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Improve Library Lighting

By Donald W. Kramer

The first working model of a new design to "hang a cloud of light" in the Langdell Library reading room may be delivered to the Law School this week. The entirely new concept of library lighting has been designed by Abe Feder, set and light designer of several Broadway productions, including "Camelot" and "My Fair Lady."

According to Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer, who recently inspected the model in New York with Librarian Earl C. Borgeson, the idea is "just short of sensational." It will provide more effective light at less expense to the Law School and will reduce the "heroic" proportions of the room that make the student feel ill at ease.

As Dean Toepfer and Mr. Borgeson explained, the present inadequate lighting system, the numerous areas of contrasting light intensities and the sheer size of the "Grand Central Terminal" room all work together against the student's concentration.

To change this, Feder has designed a series of fixtures to be hung from the ceiling of the center section of the room. Each will be constructed of a combination of materials arranged to provide adequate effective light at page level without creating bright spots for anyone looking toward the ceiling. Clusters of lights pointing in different directions will be fitted into layers of honeycombed materials producing an invisible source of light.

To equalize light throughout the entire room and to illuminate the portraits in the alcoves, Feder has come up with a scheme to

use opaque tubing, small slits and parabolic reflectors to bathe the walls with light.

By using both fluorescent and incandescent lighting at the same time, Feder has been able to make words "stand out from the page" for easier reading. Dean Toepfer, who has worked with the models, says the phenomenon has been demonstrated to his satisfaction.

(Continued on Page 14)

McNaughton Gets Defense Post

Appointment of Harvard Law School Professor John T. McNaughton, currently on leave of absence, to the post of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs was announced last week by the Department of Defense.

In his new position, Professor McNaughton will be responsible for Defense Department aspects of disarmament and arms control matters. Since May he has served as consultant and later as Special Assistant for Disarmament Affairs in the office of Paul H. Nitze, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Professor McNaughton has been a member of the Harvard Law Faculty since 1953, with rank of Professor since 1956. He was a permanent member of the Harvard-MIT Faculty Arms Control Seminar. During World War II he served in the U. S. Navy. He also served as assistant to the Deputy U. S. Special Representative in Europe and as Assistant General Counsel. He assisted in negotiating and drafting the European Payments Union Agreement.

Hearsay

The only Negro member of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, issued a report last June urging strong penalties (including expulsion) for affiliates maintaining discriminatory practices after a target date and complaining of the laxity of the union leadership in fighting for civil and employment rights of members.

Last Friday the Executive Committee censured Mr. Randolph for having created "the gap that has developed between organized labor and the Negro community."

Saturday the U. S. Civil Rights Commission issued a report stating that "the efforts of the AFL-CIO have proved to be largely ineffective" to curb discrimination and that "most international unions have failed to exhibit any profound concern over civil rights problems." The Commission urged Congress to amend the Landrum-Griffin Act to prevent any union from segregating, expelling or refusing membership to any person because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Congress has extended labor unions many legal privileges that other groups of our society are denied. With these privileges unions should have the responsibility of conducting their affairs to give equal opportunities to all. Since the unions have not voluntarily resolved the Jim Crow problem within their own ranks, Congress, over the probable opposition of the AFL-CIO, Southern legislators and some employer groups, should consider enacting the Commission's proposal.

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COMMENT

By Fenno

The Supreme Court has recently heard arguments on a suit which has been brought in an attempt to have overruled the famous decision of *Colegrove v. Green*. The specific case involves a suit to have the present apportionment of the Tennessee legislature declared contrary to the Constitution as a denial of equal protection of the laws. The federal government has intervened on the side of those seeking to force reapportionment.

Aside from the still-valid legal arguments offered by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in *Colegrove v. Green*, there is a further reason why the federal courts should deny the relief sought: the alleged misapportionment, with very few exceptions, does not exist at all.

It cannot be denied that rural legislators sit in our state legislatures in numbers which, on their face, are unwarranted by the population of the districts they represent. But this does not necessarily result in unequal representation. Indeed, the rural over-representation corrects the imbalance which has arisen because of the under-representation (and in many cases non-representation) resulting from the existence of multi-legislator urban districts.

For example, in metropolitan districts which elect many representatives at large and in which the central city-suburban population ratio is 60-40 (a not uncommon situation), almost all of the representatives reflect the interests of the central city and not of the 40% of the electorate who live in the suburbs. In view of the fact that the philosophy of this large bloc of voters is usually represented by the rural legislators and not by the legislators elected from the urban districts, the city dwellers are not under-represented and in some cases may even be over-represented.

The federal courts must not deprive these submerged voters of their representation in the guise of righting a wrong which doesn't exist.

Graduate Students Welcomed



By Charles F. Waite

More than 85 graduate students in law and 75 guests attended a dinner given last week by Dean and Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold for students in the graduate law studies program in the Elihu Root Room.

The catered affair, held each year in the fall by Dean and Mrs. Griswold to welcome graduate students from foreign countries and from the United States, was attended by members of the Faculty and Administration in addition to graduate students and their wives.

Introductions Given

After dinner each of the graduate students, special graduate students and graduate fellows from the 45 different countries represented introduced themselves, telling of their backgrounds and their reasons for pursuing higher legal studies.

The program concluded with a few informal words of welcome from Dean Griswold. He told the students and guests that "in our troubled world, it is good to see students from so many different countries coming together to study law."

Remarkable Group

He pointed out that at Harvard there is "a remarkable group of people — many of whom will rise to important posts in their own countries." He said that although the assembled students spoke many different languages and had many different customs and outlooks, these differences were important only because they accentuated the con-

tributions which can be made by people from many parts of the world.

Dean Griswold concluded his remarks by saying, "We hope and expect that all of you will be making significant contributions to the understanding of all the peoples of the world."

Yearbook Schedules Group Pictures

Yearbook officials announced this week their schedule for taking pictures of Law School organizations. Letters have been sent to all organization presidents, supervisors and chairmen explaining the schedule for the three-day picture sessions, Tuesday through Thursday, October 24-26.

ELECTION MEETING

A meeting to discuss local non-partisan candidates and issues in the forthcoming November election will be held today at 1:40 p.m. in the Harkness Commons meeting room, sponsored by the Harvard Law and Graduate Schools Republican and Democratic Clubs. Present will be officers of the Cambridge Civic Association and local candidates endorsed by that group. Opportunities for campaign and election work will be outlined by officers of the Association and of the two political organizations.

'Southern Liberalism' To Be Discussed

By David Berman

The Harvard Law School Forum will open its 1961-62 season tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Lowell Lecture Hall with a discussion of "The Future of Southern Liberalism." Hodding Carter, outspoken liberal publisher and editor of the Greenville, Mississippi *Delta Democrat Times*, James J. Kilpatrick, self-styled Whig and editor of the Richmond, Virginia *News-Leader*, and Armistead Boothe, a member of the Virginia Senate and acknowledged leader of the anti-Byrd forces, will be the featured speakers. The program will be moderated by Harvard Government Professor V. O. Key, author of *Southern Politics*, the leading book on the subject.

The program will mark a return to Harvard for Carter, who was a Nieman Fellow in 1939. Since that time he has written numerous books about the South and has been the driving force behind the rise to regional and national prominence of his small-town paper. Kilpatrick, who succeeded the late Douglas Southall Freeman as editor of the Richmond *News-Leader*, was a staunch defender and publicist of Virginia's short-lived policy of "massive resistance" to the 1954 Supreme Court decision ending public school segregation. More recently he has written *The Smut Peddlers*, a history of censorship of obscenity. Senator Boothe is a practicing attorney in Alexandria, Virginia. He was recently defeated as a candidate for lieutenant governor in the last Virginia primary. His educational background includes having been a Rhodes Scholar.

Tickets for the Forum program may be purchased at the door or at the Harvard Cooperative Society.

Voluntary Defenders Add New Members

At a recent meeting at Lincoln's Inn, the Harvard Voluntary Defenders ratified the list of new second year members. They are Duane R. Batista, Chicago, Illinois; Michael G. Beemer, Crawfordsville, Indiana; Richard

K. Blankstein, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Neil L. Chayet, Cambridge, Massachusetts; John J. Cost, Wiscasset, Maine; Ellsworth A. Fersch, Davenport, Iowa; Richard S. Fischer, Buffalo, New York; Peter R. Gilbert, Brooklyn, New York; Allan B. Goldman, Auburn, New York; Donald G. Lowry, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Lowell R. Marks, Brooklyn, New York; Jeswald W. Salacuse, Niagara Falls, New York; Susan F. Schapiro, Hamilton, New York; Allan D. Shafter, Whitestone, New York; Martin P. Solomon, New York, New York; and Sheldon A. Vincenti, Ogden, Utah.

The second year members have undergone their training and are beginning to conduct interviews at the local jails.

ILC Presents Varied Programs

By Isaac E. Druker

"International law can at least define the areas of conflict." "Treaty law stands ahead of national and municipal law in Holland." "The four functions of law in a nation can operate with some success on the international level." These words underline some of the broad issues discussed in the two meetings marking the beginning of another year of varied functions presented by the International Law Club.

On Monday, October 2, Professor Milton Katz, Director of the International Legal Studies Program, spoke on "The Role of Law in International Affairs" at the first general meeting of the club. Over 130 members and guests heard Professor Katz assert that the application of law to international politics is an ever-increasing and fruitful phenomenon. On the preceding Friday, approximately 30 members of the club and foreign graduate students gathered in the Pound Room to meet with Professor Haro van Panhuys of the legal faculty at the University of Leiden and now legal counsel to the U. N. for Holland.

The club's activities this year will range from dinner-discussion groups and informal social evenings to open meetings where well-known figures will speak about current international legal problems.

Texas' Tower Talks

By Charles M. Hamann

Senator John G. Tower, first man elected statewide on the Republican ticket in Texas since Reconstruction days, spoke Saturday noon before a large and enthusiastic crowd of Law and Graduate School Republicans in the South Dining Room of Harkness Commons. Labeled a "courageous conservative" on his own campaign literature handed out by club officials at the door, Senator Tower attempted to define the brand of conservatism preached "by people like Barry Goldwater and myself" in a brief unprepared speech. Thereafter he skillfully parried a series of questions from the floor.

Order and stability and freedom of the individual from governmental control formed the main planks of the conservatism he advocated, a philosophy which he said lay in the great tradition of Edmund Burke and Thomas Jefferson. To these elements he appended a belief in the capitalist system as the "most productive economic system devised by man" and as the one which most encouraged the qualities of self-reliance and resourcefulness in the individual. Governmental control tends to reduce people to a "state of dependency" and, consequently, "that government is best which governs least." In line with this conviction, he declared his opposition to regimentation of the economy and gravitation of power to the central government, advocating "low taxes and low spending."

Existing Institutions

Senator Tower described himself as "not one who resists change, resists progress and believes only in the status quo," but rather as one who believes change should take place within the bounds of "existing institutions." In answer to a question as to whether he considered social security and T. V. A. to be "existing institutions," the Senator replied that perhaps "organic institutions" was a more accurate description of what he had in mind. "Organic institutions," he said, are those which are "fundamental," such as the Constitution, the process of judicial review and capitalism; others like T. V. A. and social security are "statutory institutions." While on the subject of these latter institutions, he urged amendment of social security to elimi-

nate its compulsory aspects, but not outright repeal. As for T. V. A., "much of this we would like to see repealed."

The Texas Senator questioned the neutrality of the so-called "uncommitted" nations in response to questions from the floor. The only genuine neutrals in the world, he maintained, are Switzerland and Sweden, with the latter inclined toward our side in the struggle against communism. The "uncommitted" nations of Africa and Asia, on the other hand, are not real neutrals; "Mr. Nehru and his friends" are inclined toward the Soviet Union, he added. He ascribed the leftist leanings of these nations to a combination of factors. He conjectured that the communist ideal of a classless society appeals to these "rather naïve" new nations, lured by the prospect of living in a society that is "one big anarchical happy family," however far-fetched and even ultimately "uninteresting" that prospect might be. A second reason for their flirtation with communism is to "black-mail" the West into giving them more aid. "We're being played for suckers," he concluded.

Severe Criticism

President Tito of Yugoslavia was subject to particularly severe criticism. Senator Tower is currently engaged in a dispute with the Administration over the training of Yugoslav pilots in Texas. Tito, Tower suggested, "has at best an attitude of beneficent neutrality toward Russia; at worst he is in league with" the Russians. As for the flyers, they should be dumped too.

On the subject of segregation the Senator indicated that he would like to see it ended. "I would like to see the question of segregation resolved," he said. "It has hung over our necks like a stinking albatross." Because of it no Southerner can be elected President or escape the censure of outsiders, he pointed out. Nevertheless, he thought that the Supreme Court went "a little way out" in interpreting the Constitution with regard to the legality of segregation and that, while its decision should be complied with, one should realize that "the mores of a society cannot be overturned overnight."

He was unwilling to pass hasty judgment on the desirability of the John Birch Society

— “I personally have not jumped to any conclusions about the John Birch Society” — and felt that the Republican Party should take “no official position” on this question. He said that “the Republicanization of the South depends on what the Democrats do,” owing to the negative orientation of the average voter, but described the party organization in most Southern states as “young and enthusiastic.” He predicted that the party might gain as many as a dozen seats in the next congressional election in Southern states.

Humor was not lacking in his comments. To gales of laughter, he said — in reference to former President Harry S. Truman’s seizure of the steel mills — that “the steel industry didn’t want to be seized by Harry Truman, and neither would I want to be seized by Harry Truman.” Ex-President Truman, he had earlier explained, was the reason for his departure from the Democratic fold in 1948.

Placement Meeting

Tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the James Barr Ames Courtroom of Austin Hall, the Placement Committee of the Harvard Law School Association of New York will present a panel discussion entitled “Practice in New York.” The moderator will be Louis Kunin, ’44, who has been the Placement Representative of the Harvard Law School Association of New York since 1949.

The panel will consist of three men whose experiences have covered the various types of practice in New York: Everett Hollis, ’39, General Counsel of General Electric; Walter R. Mansfield, ’35, of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine, former Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York; and Martin C. Barell, ’43, of Golenback and Barell.

The discussion, which in the past has been held in New York during Christmas vacation, has proven to be quite valuable. Immediately after the panel discussion refreshments will be served in the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall, where personal consultation with the speakers will be possible. All law students are invited to this third in a series of lectures on placement co-sponsored by the Harvard Law School Placement Office and the Harvard Student Bar Association.

Professor Katz Tells of Tour

By F. Bruce Abel

A study-tour of Latin America this summer led Professor Milton Katz, Director of International Legal Studies, into the foremost economic and social problems of six Latin American nations.

Professor Katz, traveling to Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, had been selected for the tour by the Inter-American University Committee’s Committee on Higher Education in the American Republics. The Committee’s purpose is to investigate educational systems and processes in Latin America in hopes of facilitating an effective interchange of problems and solutions between United States law schools and those to the south.

“The study was necessarily broad in its nature,” Professor Katz said. “In order to get an idea of the problems of law in and outside the law faculties, I needed to inspect other aspects of their societies.” Professor Katz spoke with economists, political scientists, sociologists and political leaders — including some presidents as well as ministers of finance, ministers of economics and a few foreign ministers. The general result of these interviews was an idea of how members of this “thoughtful segment” of Latin America approached their countries’ problems and of what roles they saw for law and lawyers in solutions to these problems.

Professor Katz also hoped to glean from his interviews what importance Latin American leaders place in inter-American cooperation and, finally, what stress they lay on the United States in the solutions to their problems. Professor Katz is presently preparing a number of reports summarizing his findings and offering recommendations for inter-American action at the educational level.

As an example of the types of problems that these countries either are facing now or will be facing in the near future, Professor Katz pointed out the legal implications which accompany the Alliance for Progress agreement signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, this summer. Included in this agreement are promises by Latin American countries to bring about substantial land reform, neces-

(Continued on Page 14)

Modern Estate Planning

(This is one of several articles to be printed from time to time in the RECORD about new books by Harvard Law School professors.)

By Charles F. Waite

The third edition of Associate Dean A. James Casner's *Estate Planning*, published earlier this year by Little, Brown and Company, is the latest revision of materials on the topic which Professor Casner first developed shortly after the end of World War II. Although estate planning — in the sense of pre-determining the nature and distribution of wealth — is nothing new, until relatively recent years the comparative unimportance of tax aspects required little deviation from simple and orthodox patterns.

With the increase of tax consequences of any property disposition, however, more and more lawyers realized the necessity for ever more complex and sophisticated treatment of their clients' estate structure to conserve assets within the framework of the federal and state tax laws, in addition to the considerations which had been important in earlier years. It was during this period of the increasing importance of taxation that Professor Casner conceived the idea of developing a book in the field of estate planning to deal with the new perplexities inherent in the subject.

In order to gain the background essential for this task, Professor Casner became associated with the Boston firm of Ropes and Gray in 1945, where he remained until 1958, doing work only in the estate planning field. At the same time, he continued his Law School teaching duties on a full-time basis, including the development of a course in estate planning.

The original result of his work and research was a set of mimeographed materials, which developed into the first printed edition of *Estate Planning* in 1953. The book was completed just prior to the first summer course on estate planning taught to practicing lawyers at Harvard and was used as the basis of that course.

The initial edition of the book contained 540 pages, less than one-third the size of the present volume. Annual supplements to the first edition were issued, but the material on

the subject grew so rapidly that a second edition was published in 1956, more than doubling in size the amount of material in the first edition. The present third edition, totaling 1750 pages, was too large to fit into one volume, so for the first time *Estate Planning* has now been published as a two-volume set. It, too, will be kept up-to-date by annual pocket-part supplements, with the first already in preparation.

In the eight years since the first edition was published the book has gradually devel-



oped into a greater amount of text and illustrative problems in proportion to reported cases, although it retains the complete report of some cases where they are particularly illustrative of some area of the law. New features include a separate chapter dealing with income taxation of estates, appendices cross-referencing statutory materials and regulations, and answers to the more than 300 problems presented in the book. The new edition also contains the third complete revision of the illustrative estate plans presented in each previous edition. The work has also been issued as a one-volume student edition, which omits some material in the lawyer's edition, particularly problem answers, tables of statutes, cases and regulations and the more comprehensive index found in the two-volume set. Although *Estate Planning* grew out of the development of a course, it is not restricted to being a teaching tool. It is designed to have utility in the hands of the legal practitioner as well as the student.

SPORTS

HBS-Law Soccer Squad Trounces Brandeis

By Derick L. Driemeyer

Last Saturday afternoon the Harvard Business-Law soccer team added the Brandeis varsity to its list of victims. Following a slow start in the first period, the team exploded in the second and third periods to overwhelm the opposition, 6-0.

Sunday Dankaroo opened the scoring midway in the second period with a low fast shot past the Brandeis goalie. A few minutes later Charles Steele of the Law School added a second tally on a direct shot from his center halfback position. Not satisfied with just one goal, Steele upped his total for the day to two with a shot early in the third period. The forwards then rebounded quickly to recover the scoring dominance from the "hungry" halfbacks. Derick Driemeyer took a corner kick from Tony Bryan for the number four tally for HBS-Law. Then George Harrley finished off the scoring with two fine shots with his head, the last one following a rebound off the top bar of the goal after a shot by Sunday Dankaroo.

Thanks to a great depth of good talent, the HBS-Law team was able to maintain a fast pace against the opposition throughout the game. The team consistently outran and outperformed the Brandeis varsity. The strength in the halfback and fullback positions kept the ball in the Brandeis territory most of the game.

Investment Contest

The Bull and Bear Club has set a deadline of October 31 for entering the annual investment contest sponsored by the club. Cash prizes will be awarded to the three students whose holdings are worth the most at the conclusion of the contest next March. Opening portfolios, whether of cash, securities or both, must be filed with the contest chairman, Paul Freehling, 3L, Chicago, Illinois, by the end of this month. The contest is open to all club members.

Contestants are presented with a hypothetical \$50,000 with which to start. They may invest in securities for which quotations regularly appear in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Transactions are executed by mailing a postcard to the contest chairman telling of each transaction. Purchases and sales are subject to a 1% commission charge. All profits realized within a 30-day period are specially taxed.

Last year's winner, Doyle Smith, Jr., 3L, Memphis, Tennessee, held a portfolio worth about \$90,000 at the contest's close. Among early contest entries submitted so far this year, few have shown profits, and only two contestants have earned as much as \$1000.

Full contest particulars and information concerning membership in the club are available from any club officer.

Dorm Council Holds Mixer

By John L. Worden III

The Law School Dormitory Council will hold the third in its series of mixers at Harkness Commons Saturday from 8 to 12 p. m. Admission will be charged except to those who hold Dormitory Association cards, which will be on sale at the door.

At last Friday's meeting of the Council, a lengthy discussion of the Association cards — currently being sold by floor representatives — took place; it was stressed that the residents of the dorms are members of the Association whether or not they buy a card, but the card additionally entitles them to free admission to designated events and to discounts on other events.

The constitution of the Association was amended in several places so that the document would conform to past practice of the Dorm Council. Among the changes was the deletion of a reference to "members at large," who have not, in fact, been part of the Council.

Committee reports revealed that the touch football league is in progress and that a squash competition will also get under way. Those interested in participating in squash are urged to contact R. Gordon Appleman, 3L, Fort Worth, Texas, at UNiversity 8-6506.

Persons having suggestions for improvements in dormitory rooms were asked to contact their floor representative or to use the suggestion box in Langdell Hall, which will be checked regularly by the Council's Buildings and Grounds Committee.

FEATURES SECTION

With Surrey in Washington

By Stephen F. Robertson

When the President appointed Stanley S. Surrey his Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of tax policy, he had, in effect, begun to fulfill his campaign promise to attempt a major reformation of the present tax structure. For no one could seriously doubt that Mr. Surrey, with his background and interest in tax revision, would be vitally concerned in assisting the Administration to shape a proper tax reform program. On April 20 the President presented his first message on tax matters to Congress. The



Stanley S. Surrey

message was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. It is still there. Despite protracted testimony before the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, no bill has been formally presented to the House. But the President's message has been given serious consideration, and proposals have been drafted which the Committee has made available for public comment.

President's Proposals

Broadly speaking, the President requested the creation of tax credits as an incentive to new plant investment, the elimination of tax benefits to U. S. firms which invest abroad

rather than in this country or which utilize "tax havens," the extension of the withholding tax to interest and dividends, the repeal of the \$50 dividend exclusion and 4% dividend credit, the imposition of restrictions on the deductibility of various "entertainment" expenses, and the taxing of gains on the sale of depreciable business property at ordinary rates rather than at capital gains rates when the gain does not exceed the depreciation taken on the property. In addition, he recommended a revision of tax administration procedures to improve tax collections.

Surrey Queried

How were these requests contrived? Who originally propounded them? What chances have they of success? In a recent interview with the RECORD, Mr. Surrey discussed these and other questions. "A majority of the Ways and Means Committee have stated that the President's Tax reform proposals will be the committee's first order of business when Congress convenes next January," Mr. Surrey said. "The Berlin situation was the real reason for the delay this session. It complicated the consideration of the budgetary aspects of the tax program."

In regard to which of the proposals faces the toughest opposition in Congress, the Assistant Secretary found it difficult to say, but he indicated that the two houses of Congress have differing attitudes on tax matters; problems of particular interest or concern to the House might not be emphasized at all in the Senate.

Posh Office

Whatever headaches Mr. Surrey's new job might generate, working conditions do not appear to be among them. His office is replete with fireplace, deep-pile carpeting and a beautiful view overlooking the East Wing of the White House. It is so large that it easily accommodates a massive, oversized desk at one end and a conference table at the other. Unfortunately, the executive atmosphere does not end there. "I usually arrive at the office at 8:30 in the morning and leave around 8:00 p. m. And I customarily take work home with me at night."

"At the Law School I asked the questions — here I have to answer them," was the way Mr. Surrey characterized the difference between his academic and political careers. "Yes, my job involves a considerable number of policy-making decisions. For example, besides participation in legislative matters, I must approve all the Treasury Regulations involving tax issues before they are published. The Treasury has some 35 lawyers and economists in my office working on tax policy matters at present. Of course Mr. Caplin, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is responsible for the administration of the tax system."

Lauds Dillon

Mr. Surrey had nothing but praise for the Secretary of the Treasury, C. Douglas Dillon. "I think he is an excellent Secretary doing an excellent job. The President relies on him heavily in all tax affairs of course, as well as in many other areas." Asked how heavily Mr. Dillon relies on his own advice, Mr. Surrey was a bit noncommittal. "The Secretary takes some of my suggestions, but he has a great many ideas of his own, too. And he spends a lot of time on tax matters. The final decisions on tax policy matters are his decisions; there's no question about that," he added emphatically.

Drawing upon familiar Washington vernacular, Mr. Surrey described his relations with Capitol Hill as "cordial and cooperative." "No, I have no feuds going with anybody at this time," he grinned, "and I do have many new friendships." He also indicated that he has great respect for the knowledgeable scrutiny given by congressmen to tax proposals in the tax committees and realizes that final tax legislation, like all legislation, stems from legislative-executive cooperation.

Stanley Surrey is eminently qualified for his present position. A 1932 graduate of Columbia Law School, he was second in his class and Managing Editor of the *Columbia Law Review*. For ten years he worked in the Treasury Department, primarily as a Tax Legislative Counsel. There he gained experience drafting legislation, formulating policy and testifying before Congressional committees. His value to the government was indicated by an incident which occurred in 1940, while he was teaching a summer session at the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley. An urgent wire from the

Treasury Department requested his presence in Washington immediately to help write an excess profits tax bill. Mr. Surrey piled extra assignments on his hapless students, finished his own assignment within a week and was back in Berkeley before the students had time to miss him.

Taxes Govern Lives

For many of us, much of our lives is or no doubt will be governed by tax considerations. The same can be said of Mr. Surrey, only more so, and for different reasons. For example, when he left government work for a career in teaching, he settled in California because he considered it a socially and politically dynamic state. Yet he was induced to leave the Land of Sunshine for Boston's muggy climate and muddy politics; and one reason he did so was because of the greater ease with which an eastern location would permit him to keep in touch with new tax developments.

After turning to teaching, Mr. Surrey did not confine himself to the academic life altogether. He was called upon to testify before the House Ways and Means Committee and later acted as Special Counsel to that Committee in its investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He was Director of the Harvard Law School International Program on Taxation and as such bore the overall responsibility for the School's research and training work in international taxation and for its World Tax Series project, which was operated in collaboration with the United Nations. As Chief Reporter for the American Law Institute Tax Project, he participated in the extensive tax research work of that organization. And he has been a member of tax missions to Japan, Venezuela and Argentina.

Despite the disappointment which some people have expressed at the absence of tax legislation this year, Mr. Surrey remains optimistic. "I fully expect that major tax legislation will proceed along normal channels during the next session of Congress," he declared. He is even planning ahead for longer-range reform. "We are looking forward to a complete reconsideration of the income tax base, together with a related reexamination of the tax rates," he stated confidently.

Does Mr. Surrey intend eventually to return to Harvard Law School? "I hope to," he replied. We hope so, too.

Gallery

By Donald W. Kramer

Three framed documents hang on the wall in Professor William O. Huie's office in Langdell Hall. One proclaims his LL.B. degree from the University of Texas in 1935. Another proclaims his S. J. D. degree from Harvard Law School in 1953. The third, with a red and gold seal and the signature of Governor Price Daniel of Texas, proclaims him "Ambassador of Good Will" from the State of Texas.

Professor Huie, a drawling, quick-to-smile, naturalized Texan, was given this commission last April by colleagues at the Texas Law School when it was announced that he would spend this year as a Visiting Professor here at Harvard. He had been to Harvard several times before, but never in such an "official" capacity.

Sitting back in his office last week, relaxing in his shirt sleeves and loosened tie, he sounded somewhat un-Texan as he modestly discussed his own legal career. He said he specialized in oil and gas law and would teach two sections of it this year. But he gave no hint that he was one of the top men in the field. Nor did he mention that he had just co-authored with Walker and Woodward a new casebook that will be the basis of the course.

Oil and gas law is a real "bread and butter issue" in Texas, he pointed out, because most practicing attorneys regularly deal with clients who have interests in producing properties. Although the course is not required, the "great majority" of the students take it.

Professor Huie declined, however, to be drawn into a public controversy over the much criticized oil depletion allowance. The tax provision so stoutly defended by most Texans as an absolute necessity for the petroleum industry is often cited by Harvard Law professors as the most flagrant loop-hole in the entire tax system. Professor Huie said he was not running for any office — either in Texas or Cambridge — but he would still rather not get involved with a touchy issue on which he had not done a lot of work. His own course deals primarily with property rights and royalties. In Texas, he said, gas and oil taxation is a separate two-hour course.

Perhaps the reason Professor Huie does



William O. Huie

not quite fit the Texas stereotype is that he was born and raised in Arkansas. His father was in general legal practice in Arkadelphia, and as a youngster Professor Huie worked part time in his father's office. One summer, while working on a road paving job, he decided that physical labor was not for him. He decided that he too would go into the law, and after graduation from Henderson State Teachers College in 1932 he moved on to the University of Texas Law School in Austin. By the time he was graduated, he had become Editor-in-Chief of the *Texas Law Review*.

After a year of private practice with former Governor Dan Moody and State Supreme Court Justice Thomas Greenwood, during which he did "a lot of briefing" and a little court room work, he returned to the Texas Law School as an assistant professor. By 1939 he was made an associate professor, and in 1946, a professor.

In the meantime he spent a year here at Harvard as a research fellow, a year in Washington working on price regulations with the OPA and three years in the Navy, where as yeoman first class he held down the position of "base legal officer."

After the war he returned to Texas, became Assistant Dean and finished up his doctorate in the field of community property. Texas is one of only eight states which have a sys-

tem of community property law. It is in this field that Professor Huie has made some of his most significant and original contributions.

More recently his pace seems to have slowed down to allow the life of teaching and scholarship that he enjoys so much. He has specialized in oil and gas law, trusts — which he will teach here this spring — and marital rights, especially those stemming from the community property system. In 1955 he published a book on *Texas Cases in Marital Rights*.

As a member of the Texas Bar, he occasionally consults on pending cases, but he does not maintain a regular practice.

Professor Huie is married and the father of two sons, one currently a freshman at Williams College and the other a sophomore in Belmont High School.

A man of quiet tastes, he likes his FM

radio and the lighter forms of music. He has just “capitulated” and obtained a television set for his Belmont home, although the original plan was to do without one for a year. He enjoys amateur photography — snapping color slides with his 35 mm. camera — and plays an occasional game of tennis with his boys.

A week ago he had not yet objected to the Boston weather, but from experience he was expecting a horrible winter. Before that sets in, however, he was looking forward to the “thrilling” spectacle of a New England autumn.

In comparing Harvard with the Texas Law School, Mr. Huie said the greatest difference is the larger number of really bright students here. “The brightest students at Texas,” he said, “are every bit as good as the bright boys here. But there are so many more of them here.” Although the academic level at Texas

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has steadily risen, he noted there was "no comparison" with Harvard's. He claimed Texas has "a more representative cross section" of law students.

Another major difference is in the general outlook of the programs. Harvard is a national school because its students come from all over the country and will go to all areas in their practice, he noted. At Texas, most students intend to practice in the state, and the tendency is to emphasize Texas law. "This gives us some opportunity for being provincial," Mr. Huie concluded.

As an "ambassador" to Harvard, the easy-going professor will undoubtedly do an effective job, but it will be done with his own brand of quiet diplomacy.

New Researchers Named by Bureau

The Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau announced this week the following new second year members: Barry F. Corn, Flushing, New York; Donald N. Gellert, Rye, New York; Melvin S. Hirshowitz, New



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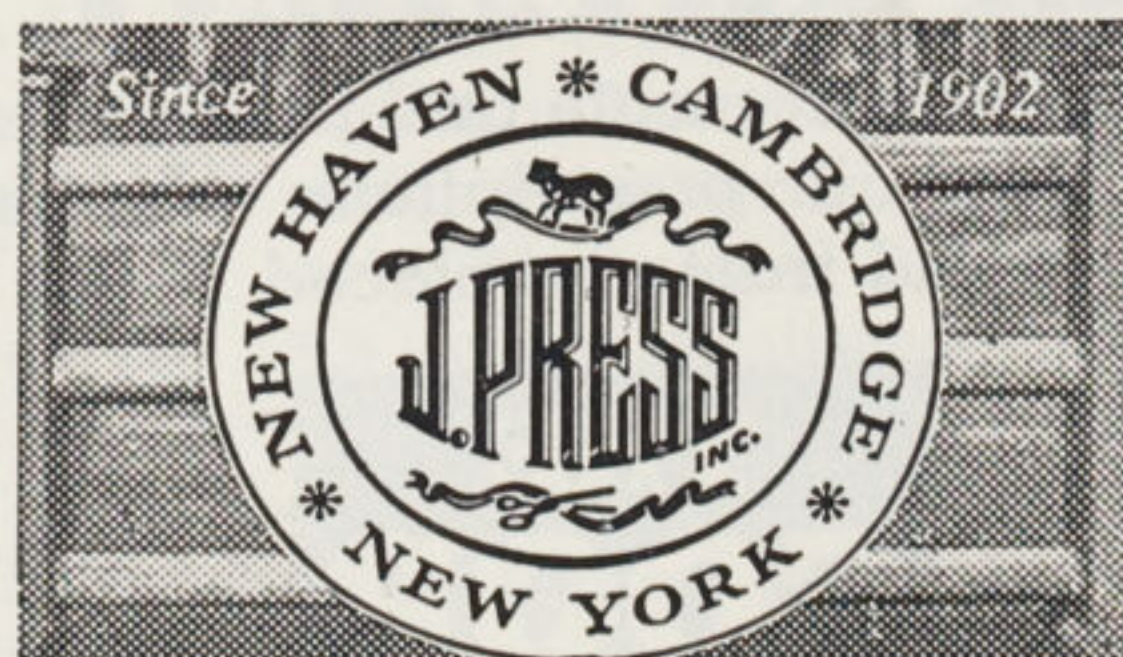
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Lighting

(Continued from Page 1)

With all this, the project actually uses less wattage than the present high-ceiling system, and school officials expect a considerable saving on electric bills over a period of years. The first model will be installed in the southwest corner of the room as soon as possible, according to J. W. Ingraham, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings. Feder and others will experiment with it throughout the year, trying to determine the most effective variation of the basic design. Students will be able to study in the area, and their comments may be helpful in selecting final plans.

Installation of the full system is scheduled for the coming summer recess. The Law School hopes to have the project completed by the beginning of the fall term. Mr. Borgeson noted that successful completion of

the new system will probably create pressure to refinish the two end sections of the library, not now scheduled for any work. He added that long-range plans are being considered for relocation of existing furniture to provide areas of more intimacy for study.

Katz

(Continued from Page 6)

sitating widespread changes in the property laws of the countries. It will be interesting to see what happens to the institution of *latifundio*, Professor Katz said, where a few families own vast areas of land.

Whether Latin American leaders are aware of the legal problems which are likely to arise and, if aware, whether there is the manpower available for the necessary legal changes remain unanswered questions. Professor Katz, however, hopes to lay some ground for the answers in his reports. Reflecting upon the manpower problem, Professor Katz cited a recent case concerning a Latin American student who, upon finishing Harvard Law School, was, by mid-summer, the director of a national investment institute dealing with a vital sector of a Latin American country's economy.

Through the development of more programs such as Harvard's International Legal Studies program, Professor Katz hopes, the problems of law in the Americas can be given widespread attention and the methods of solution adopted more effectively throughout the hemisphere.

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Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

In the first issue of the RECORD, in *Hearsay*, you observed that "some disclosure of a student's rank seems desirable." I agree, especially since it won't make the decision to employ quite such a blind stab where, for example, the employer is told an applicant has a 66 average but he has no idea how good or bad the rest of the class is.

May I therefore suggest that along with the grades, the Law School send each student a small chart which can be shown an employer (prospective) to help him see the relative class position in somewhat broader perspective than was achieved under the old system.

The chart might look like this:

GRADE	NUMBER IN CLASS
	110
72 — — — — —	
	65
70 — — — — —	
	50
68 — — — — —	
	200
64 — — — — —	
	75
Under 64	
TOTAL	500

Figures, of course, are only examples and may be entirely inaccurate for the average class. This does serve to show how a "block" grouping can show a prospective employer something, however, without the evils of the old system.

Martin H. Scher, '60

To The Editor:

The article in your September 21, 1961 issue of the RECORD, the first for this school year, on the plans of the Harvard Law School Forum prompted me to write to you. You state that this fall "opens the 16th season of discussion programs" and that the Forum was "begun by students of the Law School in 1945 as a vehicle for supplementing their formal study of the Law." Actually, the

Forum was founded in the spring of 1940 by Laurence Sperber and myself, both of the Class of 1942. It carried on most successfully until the first months of 1942 and then, with many other unessentials of that period, was put in "moth balls" for the duration of the war. Mr. Sperber and I arranged to have the Forum sponsored and its expenses paid for by Phillips Brooks House.

The idea for the Forum arose out of a discussion in Professor Sheldon Glueck's class in criminal law. The Professor was explaining the sociological and economic factors which resulted in the development of the crimes of larceny and false pretenses. I recall raising my hand and expressing the thought "that the same view had been expressed by Tawney in his famous book *Religion And The Rise of Capitalism*. Dr. Glueck agreed and the class discussion turned to other things. After class, Mr. Sperber, who was sitting across the aisle from me in Langdell Hall, remarked that "None of our classmates seemed to care about the sociological and economic reasons; everyone is so intense about the law and the law alone." We agreed that the Law School could do with a little more interest in the social and political problems of the day, since such problems affected so deeply the profession toward which we were all pointed.

From this beginning came the Harvard Law School Forum. If my recollection is correct, our first discussion in the spring of 1940 brought the then Solicitor-General of the State of New York (now New York State Supreme Court Justice) Henry Epstein to Cambridge to debate the then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division in the Department of Justice, the late Wendell Berge, on the question "Should the Anti-Trust Laws Be Applied to Labor Unions?" The next year or two were an exciting time. We had representatives of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies under a two-pronged attack from

the America First Committee and the American Peace Mobilization. We even had the light touch, arising out of a chance remark by Professor W. Barton Leach in a Property II class, and the Forum considered in depth the question "Should Women Be Admitted to Harvard Law School?"

Presumably, in 1945, postwar students were advised that there had been in existence prior to World War II a Law School Dance Committee as well as a Law School Forum Committee, both of which had gone into hiding for the duration. The Law School Forum was then reborn.

Those of us who are responsible for its original birth are delighted at the virile and adult organization which has nurtured and matured under the care of our successors over these years. Incidentally, Mr. Sperber and I are prepared to debate before the Harvard Law School Forum the question "When Was The Forum Born?"

Stanley H. Lowell, '42

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Placement Opportunities

Further information is available at the Placement Office, 23 Everett Street. Not all opportunities are listed here. Interviews are listed in the following order: city, name of firm, interviewer, (deadline for contacting Placement Office), date of interview.

THIRD YEAR INTERVIEWS

New York: American Airlines. Norman R. Vander Clute, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 20.) Friday, October 27.

New York: Brown, Wood, Fuller, Caldwell & Ivey. (2 p.m. Friday, October 20.) Friday, October 27.

New York: Cravath, Swaine & Moore. John N. Calderwood, Esq., & Samuel C. Butler, Esq. Requirement: average of 70 or above. (2 p.m. Friday, October 20.) Friday, October 27.

New York: Kenyon & Kenyon. John A. Reilly, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 20.) Friday, October 27.

Cleveland: Thompson, Hine & Flory. John L. Dampeer, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 20.) Saturday, October 28.

Boston: Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. Frederick H. Walter, Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, October 23.) Monday, October 30.

New York: Fulton, Walter & Duncombe. George S. Flint, Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, October 23.) Monday, October 30.

New York: Hale, Russell & Nickerson. John S. Russell, Jr., Esq. Requirement: upper 25% of class. (2 p.m. Monday, October 23.) Monday, October 30.

Boston: Hemenway & Barnes. George H. Kidder, Esq. (2 p.m.

Tuesday, October 24.) Tuesday, October 31.

New York: Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. J. Franklin Van Deren, Esq. (2 p.m. Tuesday, October 24.) Tuesday, October 31.

New York: Lord, Day & Lord. Henry C. Blackiston, Esq., & R. Palmer Baker, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Tuesday, October 24.) Tuesday, October 31.

New York: Sullivan & Cromwell. William Ward Foshay, Esq. (2 p.m. Tuesday, October 24.) Tuesday, October 31.

Chicago: Dallstream, Schiff, Hardin, Waite & Dorschel. Keith Shay, Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, October 25.) Wednesday, November 1.

Chicago: The First National Bank of Chicago. Pressly L. Stevenson, Esq., & William K. Stevens, Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, October 25.) Wednesday, November 1.

Concord: Orr & Reno. Robert H. Reno, Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, October 25.) Wednesday, November 1.

Detroit: Honigman, Miller, Schwartz & Cohn. David K. Page, Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, October 25.) Wednesday, November 1.

Baltimore: Venable, Baetjer & Howard. W. J. McCarthy, Esq., & F. D. Murnaghan, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, October 25.) Thursday, November 2.

Detroit: Dykema, Wheat, Spencer, Goodnow & Trigg. Paul R. Trigg, Jr., Esq., & Marshall Massey, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, October 26.) Thursday, November 2.

Hartford: Robinson, Robinson & Cole. Henry S. Robinson, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, October 26.) Thursday, November 2.

Boston: Russell, Chittick & Pfund. Robert B. Russell, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, October 26.) Friday, November 3.

New York: Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank. Laurence Rosenthal, Esq., & George A. Spiegelberg, Esq. Requirement: upper 25% of class. (2 p.m. Thursday, October 26.) Friday, November 3.

Boston: Law Offices of Richard S. Bowers. Richard S. Bowers, Esq. (2 p.m. Tuesday, October 24.) Tuesday, November 7.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Boston: Foley, Hoag & Eliot. Contact Hans F. Loeser, Esq.

Chattanooga: Students interested in a position with a firm in Chattanooga contact the Placement Office.

Dayton: Marechal, Biebel, French & Bugg. Contact Dailey L. Bugg, Esq., or the Placement Office.

Los Angeles: Kindel & Anderson. Contact John E. Anderson, Esq., or the Placement Office by Friday, October 20.

Newark: Riker, Danzig, Marsh & Scherer. Contact firm prior to the first of the year.

Tampa: Fowler, White, Gillen, Humkey & Trenam. Contact Donald C. Osmond, Esq.

NONLEGAL OPPORTUNITIES

Boston: New England Merchants National Bank. Contact Mr. James P. Hall.

ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Georgetown University Law Center: E. Barrett Prettyman Fellowships in Trial Advocacy. Interview with Professor George W. Shadoan on Friday, November 3. Contact Placement Office before 2 p.m. Thursday, October 26.

Northwestern University School of Law: Criminal Law Fellowships. Contact Associate Professor Claude R. Sowle, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

University of Pennsylvania Law School: Graduate Fellowships in Law. Contact Assistant Dean for Admissions, The Law School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

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