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NO. 3

Tuition Increases Next Year

Dean Erwin N. Griswold announced today that tuition at the Harvard Law School will be increased from the present \$1000 to \$1250 for the academic year beginning next September. Although this increase will leave tuition at the Law School at a considerably lower rate than that of other large eastern law schools and will be less than that charged in some other departments of Harvard University, it nevertheless will provide badly needed revenue.

In explanation of the higher rate, Dean Griswold stated that a large deficit has been budgeted for the present year and that without such an increase in tuition an "enormous deficit" would result next year. In fact, he said, there existed pressure to make the change in the present year. However, the administration wanted to provide advance notice of the increase and to allow time for it to be included in admissions literature.

The problem of the present deficit and the required increase in rates is in part attributable to the rising cost of operating the physical plant that now contains the Law School. Expenses of operating and taking care of the buildings are three times as much today as they were when Dean Griswold became dean in 1946.

Salary Needs

"It is also necessary and desirable to make substantial salary increases," said the Dean, "although these are geared to the University generally rather than to this increased tuition."

Even after the rate is raised, tuition at the Harvard Law School will be \$200 lower than that at Yale, Columbia, and Cornell, which receive \$1450 a year. The lower rate at the Law School may be in part attributable to a

different student-teacher ratio. The size of the faculty here, however, is rising, too.

In response to a question as to the effect of the higher tuition rate on students who are in financial difficulty, Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer replied, "Students who are just making it will be taken care of, although it is likely to put a few more people into the financial aids program."

Dean Toepfer explained that the Law School receives its operating funds from three sources, of which the principal one is tuition. Others are interest on the endowment and gifts. Gifts, he said, are a valuable source, but vary in amount and cannot be relied upon.

Tuition at the Law School was last increased in 1957, when it was raised from \$800 to the present \$1000 rate. The \$800 level, in turn, had been in effect for three years. Previous to that, the rate had been \$600.

Legal Education Committee Submits Findings

The Committee on Legal Education has submitted to the Law School faculty the results of its fifteen-month study of the curriculum and methods of education presently employed here. The committee, composed of Professors Brewster (now at Yale), Casner, Cox, Hart, Herwitz, Kaplan, and Sacks, began functioning in February of 1959. From then until last June the committee held weekly meetings to consider, inter alia, the results of more than 600 questionnaires returned to it by members of the student body in the spring of 1959.

(Continued on Page 7)

Harvard Law Record

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Hearsay

One can truly sense that school has resumed. Everyone and his proverbial dog has begun to tear, rip out, and begin a slow process of reconstruction of the structures in and around the streets of Cambridge.

It must be that every year the various authorities, the city of Cambridge *et al.*, lie in wait until the students return; and then begins the big siege. This year's principal object is Massachusetts Avenue. With the entire way for blocks and blocks being uprooted and sidewalks torn completely asunder, the mission is accomplished. No one can get anywhere without inconvenience.

Now if we just have a few rainy days, and perhaps a strike or two, the grand condition will remain intact through a long, and undoubtedly sloppy, winter. After all, just around the corner lie non-workable days.

Who knows? Mass Ave. may remain that way for years.

Meanwhile, Hemenway Gym has finally reopened. Not all the work has been completed, as is obvious to anyone who passes anywhere near the place. But it is open, and we must presume that it has been improved. There can be no complaints there.

Then of course there were drillers in the back of Hastings Hall recently. It is curious how prompt they were to drill at eight in the morning, for at least two mornings, but only at eight. They were unusually quiet by the time everyone was awake and would not mind.

Someday, someone will erect a monument to the man who invented the jack-hammer. But the puzzlement is that this man was allowed to die a peaceful death.

The second great puzzlement is why some industrious soul has not taken a jack-hammer to the neediest of them all, certain Gropius-type dormitories, new and shining and dismal to their inhabitants.

So go the complaints. They are heard and, of course, will continue to be heard.

Many are said lightly, but the seed of truth. Yes, the seed.

CALENDAR

Notices for publication in the Calendar should be in the RECORD offices not later than noon the Friday before the date of publication.

Thursday, October 6

Professor Howard Mumford Jones, Abbott Lawrence Lowell Professor of the Humanities of Harvard University, will deliver the first of 16 public lectures on "Humane Traditions in America," at 4:45 p. m. in Allston Burr Lecture Hall. The topic will be "The Image of the New World."

Friday, October 7

The CALIFORNIA CLUB will hold a reunion, T.G.I.F. and mixer at 4 p. m. in the Chancery Club.

Sunday, October 9

The FORD HALL FORUM will present Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, speaking on "Education in a New Age" in Jordan Hall at 8 p. m.

Monday, October 10

Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold will hold a tea for the wives of Law School faculty and students, and for women students in the Meeting Room of Harkness Commons from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.

Future Events

The HILLEL SOCIETIES of Harvard and Radcliffe will present Professor C. Crane Brinton speaking on "Moral Issues in Contemporary World Affairs" in Phillips Brooks House at 4 p. m. on Sunday, October 16.

The INTER-AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION will hold its initial meeting in the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, October 17. Lic Garcia-Amador, a renowned Cuban lawyer, will be the speaker.

Dean Erwin N. Griswold will address the League of Women Voters of Belmont at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, October 18, at the Belmont Town Hall. Dean Griswold visited South Africa two years ago and spent part of the past summer in Liberia and Nigeria. He will speak on the problems confronting these areas.

OCTOBER 6, 1960

Campaign Minded

Bush Cites G.O.P. Advantages

"The Republican Party has the better candidates and the better record on the major issues." This was the message of United States Senator Prescott Bush of Connecticut, who spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Harvard Law and Graduate School Young Republican Club last week.

Speaking of the candidates, Senator Bush cited the Democratic candidates' inability to exercise effective leadership, as was demonstrated in the recent "bob-tailed" session of Congress. He contrasted their record with that of the Republican candidates, who have been tested and trained, he said, in the international arena.

Senator Bush then dealt with the major issues of the campaign, identifying them as, first, war or peace and, second, domestic prosperity. He charged that the Democratic administrations which preceded Eisenhower's were never able to achieve prosperity without war.

Failures

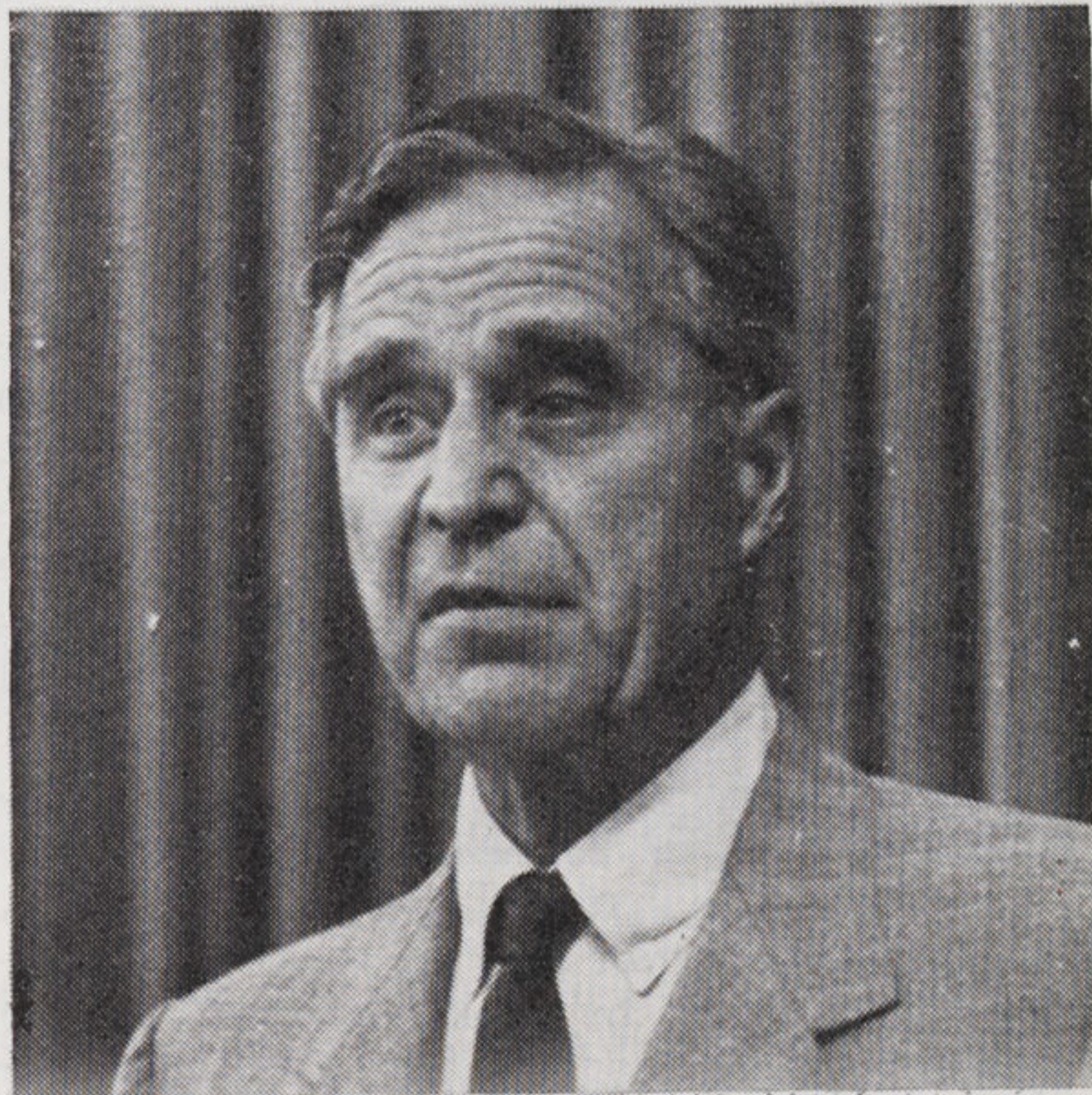
"Massive government spending, deficit financing, galloping inflation, price and wage controls," said Senator Bush, "constituted the arsenal of 'New Deal' and 'Fair Deal' economic devices which Senator Kennedy apparently would revive under his slogan of 'New Frontier.' These failed to achieve what the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has been able to do by reliance upon a free economy."

He criticized the Democratic strategy of downgrading the military strength of the United States as a dangerous course likely to mislead the Soviet Union as to our true military strength and invite them to attack through miscalculation. The United States, asserted the Senator, has a retaliatory and defensive force unmatched anywhere, in spite of the huge missile gap inherited from the Truman Administration.

In answer to a question regarding the Eisenhower Administration's handling of the Cuban situation, Senator Bush reminded his audience that the time was past when the United States could send marines into a hostile country to protect its citizens' rights. He said it was important to remember that Latin Americans are favorable to the aims of the

Cuban revolution. Senator Kennedy, he noted, has been on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and thus has had an opportunity to oppose the policy pursued by the Administration, but he did not do so.

Senator Bush is a member of the Senate Armed Services and Banking and Currency



Senator Prescott Bush

Committees, and he was chairman of the commerce subcommittee of the Platform Committee at the Republican National Convention this summer.

— Matia

Dean's Wife Welcomes Women of Law to Tea

Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold, the wife of the Dean of the Harvard Law School, will hold a tea to welcome all the women of the Law School family to the Law School on Monday, October 10, from 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. in the Meeting Room of Harkness Commons.

The tea is held for the wives of students, for wives of the faculty and staff, and for the women who are students at the Law School. The receiving line will include Mrs. Nathan Pusey, the wife of the President of Harvard University, Mrs. Griswold, and Mrs. Jerry Rotman, President of Harvard Law Wives.

Crisis Passes, Editors Named, All Happy

After a week of varying stages of crisis, the Law School Committee of Phillips Brooks House has announced its appointments to the editorial posts on the Law School Directory and the Yearbook.

Named as Editor of the Directory is James F. Meeker, 3L, St. Paul, Minn. The staff for the Yearbook comprises Richard L. Hamilton, 2L, Appleton, Wis., Editor; James F. Jeffords, 2L, Rutland, Vt., Business Manager; and, as Associate Editors, Michael R. Marron, 2L, San Francisco, and Steven Stepenian, 1L, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Directly Chosen

This marks the first year that the Committee has directly chosen the editors for the publications; in past years they were chosen by their predecessors in office and the Committee bothered only with going through the formality of making the contracts for the year. This departure from custom began as a result of the depletion of funds experienced by the Committee this summer because of expenditures in refurbishing the Student Loan Library (See RECORD, Sept. 29, 1960).

Committee Chairman Thomas F. Field, 3L, of Cambridge began casting about this summer for methods by which to increase the income to P. B. H. from the Yearbook and the Directory, which are the financial mainstays of the Committee. On going over the finances of these publications, he hit upon what he considered to be exceptionally out-sized pay scales under which the editors had been operating, and he resolved to do something about bringing them more into line.

The Directory caused Field very little trouble. Meeker, who had been appointed by the outgoing editor, agreed with Field that the compensation for his job amounted to much more than it was worth, and he accepted a pay scale which would give him a salary that is about one-third of what was earned last year. But the Yearbook negotiations were not nearly so easy.

Old Regime

The appointments which were made by last year's Yearbook staff included Sanford I. Hansell, 3L, Salem, Ohio, Editor; Neil F. Horton, 3L, Willmette, Ill., Business Manager; and Hank M. diSuvero, 3L, San Francisco, Associate Editor. Thomas A. Skornia, 3L,

Wheaton, Ill., was considering taking the other Associate Editorship.

Letters had been exchanged between Field and Hansell during the summer in which the former suggested that he would want to make some changes concerning compensation in the former years' contract and the latter suggested that P. B. H. was unnecessary to the life of the Yearbook and that a divorce might be appropriate. Nothing was achieved through the mails, and the two camps met for the signing of contracts in the office of Dean Toepfer on September 15.

The four aspirants had, at a meeting the night before, decided that they would stick to the old contract since, with projected new expenses and loss of revenue, their percentage of the profits would come to only \$650 per person—less than had been made the year before. By their figuring of the number of hours that they would have to work "at the tedious job of putting out a Yearbook," this came to about \$1.50 an hour. Field felt their hour figures were unrealistic and offered a scale that would have given them about \$300 apiece.

More Strife

It was then suggested that some of the tedium of the job must be relieved by the presence of a secretary to whom \$1200 had been paid in the past year, to which suggestion the editors-aspirant answered by informing the Committee that there had been no secretary for at least the past year, and that the money had been split between the editors who had done the secretarial work.

Realizing that, on this basis, the aspirants had expected to make much more than he had imagined, Field let himself be bargained up to \$600 and then held firm. At that point, there were some words exchanged and diSuvero walked out of the meeting. Both sides held steady over the \$50.00 hiatus and the three remaining appointees left the meeting with the understanding that they would talk over the offer and give an answer shortly. Later that day, they informed Field that they would not sign the contract.

Looking back on the incident, Field feels that it was unfortunate that things had to work out in the fashion that they did, that

(Continued on Page 7)

Democratic Surprise Voices Beliefs

An overflow crowd packed Harkness Meeting Room last Thursday to listen to Mayor Thomas J. O'Connor of Springfield address the assembled Harvard Law and Graduate Democrats.

O'Connor, presumably helped by strong voter undercurrents against "official party candidates," won a surprise victory in the September 13 Democratic primary by defeating Governor Foster Furcolo by over 50,000 votes. He now faces the incumbent, Leverett Saltonstall, in this November's clash for the Massachusetts U. S. Senate seat.

O'Connor, despite bucking the party choice in the primaries, stressed his party affiliation throughout his talk, and created some amusement by mordant references to alleged Republican timidity in running as Republicans. He particularly lashed out at the Volpe (candidate for Governor) and Saltonstall "Vote the Man" campaigns. Acting like a small Sampson, O'Connor wielded the jawbone of the Democratic Donkey to smite his opponents: "Why don't they run as Republicans? Are they ashamed of their party?"

Team Man

Rejecting largely the idea of individual responsibility to the electorate, O'Connor claimed to be running on the "Democratic Team"; he argued that only the conflict between two parties offered voters a real choice.

Except for one deviation (a very qualified

support of the Senate right of filibuster), Mayor O'Connor adopted the standard liberal positions. He vigorously supported the lunch counter sit-in movement and mentioned that the N. A. A. C. P. had awarded him a medal



Thomas J. O'Connor

for his services in the field of race relations. In this regard, O'Connor decried the Republicans for allegedly "balancing the ticket" with racial and religious minorities, thus insulting the Massachusetts voter by assuming that he votes on the basis of minorities, not of issues.



The Irishman from Hungry Hill holds the attention of all Democratic Club members' eyes as he explains the positions, beliefs and proposals upon which he is basing his campaign for election to the United States Senate. He will face Senator Leverett Saltonstall in the November general elections.

In other areas, O'Connor demanded vastly increased sums for education, even if higher taxes are required, claiming that three times as much is spent per year in the United States for advertising as is spent for education. The mayor from Springfield, self-styled as the Irishman from Hungry Hill (a district of Springfield), also tore into Senator Saltonstall for opposing the revised Forand Bill, which provides medical care for the elderly through the social security program.

At this time, O'Connor expressed his opposition to recognition of Red China, but he left the door open for future recognition if it should be required to negotiate agreements on conventional and atomic weapons control.

After the meeting, O'Connor, who has secured A. F. L. — C. I. O. and A. D. A. support in this campaign, was also voted the unanimous support of the Harvard Law and Graduate Democratic Club. — Camp

Shift in Economy Necessary in Future

Mr. John Harriman discussed the topic of "The United States Competing in a World Economy" at the first meeting of the Bull and Bear Club last Friday in Harkness Commons. The United States, he said, must undergo a "basic re-adjustment" of its economy if it is to preserve a sound economy in the long run.

Due to the "seed capital" provided by the Marshall Plan, European industry has grown at its greatest rate since the Victorian era. In many fields today, Japan and the European countries can produce better quality goods and sell them at lower prices than United States industry can equal. In addition, the dollar is no longer the only sound currency. Such factors mean that the U. S. can no longer take its postwar pre-eminence for granted.

United States manufacturers have been meeting this problem by what John L. Lewis has called the "exporting" of industry and jobs. American businesses have found that they can produce goods abroad and ship them to the United States and still show a substantial cost saving. A good example of this is

provided by the experience of Raytheon, a corporation located in Massachusetts.

Because of foreign competition, Raytheon was recently forced to stop production of its profitable commercial radar line and redesign the entire program. Significantly the transformation was not carried out here in Waltham, Massachusetts, but in Rome, Italy.

While Mr. Harriman was in Rome, Raytheon's vice president told him that this redevelopment program had been carried out for one-third of the cost and in a quarter of the time that would have been necessary if it had been attempted in this country. After manufacture abroad, these units can be shipped to this country at a total cost of \$84.50. In sharp contrast, the cost for the same goods manufactured in Waltham was \$104.00.

An important effect of this situation is likely to be an increased clamor for protective tariffs. Mr. Harriman expects the clamor to become a scream within two years. The demands will not come from traditionally protectionist industry, however, but from labor. With another reference to John L. Lewis, Mr. Harriman said, "One million jobs have been exported, and there'll be hell to pay when the politicians find out."

Inflation Results

Inflationary forces present in the United States for twenty years have caused this situation, but these forces are no longer increasing. The problem of the future, said Mr. Harriman, quoting Per Jacobssen, is "how to live *without* inflation."

Recently the United States government has found that its traditional anti-deflationary weapons only produce an outflow of gold and loss of faith in the dollar. The tools used in the 1958 recession are no longer available today.

Mr. Harriman concluded by stating that the United States must accept a situation which other countries have had to accept; internal recession is necessary to preserve the soundness of our world financial position.

— Libbey

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Crisis Passes

(Continued from Page 4)

this was probably a result of the fact that the editors had taken the appointments expecting to make more money than he knew about, but that the end result was best for the Yearbook and P. B. H.

Also Happy

Hansell was also happy about the way things worked out since he had ceased being enthusiastic about the responsibility of putting out a Yearbook over the summer. Horton felt much the same way as Hansell, but was glad to be out of the job for the additional reason that he did not want to be working under conditions that smacked of dishonesty, despite the fact that the prior year's figures were merely misleading and not dishonest.

He and diSuvero thought that the salaries had not been too high for the work since it was unbearably boring and the experience it gave was worthless. They felt that it was not proper for P. B. H. to be making several hundred dollars out of the Yearbook each year without informing the student body of the fact and without giving any service in return, and that the money should go to the editors or, if P. B. H. is so interested in service to the students, the money should go back to the students in the form of lower prices, and not be put into the Student Loan Library which helps only some of the students. Di-Suvero opined that "Field wants to build empires."

The imbroglio has had no apparent effect on the operations of the Yearbook thus far. The Law School Committee took over the selling at Registration in the interregnum. The new staff was gotten with little trouble at a pay scale much reduced from last year.

Hamilton and Jeffords were gotten from last year's staff and are being paid \$600 each. Marron and Stepenian were gotten through the Financial Aids Office and are being paid only \$400 each, since their jobs entail less work.

In the future, Phillips Brooks House plans to do all its hiring directly through the Financial Aids Office.

— Baron

Record Taking Applications

The RECORD is now accepting applications for election to its staff. Membership is open to all first and second year students; previous journalistic experience is not a prerequisite to election. The applications are available at the Receptionist's Desk in Langdell Hall and at the RECORD offices, 23 Everett Street.

The RECORD offers experience in the preparation, editing and management of a weekly legal newspaper. Those having a desire to participate in the publication of a student paper which has a wide circulation among the Law School community and the alumni are invited to apply for membership.

Committee Submits Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Professor Casner, Chairman, reports that the committee's recommendations were submitted to the faculty as a whole in June of this year. The question of possible revision of the curriculum and pedagogical method depends on the action to be taken by the faculty on the committee's recommendations. Faculty deliberation is expected to continue until the beginning of 1961. The results of the committee's study will not be made public until then.

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FEATURES SECTION

Law, Logic and Learning

Logic has undergone a drastic change in the last century; so much of a change, in fact, that it has become known as "modern logic." Yet with the advent of "modern logic" in many technical fields, it is only now beginning to dent the legal profession. The following article points out the communicative advantages which would result if modern logic were to be used by the law.

By Layman E. Allen

The revolution that has occurred in logic during the past century is finally beginning to be felt in law. The profound changes in this field have even led logicians to seek a new name for what has emerged to distinguish it from the traditional syllogistic logic. What has come to be called "symbolic logic," "mathematical logic," or "modern logic" has provided the theoretical foundations for the development of a multi-billion dollar computing industry and has had widespread effect in a variety of intellectual fields of endeavor.

Surprisingly, however, members of the legal profession — scholars and members of the bench as well as practicing attorneys — have remained relatively untouched, unmoved, and unappreciative of the powerful tools of analysis that have been placed at their disposal by these developments.

Since the golden years of the Legal Realists the word "logic" has become somewhat of a red flag to many lawyers. It is associated with some of the more atrocious decisions of early courts that were often justified in terms of "the dictates of logic". It is also associated with an over-simplified and erroneous view of the legal decision process, which was so effectively demolished by the Realists. Few today would venture to defend the proposition that the decisions rendered by courts are arrived at (primarily) by a process of logical deduction.

Professor Layman E. Allen has been teaching at the Yale Law School since 1958. He received his A.B. from Princeton in 1951, M.P.A. from Harvard in 1952 and LL.B. from Yale in 1956. He became a Lecturer in Law at Yale in 1958 and Assistant Professor in 1959. At Yale, Professor Allen teaches Estates, Symbolic Logic, Legal Communication, and Gift and Estate Taxation.

The epigrams of Holmes to the effect that "The life of the law is not logic, but experience" and that "A page of history is worth a volume of logic" have thoroughly scarred the minds of every American law student of the past two generations. While these have been helpful in generating realistic perspectives about the minimal role that deduction plays in the legal decision process, they have had unfortunate side-effects as well.

Logic Discredited

Far too often they have encouraged an attitude that logic has little use at all in law. But just because legal decision making is not primarily a process of logical deduction, this does not mean that there do not exist other important uses for logic in law. Nevertheless, the anti-logic attitude has been a pervasive one among lawyers with the result that a whole profession that holds itself out to the public as expert in the art of communication has remained by and large oblivious to the most significant intellectual tools that have been developed in the past century for the analysis of communication.

There are, however, beginning to be many signs of an awakening. Some legal scholars have begun investigation of the use of symbolic logic in the drafting and interpreting of legal documents; and some American attorneys are already using the new tools on drafting and interpreting problems that come across their desks everyday. Since the end of World War II in Poland, every law student in every law school in that country has been required to take a course in symbolic logic to fulfill requirements for graduation. In this country, a course in "Symbolic Logic and Legal Communication" has been offered at Yale Law School since 1958.

The American Bar Association has created an Electronic Data Retrieval Committee,

which is investigating the use of computers as an aid in retrieving information in legal research. Within the past year the EDR Committee has established a quarterly newsletter called MULL (an acronym for Modern Uses of Logic in Law) that already has nearly 500 subscribers among lawyers, judges, legal scholars, and law libraries in the United States and ten foreign countries.

Although there are a variety of ways in which the techniques of modern logic can be of assistance to a practicing attorney on concrete problems, these are probably not the most significant justifications for a lawyer's becoming acquainted with modern logic. Rather, it is the increased sensitivity to the tricky nature of English prose and the perspective that is developed in approaching communication problems in general that are probably the most important benefits that a lawyer derives from studying modern logic.

From one point of view, modern logic can be regarded as a series of carefully and systematically constructed artificial language systems. Willard Gibbs' characterization of mathematics as the "language of science" is apt for modern logic, also.

The advantage to a lawyer in being familiar with a "language" such as modern logic is that he can use some of the same precise techniques that are available in modern logic to increase the clarity (or ambiguity, if that be his goal) of his discourse in a natural language like English. Consider, for example, the following statement:

S1 Harvard graduates and readers of the
 h g
 Harvard Law Record are discriminat-
 r
 ing individuals.
 d

Suppose that John U. Monroe, Dean of Harvard College, is a graduate of Harvard, but that he does not read the Harvard Law Record. Suppose further that Erwin N. Griswold, Dean of Harvard Law School, is a graduate of Harvard and that he does read the Harvard Law Record. And finally, suppose that Eugene V. Rostow, Dean of Yale Law School, is not a graduate of Harvard, but that he does read the Harvard Law Record. Which of these deans is a discriminating individual according to S1? The answer to

this question will, of course, depend upon how the syntax of S1 is interpreted. There are at least three different alternatives that S1 may be interpreted to mean:

- A1 (h- g- are d-) and (r- are d-)
- A2 (h- g- are d-) and (h- r- are d-)
- A3 h- (g- and r-) are d-
 (i.e., persons who are both Harvard graduates and Harvard readers of the Harvard Law Record. . .)

Under interpretation A1 all three deans are indicated by S1 to be discriminating individuals; under A2, only Deans Monroe and Griswold; and under A3, only Dean Griswold.

Would it be appropriate to change the decision about what meaning to give S1 if the three words "Persons who are" were added to the beginning of S1, i.e.:

S2 Persons who are Harvard graduates
 p h g
 and readers of the Harvard Law
 r
 Record are discriminating individuals.
 d

Which of the following is the appropriate interpretation of S2?

- A1 (p- h- g- are d-) and (r- are d-)
- A2 (p- h- g- are d-) and (p- r- are d-)
 Notice that A1 and A2 are equivalent in meaning.
- A3 (p- h- g- are d-) and (p- h- r- are d-)
- A4 p- h- (g- and r-) are d-

Notice how the syntactical ambiguity of S2 could have been eliminated in English prose if it had been written in the form of an "if. . . , then. . ." statement.

If A1 or A2 were intended, then the statement could have been written:

- S2.1 If a person is a Harvard graduate or he is a reader of the Harvard Law Record, then he is a discriminating person.

If A3 were intended, then the statement could have been written:

- S2.3 If a person is a Harvard graduate or he is a Harvard reader of the Harvard Law Record, then he is a discriminating person.

And finally, if A4 were intended, then the statement could have been written:

- S2.4 If a person is a Harvard graduate and he is a reader of the Harvard

Law Record, then he is a discriminating person.

This hypothetical statement about discriminating deans indicates how the change of a statement in English prose to the "if. . . , then. . ." form of prose statement tends to minimize ambiguity involving the use of the word "and." This same switch in form also minimizes ambiguity in the use of the much trickier little English word "or."

But ambiguities of syntax are not limited to fanciful hypotheticals. The highest appellate courts of both the federal and state governments are constantly faced with resolving such ambiguities in documents that are brought before them in litigation. Consider the following excerpt from the California statute on pimping:

"Any male person who, knowing a female person is a prostitute, . . . solicits or receives compensation for soliciting for her, is guilty of pimping, a felony, . . ."

Is Mr. Smith, who knew that his female friend was a prostitute and solicited for her, guilty of pimping? The answer, of course, will depend upon how the syntax of the statute is interpreted. There are at least the following pair of alternatives:

- A1 . . . 1) solicits for her or
2) receives compensation for soliciting for her . . .
A2 . . . 1) solicits compensation for soliciting for her or
2) receives compensation for soliciting for her . . .

Under A1, Smith is guilty; under A2, he is not. If A2 seems fanciful, see *People v. Smith*, 279 P2d 33 (1955), to find out how the highest appellate court in California interprets the pimping statute.

That a lack of precision in drafting may prove costly, most every lawyer is aware. But in appreciating how subtleties of syntax delicately but profoundly affect the meanings of statements, and in knowing that there are rigorous tools available to help detect and control the syntactic ambiguities in statements, we are, as a profession, rather innocently ignorant.

One of the leading life insurance companies, a Massachusetts firm incidentally, may soon find that such innocence is costly. In many of its life insurance contracts there are provisions to compensate the insured in the event that he becomes totally disabled.

The importance of the definition of "total disability" in such contracts is evident. The definition that the company includes in its contracts reads as follows:

"Total disability means continuous inability of the insured resulting from disease or injury to perform substantially all the work pertaining to his occupation or business . . ."

Suppose that "substantially all the work pertaining to his occupation" is 80 per cent of that work. If the insured is continuously unable to perform 25 per cent of the work pertaining to his occupation, is he totally disabled? If so incapacitated, he can do only 75 per cent of the work — he cannot do 80 per cent, i.e., he cannot perform-substantially-all-the-work.

But surely it is not the intent of the company in using this definition to render itself vulnerable to paying total disability claims whenever an insured is only 25 per cent disabled. However, the proclivity of many state courts to interpret ambiguities in favor of the insured makes this a somewhat dangerous definition for this company to use.

One Thing In Favor

About all that can be said in favor of remaining benignly unaware that this kind of ambiguity can be effectively detected and dealt with is that the company is no worse off than its competitors in innocently building such traps into its carefully worded contracts. The reader can try his own skill in detecting the traps in the following "total disability" definition of another insurance company:

"Total disability within the meaning of this supplemental agreement is incapacity of the insured, resulting from bodily injury or disease, which prevents him from performing substantially all of the work pertaining to his occupation or any other occupation for which he is or may be suited by education, training and experience."

The listing of such examples, displaying the innocence of present legal draftsmen in effectively controlling the syntax of their statements, could continue until both the reader and writer grow weary. However, the prognosis with respect to future com-

petence of lawyers in this regard is more encouraging.

There are unmistakable signs that modern logic will be much easier for a lawyer to learn than it has been heretofore. In fact, it may well be that within the next generation or two we shall be able to presume that an elementary school child understands modern logic in the same way that we today presume an understanding of arithmetic.

This will come to pass as part of a larger upheaval in the technology of learning in general. Over in the basement of Memorial Hall on the Harvard Campus, Professor B. F. Skinner is pioneering the development of learning techniques that hold great promise for becoming the biggest intellectual hotfoot that education has ever had.

At Yale Law School the Carnegie Corporation is sponsoring Project ALL (Accelerated Learning of Logic), which is just getting under way this year, to investigate the feasibility of adapting Skinnerian procedures for teaching elementary school children mathematical logic. In the process of developing programs that will enable twelve-year old children to learn mathematical logic, there will also be generated self-teaching materials

that will enable any lawyer to learn modern logic entirely on his own.

A sample of one part of a self-teaching Skinner Learning Program for symbolic logic that has been developed by the Project ALL staff is included below to give the reader some feel for how easy it is to learn by means of programmed learning.

There are also other teams of researchers around the country who are developing learning programs to teach symbolic logic — at New York University, Hamilton College, University of Pittsburgh, Earlham College, Oberlin College, the Collegiate School in New York, University of Southern California and the System Development Corporation. As their programs become generally available, there will no longer be any excuse — if indeed there ever was — for lawyers to remain oblivious of communications tools that so profoundly affect such basic legal skills as drafting and interpreting.

(Subscriptions to MULL, the magazine edited by the author, are \$4 for one year and \$10 for three years. Inquiries should be addressed to MULL, 401A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.)

SKINNER LEARNING PROGRAM

LS1 (Learning Statement #1) An expression is a WFF (an abbreviation for "Well Formed Formula", pronounced "woof") if and only if it fulfills the requirements of at least one of the three rules given below. Thus, unless the expression 'Ro' fulfills the requirements of at least one of the three rules, it is not a (1)..... (After filling in the blank, compare your response with the one suggested as the LR1 part of the frame just below.)	LR20 (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 0
LS2 Rule 1 An expression consisting of a single one of the lowercase letters 'p', 'q', 'r', or 's', is a WFF (woof). Thus, the expression 's' is a (1)..... by Rule 1; but Rule 1 does not tell us that the expression 'i' is a (2)..... (The responses called for are straightforward, and they should be obvious. They are not designed to trick you nor to test you, but to teach you. Now check your response with LR2 below.)	LR1 (Learning Response #1) (1) WFF (Now go to LS2)
LS3 Rule 2 An expression consisting of a capital letter 'N' followed by a WFF is itself a WFF. For example, since 'p' is a WFF by Rule 1, Rule 2 tells us that 'Np' is a WFF. Similarly, since 'r' is a WFF by Rule 1, Rule 2 tells us that '(1).....' is a WFF.	LR2 (1) WFF (2) WFF
LS4 Now, since 'Np' is a WFF, Rule 2 tells us that 'NNp' is also a WFF. And likewise, since 'NNp' is a WFF, Rule 2 tells us that 'NNNp' is a WFF. Thus, since 'NNr' is a WFF, Rule 2 tells us that '(1).....' is a WFF.	LR3 (1) Nr
LS5 Which expression — 'r' or 'Nr' — is known to be a WFF by Rule 1 alone? '(1).....' Which expression — 'r' or 'Nr' — requires both Rule 1 and Rule 2 in order to be recognized as a WFF? '(2).....'	LR4 (1) NNNr

LS6 Which of the following, if any, are WFF's? (Write '1' for 'yes' and '0' for 'no'.) pN (1)..... No (2)..... NNNs (3).....	LR5 (1) r (2) Nr												
LS7 One way of displaying the reasoning by which we arrive at the conclusion that 'NNNs' is a WFF is the following: <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assertion</th><th>Justification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. 's' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. 'Ns' is a WFF</td><td>1, R2</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. 'NNs' is a WFF</td><td>2, R2</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. 'NNNs' is a WFF</td><td>3, R2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The first assertion is true because of R1. The second assertion is true because of the first assertion and R2. The third assertion is true because of the second assertion and R2. The fourth assertion is true because of the (1)..... assertion and R2.	Assertion	Justification	1. 's' is a WFF	R1	2. 'Ns' is a WFF	1, R2	3. 'NNs' is a WFF	2, R2	4. 'NNNs' is a WFF	3, R2	LR6 (1) 0 (2) 0 (3) 1		
Assertion	Justification												
1. 's' is a WFF	R1												
2. 'Ns' is a WFF	1, R2												
3. 'NNs' is a WFF	2, R2												
4. 'NNNs' is a WFF	3, R2												
LS8 'NNNNq' is a WFF. <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proof: Assertion</th><th>Justification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. 'q' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. 'Nq' is a WFF</td><td>1, R2</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. 'NNq' is a WFF</td><td>2, R2</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. 'NNNq' is a WFF</td><td>3, R2</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. 'NNNNq' is a WFF</td><td>(1)....., (2).....</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The fourth assertion is true because of the (3)..... assertion and R2.	Proof: Assertion	Justification	1. 'q' is a WFF	R1	2. 'Nq' is a WFF	1, R2	3. 'NNq' is a WFF	2, R2	4. 'NNNq' is a WFF	3, R2	5. 'NNNNq' is a WFF	(1)....., (2).....	LR7 (1) third
Proof: Assertion	Justification												
1. 'q' is a WFF	R1												
2. 'Nq' is a WFF	1, R2												
3. 'NNq' is a WFF	2, R2												
4. 'NNNq' is a WFF	3, R2												
5. 'NNNNq' is a WFF	(1)....., (2).....												
LS9 Rule 3 An expression consisting of two WFF's following one of the capital letters 'C', 'A', 'K', or 'E' (CAKE!) is itself a WFF. Thus, since 'p' is a WFF by Rule 1 and 'q' is a WFF by Rule 1, Rule 3 tells us that 'Cpq' is a WFF. Similarly, Rule 3 tells us that 'Apq', 'Kpq', and '(1).....' are WFF's.	LR8 (1) 4 (2) R2 (3) third												
LS10 'KpNq' is also a WFF. <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proof: Assertion</th><th>Justification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. 'p' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. 'q' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. 'Nq' is a WFF</td><td>(1)....., (2).....</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. 'KpNq' is a WFF</td><td>1, 3, R3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The fourth assertion is true because of the first assertion, the (3)..... assertion and (4).....	Proof: Assertion	Justification	1. 'p' is a WFF	R1	2. 'q' is a WFF	R1	3. 'Nq' is a WFF	(1)....., (2).....	4. 'KpNq' is a WFF	1, 3, R3	LR9 (1) Epq		
Proof: Assertion	Justification												
1. 'p' is a WFF	R1												
2. 'q' is a WFF	R1												
3. 'Nq' is a WFF	(1)....., (2).....												
4. 'KpNq' is a WFF	1, 3, R3												
LS11 By R3 we know that IF two given expressions are WFF's, THEN an expression consisting of any one of the following capital letters: C, A, (1)....., or (2)..... followed by those two given expressions is also a WFF. Which of the following are WFF's ('1' for 'yes' and '0' for 'no') Eps (3)..... Cqqq (4)..... CpNq (5).....	LR10 (1) 2 (2) R2 (3) third (4) R3												
LS12 'AKpqr' is also a WFF. <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proof: Assertion</th><th>Justification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. 'p' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. 'q' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. 'Kpq' is a WFF</td><td>1, 2, R3</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. 'r' is a WFF</td><td>R1</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. 'AKpqr' is a WFF</td><td>(1)....., (2)..... (3).....</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Proof: Assertion	Justification	1. 'p' is a WFF	R1	2. 'q' is a WFF	R1	3. 'Kpq' is a WFF	1, 2, R3	4. 'r' is a WFF	R1	5. 'AKpqr' is a WFF	(1)....., (2)..... (3).....	LR11 (1) K (2) E (3) 1 (4) 0 (5) 1
Proof: Assertion	Justification												
1. 'p' is a WFF	R1												
2. 'q' is a WFF	R1												
3. 'Kpq' is a WFF	1, 2, R3												
4. 'r' is a WFF	R1												
5. 'AKpqr' is a WFF	(1)....., (2)..... (3).....												

LS13 Which of the following are WFF's? KpCqr (1)..... ArKpq (2)..... EKpqr (3).....	LR12 (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) R3
LS14 Which of the following are WFF's? ArNq (1)..... ArNi (2)..... KArNqArNq (3).....	LR13 (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 1
LS15 'KApqCps' is a WFF. <i>Proof: Assertion</i> 1. 'p' is a WFF 2. 'q' is a WFF 3. 'Apq' is a WFF 4. 's' is a WFF 5. 'Cps' is a WFF 6. 'KApqCps' is a WFF <i>Justification</i> R1 R1 (1)....., (2)....., R3 R1 1, 4, R3 3, 5, (3).....	LR14 (1) 1 (2) 0 (3) 1
LS16 Which of the following, if any, are WFF's? pCq (1)..... Cpq (2)..... Cp (3)..... pC (4)..... CpCq (5).....	LR15 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) R3
LS17 Which of the following are WFF's? ENApqr (1)..... ENApq (2)..... CAKpqr (3)..... CAKpqrs (4)..... AAANNNpppp (5).....	LR16 (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 0 (4) 0 (5) 0
LS18 Which of the following are WFF's? Epq (1)..... ECpqr (2)..... ECKpqrs (3)..... CCq (4)..... CAKENppppp (5).....	LR17 (1) 1 (2) 0 (3) 0 (4) 1 (5) 1
LS19 Which of the following are WFF's? p (1)..... C (2)..... rqA (3)..... Arq (4)..... Rrq (5).....	LR18 (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 0 (5) 1
LS20 An expression is a WFF if and only if it fulfills the requirements of at least one of these three rules: R1 'p', 'q', 'r', and 's' are WFF's. R2 'N' followed by a WFF is a WFF. R3 'C', 'A', 'K', or 'E' followed by (1).....:..... WFF's is a WFF. Which of the following are WFF's? EEKpqNpNq (2)..... AAKpqNrKsNp (3)..... CCpArKsp (4).....	LR19 (1) 1 (2) 0 (3) 0 (4) 1 (5) 0

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Recent Books

By Robert C. Berry

MOSTLY MURDER, by Sir Sydney Smith. Foreword by Erle Stanley Gardner. Illustrated. David McKay Company, Inc., New York, 1959.

Sir Sydney Smith, C.B.E., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., offers the following credentials: Emeritus Professor of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh University; formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Rector of Edinburgh University; formerly principal medico-legal expert to the Ministry of Justice, Egypt, and Professor of Forensic Medicine in the School of Medicine, Cairo; formerly and presently star medical witness in a bevy of England's leading criminal cases.

These titles are deservedly impressive introductions to a man who has spent a great deal of his time in the past 50 years in the area of scientific crime detection, his specific area being more formally known as forensic medicine. *Mostly Murder* is his accounts of the many cases, mostly murders, which have come under his scrutiny.

What the step-by-step processes are that make one man murder another are not of concern to this book. The motive, so important to a jury in weighing a man's fate, does not enter the scope of inquiries perpetrated in forensic medicine. A cognizance of possible motives might tend to influence the examiner in construing the evidence in a particular direction, but the key to forensic medicine lies in the reverse, that of complete impartial investigation.

Two Considerations

The author points to the two basic considerations a medico-legal expert adopts in approaching the case. These are the evidence left at the scene of the crime and the evidence carried away from the scene. Taking these, the absolute goal is then to consider such evidences, dissect them and them alone, and come up with the conclusions thus revealed.

The result, as this book so graphically portrays, is a reconstruction of the crime that is usually minutely accurate in its details, consciously devoid of subjective and emotional suspicions or convictions, and quite often sufficient either to cost the accused his life or wholly to acquit him and send inquiries into new channels of inspection.

With Sydney Smith doing his work in England, and earlier in Egypt, the cases he presents are largely unknown to a United States reading public. The same would certainly not be true in England itself; for unfolding are the quizical cases of Peter Queens, Sidney Fox, Annie Hearn, Buck Ruxton and others.

Even without a previous acquaintance with the incidents, however, the reader will not be left wanting. The author begins his accounts with a full background and only then follows with a thorough examination of the incriminating or acquitting evidence. The results are revealing and exceptionally fascinating.

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case, all developed from the finding of a single arm of the victim.

"... it had ended with Smith being killed. His body was probably cut up in the cottage on the mattress and the mats taken from the boat. The parts of the body were placed in the tin trunk, which was completely filled without the arm. Unable to get this in, the murderer cut it off and attached it to the outside of the trunk, with the rope from the boat, tying one end of it around the wrist. The trunk and its contents and the blood-soaked mattress and mats were then taken out to sea and dumped. The arm worked loose and was swallowed by the shark.

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Cappicola	60c - 35c
Cheese Supreme	60c - 40c
Egg Salad	50c - 30c
Deep Sea Doodle	60c - 35c
Sausage	50c - 30c
Super Italian	50c - 30c
Salami & Minced Ham	60c - 35c
Luncheon Meat & Cheese	50c - 35c
Pepperoni & Provolone	60c - 35c
Salami, Ham & Provolone ..	60c - 35c
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of Australia, that particular shark had to be caught alive and exhibited in the aquarium. Further, out of all the sharks put in aquaria, that one had to become sick and vomit up the contents of its stomach, including the arm which led to the identification."

That one arm was all that was ever found of the body of the victim. It was enough.

All Types

In his capacity as a medico-legal authority, Sydney Smith has been called upon, over the years, to employ his expertness in much of the gamut of crime detection — fingerprints, ballistics, bodies and bones, arsenic, strangulation and mayhem, murder that is skillful, murder that is decidedly crude. The final analyses, as told in this book, are therefore a glance into the arena that was once called to notice through the fastidious character, Sherlock Holmes, and continued today in the more hard-fact trysts of actual life, and death.

It cannot be with an air of total impartiality that Sydney Smith recounts his triumphs and conclusions. It is obvious he has a very high regard for his own abilities. For this reason, his celebrated jousts in the courts of England with Sir Bernard Spilsbury present amusing reading.

The two, Sir Sydney and Sir Bernard, were quite often star witnesses for opposite sides in criminal cases, Sir Bernard usually appearing for the Crown. In this regard, Sir Sydney mentions time and again Sir Bernard's dogmatic conclusions, unshakeable to the end, incapable of being swayed or

changed, even in the face of new and seemingly (to Sydney Smith) overwhelming evidence. Much of this is undoubtedly true; but it is also obvious that, if Sir Sydney himself ever made a mistake of even slightly major proportions, it never reaches the pages of this book.

However, that this book is by an expert and leader in his field, no

one would deny. For this reason, his own unshakeable opinions — of others, of himself, and of the cases he has undertaken — must, and can easily, be accepted. It diminishes very little the narrative.

The study and examination of crime is continually the great svengali, and Sydney Smith's autobiography enhances the appeal.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

We are now engaged in a great war, of which the outcome will determine whether freedom shall perish on this earth. To invite the enemy within our gates to make an address at Harvard University creates the impression in the minds of the Russians that the United States is a house divided against itself, which must eventually fall.

To the man in the street, the Harvard Law School Forum represents Harvard University. He does not realize that the invitation was extended by a group of irresponsible students, whose yearning for publicity may be a phase of intellectual exhibitionism. They have hurt America, and hurt Harvard. Their lack of patriotism, of discretion and of plain common sense creates a clear conviction that such men are not fit to attend the Law School, or to be admitted to the Bar.

Peyton Randolph Harris
LL.B. '15

(Mr. Harris' letter was communicated to the Forum and the following two letters were received from officers of that organization.)

To the Editor:

From time to time the Harvard Law School Forum has found it necessary to restate its basic prin-

ciples. In view of the wave of comment set off by the invitation sent to Mr. Khrushchev before the State Department restricted his movements, it seems an appropriate time to offer again such a declaration.

The Forum's constitution states that: "The purpose of the Forum is to bring speakers to Cambridge to discuss topics of interest to the Harvard community and the public at large." We do not endorse the view of any of our speakers. We are a nonpartisan organization of Law School students which seeks to provide our audience with an opportunity to make informed judgments on public issues and personalities. In this we feel that we are performing an important service.

We felt that Mr. Khrushchev, who represents perhaps the greatest threat this country has ever known, was a person to be heard, to be subjected to questioning, to be evaluated. Some people feel that such a threat should be combatted by blocking one's ears. Have we, who criticize the leaders of Russia for being afraid to let their people hear what we have to say to them, so little faith in our way of life that we are afraid of what Mr. Khrushchev might say to us? The

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Forum felt it was better to listen. Perhaps such a talk might have led to better East-West understanding. Or perhaps Mr. Khrushchev might have seen fit to "hang himself" just as he has been doing during the past few weeks at the United Nations.

We regret very deeply that some of those who disagree with us have seen fit to call us unpatriotic. The three top officers of the Forum have voluntarily served an aggregate of almost 30 years in various components of the Armed Forces, including nearly 15 years of active duty. We feel that the facility with which even graduates of this Law School have made charges of lack of patriotism comports poorly with the public responsibility they have assumed.

Sincerely,
Richard E. Smith
3L, Forum President

To the Editor:

The accusation that the Harvard Law School Forum is unpatriotic or communist or sympathizes with an ideology which is inimical to a free, democratic government is probably the most serious charge

that could be made against it. Such an accusation should not be made lightly, but only when the facts dictate that this is the only reasonable conclusion. I deeply resent that wholly unfounded accusations have been made against the Forum. I resent them also because they have tended to befuddle a point that should have been made.

The invitation to Mr. Khrushchev was made immediately after his announcement that he was coming to this country and, consequently, before the State Department ban. Even at this time, I could feel that the Soviet Premier was trying to press his demands (for a summit meeting, among other things) by the unorthodox approach of embarrassing us. I could feel that the reaction of the government was to make this visit appear as unimportant as was then possible to make it appear. Thus I felt that the Forum should not invite Mr. Khrushchev because it would be working against the policy of our government.

By inviting Mr. Khrushchev to speak, the Forum in no way adopts his views. But it is nevertheless true that it will appear, or perhaps can be made to appear, that it does so. This puts an organization which believes in free speech in a dilemma. In the ordinary situation, the Forum should not be unduly concerned with appearances; but because the speaker was Mr. Khrushchev, and because it is a certainty that he would seize any opportunity to make the country

appear divided, the Forum should not have extended an invitation to Khrushchev at this time.

The question is then one of judgment, not patriotism. I feel that the Forum did not exercise good judgment in this instance. But I am still proud of being a member of the Forum, and I hope that the criticism which it has received will not damper the willingness it has shown to get controversial speakers. I also hope that it will learn that free speech is a slogan, and that it should not wed itself uncritically to a slogan.

Irwin M. Berg
2L, Forum Vice President

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UNIVERSITY — Bells Are Ringing — 1:35, 5:25, 9:15; House of Intrigue — 3:45, 7:35. (Starts Sunday) Mr. Roberts — 1:35, 5:25, 9:15; Merry Andrew — 3:40, 7:30.

BOSTON

ASTOR — Strangers When We Meet — Sat: 9:40 a.m., 11:40, 1:40 p.m., 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40; Sun: 1:00 p.m., 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00.

EXETER — I'm All Right, Jack

KENMORE — Song Without End — 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

TELEPIX — Of Love And Lust — 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN — Elmer Gantry