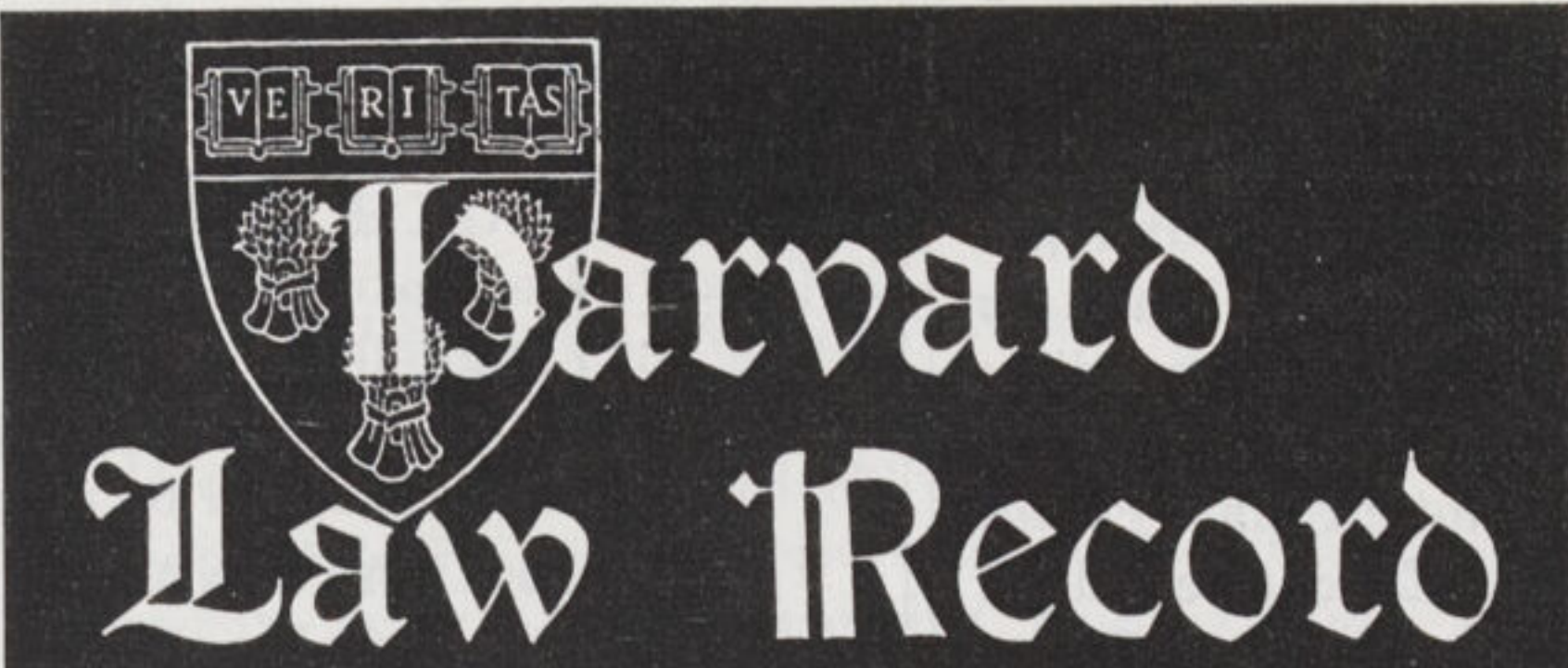




mem
"America's Oldest
Law School Newspaper"

VOL. 31

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. OCTOBER 13, 1960

NO. 4

Attorney for Hoffa, et al., on Forum

Edward Bennett Williams, defense counsel in recent years for such figures as Jimmy Hoffa, Frank Costello, Joe McCarthy, Adam Clayton Powell and Bernard Goldfine, will address the Harvard Law School Forum on Friday, October 14, at 8:00 p. m. in Lowell Lecture Hall. His topic will be: "The Bar and the Challenge to Change."

As an attorney for the controversial, Williams' fame (or notoriety, as some would call

In the face of the often heard criticisms attending his defenses of the notorious, Williams declares simply that his job is to defend his clients, not admire them.

Success

Edward Bennett Williams attributes much of his success to having practically lived in the courtroom in his younger days, particularly when he was in law school. There in court he would note carefully each case, the lawyers involved, their actions, and the resulting reactions of the judges and juries. The consequence of such extracurricular study is most evident today.

Williams attended Holy Cross, graduating *summa cum laude*. Then, after receiving his LL.B. from Georgetown Law School, he joined the Washington, D. C. firm of Hogan & Hartson. Ten years ago, he opened his own offices.

Williams has been most consistently in the

(Continued on Page 4)



Edward Bennett Williams

it) has been meteoric. Although he is now only 40 years old, his list of present and past clients reads like a list of characters from a *Decameron* or *Canterbury Tales*.

Nor has adverse comment kept Williams from continuing to defend, and quite often unexpectedly succeeding in the defense of those who have fallen from the public graces.

Stock Exchange Specialist Addresses Bull & Bear

Mr. Bernard E. Smith, Jr. will speak to the Bull and Bear Club tomorrow at 1:40 p. m. in Harkness Commons on "The Role of the Specialist on the New York Stock Exchange". Mr. Smith is a partner in the firm of LaMorte, Maloney & Co. and a member of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Smith plans to outline briefly the functions and responsibilities of the specialist, stressing the human as well as the economic aspects of the problems he faces. He does not plan to stress the detailed mechanics of trading in his talk but promises to answer any questions of a technical nature after-

(Continued on Page 7)

Harvard Law Record

RUSSELL A. WINSLOW.....	President
CHARLES G. KADISON JR.....	Editorial Manager
SYDNEY S. TRAUM.....	Business Manager
MORRIS J. AMITAY.....	News Editor
JUSTIN W. HEATTER.....	Features Editor
BENJAMIN M. GOTTLIEB.....	Photography Editor
ROBERT C. BERRY.....	Executive Editor
CHARLES H. BARON.....	Contributing Editor
NEIL I. KILSTEIN.....	Advertising Manager
PAUL R. MATIA.....	Copy Editor

Published weekly on Thursday for twelve weeks of each term by THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term, \$4.00 per year (24 issues) mailed; student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed, \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School. Individual copies 10c each at the Law School, 20c each mailed. Business and editorial offices, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone UNIVERSITY 8-7600, extensions 418 and 419.

Permission is given for reproduction of any part of an article appearing herein, provided that credit is given to both the RECORD and the author of the article.

Second class postage paid at Boston, Mass.

Hearsay

Last week's announcement of the tuition rise called to mind another announcement, the following, vintage 1817.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LAW SCHOOL is established at this University, to commence on the first Wednesday of October next, under the superintendence of the Hon. Asahel Stearns, University Professor of Law.

Candidates for admission to the Law School must be graduates of some College, or qualified by the rules of the Courts to become Students at Law, and of good moral character. They will be required to give bond for the payment of quarterly dues, including the fee for instruction, which is not to exceed one hundred dollars annually. Those who desire it, will be furnished with commons on the same terms as other members of the University, and as far as possible, with lodging rooms. They will be allowed to attend, free at expense, the Lectures of the Royal Professor of Law, the private Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy designed for graduates; also the public Lectures of the Professors, generally, comprising the courses on Theology, Rhetoric and Oratory, Philology, natural and experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry and Mineralogy, and other branches relating to Physical Sciences. The Law Students are to have access to the University Library, on the same conditions as resident Graduates, as well as to the Law Library, which shall be established.

A Degree of Bachelor of Laws is instituted in the University, to be conferred on such students as shall have remained at least eighteen months at the University School, and passed the residue of their noviciate in a manner approved. Applications in writing or in person may be made to the Register of the University, or to the President.

JOHN T. KIRKLAND, *President.*

Cambridge, July 25, 1817.

N. B. — Editors of newspapers, who deem the information above interesting to their readers, are requested to publish this notice.

CALENDAR

Thursday, October 13

The STUDENT CIVIL LIBERTIES RESEARCH SERVICE will hold an organizational meeting at 4 p. m. in Langdell North. All students are invited to attend. Officers for the coming year will be elected.

The INTERNATIONAL LAW CLUB will present Mr. Ernst Van Raalte speaking on "The Netherlands Constitution and Foreign Affairs" at a discussion group meeting in the Wheeler Room at 4 p. m.

Sunday, October 16

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.

Monday, October 17

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

Tuesday, October 18

Dean Erwin N. Griswold will address the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS of Belmont at 8 p. m. at the Belmont Town Hall. He will speak on the problems confronting South Africa and other parts of that continent. Tickets available at the door.

The SAINT THOMAS MORE SOCIETY will hold a discussion meeting in the Associated Harvard Clubs Room in Holmes Hall at 8 p. m. Rev. Robert J. Drinan, S.J., Dean of Boston College Law School, will speak on "Catholics and American Society."

Wednesday, October 19

The YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB will present Edward W. Brooke, Republican candidate for Secretary of State in Massachusetts, at a luncheon meeting in the Mallory Smith Room in Harkness Commons, at 1 p. m.

The HARVARD LAW WIVES will present Mr. Sim Snyder, a gem specialist, speaking on precious stones in the Meeting Room of Harkness Commons at 7:30 p. m.

Scott on Traditions

Better Learned if Repetitious

Professor Austin W. Scott, Dane Professor of Law and himself one of the finer traditions of the Harvard Law School, presented a talk on "Traditions of the Law School" last week at the first program offered by the Coffee Hour for the current year. Professor Scott stated that he had spoken on the same subject a year ago but suggested, "Probably you'll learn it better if it's repetitious."

The Harvard Law School, according to Professor Scott, is the oldest existing law school in the country. One was started earlier in Litchfield, Connecticut but was not continued. This is also the oldest university law school, since the one in Connecticut was not so allied.

The Law School was started in 1817 as a result of the bequest of Isaac Royal, but it was not very successful at first. The first professors were a county attorney and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. This period, which lasted 12 years, is referred to by Professor Scott as the "false dawn," and there were few students. "At one time it got down to one student, and if he had left we would have had to start counting again!"

Bright Morning

The period of the "bright morning" came with Professor Story, who took the position to satisfy the terms of the gift which resulted in the Dane Professorship. Story was then a justice on the United States Supreme Court, and he had turned down previous overtures from the School. The Dane gift, however, was \$10,000 given on the condition that Story come to teach at the Law School, and since he did not want the University to lose the benefit of the gift, he accepted.

With Professor Story's appearance, Harvard became a national law school, drawing students from all parts of the country. Professor Scott calls the next period of 20 years the "late afternoon," when Professors Parker, Parsons and Washburn held forth. They, in turn, were followed by Langdell, Ames, Thayer, and Graham, who comprised the faculty during the period of the "new dawn."

As Professor Scott related, Christopher Columbus Langdell was "unanimously" elected dean, the first dean of the Harvard Law

School. Only the president and one other professor were present to vote.

Larger Faculty

The faculty was enlarged thereafter by the addition of Professors Smith, Williston, Beale and Wambaugh. Then in 1906, Austin W. Scott entered the School as a student, and as he said, "Since then it's modern history."

After finishing his story of the early periods of the Law School, Professor Scott amused his audience with readings from letters of students who attended the School



Professor Scott

during the first 100 years of its existence. The first were written by Rutherford B. Hayes and the last by "Scotty" himself during his years as a student.

Most of these exhibited the initial enthusiasm of students in their first weeks at the school, when they found "bailments as pretty reading as trigonometry." Others provided student comparisons of various professors on the faculty. Professor Scott, in the letters he wrote as a student, made "remarks about his professors" and now wondered if his audience "does the same." There is little question that letters written home by students of today contain tributes to Professor Scott himself, the teacher of more law students than any other professor, "Mr. Trusts" and a living legend at the Law School.

Legislative Research Chooses New Members

The election of fifteen students from the class of 1962 to membership in the Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau has been announced by the president of the Bureau, Joseph Grimes, 3L, Providence, R. I.

The students invited to membership are the following: Mary Ann Abend, Syracuse, New York; Daniel M. Arons, Elkins Park, Pa.; Albert J. Beveridge III, Hingham, Mass.; Sheldon Bonovitz, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; David Borden, Hartford, Conn.; Paul Crane, Los Angeles, California; Edward W. Dence, Jr., Cranston, Rhode Island; Robert Paul Duggan, Berkeley, Calif.; Leon P. Gold, Queens, New York; John S. Grace, Cambridge, Mass.; Joe B. Hudgens, Pecos, Texas; Richard Leagre, DeGraff, Ohio; Lawrence List, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Myron F. Maxon, Keene, N. H. and Herbert H. Moorin, Stamford, Conn.

Secretary of State Candidate Addresses Young Republicans

The Harvard Law, Graduate and Business School Young Republican Club will hold the first of its fall luncheon meetings in the Mallory Smith Room of Harkness Commons on Wednesday, October 19 when it presents Edward W. Brooke, the Republican candidate for Massachusetts Secretary of State.

Mr. Brooke is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association and has been a practicing attorney in this state for 12 years. He holds his LL.B. and LL.M. from Boston University Law School, where he was an editor of the *Law Review*. He was appointed a master in chancery in Suffolk County by then-Governor, now-Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter.

He has held a number of positions of civic importance in the city of Boston during the last few years, and Mayor Collins last year appointed him to the City of Boston Committee for City Improvement and Delinquency Prevention.

This luncheon meeting will be followed by others at which the club will listen to candidates for state office and also, after the election, to visiting speakers on the position of

the United States in world trade. The series of programs is being presented under the direction of Sheldon A. Taft, 2L, Columbus, Ohio.

The Republican Club is undertaking to aid certain Republican candidates in Massachusetts in their campaigns for office this fall. At the present time plans have been formulated for groups to canvass in the Cambridge and Somerville areas for two of the candidates while other members of the club conduct a research program for a third candidate. A drive for full registration is also being conducted under the leadership of Jerry B. Fulmer, 3L, Franklin, Pennsylvania, vice president of the club.

Attorney for Hoffa, et al.

(Continued from Page 1)

spotlight since his 1957 defense of Jimmy Hoffa. However, for Williams himself, this was only one of a continuing series of well-known personages seeking his skills. Previous to Hoffa, Williams had won a libel suit against Drew Pearson on behalf of former Assistant Attorney General Norman Littel, had defended Joe McCarthy but failed to stop the Senate censure of the late Senator from Wisconsin, had delayed for over a year and a half the effectuation of Frank Costello's tax evasion sentence, and had defeated an attempt to ban *Confidential* from the mails.

Hoffa Case

It was the Hoffa case, though, which really released the plugs. With the government having a witness to testify he had received a bribe from Hoffa and with film supposedly portraying the actual bribe attempt, the case looked solid. Williams, however, with a devastating cross-examination of the star witness, persuaded the jury of his client's cause, and the verdict was not guilty.

This was followed by other spirited defenses (one of which is still continuing over Bernard Goldfine) and capped by his latest major success last spring in defending Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

By again tearing into the chief witness for the prosecution, Williams was able to draw the jury into a ten to two vote for Powell's acquittal. While this did not wholly clear his client, most believe it put a practical squelch on any further legal proceedings.

Civil Liberties Researchers Organize

A new student organization, Student Civil Liberties Research Service, will be baptized at 4 p. m. today in Langdell North.

The purpose of this organization is to enable students to work on contemporary problems in the field of civil rights. The only criteria for membership will be an interest in the field and a willingness to complete one work project a year.

The problems to be considered will be as political and as contemporary as the last sit-in movement or the next election. By working on specific cases as they are referred to the Service in the form of work projects, the student should be able to get a better understanding of the issues involved.

From C. O. R. E.

As one project, the Service has already received a communication from C. O. R. E., detailing how the local authorities in Louisiana have arrested the participants in a non-violent sit-in demonstration at a New Orleans lunch counter and banned subsequent picketing. Some participants were charged with "criminal mischief," others with "criminal anarchy," which carries a maximum 10 year sentence. The cover letter from C.O.R.E. stated:

This memo makes quite clear the pattern of intimidation exercised by the authorities in New Orleans. There are a number of cases which have developed from the general pattern. These are essentially defensive in nature. I am interested in discovering whether or not we can find an offensive weapon to eliminate the harassment of public officials in New Orleans. If this can be done, I feel that it would go a long way toward solving the difficulties we face in other communities as well.

The students who, for example, would prepare a memorandum detailing the possibilities open to C. O. R. E. in such a situation would, it is felt, 1) be getting the practical experience of advising a client as to his possible courses of action, 2) have the opportunity to study interesting issues of constitutional law as applied to a current problem, and 3) be an active participant in the solution of a vexing problem.

It is not expected that work projects will

be devoted exclusively to the problem of race relations. One of the central problems in the field of civil liberties is how to insure the effectiveness of government without impairing the freedom of the individual.

Such an issue has already appeared before the Service in the offer to work on Linus Pauling's brief before the U.S. Supreme Court, provided *certiorari* is granted. Mr. Pauling has been ordered by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Affairs to identify the distributors of a petition to the United Nations urging an international agreement to halt nuclear weapons testing.

Pauling's suit under the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act raises a host of what are essentially constitutional issues: does Pauling have standing under the Act, or must he run the risk of a contempt order? Does he have standing to raise the constitutional rights of others? To what extent does the right to free speech include the right to speak anonymously?

Working Group

The Service is intended to be a working research organization. It is not to be a platform for speakers or a cocktail debating society. Nor is the Service intended to be a vehicle for espousing those causes for which it will prepare memoranda. If the constitutional rights of a White Citizens' Council were being intimidated, the Service prescribes that it would be obliged to heed its request.

By directing attention to the issues, not the sources, it is hoped to prevent a dissipation of energy over questions on the merits of such sources. Members will be asked, not if they are for a cause or against it, but what legal rights are involved and should be recognized.

The only requirement for maintaining membership in the Service is to work on one project a year. For those in the Ames competition, this could be done later in the year. All interested in the Service, whether in Ames Competition or not, should attend the meeting this afternoon for later assignment to a work project.

Generally, three men will be assigned to each project under the supervision of a third year project chairman. The amount and quality of work expected is the equivalent of a

good Ames brief. Projects will be subject to a final check by the faculty advisor, Professor Byse.
— Horton

Fifteen Become Members Of Voluntary Defenders

Fifteen applicants have been accepted for membership in the Harvard Voluntary Defenders. All are presently in the second year at the Law School.

They are: Robert Amdursky, Oswego, N. Y.; John M. Arnold, Nowata, Okla.; Lawrence M. Baskir, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gary O. Concoff, Los Angeles, Calif.; Byron Johnson, Boise, Idaho; Raud E. Johnson, Greenwich, Conn.; Charles C. Kingsley, New Canaan, Conn.; Ronald F. Kehoe, Medford, Mass.; George Kirklin, Baker, Ore.; Stephen Lefkowitz, New York, N. Y.; William E. McCurdy, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; Richard M. Reilly, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Malcolm G. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.; Herb W. Titus, Baker, Oregon; and Henry G. Zapruder, Dallas, Texas.

The new members were introduced at a meeting of the Defenders Monday at Lincoln's Inn.

Speakers Emphasize Growth Of International Law

The first meeting of the International Law Club last week featured Professor Milton Katz and Professor Louis B. Sohn of the Law School. Their talks, which were in the nature of introductory remarks on international law, were well received by a large and attentive gathering in Harkness Commons.

Professor Katz sought to explain why all lawyers today need to give some consideration to this branch of the law. In this connection, he mentioned some of the basic common problems facing all legal systems. While recognizing the challenges posed by this developing body of international law, he emphasized its attractiveness to those contemplating entering the field.

Professor Sohn spoke next and gave a brief history of the growth of international law. He stressed the urgent need for an accelerated development of a well organized body of law to assure satisfactory solutions for the numerous problems facing the members of the international community today. Profes-

sor Sohn also explained the purposes and organization of the International Legal Studies program at Harvard.

Mr. Vaclar Mostecky, International Legal Studies librarian, was the concluding speaker. He cited the eminent position the library enjoys in the field of international law and also took the opportunity to explain the functions served by the library's newest publication, "Current Legal Bibliography," of which he is editor. This compilation will be a valuable source of information on international law, listing current written materials produced throughout the world.

At a later meeting held last Monday afternoon, the club heard Professor Richard A. Baxter present an outline of the sources of international law. His bibliographic information was of special significance to the third year men present who are beginning to work on seminar papers. Professor Baxter's thorough and systematic treatment of the subject stimulated copious note-taking on the part of many of his listeners. — De Schutter

Student Bar Plans Program Expansion

The executive committee of the Student Bar Association has announced plans to expand the organization's program. This fall members of the Student Bar Association will consult with the Boston section of the American Bar Association on legal research projects. One topic to be investigated concerns the psychology of the judicial process of decision. In addition, the Association hopes to work with the Placement Office in an effort to aid students in finding job opportunities.

In an effort to supplement the law student's academic training, the Student Bar Association has in the past sponsored talks by prominent members of the legal profession, provided members with subscriptions to a nationally circulated Student Bar Association magazine, and conducted court and prison tours. These programs will be continued this year.

Two of the speakers who may visit the law school in connection with this year's speaker's program are Melvin Beli and Jerry Giesler. Students interested in participating in the organization's activities are advised to notify Robert Frome, president of the Student Bar, at KI 7-6132.

Gallery

Of Freidrich Kessler, Professor of Law, it can truly be said that Yale's loss is Harvard's gain; for Professor Kessler is, this year, a visiting member of the Law School faculty.

Professor Kessler studied law in Germany at the Universities of Tübingen, Munich and Marburg, earning the degree of Dr. Jur, the equivalent of the J.U.D. degree. He then served a three-year judicial clerkship, followed by an examination to qualify for admission to the bar, appointment as judge, or a career as a university professor.

He chose to study comparative law (American) at the Research Institute in Berlin and at the same time taught at Handelshoch-



schule, a school for advanced study in Law, Economics, Accounting and the Fine Arts. The emergence of Hitler prompted his departure from Germany in 1934.

A Rockefeller stipend took Professor Kessler to Yale for research on the new federal securities regulation statutes of 1933 and 1934. With the exception of a brief interlude at the University of Chicago Law School in 1947, Professor Kessler taught at Yale Law School from 1935 to 1960. His courses have included Contracts, Bills and Notes, Comparative Law, Insurance and Jurisprudence.

Married and with two children, Professor

Kessler declares he has no hobbies.

When asked to sketch a comparison of Harvard and Yale, he hesitated because he said he has not been here long enough. Commenting on the relative size of classes at Yale and Harvard, he observed that the Socratic method permits teaching to be as effective in the larger class as in the smaller, assuming that excellent study habits prevail in both situations.

He is impressed with the magnitude of the Harvard library and is rather curious whether students make full use of it. However, he is in full agreement with the idea that students should try to strike a balance between referring to the treatises and doing independent thinking.

Professor Kessler invites all students to talk and meet with him outside as well as inside the classroom, so that he may understand how the study of law at Harvard is integrated into a student's ways of living in a community of so many competing intellectual and non-academic interests.

Although he does not promise catharsis with every visit, the impression left is that Professor Kessler, man and teacher, desires greatly to humanize the cold, grey walls of Langdell.

— Drachman

Stock Exchange Specialist

(Continued from Page 1)

wards. Mr. Smith has spoken frequently on the "specialist," both to groups of institutional investors and to the general public.

Some stocks in which he or members of his firm specialize are Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Celanese Corporation, Universal Match Corporation and St. Regis Paper Co. In all, their specialties include 23 listed stocks.

Mr. Smith is a graduate of the Naval Academy and served as a Line Officer in the Navy between 1946 and 1949. He resigned to enter the securities business with W. E. Hutton & Co. in 1949 and became a "specialist" in 1950.

This is the last meeting at which members may sign up for the *Wall Street Journal* at half price. Entry blanks for the \$50,000 Investment Contest will also be available at the meeting.

Legal Interns Needed For U. S. Attorney's Office

Professor Livingston Hall has been asked by United States Attorney Elliot Richardson to help select three third year students to do part-time work in Boston in the U. S. Attorney's office during the school year. Two men were selected last year to work in that office during the summer and one of them, John C. Vincent, 3L, Cambridge, Mass., is to continue during the current year.

The work will consist largely of legal research on pending cases. Efforts will be made to permit the men to watch the development of their cases in court whenever that is possible.

Professor Hall has been asked to recommend six men, from whom Mr. Richardson will make the final selection on the basis of intellectual and legal capacity and apparent ability to fit into the organization of his office.

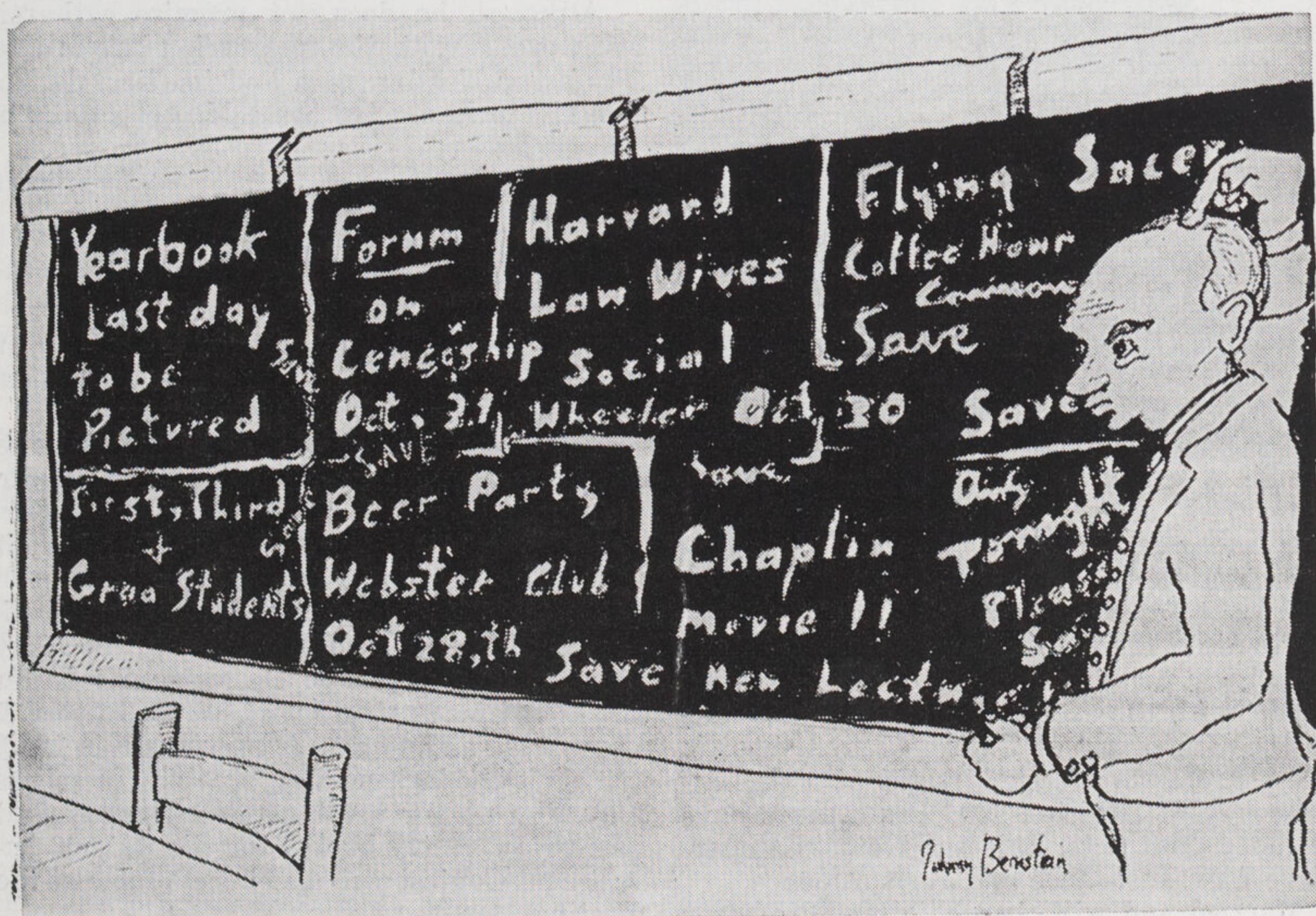
Students will report for duty soon after the selection and clearance are completed. They would be expected to continue until April 21,

1961, or approximately that time. Time off will be allowed during the Christmas vacation and the first three weeks of January — until after the mid-year examinations have been completed. The normal workload will be about ten hours a week in the Boston office, without compensation.

Present third year students interested in working as legal interns should secure application blanks from Professor Hall's office and return them by the day after tomorrow. Personal interviews are not required, but Professor Hall has indicated a willingness to answer questions with respect to the program.

Copy Editor for Record

Paul R. Matia, 2L, of Fairview Park, Ohio, has been elected to the position of Copy Editor of the RECORD for the coming term. During the spring semester, he served on the news staff with particular responsibility for coverage of political speakers at the Law School.



FEATURES SECTION

U-2 Incident and International Law

Professor Berman, who teaches Comparison of Soviet and American Law at the Law School, has been widely quoted in the press on the U-2 flight. He has written articles on the subject in the June 4th and September 3rd issues of *The Nation*, as well as a 30-page introduction to the record of the trial of U-2 pilot Francis Powers published last month by Translation World Publishers, Chicago, under the title *The Trial of the U-2*. Professor Berman was asked to recapitulate his views on the diplomatic and international law aspects of the U-2 incident for the readers of the RECORD.

By HAROLD J. BERMAN

Whether the reconnaissance flight of an American U-2 over the Soviet Union last May was justified by considerations of military strategy is a question which cannot be answered without an intimate knowledge of the requirements of military intelligence. That



Professor Berman

it was a violation of international law, and that the State Department's refusal to apologize for it is also a violation of international law, can be asserted with some confidence.

The diplomatic aspects of the incident have been much discussed, but insufficient attention has been given to one crucial point. Khrushchev made his initial disclosure of the flight on May 5th, in a speech to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. On the same day, May 5th, a State Department spokesman announced to the press that the plane to which Khrushchev referred was engaged in weather

research and had only accidentally crossed the Soviet border.

On May 7th Khrushchev, again in a speech to the Supreme Soviet, revealed that the pilot had been taken alive and parts of the plane had been recovered. On the same day, May 7th, the State Department responded by issuing another statement to the press, saying that "there was no authorization for such flights as described by Mr. Khrushchev," but nevertheless "a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane," and that such activities are rendered necessary by "the excessive secrecy practised by the Soviet Union in contrast to the free world" and as "a measure of protection against surprise attack."

Thus our government, taking advantage of the difference in time in Moscow and Washington, was able to respond to Khrushchev's broadsides on the same day they were delivered. Propaganda replaced the carefully worded — and carefully timed — "exchange of notes" of traditional diplomacy. Whether or not the first statement of the State Department, though false, was a justifiable "cover" for intelligence purposes (as President Eisenhower subsequently asserted), and whether or not the second statement was justified because it was the truth, the rapid-fire conduct of diplomacy by political speeches on the Soviet side and press releases on our side is clearly an inadequate way of resolving delicate questions of international relations and international law.

Moreover, our government apparently failed to realize the extent of the embarrassment to which it subjected Khrushchev by openly defending (as it finally did on May 9th) a policy of "extensive aerial surveillance" over Soviet territory. Not the fact of

aerial espionage (under which he had been smarting secretly for four years) but our open admission and justification of it jeopardized his position both abroad and at home.

Secret Agents

"Spies," it is stated in Oppenheim's *International Law*, 8th ed., 1955, vol. 1, p. 862, "are secret agents of a State sent abroad for the purpose of obtaining clandestinely information in regard to military or political secrets. Although all States constantly or occasionally send spies abroad, and although it is not considered wrong morally, politically, or legally to do so, such agents have, of course, no recognized position whatever according to International Law, since they are not official agents of States for the purpose of international relations. Every State punishes them severely if they are caught committing an act which is a crime by the law of the land, or expels them if they cannot be punished. A spy cannot legally excuse himself by pleading that he only executed the orders of his Government, and the latter will never interfere, since it cannot officially confess to having commissioned a spy."

Such is the black-letter rule: a government "cannot" officially confess to having commissioned a spy. (The Soviet Government has certainly abided by this accepted international standard!) There is no question that espionage is illegal under the domestic laws of all countries; the only question is as to the responsibility of a state under international law for violating the espionage laws of another state. Our admission of espionage removed the veil of legality which international law would otherwise accord to it.

Moreover, entirely apart from espionage, the deliberate intrusion into Soviet airspace at a height of 12 miles was clearly a violation of international law, regardless of what may ultimately be decided concerning *outer space*. Several international conventions (for example, the 1944 Chicago convention on International Civil Aviation, to which the United States is a signatory) have stated that each State exercises sovereignty over the airspace above its territory.

Thus far the flights of space satellites have been tacitly consented to by most countries, and probably most experts would agree that sovereignty does not extend upward indefinitely. But nobody has suggested that a State

does not exercise sovereignty over the airspace within which airplanes carrying bombs can fly. Indeed, aerial surveillance is a far more serious threat to the international legal order than espionage on the ground, for it may be mistaken for an air-raid and could conceivably lead to violent retaliation.

Customary

The almost universal American reaction to Khrushchev's demand for an apology was that it was absurd and humiliating. It was not generally realized that it is entirely customary in international relations, and is indeed a principle of international law, that a state which commits a violation of international law is required formally to apologize and to declare that it will take appropriate measures to call to account the persons responsible. In numerous instances such an apology has been demanded and granted. The international law books say that whenever there is an international delinquency, "at least a formal apology on the part of the delinquent will in every case be necessary" (Oppenheim, p. 354).

At first blush this seems extremely childish. Why should international law require an apology when the offending government is not sorry? Why should a government which has violated international law for reasons of military necessity be required to express regrets to a government which itself violates international law but refuses to admit it?

The answer is that an apology, though made with tongue in cheek, pays lip-service to the principle which has been violated — in this case, the principle of territorial sovereignty; a refusal to apologize establishes a double standard, denying the applicability of the principle to the offended party. Indeed, the virtue of the requirement of an apology is well brought out in the U-2 case, for in refusing to apologize we were compelled to justify the flight on the ground that the Soviet Union is a "closed society" which may be planning a "surprise attack"; thus insult was added to injury.

No Analogy

The requirement of an apology in international law has no analogy in our domestic law. But in domestic law it is easy enough for the aggrieved party to get satisfaction through a lawsuit. If my enemy trespasses on my land I can go to court and get damages, and, in proper cases, an injunction against future

trespasses. If a hostile plane intrudes over a country's territory and is shot down, however, there is no easily available judicial remedy against the offending government. Suit can be brought in the International Court of Justice, but many countries (including both the United States and the Soviet Union) do not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of that court in all cases. Moreover, diplomacy may require a more speedy response.

An apology was especially necessary for Khrushchev in view of what he stands for in Soviet politics. He had staked a great deal on personal diplomacy, on his position as personal representative of the Soviet Union in world councils, on his friendship with President Eisenhower; also he had staked a great deal on his version of the Leninist doctrine of "peaceful co-existence" — namely, that the Soviet Union can participate on a normal basis in international relations generally, and that the strengthening of the legal framework of international relations, the development of increased stability in the world, will enable the U. S. S. R. to devote more of its resources to economic development and thus to forge ahead of the United States. In defending the U-2 flight, the President had betrayed his "friend" by espousing different standards of international law for "open" and "closed" societies.

Moreover, Khrushchev has stood for an increased rationality and legality in the Soviet internal social, economic and political order. The substantial increase in legal security of Soviet citizens since Stalin's death in 1953 has always been understood to depend in part upon the security of Soviet international relations. When the United States asserted its right of espionage and aerial intrusion, there was bound to be a certain tightening of controls at home. Stalin's myth that the Soviet Union is infested with capitalist spies seemed to take on an aura of reality. Thus our government's statements challenged not only Khrushchev's foreign policy, but also his domestic policy.

Challenged

It also challenged his personal position of leadership in the Soviet Union and in the Communist world. Undoubtedly there are many Russians, as well as many Chinese, Czechs and others, who consider Khrushchev's foreign policy to be based on wishful thinking. In the Communist world, as in the

West, negotiation seems to many to smack of softness. The very fact that an American U-2 plane was flying over Soviet territory discredited Khrushchev in the eyes of such people. An apology from the United States Government was needed to restore his prestige, to provide a symbol of the success of his diplomacy.

The refusal to apologize, coupled with the public characterization of the Soviet Union as in effect an outlaw, to whom the ordinary rules of international law do not apply, was bound to undermine his position at home — unless he was able to return blow for blow.

Finally, the Soviet Government wanted to have the United States policy of aerial reconnaissance over Soviet territory denounced as an act of aggression. Here its motive was not only to discredit the United States but also to bring pressure to bear upon various countries surrounding the Soviet Union to withdraw their permission for United States air bases to be located on their territory.

On May 13th the Soviet Government issued notes of protest to Turkey, Pakistan and Norway for placing their territory at the disposal of foreign military aircraft to prepare for and carry out penetration of Soviet territory. In each protest it was stated that should such acts of provocation be repeated, the Soviet Government warns that it will be forced to take appropriate retaliatory measures. Ultimately it was announced that the Soviet Government would send missiles against the bases in order to stop such incursions should they recur.

Embarrassment

Although a single overflight by an unarmed plane for reconnaissance purposes can hardly be termed aggression even by the broadest Soviet definitions of that term, a declared policy of aerial reconnaissance comes closer to satisfying the charge. Thus our failure to make a ceremonial apology, once silence was broken, embarrassed our allies by creating the suspicion that they were accomplices not merely in a single flight but in a long-range course of conduct.

If the issue is drawn (as Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon drew it in their debate of October 7) between accepting the international custom of apology, on the one hand, and refusing to pretend we are sorry when we are not, on the other, there seems little to choose. However, the issue lies deep-

er. The question is whether or not we will openly recognize the illegality of the U-2 flight and thereby espouse a single rather than a double standard of international law.

The maintenance of such a single standard is very much to our advantage. To argue that the U-2 flight was not illegal because it was an act of self-defense against a totalitarian power bent on conquering the world is extremely dangerous for us, since if we declare that the Soviet Union is not entitled to the protection of the usual rules of international law, and is in effect an outlaw from the international community, we not only dissolve our obligations toward her but we also at the same time dissolve her obligations toward us.

On the other hand, the traditional definitions of national sovereignty over airspace need refinement in the light of developments in the exploration of outer space. An "open skies" agreement of the type proposed by President Eisenhower in 1955 is one possible solution. Another possibility — to which the Soviet Government might be more receptive — is an agreement which would define the lower limits of outer space into which satellites may be sent over another country without committing an international delinquency; either expressly or by implication the area below such limits could be declared inviolable. There are no doubt other solutions which could be reached by international agreement.

Until some such agreement is reached, or until the State Department otherwise makes a formal recantation of the policy of aerial surveillance over the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will not let us hear the end of the U-2 flight. If we continue to attempt to save face, we may end up losing our shirt.

Criminal Law Program At Northwestern

A graduate study program in criminal law, created to help improve criminal justice through development and training of outstanding attorneys, will be initiated in the 1961-62 academic year at the Northwestern University Law School, Chicago.

Six fellowships for a year's study will be made available through a grant by the Ford Foundation. Four of the fellowships are to be awarded to graduates of United States law

schools, and two to graduates of foreign law schools.

In selecting the Ford fellowship award winners, the applicant's scholastic record in law school, his announced interest in the field of criminal law, and his plans for the future will be under close consideration.

Applications for the fellowships should be submitted no later than January 1, 1961 to Assistant Professor Claude R. Sowle, who will administer the special program, 357 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Patent Law Club Meets

The initial meeting of the Harvard Patent Law Club will be held this evening when the group will present Mr. William R. Woodward, general patent attorney of the Western Electric Company, as its first speaker for the coming year. The meeting will be held in the Mallory Smith Room on the second floor of Harkness Commons at 8:45 p. m.

In his discussion, Mr. Woodward will deal with the professional organization of the American Patent Bar and suggest comparisons of the needs of that bar with the requirements of the patent bars of other countries.

Mr. Woodward graduated from the Harvard Law School *magna cum laude* in 1938 after having served as an editor of the *Law Review*. He is the author of the article "Reconsideration of the Patent System as a Problem of Administrative Law," which appeared in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1942. After graduation from the Law School, he was with the firm of Fish, Richardson and Neave in New York City before moving to the law department of Western Electric Company.

At the present time, Mr. Woodward teaches patent law courses in the patent-antitrust program for candidates for the degree of Master of Laws at New York University Law School.

This meeting will also serve as an organizational meeting for the Harvard Patent Law Club, a club which is now in its second year of operation. During the last school year the club met regularly to hear talks by men prominent in the fields of patent and copyright law. Students interested in the continuation of such talks and in group discussions of selected readings on current problems in the patent law field are invited to attend.

— Wisner

A Senator's Office in Action

The following article was contributed by Walter A. Baker, president of the Law and Graduate School Young Republican Club. Mr. Baker has worked with Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican National Chairman, during the summer months of the last few years. Believing his employment to be a little different from most other law students' experiences, the RECORD requested Mr. Baker to prepare this article as a sampling of the part-time opportunities available to students. Mr. Baker chose to take a behind-the-scenes, work-a-day approach.

To anyone witnessing the activity on the floor of the United States Senate, it would seem as though little preparation were involved. Yet this is far from the truth. The proceedings on the floor represent only a small part of the total picture. The operations of a Senate office may prove helpful in understanding the preparation that is required for a Senator's work on the floor.

The office of Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky provides such an illustration. Located in a five-room suite in the Old Senate Office Building, these quarters furnish the operating space wherein much of the Senate activity in which Kentuckians are concerned transpires. As one enters the door on which hangs the simple sign, "Mr. Morton, Kentucky, Welcome" he is greeted by a smiling secretary who, almost simultaneously, welcomes visitors, answers telephones, and types letters. She also dispenses passes to the Senate gallery and sees that visitors with appointments are hurried through an adjoining room into the Senator's private office.

This atmosphere of activity permeates the entire suite. In the rear office a secretary is busy opening and sorting out one of the five daily mail deliveries. As soon as she has completed this task, she distributes the mail to the various staff members who are specialists

in certain fields. One lady, for instance, handles all inquiries dealing with veterans, another those touching on Social Security.

Oftentimes the specialist can furnish all the necessary information which the constituent desires; occasionally a telephone call to a downtown department will complete the job. But many cases, because of their complexity, necessitate the Senator's sending the original letter and a covering one to the relevant department or agency for its consideration. Usually a day or two later a reply arrives complete with the information the constituent desired.

Some departments, however, are even more solicitous of Congressional needs. The Department of Defense dispatches majors and colonels from the various branches whose sole job consists in visiting each of the Senate offices to aid in the solution of problems constituents have with the military. Whether it be merely an inquiry as to the various six-month programs or a request for a transfer to overseas duty, these men take care of the necessary liaison work with the Pentagon.

Equally important is the consideration which a Senate office gives letters and telegrams expressing views on proposed legislation. This mail is divided into subjects and a representative sample from each subject is placed on the Senator's desk for his personal consideration. Since a day's mail may bring a hundred letters on one particular bill, no Senator can read each letter. Once he has seen several letters representative of a certain viewpoint, he dictates a reply. Thereafter he is kept informed as to the extent of mail on a subject and its general sentiment but does not devote additional time to its treatment.

While the daily mail is being processed, one or two staff aides are at work on research on pending legislation. They probe through Congressional reports and hearings and assemble relevant information

JUDICIAL ROBES
CUSTOM TAILORED FROM THE
FINEST FABRICS. CATALOG ON
REQUEST

THE C. E. WARD CO

Incorporated 1905
New London, Ohio

The COOP OPTICAL DEPARTMENT



Offers you accurate and prompt service on all prescriptions. Broken lenses and frames replaced.

Patronage Refund
Third Floor
Take Elevator
TR 6-3000

**THE
COOP**

Secondhand Law Books

LAW SCHOOL AIDS

Bought — Sold

HARVARD BOOK STORE

1248 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE
OPP. LAMONT LIBRARY TR 6-9069

which lobbyists may have sent in. If necessary, they ask the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to do a study and forward its findings to the Senate office. Digests of these reports are given to the Senator and, many times, furnish the basis for a speech by him before the Senate or testimony at a committee hearing.

No summary of Senatorial office activity is complete without some mention of the relations with the press. Senator Morton, for example, has a former newspaperman on his staff whose duty, among other things, is to keep the press, and through them, the constituents, informed on what is developing in Washington and the role the Senator is playing in these developments.

It is to this man that a reporter talks when he is seeking news. At the same time the press man sees that the papers get copies of speeches the Senator delivers and that news releases are widely distributed. He also accompanies the Senator when he cuts the tape for the bi-weekly radio reports and when he films the fifteen minute television shows which the Kentucky TV stations telecast regularly.

But the dissemination of news is only one part of a good press man's job. In Senator Morton's office, as in most Senate offices, this same man will carefully scan the Kentucky papers for news on local happenings and bring this to the Senator's attention. As a result, the Senator independently initiates action on projects on which local people are having difficulties. Nor is the information-gathering process limited to state or regional developments. Washington and New York papers sometimes have analyses which prove helpful to the Senator's work on legislation. These are clipped and placed on the Senator's desk.

Administrative Assistant

Overseeing everything in the office is the administrative assistant. His job is to see that the office operates efficiently and quietly and that as much of the "busy work" as possible is handled without disturbing the Senator. Only in that way can the Senator have the time for reading, for attendance in committees and on the Senate floor, and for talking with

visitors that an ordinary day demands. That Senator Morton has been able to take on the additional task of Republican National Chairman in itself is a tribute to the efficiency and administrative ability of his administrative assistant.

An observation of the Senate proceedings alone gives an incomplete view of the total legislative process; similarly, a discussion of the daily procedure in any Senate office presents an incomplete picture. Much depends, not on formal proceedings or daily office routine but on the inclinations and wishes of the individual Senator himself.

Rackets Restrung
One-Day Service
TENNIS & SQUASH SHOP
67A Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417

● **UNIVERSITY** ●
Harvard Sq. UN 4-4580
Continuous from 1:30
NOW — Ends Tues.

Frank Sinatra - Dean Martin
Peter Lawford - Sammy Davis, Jr.
Angie Dickinson - Joey Bishop

"Ocean's Eleven"

— PLUS —

"WALK LIKE A DRAGON"

Weekend

Entertainment

BRATTLE — The Cranes Are Flying (Thru Sat.); Brink of Life (Starts Sun.) — 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Mats. Sat. & Sun. 3:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Oceans 11" — 1:30, 5:15, 9:05. Walk Like A Dragon — 3:40, 7:30. (Starts Wed.) From The Terrace.

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 — 2:05, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30, 9:20.

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

TELEPIX — The Roof — 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN — All The Fine Young Cannibals; 10:55, 2:35 p.m., 6:00, 9:40. I Passed For White: 12:50 p.m., 4:20, 8:00.

GINO'S MODERN BARBER SHOP

1638 Mass. Ave. EL 4-9790

4 Chairs — Quick, Expert Service
"A Pleasant One Block Walk"

Capri Newly Enlarged And Featuring PIZZA

Submarine Sandwiches

Italian Cold Cuts	50c - 30c
Regular	40c - 25c
Meatball	40c - 25c
Roast Beef	60c - 35c
Crab Meat	60c - 35c
Italian Sausage	50c - 30c
Pepper & Egg	40c
Cheese	45c - 25c
Tuna Fish	40c - 25c
Meatball & Sausage	60c - 35c
Salami & Provolone	60c - 40c
Imported Ham	50c - 30c
Super - Genoa Salami, Cappicola, Ham, Provolone	60c - 40c
Mortadella & Provolone	50c - 30c
Pepper Steak	60c - 40c
All Cheese	50c - 30c
Lobster	60c - 35c
Hot Pastromi	60c - 40c
Fried Egg	50c - 30c
Pepper Burger	60c - 40c
Corned Beef	65c - 40c
Ham Super	50c - 30c
Veal Cutlet	60c - 40c
Turkey	75c - 40c
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
Coffee (to stay or to go)	10c

1691 Mass. Ave

Open 9 a.m. — 1 a.m.
Fri. Thru Sun. 'till 2 a.m.

Recent Books

By Robert C. Berry

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, by James Horace Wood, as told to John M. Ross. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y., 1960.

Many people may be familiar with the James Foster murder trial in Georgia in 1956. Those who are not should acquaint themselves with it. It provides examples of the more vulnerable aspects of the law's sometimes headlong and headstrong attempts at justice.

A 40 year old, pink pants wearing, sideburned ex-convict named James Foster had been accused of breaking into a home and charged with shooting and killing the occupant, Charles Drake, in an ostensible attempt at robbery. Foster denied this, providing himself with an alibi, a good one. He swore that he was elsewhere at the time, with three friends. These friends corroborated his story, and testimony from other parties, not even acquainted with Foster personally, verified that he had been nowhere near the scene of the crime on that night.

But there was one piece of damning testimony. The widow of the victim had seen the killer, and she positively identified Foster as the man who had committed the act.

Mistaken Identity

To the lawyer defending James Foster, it looked like a clear case of mistaken identity, brought about by the most unreliable circumstances. But aside from this lawyer and another attorney assisting him with the case, few people shared this opinion. For them the sentence seemed already to have been passed: guilty.

Nothing But the Truth is the story of the Foster trial and its

aftermath, as seen and told by the lawyer for the accused, a Commerce, Georgia attorney named James Horace Wood.

Wood was appointed by the court to defend Foster, since the accused was in no position to hire a lawyer on his own. At the time of his appointment, Wood was informed that he would have five days to prepare his case before it came to trial. This was the improbable beginning thrust upon Horace Wood, and it was not to end for two years.

Too Much

Lawyer Wood is himself a fairly interesting personage. It is too bad that John Ross, who set Wood's accounts to the printed page, seemingly recognized this, overly so, and thereby soaked the narrative with too much Wood.

The weaknesses of this book are quite obvious. It is a first person account, dashed with the colorful uncolorful personalisms that typify a standard conception of a small town lawyer. That it typifies means that it overextends, and the approach therefore becomes tiresome, just as sitting on the bench of a town's city square and listening to a repetitious, narrow commentary on small town irrelevancies soon grows tiresome.

Yet this book should not be dismissed entirely. For whatever lack of literary merit it flaunts, it does bring into focus some rather dis-

turbing truths that have long haunted the law in its processes of reaching the right judgments.

Defenseless

The story presented in these pages is a valid commentary on what can happen to the nondescript, one without influence or money or knowledgeable friends. James Foster was such a person. He was defenseless. The result was a two year incarceration and a thrusting of an innocent man into the proximity of the gallows that should not have been. Yet it happened, almost beyond revocation.

Nor does the problem end there. Even assuming that Foster had been tried with complete impartiality and with a battery of attorneys who had adequate time to prepare his defense, the verdict might still have ended with the same conclusion. What then? The possibilities of a mistake being lethal are frightening, as well they should be.

Had it not been for one irate criminal wishing to get even with another, James Foster might never have been saved. His legal remedies had been rapidly exhausted,

Just now Available

HARVARD SQUARE

Large Attractive 3 bedroom apt.
Large entrance room, living
room, kitchen and butlers pantry.

Call UN 4-9830

ELSIE'S

Noted for the Best Sandwiches
To Eat in or Take Out
The famous Special Roast
Beef Sandwich

•
KNACKWURST — BRATWURST
with Sauerkraut
OR POTATO SALAD
•

71 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.
Elsie & Henry Baumann EL 4-8362

METRO'S

RESTAURANT & DELICATESSEN

"The Big Five"

1686 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Just being completed

**HARVARD SQUARE'S
NEWEST APARTMENTS**

Modern tiled Baths, Frigidaire,
Electric Kitchens in Color, Air
Conditioning outlet, 1-5 Rooms.

\$105.00 and up

Call UN 4-4717
for appointment

ending with a denial of *certiorari* by the United States Supreme Court. Only the outside development was left; and that this development materialized is only partial solace to the what-might-have-been dilemma.

Wrong Man

The wrong man can be convicted. A miscarriage of justice can result. And this book elucidates that it can be done in cases where the evidence, viewed objectively, is slight, certainly unconvincing.

It can happen and it can most easily happen to the James Fosters, the insignificant and the ignorant. Yet, in this case, he was the innocent. In their anxiety to pin the crime on someone, the people of Georgia seized upon James Foster. He was vulnerable, extremely so, and his doom began to weave toward a fatal conclusiveness. He barely escaped.

The lawyer telling this story must be given credit, not so much for his legal maneuvers, which gained him and his client amazingly little, but for his tenacity in refusing to let the matter die. With a less persevering advocate, James Foster today might well be forgotten and more than a little deceased.

It has happened before. It will no doubt happen again. But it is not a situation one desires to witness or to tolerate when prevention is possible.

FOR SALE: A-#1 Bell & Howell 8 mm movie camera, electric eye solar grid. Used only one trip. New leather case. Reasonable price. Call evenings after 6. Mission 8-7613.

Jack Welcomes You to

Mike's Club

WHERE YOU CAN ENJOY
THE LARGEST
ROAST BEEF SANDWICH
IN THE SQUARE
OPEN EVERY SUN. — THURS.
'TIL ONE A.M.
FRI. SAT. 'TIL 2 A.M.
Orders to Take Out
EL 4-9625

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Your editorial "Hearsay" (September 29, 1960) would have been better labeled Heresy, for apparently many, myself included, would condemn the inviting of Nikita Khrushchev to speak in Cambridge. Note well I condemn the inviting and not those inviting. With people who condemn the Forum, the School and everyone associated with both, I must disagree. However, their ignorance may be genuine.

To offer a local stage for Mr. Khrushchev to expound his propaganda is the creating of news. This is no more excusable on the part of the Forum than is the creating of news by a major newspaper in insinuating that Crimson means Communist. The purpose behind both is publicity. There is no genuine ignorance as to the result.

If any good, no matter how little, might have resulted had Mr. Khrushchev accepted the invitation, some small justification might be stated in behalf of the Forum for flaunting the request of our Government not to give a stage to the rather unfriendly Mr. Khrushchev. However, my memory of the rather unfriendly Mr. Castro, who not so long ago got a stage in Cambridge and proceeded to run the show, raises many grave doubts in my

mind that even the smallest good could have resulted.

This being the situation as I see it, perhaps the only true solution is for future further scrutiny on the part of organizations to make very sure that they aren't thinking, "What's good for — (us) is good for the Country."

Harvey Finks,
LL.M. 1957

To the Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation of the very complimentary story in the RECORD of September 29, on the current Treasure Room exhibition "History of Legal Education." While I had a general supervisory responsibility for this exhibition (as for all of them), it was actually prepared by Robert L. Johnston, LL.B. '58, during the fall of his senior year. For students with an interest in legal history, work on such an exhibition can be rather a pleasant way of earning extra money.

Miss Edith G. Henderson
Curator, Treasure Room

SQUASH RACKETS

Largest Variety in New England
Tennis & Squash Shop
67A Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417

THE MISSES LITTLEFIELD

HARVARD SQUARE
*Professional
Typists*

4 Brattle Street TR 6-7495

CRONIN'S

114 MT. AUBURN ST.

Famous for Steaks
Chops & Sea Food
Tenderloin for Two
on Sizzling Platter
\$6.00

Porter House Steak for Two
\$5.00

— SAMPLE DAILY SPECIALS —

Soup or Juice

Roast Rump of Beef

French Fries — Tossed Salad 99¢

Rolls & Butter — Beverage

Dessert

Beers — Wines — Liquors

Tel. EL 4-1366 Jim Cronin, Mgr.