication to free entry.



Professor Jaffe

Between 1820 and 1920, 35 million immigrants came to the United States; 15 million of these came between 1900 and 1920.

But after the Great War, Americans entertained fears that great hordes of displaced persons would overrun the United States. Professor Jaffe attributes our present basic immigration laws to reaction to the post-war fears.

He pointed out that the United States made two policy decisions in 1924 which remain incorporated in our immigration statutes. The first was a choice to limit the total immigration. The second was the decision to allocate immigration among several countries in accordance with a quota system based upon the national origin of the people residing in the United States in 1920.

Professor Jaffe chose not to quarrel with the decision to limit the total number of immigrants, although he admitted that to choose a number such as 150,000 is of necessity an arbitrary decision. He said that no country is willing to face a sudden and extensive decline in its standard of living. He expressed doubt that unlimited immigration would help the rest of the world, but suggested that in the long run, it might pull the American living standard down to the level of the rest of the world. For these reasons he accepted the 1924 decision not to continue the policy of unlimited immigration. However, he would like to see the quota raised from 150,000 to 250,000.

Quotas

The second decision is the one that Mr. Jaffe lambasted as irreconcilable with the position that the United States has as a leader of free nations. He said that this policy "creates all kinds of foreign embarrassment, because it is insulting to those foreign countries with low quotas." The allocation of immigration quotas in accordance with the make-up of the United States citizenry in 1920 gives the greatest quota to Great Britain, which never uses its 65,000 allocated slots. On the other hand, Southern European countries which have people clamoring for admission to the United States have very low quotas.

He also noted that this policy tends to diminish the diversity of United States citizenry and this, he believes, impairs the intermingling, exchange of cultures, and competition which beget stimulation for cultural and economic growth and development in the United States.

Aside from Professor Jaffe's opinion that the McCarran-Walter Act is bad law, he said that the error was compounded by the fact that it is not our national policy, although it purports to be. Since 1948 the United States has passed a series of special acts to admit displaced persons to the United States, outside the quota system. These acts have enabled 25 percent of the European refugees to settle in the United States. The result has been that in some years, we have actually admitted more than 150,000, although some countries did not use their entire quotas.

He praised these *ad hoc* solutions of problems, but suggested that they merely indicate the need for a change in our basic immigration law.

Professor Jaffe suggested that five purposes of immigration be kept in mind when proposals are made for the amendment of the McCarran-Walter Act:

1) To enable relatives of citizens to come to the United States,

2) To enable persons with useful skills and talents to come to the United States,

3) To provide a haven for persecuted persons,

4) To help certain countries, like Italy, that have temporary population problems,

5) To keep alive the idea that the United States is a land of opportunity for people from all over the world.

He stressed that because of the importance of good foreign relations, it is very important that we remove the tinges of racial and national selectivity from the immigration statute. One plan which would accomplish this would be to allow qualified persons to come into the United States on a first-come, first-serve basis, with the provision that no one country send more than 10 percent of the total immigrants in any one year. He said that this was one of several proposals. Although he admitted that there was no great movement in support of it, it was the one which he preferred.

Argentinean Views U.S. Students

Last week Harvard University and the RECORD were favored by a visit from Señor José Maria de Lorenzis of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Señor De Lorenzis is touring the United States as a guest of our State Department. He is president of the Students' Association at the University of Buenos Aires, where he is presently studying at the law school. The purpose of his visit to this country is to promote understanding between his country and ours; he expressed the hope that "I can get to talk to a great many American students so I can get to know them better and answer whatever questions about my country they might have."

Señor de Lorenzis stated that the University of Buenos Aires is considerably larger than Harvard. The total number of students enrolled is 70,000 with 17,000 in the law school. As a result of the large numbers, there are no classes as such in the law school; all students pursue research on their own. The visitor stated that "The government of the University is much more in the hands



Senor de Lorenzis

of the students than it seems to be in American schools." A council made up of eight professors and eight students is the ultimate

power in the university and the students' standing is equal to that of the faculty members.

Señor de Lorenzis seemed somewhat troubled about the frivolity of American students. He said he thought they spent too much time on superficial interests. At the university at Dallas, he said, "they are only interested in dating and football. When they heard I was the president of my student body, they immediately wanted to know if I was elected because I was a football hero. We date in my country also, but it is secondary."

Other schools visited included the University of Chicago, M.I.T., Georgetown, and

Oberlin. The Argentinean seemed greatly disappointed in all but the last. "American college students seem to take little or no interest in social or economic problems," he said. "If they are aware of international issues, that awareness is confined solely to the communist threat. One student at Dallas told me that he had heard the capital of my country, Rio de Janeiro, was a beautiful city. In my country one whose field is music is as much interested in world problems as one who plans to go into the government."

Señor de Lorenzis pleaded for a greater exchange of industrial and economic information. "We do not want Cadillacs," he concluded, "we want to know how to build factories."
— Horwitz



People with any excuse for seeing Vice-Dean Louis A. Toepfer can enjoy the pleasures of his colonial office. The Dean's remodeled headquarters now contains an antique roll-top desk formerly the property of General William L. Burt, 1850 and LL.B., 1853. General Burt used the desk while he was Postmaster of Boston and President of Boston-Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad. The Dean denies any extension of the Harvard Law School Bridge and Tunnel Authority properties to link up with the Hoosac facilities near Florida and North Adams, Massachusetts. The Dean is considering serving Indian Pudding to visitors.

Brewster Departs Harvard for Yale

The Yale Corporation last week elected Professor Kingman Brewster, Jr., to the position of Provost and Professor of Law. He will commence his duties at New Haven next July as Provost-designate but will not assume the full reins of his administrative office until July 1961.

Professor Brewster will thus become the number-two administrative officer of Yale University, ranking only below the president. As Provost he will be responsible for formulating important educational and budgetary



Professor Brewster

policy for both undergraduate and graduate schools. Noting that his new job is "full-time administrative work," Professor Brewster commented that initially he would have no time to teach. "However," he added, "after I get on top of my job I would like to teach, either in a seminar or otherwise." He also stated that the heavy demands of the Provost office will probably prevent him from acting as consultant to the State Department, a task which he has undertaken in the past.

After graduation from Yale College in 1941, Professor Brewster served in the Naval Air Corps. At war's end he came to Cambridge to the Law School as a student. He

graduated magna cum laude in 1948. He became a member of the faculty in 1950. He presently teaches second-year Administrative Law and third-year seminars in Antitrust and International Investment and Economic Development.

Professor Brewster expressed surprise at the news of his election to the vital post. He stated that, "I'm genuinely excited about the prospect of the new job, but leaving Cambridge is not an easy thing to do because of the great affection for many associates" whose friendship he has cultivated in the past decade.

— Terry

Israel and U.S. Exchange

An exchange program for law students of the United States and of Israel is being directed by Abram J. Chayes, Professor of Law.

The Harvard-Brandeis-Hebrew University Cooperation in Legal Studies program will enable one student from Israel to visit the Law School for a year of study each year, and one United States law student to visit Israel every other year.

Professor Chayes is presently receiving applications for an appointment to the study fellowship for next year.

The grant includes transportation and most of the recipient's maintenance while in Israel. An added allowance will be made if the student has a family or if he has been out of law school for some years.

The person who receives the grant may go to Israel for any purpose of legal scholarship, teaching, study, or research. The applicant must demonstrate that he has sufficient language facility to carry out his proposed project.

The money for these grants is from the residue of funds contributed for the Harvard-Brandeis Cooperative Research of Israel's Legal Development. At present, Professor Chayes says that funds are available to continue the exchange program for four years, although he indicated a desire to continue it thereafter.



The Democrats Seemed to Like It

Rockefeller and Nixon Vie at Forum

Although Mammy Yokum and Pogo failed to put in an appearance at the Mock Republican Convention sponsored by the Law School Forum last Friday night, the creators of those two legendary characters were present to gain support for their respective (query respectable) candidates.

Kelly Explains

Acknowledging the introduction of Professor Richard Field (alias Joe Martin, the permanent-permanent chairman of the G.O.P. convention), Walt Kelly hastened to explain that he was forced to nominate Governor Rockefeller prior to the nomination of Vice President Nixon to escape sleeping in Al Capp's cellar that night.

Noting that he intended to keep his nominating speech on a high level, in good spirit, and consistent with Christian charity, Kelly observed "Here in the menopause of our national history . . .", looked down in dismay

and explained, "I believe I have Mr. Capp's speech." And as he examined his text he commented, "I hold in my hand 205 references . . . from public and secret sources . . . which I won't turn over to anyone now . . . lord knows what's under them."

Kelly next launched into the nomination of the Governor by presenting to the convention, "A man who said, 'I never found it difficult to be a Rockefeller.'" Kelly challenged anyone in the audience to make a similar statement, but immediately mellowed his tone, remarking that "Anyone would find it difficult to make such a comment. In fact, the last addition to the family had to be imported from over-seas."

Dilemma of a Grandfather

Delegate Kelly held up Rockefeller as a man of courage. "Any man has to have courage to have a grandfather . . . that is, a grandfather with a billion and a half dollars."

Kelly also painted a picture of Rockefeller as a man of the people. "After all, unlike his father and grandfather, Rockefeller doesn't have a billion and a half dollars. That makes my man just like 99.9 per cent of the people in America. Given such a background, Kelly pleaded for Rockefeller's nomination with the beseeching cry, "My man needs the job!!"

Capp Retorts

Mr. Capp, the delegate from Dogpatch, acknowledged that Rockefeller's grandfather had given every American a dime, but countered this qualification by pointing out the more valuable contribution to the American heritage by Nixon Sr. . . . Richard Nixon.

Nixon Qualifications

Capp adopted a positive approach to his nomination of Vice President Nixon. He pointed to the conscientious job Nixon has been doing as Vice President . . . "Assiduously avoiding public pronouncement of his desire for the Presidency. . . . Travelling all over the U. S. A. to official functions — Bar Mitzvahs — taking American good will across the



Mr. Capp

world . . . where his beguiling repartee and sparkling personality have allowed him to

escape without major injury. He has even presided over the Senate . . . once."

With persuasive eloquence Mr. Capp admitted that Nixon has been called "purchasable," but quoted his admirers, who call him "folksy." Capp also acknowledged the epithets "slick and shift" had been pinned to Nixon by opponents, but expressed the hope that the American people would see the Vice President as he really is . . . "smart."

Loyalty

Capp quoted President Eisenhower, who said, "Nixon is my boy . . . clean as a hound's tooth." Capp admitted Herblock had depicted Nixon as an unshaven, shift-eyed scoundrel, but quickly countered, "Who do you trust, your President or a cartoonist?"

Nixon's early life was "no different from Charles Van Doren's" and Nixon's first political success was achieved by convincing California voters that his opponent was a spiritual Communist — "a usual mid-1940's campaign."

Capp achieved a few "flattering" remarks about President Eisenhower during his nomination. Ike's 1952 campaign speeches were said to concern big issues: "Good is better than evil . . . Peace is better than war . . . because it is cheaper." And when Nixon was accused of accepting an \$18,000-a-year campaign-fund contribution Capp observed that "Ike was troubled . . . and sought advice from the one man who could cope with the problem . . . Sherman Adams."

Capp concluded the Nixon nomination saying, "The best reason to put Richard Nixon in the White House is so that we can keep our eye on him."

— Gold

Humor in the U.S.

(An interview with Capp & Kelly)

The spirit of droll debate whipped up by Messrs. Al Capp and Walt Kelly at last Friday's Forum gained so much strength at Lowell Lecture Hall that it was carried intact by the two cartoonists to the traditional post-Forum cocktail soiree at the Harvard Faculty Club. Surrounded by clots of Forum VIP's and their awed dates, they were asked questions provoked by the evening's demonstration of the nature and power of political satire. Mr. Capp and Mr. Kelly showed that their differences transcended the bounds of the political arena.

Asked whether they thought that they could have presented a Democratic Nominating Convention along the lines of one they had unauthorizedly created for the G.O.P., Mr. Kelly answered that Mr. Capp and he surely could. He would particularly enjoy sponsoring Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri. He explained that the two satirists decided to produce a Republican Nominating Convention only because Vice President Richard Nixon was such a likely candidate for their purposes. Governor Rockefeller was nominated only because he was the likely person to run against front-runner Nixon. Actually, Mr. Kelly was not happy with having to nominate Mr. Rockefeller since he feels that he has been a rather good Governor of New York.

Although Mr. Capp agreed that he would enjoy nominating Senator Symington and that Senator John F. Kennedy would also make an interesting candidate, he felt that the Democrats weren't nearly as much fun to poke fun at as the Republicans. He compared the American political scene to a music hall act with the G.O.P. acting as the strait-laced straight man who serves as the butt of the lively good-humored Democrat comic. "The fact that the Republicans take themselves more seriously than the Democrats explains the scarcity of Republican humorists," he added.

The mention of the word "humorist" prompted someone to remind both men that at one time they had loudly deplored the paucity of social humor and humorists in this country. They were asked whether they thought the situation had changed in this regard.

Mr. Capp remembered that he had complained of a lack of critical humor during the period of the McCarthy "Witch Hunt." Things were so tight that he had to let Li'l Abner marry Daisy Mae because marriage was the only institution left that could be ridiculed with impunity. He said that he thought that things had changed greatly since that time. He felt America was experiencing a period of great freedom to criticize and that, consequently, there were more talented humorists taking advantage of all the mass media of our country now

than there were in any other time in the last thirty years.

Mr. Kelly remembered the quiescent period also, but he said that he had not noticed the great renaissance of which Mr. Capp spoke. As far as he knew things were a lot freer than they had been but there was not so much new blood taking advantage of the new freedom.



Mr. Kelly

Mr. Capp feels that many of the finest critical humorists of our generation never come before the public eye because they only write for the people who deliver their lines. As an example he cited the people who write for Bob Hope, whom he characterized as "Mort Sahl in a clean shirt." He feels that the young night club humorists like Mr. Sahl are wonderful but he deplores the fact that they feel the need to appear as "mussed iconoclasts." "It's possible to be a fine humorist and wear your pants pressed," he remarked drily.

It was noted that both cartoonists had experienced "doctoring" of their strips by

certain of the newspapers in which they appear in an attempt to remove certain objectionable features. Kelly had had some trouble with a character named Simple J. Malarkey at one time, and Capp had experienced having a character, who vaguely resembled Adlai Stevenson, hidden behind a crudely dubbed-in beard.

The men were diametrically opposed in their views on such censorship. Mr. Kelly felt that the newspapers bought his strip as it was and had no right to tamper with it without his permission. Mr. Capp felt that once a newspaper purchased his strip with their good money it was their property. They could do with it as they wished provided that "the censors sign their names as collaborators if their changes are too extensive."

Both men agreed, however, that their strips contained social comment only because it would be impossible for them to create something of their own without having it show how they felt about things that were directly concerned with it. Their only real purpose in drawing the strips was "to make some money while having a damned good time doing it."

— Baron

Ames Trial to Jury Tonight

The case of *Sally Moore v. Lucius T. Willard*, individually and as executor of the estate of Grace Willard, and Ann Willard comes to trial today at 5 p.m. in the Superior Court of Ames, County of Langdell. Judge Bailey Aldrich of the First Circuit Court

of Appeals presides. Professor Robert E. Keeton will argue for the plaintiff and Professor Arthur E. Sutherland for the defendants.

First-year students will attend the proceedings in the James Barr Ames Courtroom. The efforts of their past weeks' labor in group work sessions will come to life as the dramatics of the trial system are played out before them.

Although the facts will not be established until the trial, the decisive issue centers around a purported gift of a \$9,000 necklace and a \$1,000 set of earrings from an elderly widow to the plaintiff, a young woman who had befriended the widow. As fate would have it, an untimely death snatched away the principal witness, the widow. The jury tonight must determine whether the unfortunate decedent intended to make a gift to the pretty young plaintiff and, if she did, whether she made sufficient delivery of the chattels.

The jury will decide, *inter alia*, whether such statements as "... my pearl necklace would be perfect on you. I want you to wear it tonight. In fact I want to give it to you so you can wear it whenever you want" and "Sally is a daughter to me and I want these pearls to be hers to wear whenever she wants" indicate an intent to make a gift. Professor Keeton will argue, for the plaintiff, that they do. Professor Sutherland, defending the executor and sole beneficiary of the widow's will, will resist this interpretation.

— Terry

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Case Law in Civil Systems

The function of case law in the French and Latin American legal systems was the subject of a talk at the International Law Club's discussion group meeting last Friday in the Wheeler Room. The principal speaker was Mr. Hernando Gomez. Mr. Gomez holds law degrees from the University of Bogota, Colombia, where he was also an instructor, and from Southern Methodist University Law School where he is an associate professor. He is presently working for his doctorate degree at the Law School. Now on a leave of absence from S.M.U., Mr. Gomez has written several law review articles and has published a three-volume work on Roman Law.

Approaching his topic from a historical standpoint, Mr. Gomez characterized the majority of opinion in the 19th century as hostile towards the idea of courts creating laws through their decisions. Denying the principle of precedent, the courts felt that their function should be one of strict application of codes and statutes. This led to severely restrictive norms of interpretation in an attempt to carry out the will of the legislature. "In fact," Mr. Gomez pointed out, "the codes themselves provided that the rule of a case had no value for future similar cases."

Courts Use Precedents

In his discussion of present attitudes and practice, Mr. Gomez asserted that although most of the legal writers in France and Latin America still deny that case law may be regarded as a source of law, we can find numerous norms of law which have been developed by the courts which are now as binding as the codes and statutes. Cited as one example of this was the expansion of French Code provisions dealing with tort liability. The audience was also informed that in Mexico five decisions of the Supreme Court on the same subject, by legislative enactment, have been made to constitute a binding precedent which the lower courts must apply. Arguing that this trend will continue, Mr. Gomez asserted that the codes are too general and incomplete to provide answers for many cases. He also reminded his audience

that many of the codes are becoming very old and are not adequate to deal with modern situations.

Mr. Gomez explained that in the law schools of civil law countries, cases are rarely analyzed. Teaching is based upon lectures, the codes themselves, and commentaries. Commenting on his own law school experiences, Mr. Gomez disclosed that in five years he had been required to study only three cases. He also complained of the inadequate, often incomplete reporting of cases in some Latin American countries. In conclusion, Mr. Gomez expressed his optimism as to the growing importance of case law in France and Latin America. He declared that today "a case decided on a particular point has the force of precedent within certain limitations and conditions."

— Amitay

Reminder to Register

Unless the eligible voter has registered in his home state, he will be unable to vote in next spring's crucial primary elections. These elections will select delegates to the national party conventions as well as the candidates for state offices and the national Congress.

The Law School Republican Club announced today that students not now registered should plan to do so over the Christmas holidays. As a public service, the G.O.P. Club has decided to dispense information as to how, when, and where to register to all interested students. If any student would like information on his own state, the club asks him to contact Herb Kaiser, 3L; J. Robert Barr, 3L; or any other member of the Club's Executive Committee.

French Law Cartoons on Display

The library display cases in the main reading room of Langdell Hall contain the complete series of "Les Gens de Justice" by Honoré Daumier this week through Sunday, November 29. This collection of thirty-nine cartoons showing scenes in the French Law Courts in the period 1845-1848 is displayed through the kindness of the owner, Benjamin A. Trustman, LL.B. 1925.

FEATURES SECTION

Passports and Federal Jobs

The following is a joint report of the A.B.A. Special Committee on Individual Rights as Affected by National Security and the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. This report does not reflect the policy of the American Bar Association, but has been submitted to its House of Delegates for approval.

RECOMMENDATIONS DIVISION I.

Recommendations As To Passport Procedures

The committees, recognizing that freedom to travel abroad should be limited only to the extent that it is clearly shown to be regulated in the interest of national security, jointly recommend the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS

1. RESOLVED that the American Bar Association recommend to the Congress the enactment of leg-

islation containing the following principles with respect to the control of travel abroad by United States citizens:

(a) The Secretary of State should be authorized to refuse to issue a passport to any person or to restrict or revoke a passport of any person as to whom it is determined on substantial grounds by a preponderance of the evidence that he knowingly engages in activities calculated to further the International Communist movement and having a tendency to endanger the national security or tending seriously to impair the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States.

(b) If a passport is denied, revoked or restricted for any reason stated in paragraph (a) hereof, the applicant or holder should be informed in writing of the reason, as specifically as is consistent with considerations of national security

and the conduct of foreign relations, and shall have and be informed in writing of the right to a hearing before the Passport Hearing Board.

(c) The Secretary should be required to establish within the Department of State a Passport Hearing Board, at least one member of which shall be a lawyer, to review the denial, revocation or restriction of a passport. The members of said Board shall be

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independent of and have no responsibility related to the issuance, denial, revocation or restriction of passports other than their duties as members of said Board.

(d) In proceedings before the Passport Hearing Board, the Secretary should be required to establish and enunciate publicly the procedural safeguards available whereby the rights accorded to an individual are protected. In such proceedings, the individual shall have the following rights which shall be included in the rules which the Secretary shall make public:

(1) To appear in person and to be represented by counsel.

(2) To testify in his own behalf, present witnesses and offer other evidence.

(3) To cross-examine witnesses appearing against him at any hearing at which he or his counsel is present and to examine all other evidence which is made a part of the open record.

(4) To examine a copy of the transcript of the open record and upon request to be furnished a copy thereof.

(e) The right to confront and cross-examine all witnesses and to examine all documentary evidence considered by the Board shall be accorded, except where the Secretary of State or Acting Secretary of State, personally, shall certify that information, or the sources of information, or the investigative methods pertaining to the individual is believed by him to be reliable and cannot be disclosed without serious damage to national security or the conduct of foreign relations. The Secretary or Acting Secretary shall furnish to the individual during the course of the proceedings a fair written resumé of such information certified by him to be as complete as consistent with national security or the conduct of foreign relations.

(f) The Board shall take into consideration the individual's inability to challenge information of which he has not been advised in

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11. Meat Ball	1.19
12. Mushroom	1.29
13. Italian Sausage	1.29
14. Mushroom - Green Pepper	1.29
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16. Clam	1.49
17. Shrimp	1.49
18. Pepper Steak	1.49
19. Chicken	1.59
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26. Spaghetti (Shrimp Sauce)	.99
27. Spaghetti (Lobster Sauce)	.99
28. Spaghetti and Clam Sauce	.99
* * *	
29. Cheese Ravioli	.89
30. Ravioli and Meat Balls	.99
31. Baked Lasagna	.99
* * *	
32. Italian Submarine	.59
33. Italian Cooked Salami	.59
34. Ham	.59
35. Meat Ball	.69
36. Salami and Cheese	.69
37. Ham and Cheese	.69
38. Italian Sausage	.79
39. Pepper Steak	.79
40. Pepper and Egg	.59

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— 3:30, (Sat), 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

PI ETA (HDC) — Tiger at the
Gates — 8:30. Tickets at
PBH, COOP, UN 4-3053.

UNIVERSITY — The Young
Philadelphians — 2:25, 5:35,
8:50; Switzerland — 1:35, 5:45,
8

BOSTON

BEACON HILL — The Third Man
on the Mountain — 12:35,
2:55, 5:15, 7:35, 9:50

EXETER — The Mouse that Roared
— 2:25, 4:10, 6:00, 7:45, 9:35

GARY — The Big Fisherman —
1:10, 4:20, 8:30

KENMORE — Last Angry Man
— 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35

TELEPIX — Stella — 11:30, 1:30,
3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

UPTOWN — It Started with a
Kiss — 11, 2:30, 6:05, 9:45;
Tamango — 12:40, 4:15, 7:50

full or in detail or the individual's inability to attack the credibility of sources that have not been disclosed to him.

(g) Review procedure in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall be provided. In such review the court shall determine whether the decision of the Secretary is based on substantial evidence in the record and that procedural requirements have been met.

2. RESOLVED that the American Bar Association authorize the chairmen of the said special committees jointly to appear before the committees of the Congress to state the position of the Association in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

DIVISION II.

Recommendations As To Federal Employee Security

The committees recommend the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS

1. WHEREAS, the American Bar Association believes that employment by the Federal Government is a privilege and not a right; and

WHEREAS, the American Bar Association believes that the American public is entitled to the services of loyal and suitable employees without regard to whether employed in sensitive or nonsensitive government positions; and

WHEREAS, the American Bar Association believes that all employees of the government are entitled to due process of law in the consideration of loyalty and suitability; and

WHEREAS, the American Bar Association believes that there is not at present adequate comprehensive legislation in this field;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Bar Association recommend to the Congress the enactment of comprehensive legislation covering Federal Civilian Employee Loyalty and

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Security Discharge Procedures and procedures to apply to application cases under which employment is refused on loyalty or security grounds. Such legislation shall establish specific standards and criteria defining sensitive and non-sensitive government positions and prescribe adequate administrative procedural safeguards for the hearing and review of such cases, including a broad, but not unlimited right, of confrontation.*

* The committees recommend to the Congress that in the preparation and enactment of the legislation, serious consideration be given to the report of the Commission on Government Security of June 21, 1957.

Collegiate EVENTS of the MONTH



A preview of important social functions

COLLEGE WEEK

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- * Thanksgiving — Jazz Balls in NYC.
- * Christmas — Jazz Concerts in NYC.
- * Intercession (Jan) — InterCollegiate Festival at the Concord Hotel.
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2. RESOLVED that the American Bar Association authorize the chairmen of the said special committees jointly to appear before the committees of the Congress to state the position of the Association in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Comment

The committees have noted the various bills for passport legislation pending in the Congress. None of such bills conforms fully to the foregoing Resolution on passport legislation.

It is the consensus of the committees that the Wiley Bill S. 2315 most nearly meets the provisions of the Resolution on passport legislation and your committees recommend that said bill be amended to conform thereto.

Respectfully submitted

Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives.
Special Committee on Individual Rights as Affected by National Security.

Letter to the Editor

Gentlemen:

The extent of the discussion (?) by learned men of the affidavit required by the National Defense Education Act as a prerequisite of federal aid is appalling. The proposition is simple — those objecting to the affidavit would accept funds of the United States for the purpose of promoting education in its defense and would reserve the right to believe in or teach "the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods." The very statement of the position of such people answers itself. The moral issue is one learned by most children from their mothers before they are of school age.

Objectors can retain their freedom of thought, freedom to teach,

freedom to receive intellectual honors and unmolested by anyone teach the coming leaders of the nation the overthrow of the government by force or otherwise, but to claim the right to be subsidized by the very organization they may want to overthrow is a shameful

exhibition of intellectual immorality.

Can there be two sides to this proposition? Does Harvard officially support the position of the objectors? It is incredible!

Very truly yours,

Charles S. Bannerman, LL.B. '29



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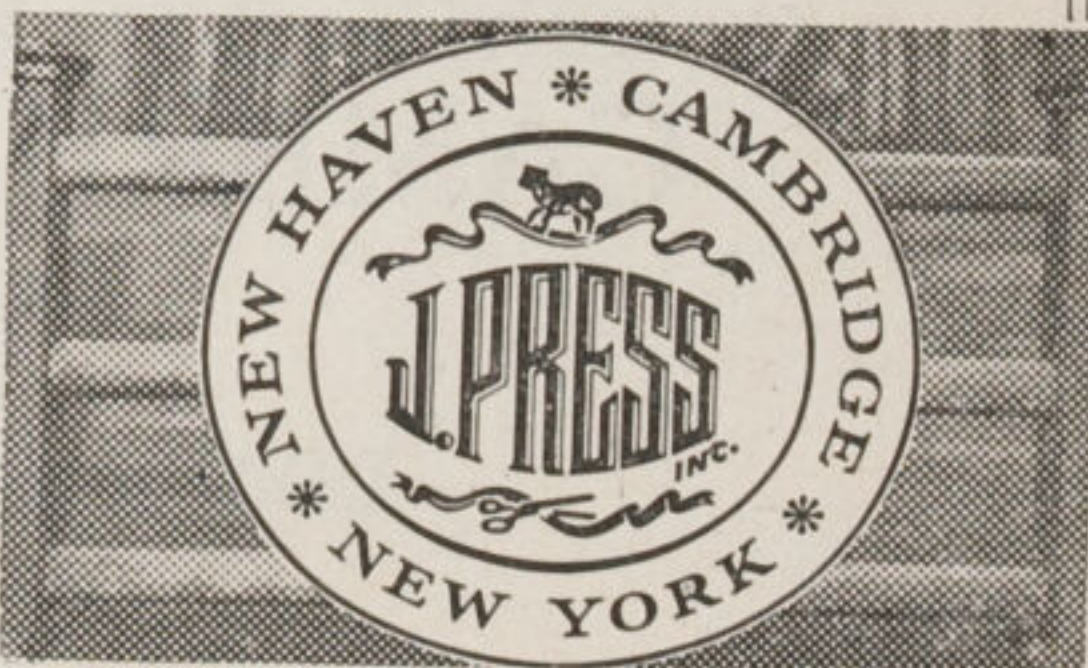
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1	\$5.59	\$1.43	\$4.16	\$6.46	\$1.75	\$4.70
2	5.59	1.98	3.61	6.46	2.46	4.00
3	5.59	2.55	3.04	6.46	3.24	3.22
4	5.59	2.67	2.92	6.46	3.39	3.07
5	5.59	2.78	2.81	6.46	3.59	2.87
10	6.46	3.59	2.87	7.81	4.83	2.98
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*1959 scale. Future dividends will depend on experience.

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