



*"America's Oldest
Law School Newspaper"*

VOL. 33

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., OCTOBER 26, 1961

NO. 5

Provide More Parking

By Donald W. Kramer

The University will demolish three former dwellings on Massachusetts Avenue at Everett Street to provide more space for paid overnight parking, H. H. Cutler of the University real estate office confirmed this week.

No Assignment Made

Wrecking crews will begin soon to tear down the brick structures next to Wyeth Hall. Depending on the type of surfacing provided and the time required for construction, space for 30 to 35 cars should be available sometime during the year. Space has not been assigned to any particular department or to the Law School, Cutler said, and allocation will probably be handled through the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

The delay in wrecking will allow removal of any personal property remaining in the building. Leases of the private occupants ran out September 30, and the University took its first opportunity to force the tenants out and make the land available.

Estimate Not Available

Cutler could make no estimate of the cost of the project but said the demolition, surfacing and construction of a screen fence along Massachusetts Avenue would be done as cheaply as possible. No other parking areas are planned in the Law School area, since there is no more available space.



Henry A. Kissinger

'Entrenched Bureaucracy' Called Obstructionist

By John A. Rava

Presidential advisor Henry A. Kissinger last week sharply attacked what he termed the "entrenched bureaucracy" for obstructing the new federal administration. Before a capacity closed meeting of the Law-Graduate Democratic Club on Tuesday, October 17, Harvard Professor Kissinger claimed that new ideas and policies in military and foreign

(Continued on Page 11)

Hearsay

Once again the controversy about the separation of the military from domestic politics and foreign policy has reached the front pages of the nation's press. One aspect of that problem is demonstrated by the case of Major General Edwin A. Walker, the former head of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division in Europe, who was reassigned because of his political activities and his alleged teaching of the principles of the John Birch Society. Another aspect of the dispute is illustrated by the memorandum which Senator J. W. Fulbright sent to the Defense Department criticizing the use of officers' prestige by those who hold "extreme views on highly controversial political issues."

Although the tradition of the United States' military has always been its subservience to civil authority, these two cases point up the dangers of allowing the military more and more freedom in speaking its views both to its men and to the general public. The Defense Department has tightened its review of policy speeches, but this is only the first step in the right direction of making clear the military's sphere of command.

Some indoctrination of the soldiers along ideological lines is, of course, necessary. That should be standardized and centralized so that the field commanders' views are held to a minimum. But beyond these simple necessities the military should not be permitted to venture. And, even more decidedly, the military's views on politics should not be thrust upon or sought out by the general public.

Harvard Law Record

CLARK P. GILES President
PAUL R. MATIA Editorial Manager
FRED K. LICKSTEIN Business Manager
CHARLES F. WAITE News Editor
STEPHEN F. ROBERTSON Features Editor
EMMANUEL H. SMITH Advertising Manager
JUSTIN W. HEATTER Executive Editor

ASSOCIATE BOARD

Neil L. Chayet, H. Stephen Cranston, Robert A. Farmer.

NEWS AND FEATURES STAFF

F. Bruce Abel, Derek L. Driemeyer, Ron W. Fritsch, Michael A. Glass, Charles M. Hamann, Donald W. Kramer, Daniel J. Kucera, Peter R. Richards.

ASSOCIATION CORRESPONDENTS

Board of Student Advisers—John C. King; Bull and Bear—David Berman; California Club—Stuart D. Buchalter; Chancery Club—Hall Seely; Civil Liberties—Paul E. Freehling; Coffee Hour—William E. McCurdy, Jr.; Democrats—John A. Rava; Dormitory Council—John L. Worden, III; Forum—Stephen P. Robin; International Law Club—William Waterman, Jr.; Law Review—Richard A. Posner; Law Wives—Mrs. Meredith V. Munro; Legal Aid—David W. Bernstein; Legislative Research Bureau—Paul N. Crane; Lincoln's Inn—Harold E. Fitzgibbons, Jr.; Patent Law—Neal L. Rosenberg; Phillips Brooks House—Richard B. Dyson; Republicans—Charles F. Waite; St. Thomas More—Mary Ann Abend; Southern Club—Eric A. Jonas; Student Bar—Everett F. Goldberg; Voluntary Defenders—Byron J. Johnson; Young Americans for Freedom—J. Alan MacKay; Yearbook—James M. Jeffords.

Published weekly on Thursdays during each academic year in the months September through December and February through April by THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL RECORD CORPORATION, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per semester, \$4.00 per year mailed; student subscription, \$2.00 per year distributed at the Law School. Individual copies 15c each at the Law School, 25c each mailed. Business and editorial offices, 23 Everett Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone UNIVERSITY 8-7600, extension 418.

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, Massachusetts.

COMMENT

By Fenno

This week marks the fifth anniversary of the Hungarian revolt. It is to be hoped that this stirring event will be remembered throughout the world—especially in the so-called "uncommitted" nations.

The brutal Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolt is the prime example of the new type of colonialism which threatens the freedom of the world—and to which the "uncommitted" nations appear blind. Western colonialism is dying, if not dead. One by one, former colonies have been granted their independence, not with rancor but with heartfelt wishes for success and with tangible financial and technical assistance. There are exceptions, of course, but the important thing is that they are exceptions.

Beat Dead Horse

Yet, again with a few exceptions, the former Western colonies miss no opportunity to beat the dead horse of "Western colonialism." At the same time, employing a double standard which has come to be used all too frequently by them, they close their eyes to the only real colonial empire left in the world—the Soviet satellites in eastern Europe. What is even worse, some of them are seeking their own colonies under the cloak of support for self-determination.

Fine Principle

Self-determination is a fine principle—but why should it be limited to Africans and Asians? Why aren't Hungarians, Poles, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Germans, etc., entitled to it? Is colonialism any the less evil when perpetrated upon Europeans?

The uncommitted nations are fond of envisioning for themselves a role in mediating the differences between the Communists and the free world. But until they are willing to view Soviet colonialism in its true light, they can hardly expect to gain the respect and confidence of the free world—nor do they deserve it.

Gluecks Plan New Book



Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck

By Daniel J. Kucera

Publication has been scheduled for next spring for a new book by Professor Sheldon Glueck and Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, which constitutes another major achievement in the couple's famous research into the causes, treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency. *Family Environment and Delinquency* grew out of two prior studies, *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency* (1950) and *Physique and Delinquency* (1956).

Physique and Delinquency analyzed the differences in characteristics between a group of 500 delinquents and a matched sample of 500 nondelinquents according to four pre-

dominant physique types, mesomorphic (sturdy, muscular), endomorphic (soft, round), ectomorphic (thin, fragile) and balanced. The Gluecks were challenged by the finding that a higher proportion of delinquents than nondelinquents was mesomorphic and a much smaller proportion was ectomorphic. This 1956 study thus served as a preliminary to determining the impact of these differences or traits not only on the delinquency of children of various physique types, but also on the response of the delinquents of each body type to environmental (largely familial) pressures.

(Continued on Page 12)

CCA Requests Support

Two candidates for local office and two law professors last week sought the active support of Law and Graduate School students for the Cambridge City Council and School Board elections on November 7. Professor Albert Sacks and Assistant Professor Frank Sander explained the Cambridge political situation and the organization and needs of the Cambridge Civic Association. Douglas P. Adams, CCA candidate for the school committee, and Cornelia B. Wheeler, CCA candidate for the city council, answered questions and asked for assistance. Gregory M. Harvey, 3L, president of the Law-Graduate Democratic Club, presided at the bipartisan meeting sponsored by the Harvard Law and Graduate Schools Democratic and Republican Clubs.

The CCA — a non-partisan group organized sixteen years ago to rid Cambridge of corrupt local government — has raised the level of that government considerably, Professor Sacks stated. A member of the executive board of the CCA, Professor Sacks cited the important minority watchdog function performed by the organization. Even though the CCA achieved a majority on the council only last year, it has been instrumental in implementing new laws and ordinances on parking, zoning and land use, Professor Sacks said. CCA members organized the protest last spring against the proposed "stilt building" for Harvard Square.

Professor Sacks also explained the CCA position in favor of retaining proportional representation. "The idea is to give an organized minority some representation," he stated. It is vital to give the council and school board alternative, conflicting viewpoints, whether the majority be CCA or the opposition. Furthermore, apart from theoretical conceptions, the proportional representation system has worked for good government in Cambridge and hence should be retained in the November elections, Professor Sacks concluded.

Professor Sander, serving as a CCA precinct captain, talked about the details of CCA campaigning before and on election day. The proportional representation system and the non-partisan elections both place a premium on "getting out the vote," he said. Cambridge

permits the "check-off" technique at the polls, whereby a political organization checks off the names of those voting during the day and then sends out for those of its supporters who have not yet voted.

The two political clubs will cooperate on joint election day endeavors. However, little organized work will be conducted before November 7, because the nature of CCA door-to-door canvassing is more effective if performed by neighbors rather than University students.

Conservatives Plan Year's Activities

Officials of the Harvard chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, a national group dedicated to the advancing of the conservative position in United States politics, have outlined plans for the year.

Programs currently being lined up by the organization include *Wall Street Journal*

RUSHER TO SPEAK

William A. Rusher, LL.B., '48, publisher of *National Review*, the nation's leading conservative journal, and former advisor to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, will speak tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the Quincy House Common Room on the Harvard College campus. The talk is being co-sponsored by Young Americans for Freedom, the Law and Graduate Schools Republican Club and Harvard College Young Republicans.

writer William H. Chamberlain, who will speak November 15 on the Berlin crisis; a showing of the Committee of One Million's new film "Red China — Outlaw," narrated by Lowell Thomas, with guest appearances by Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Illinois) and Thomas J. Dodd (D-Connecticut) and Representative Walter H. Judd (R-Minnesota); and co-sponsorship of tomorrow night's talk by *National Review* publisher William A. Rusher.

'Southern Liberalism' Probed

By Peter R. Richards

Three articulate Southerners considered "The Future of Southern Liberalism" last Friday night and disagreed on a definition of liberalism, differed on whether or not the "solid South" is really solid, and mapped divergent paths for future development of Southern politics. Two prominent newspaper editors and a Virginia state senator, participating in the first Harvard Law School Forum of the year, came closest to accord on one point — that in the South, liberalism is a very conservative viewpoint.

The three Southerners, debating before an audience which filled about three-quarters of Lowell Lecture Hall, were Hodding Carter, owner and editor of the Greenville, Mississippi *Delta Democrat Times* and a former Nie-man Fellow at Harvard, who called himself a "Southern moderate" because liberalism is "a dirty word" in Mississippi; Armistead Boothe, state senator and leader of Virginia's anti-Byrd bloc, who advocated a return to the "traditional liberalism" of Jefferson and the "golden age" of Virginia; and James J. Kilpatrick, self-styled "Whig" and editor of the Richmond, Virginia *News Leader*, who said that the future of Southern liberalism — at least under that name — is "none."

Key Moderates

The discussion was moderated by V. O. Key, Harvard Professor of Government, a recognized authority on the Southern political scene and author of *Southern Politics*, the leading book on the subject.

The main disagreement between the three speakers seemed to be on the definition of a liberal philosophy. Carter said he preferred the word "moderate," because the meaning of "liberal" has been narrowed and clouded by controversy over segregation.

"Its racial use makes meaningless the use of the word 'liberalism,'" Carter explained. He added that the integration issue forms a "vast blind spot" of Southerners who otherwise might be called liberal, citing politicians such as Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas, who once was labeled a "dangerous liberal" because of his economic and social views, but who now is regarded as a hard-core conserva-

tive because of his opinions on integration. "The less liberalism depends on race, the more chance there will be for a healthy liberal climate in the South," Carter added.

Carter denied what he called the "myth" that the South is a region of solidarity. "It is not, and it never was, even during the Civil War," he said, explaining that regional, economic, political and social differences split the states of the South from each other almost as much as from the North. But he cited six factors which tend to hold the South together.

Emotional Rankling

"Regionally," the editor said, "the South is the only area of the country that has known defeat, and it rankles, emotionally. It is also the center of population for the Negro, who always has lived under domination in the South." In addition, he mentioned the relative homogeneity of the Anglo-Saxon-Scotch-Irish ancestry of Southern whites, the one-party political structure, the common hatred of "outside meddling" and the central Southern political concept of scattered and decentralized local government. The future of the South will grow from the changes going on in the present, he said — urbanization, industrialization, the northward migration of Negroes and the development of a Negro middle class.

Carter intimated, however, that the South is being held back in its economic and social development by those who still "cherish four myths" about segregation: that it can be aided and preserved by violence, that segregated schools can be preserved by litigation, that segregation can be maintained by a system of private schools and that the South can close its schools with impunity.

Liberalism of Jefferson

Boothe, who recently drew 46 per cent of the popular vote in an unsuccessful effort to beat the Byrd candidate for lieutenant governor in Virginia, pleaded for a return to the liberalism of Jefferson, with its individual rights, private initiative, states' rights and states' responsibilities. "Liberals should have respect for the individual citizen, regardless of his color, his religion, or his economic or social status," Boothe said.

The Senator emphasized that liberalism in Virginia began to decline in the 1830's, when the state legislature failed to vote approval of a proposition for gradual emancipation of the slaves. "If that had passed, the whole South might have followed suit, and there might never have been a civil war," he speculated. He called Virginia's policy of "massive resistance" after the 1954 Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the public schools "the greatest tragedy through which Virginia has passed in the twentieth century."

He scored the legislators who have refused to abolish the poll tax with the result that Virginia, in the last election, ranked 47th in percentage of eligible voters who went to the polls. He said his state did not ratify the Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote until a generation after other states.

Kilpatrick, a staunch defender of "massive resistance," disagreed with both Carter and Boothe. The South, he said, is solid — as "a state of mind rather than a geographical state." He explained that the feeling of defeat and "the Negro problem" hold the states together by a "homogeneity of feeling." He said that the popular Southern concept of liberalism includes such ideas as the concentration of increasing authority in the central government, the process whereby the lower levels of society are raised to some "sociological mean" and higher levels are brought down to it, and the concepts of "free housing (a cell), free clothing (a strait jacket) and freedom of speech (freedom to speak well of your masters)."

But he explained that in the name of conservatism the South will adopt, and has adopted, many liberal ideas; "we are like the Mississippians who voted dry as long as they could stagger to the polls." As an example, he said, the South in the main cries for conservatism and abhors federal spending, "but when the money is being passed out, we are right there at the trough."

Kilpatrick said conservative thought still prevails over most of the South, which still is oriented to an agrarian society and philosophy. The future of the South, he added, is in "that sort of liberalism which is the most conservative — in adherence to the old and the tried as against the new and the untried."

Republican Officers Commend Nixon

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Law and Graduate Schools Republican Club has unanimously gone on record commending Richard M. Nixon for his decision to seek the Governorship of California.

In a special resolution, signed by all the members of the committee, the former Vice President was hailed as "an able, dedicated, effective and highly experienced public servant and statesman."

The resolution pointed out that the 1962 elections in California will have "a most important impact on the political makeup of the next session of Congress" and that the gubernatorial election will have "a decisive effect upon the national picture in 1962 and 1964."

The committee explained that the resolution should not be construed as an endorsement of Nixon's candidacy, but that its purpose is to commend Nixon for his decision to continue in politics rather than retire from public life at a time when the nation particularly needs its most able men in top governmental positions.

Casner Schedules Midwest Talks

Associate Dean A. James Casner will speak in Cleveland on Wednesday, November 8, and in Kansas City on Friday, November 10. His address in Cleveland will be to the invited guests of the National City Bank of Cleveland, who will be principally lawyers of the Cleveland area. The address will be in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel. For a number of years, Professor Casner has appeared annually in Cleveland at the invitation of the National City Bank. Usually between 500 and 600 guests of the bank attend his lecture.

In Kansas City, Professor Casner will address lawyers of the Kansas City area at the invitation of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City. In both cities Professor Casner will discuss some significant aspect of estate planning. While in Kansas City, he will attend a luncheon for graduates of the Harvard Law School who reside in Kansas and Missouri.

Peace Study Advocated

By F. Bruce Abel

A tenfold increase in studies and international discussions of the peaceful alternatives to war was called for by Louis B. Sohn, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard, in a recent magazine article.

Summarizing the results of the recent Stowe Conference on Disarmament and World Security, which he attended and termed "gratifying," Professor Sohn wrote in *The Nation*, "While the world is spending some \$100 billion on armaments, it is time to devote a few million dollars to the peaceful alternatives to war." Without a tenfold increase in such studies, he wrote, "not much progress can be expected."

Professor Sohn was one of 48 representatives from eleven nations gathered at Stowe, Vermont, during the week of September 11. The conference was the eighth in a series of conferences on science and world affairs which began in 1957. Present at the conference were delegates from three Communist bloc countries — Bulgaria, Hungary and the Soviet Union — as well as delegates from eight other nations, including Great Britain and the United States.

Early Difficulties

Professor Sohn described the conference as a success despite an early difficulty at the conference arising from the Soviet resumption of nuclear tests. Some members felt the purpose of the conference was lost in view of the Soviet action, but the delegates conceded that the dangers from the tests are infinitesimal compared to the dangers of all-out war. Without accepting as valid the Soviet justifications for the resumption, the conference divided into several working groups to discuss new approaches to arms control and disarmament.

One group discussed the question of the new dangers which might arise in a totally disarmed world, agreeing that such dangers would not be as catastrophic as those faced today, Professor Sohn wrote. This group, agreeing that permanent peace would not be possible without simultaneous solutions of several other problems besides disarmament, recommended that "special joint groups of

experts . . . study such problems as world security forces, development of international law and rules of peaceful coexistence, methods for settling international disputes, world courts and the strengthening of the United Nations." The group recommended that these proposed groups be under the auspices of unofficial organizations such as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

First Steps Discussed

Other groups at the conference discussed various first steps toward complete disarmament, controls needed to supervise the elimination of further production of fissionable materials for military purposes, the elimination of "a substantial proportion" of nuclear-delivery vehicles and adequacy of various inspection methods.

Professor Sohn noted that the Soviet delegates showed a greater willingness to discuss, "and often to accept," suggestions which had been brought up unsuccessfully by American participants at the sixth conference, held in Moscow at the end of 1960. "By the end of the meeting," he wrote, "a measure of agreement was reached which could not have been anticipated even a few days before, and some of us had the frustrating feeling that a few more days might have brought us even closer to a solution of several difficult problems."

Conference Slated

A two-day course in scientific investigation in criminal justice, sponsored by the Law-Medicine Research Institute of Boston University, will be given November 3 and 4 at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Boston.

National and international authorities on legal medicine, scientific investigation, police science and trial methods will participate in lectures and discussions. The lectures will be illustrated with modern medico-legal photography, including slides, charts and microfilm.

Further information on the course may be obtained from the director of the Institute at 227 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

SPORTS

Soccer Squad Continues Win Streak

By Derek L. Driemeyer

The Harvard Business-Law soccer team continued its winning ways with a 3-0 win over the Tufts varsity last week. Both teams got off to a slow start on the unusually warm day. It was not until the middle of the second period that John Mudd headed the ball neatly past the Tufts goalie for the first HBS-Law goal. The one goal lead was widened in the third period when Tony Bryan added a second score from his right wing position. The final tally came in the closing seconds of the game when the HBS-Law fullback, Hal Taylor, cleared the ball over the heads of the pressing Tufts team. Derek Driemeyer picked it up on the right wing and put it past the Tufts goalie for the third and final score.

The HBS-Law defense of Tom Forbes in the goal and John Bliss, Wood Moyle, Hal Taylor and Ned Weld were under more pressure in this game than they had been in several of the preceding contests. However, with the support of Charles Steele, George Conner, J. J. Smith, Bruce Walker and Bob Hall at the halfbacks they were able to hold the opposition scoreless for the third straight game.

With this victory the HBS-Law team now has a record of three wins and one loss. The sole loss was the first game of the season when the Harvard varsity won 1-0. Since then BU (4-0), Brandeis (6-0) and Tufts (3-0) have gone down before the spirited law and business students.

Hastings Escapes Near Completion

University officials expect to finish within one week a \$70,000 program to increase the fire safety of Hastings Hall. Completion of iron fire escapes on the outside of the building will round out a program begun last summer to bring the dormitory up to standards recommended by city and state codes.

Vice Dean Louis A. Toepfer points out that the administration had been concerned for several years over the hazardous conditions of Hastings. Because it is built with

the entry system, most students had only one means of escape in case of fire, and any entry could quickly become a "chimney." Although the dormitory was not in violation of any laws at the time of its construction in 1890, such a structure would not be allowed to be built today.

Means of Egress

The new outside escapes provide a second means of egress for all rooms up to the fourth floor. Fifth floor occupants have been protected by cutting fire doors between entries. The University has also added emergency lighting facilities and sealed off individual mail boxes and dumbwaiter shafts to prevent a rapid spread of fire through those openings. Similar work is being done on Perkins and Conant Halls in the graduate section of the campus. Andover Hall at the Divinity School will be renovated next year when funds are available.

Legislative Researchers Publish Projects

The Legislative Research Bureau has published *Selected Drafts 1960-1961*, a collection of three legislative drafting projects which the Bureau completed last year. The first of the projects is a set of rules for the conduct of legislative investigations which attempts to protect the rights of the legislative "defendant" without clogging the normal legislative fact-finding process. The second project deals with the problem of escheat of personal property where the claim of more than one state is involved. The third project regulates the search and seizure of vehicles in light of the difficulty of using a warrant to search a highly mobile quarry.

Each project consists of a statute accompanied by a memorandum which explains the operation of the statute, its legality and its effect on existing law. The Bureau has available a limited number of *Selected Drafts 1960-1961*, and students may obtain a copy from the Bureau's office on the third floor of Langdell Hall any afternoon.

The Bureau also has available for distribution copies of projects of previous years dealing with labor disputes and public employees, suits against the government, termination of parental rights, advertising abuses, prevention of double jeopardy and motor vehicle financial responsibility.

FEATURES SECTION

Chayes Assays State

By Stephen F. Robertson

"Come in, come in," the Legal Adviser to the State Department said enthusiastically, with a wave of his hand toward an enormous pine-paneled office. The interviewer settled himself in a capacious easy chair as Mr. Chayes scooped a pile of official-looking documents off his expansive desk-top and into a drawer. "These are supposed to be top secret," he explained. "They don't like us leaving their *arcana imperii* lying around, you know." The grandfather clock across the room read half past six. "Well, well. If I'm lucky, I'll get home early tonight. Now, what can I do for you?" Clearly, Washington had not changed Abram Chayes.



Abram J. Chayes

For the benefit of the uninformed in general, and the first year students in particular, Abram J. Chayes was formerly a professor at the Harvard Law School and, presumably, reasonably contented with his position. But last November an event occurred which was destined to change the course of his life: Richard M. Nixon lost the Presidential election. By January Mr. Chayes had joined the exodus from Harvard to Washington.

In fact, it might be said that it was Mr. Chayes who organized the exodus in the first place. During the 1960 campaign, the then-Professor was a moving force behind the

mobilization of Cambridge's academicians for the now-President. When specific requests for specialized information came in from the Democratic campaign headquarters, it was Mr. Chayes' job to cajole some Stevensonian professor into relaxing his ideals long enough to support a possible winner. For many of those who did so, it was a "rewarding experience" — in more ways than one. As for Mr. Chayes' job, it was an arduous and a thankless one — well, almost.

Call From Washington

When the call came from Washington, the school year was in full swing. Despite the heavy responsibilities which he was about to assume in his new position, Mr. Chayes promised to write and grade the exam questions covering that portion of his courses which he himself had taught and to grade the papers from his seminar on International Corporations. But as examination time approached, Mr. Chayes was hustled over to Geneva for the conference on Laos. Anxious letters followed him there inquiring as to the whereabouts of the exam questions he was to write. Between attempts to manufacture a "democratic" Laotian government acceptable to the Great Powers, Mr. Chayes drafted exam questions on "disregarding the corporate fiction" and what-not and fired them off to Cambridge. But a problem yet remained, and as it was obviously impossible for Chayes to come to Cambridge to grade the seminar papers, it was decided that the mountain (of papers) would have to go to Chayes in Geneva (under bond, of course) — an event unprecedented in the annals of the Law School.

Grading at Night

"About the same time the papers arrived," Mr. Chayes recalled, "Mr. Harriman told me that he wanted to take me along with him to Paris for a conference with the President, who was arriving shortly for the De Gaulle talks. I didn't know exactly when the third year papers were due in Cambridge, and I had no idea how long I would be tied up in Paris. So I stayed up for three whole nights grading the papers before leaving Geneva.

As it turned out, I saw the President all of three minutes at the Paris airport, and the papers weren't due for another week."

What does the Legal Adviser to the State Department do when he's not grading seminar papers? "We are simply the lawyers for State," he countered. "We give legal opinions, construe treaties, write legal documents and occasionally testify before Congress concerning treaties, but we don't have much to do with drafting legislation. There are about sixty lawyers in the office. They are career people, not political appointees, although they are neither Civil Service nor Foreign Service Officers. I have six former students working for me now, as well as Mr. Schwebel, formerly of the Law School, who is assistant legal adviser for U. N. affairs." Mr. Chayes apparently intends to continue his hire-Harvard policy, as he was in Cambridge recently to interview third year students for positions on his staff. Of course it would be too much to expect that Mr. Chayes could get away with hiring Harvard people exclusively, but surely no one would argue with the proposition — given official Washington's present attitude toward the Crimson — that it is a wise policy to sprinkle one's staff with at least a disproportionate number of Harvard folk.

Drastic Change

Mr. Chayes epitomized the transition from the Law School to the State Department in one word: "drastic." "The tempo here is much quicker, the pressure greater. Decisions must be made on extremely short notice. For example, suppose an American ship accidentally strays inside the three-mile limit of an unfriendly country and is challenged. It radios Washington and wants to know what its legal rights are. We must give an answer immediately — there's no time to consult a library full of law books for the answer."

"Although I normally work a twelve hour day and frequently work late nights, I don't think my work load is actually greater now than it was at Harvard; the real difference lies in the fact that the deadline for reaching a decision is so much shorter here." And, he might have added, the burden of responsibility weighs much heavier, especially since Secretary Rusk is not himself a lawyer.

The transition between the old administration and the new one was equally drastic. "I was not in Washington before January 20th.

When I got here, papers just started flowing across my desk, and I had to do something about them. I talked to my predecessor once, for about two hours, after I had been here awhile. But this job does have one compensation. I have traveled to Europe twice and may go to Africa soon." Some may doubt whether even annual paid vacations abroad would be adequate compensation for such a job.

Phone Call

A phone call interrupted the interview momentarily. "Yes, we'll have a Katanga opinion for you by tomorrow," he told the telephone. (The United Nations had just invaded Katanga.) "Of course it's a little late to be passing judgment on the legality of the U. N.'s action," he commented as he hung up, "but we like to know in case anybody asks us." Mr. Chayes admitted that stories about him in Alsop's column were true. "Yes, I do have a role in policy-making, particularly in Geneva at the Laos Conference and in this Berlin thing. I think any lawyer worth his salt should recommend proper courses of action to his client." He usually sees the Secretary of State four or five times a week and meets with the President "from time to time." "In fact," he chuckled, "I was on the 'Hyannisport Shuttle' for a while this summer."

Boy Wonder

The man who has attained this highest of all Washington status symbols is, understandably, a true son of Harvard. He was Harvard College '43 and, after a globe-trotting stint with the Army, became Harvard Law School '49. While teaching at the Law School, he was known, with Professor Westfall, as one of the faculty's "boy wonders" because of the fantastic record — envied even by many of his older colleagues — he compiled during his student days. He graduated *magna cum laude*, was Note Editor and President of the *Law Review*, received the Fay Diploma and was awarded the Beale Prize for the highest grade in Conflict of Laws.

His post-graduate, pre-teaching career was equally impressive. He served as legal adviser to Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut, was Associate General Counsel of the President's Materials Policy Commission and clerked for Mr. Justice Frankfurter. In 1952 he joined the Washington firm of Covington and Burling, where he remained until he

ng
ng
ce,
ere
sa-
nd
abt
ad
n a

ew
ga
the
ust
tle
of
ng
ks
out
do
in
his
his
of
the
ek
to
the
m-

moved to the Law School in 1955. Here he specialized in Corporations, though he maintained a continuing interest in international law as well.

But the academic and professional side of Mr. Chayes' career is only half the story — and perhaps only half the reason for his present position. He has been interested in politics since boyhood, when he campaigned for his Republican father who was running for a judgeship in heavily Democratic Chicago. This was the beginning of an unbroken losing string of Chayes-supported political causes. Hopefully, he switched his political affiliation to the Democratic Party in 1940, but it did no good. In 1952 he worked at the Democratic convention for Averell Harriman's nomination. In 1956 he stumped for Stevenson. By 1960 he was overdue; the election results — all of them — were probably inevitable. For by a strange coincidence, ex-Governor Bowles and ex-Candidate Harriman are now serving in high State Department positions.

When the interview ended, the Legal Adviser shook hands cordially, said goodbye and went back to work. It was after seven. Apparently Mr. Chayes would not get away early after all.

Bureaucracy

(Continued from Page 1)

of
nd-
ard
int
ool
he
one
of
ny
ng
um
the
nd
est

areas were being retarded due to bureaucratic intransigence.

"I used to think that if the President gave an order, it would be done," he stated, "but the bureaucracy can interpret, delay, procrastinate." Kissinger asserted that substantial progress has nevertheless been made to expedite executive decision-making. "The White House now finally enters policy planning before the decision is made by the bureaucracy. It has men on every task force to interpret the President's thinking and that of bureaucracy."

Administrative Device

Close Presidential supervision and follow-up are maintained by McGeorge Bundy in foreign affairs and General Maxwell D. Taylor in military affairs, Kissinger said. He described General Taylor as an "excellent administrative device." He is not burdened with administrative headaches, Kissinger ex-



Tomorrow is Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound's ninety-first birthday. The members of the Record staff take this opportunity to express their very best wishes to this great man of the law.

plained, and gets along well with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President.

The bureaucratic resistance to Presidential directives, Kissinger charged, stems from the fact that many high officials are identified with the policies of the previous administration. Especially true in the State Department and the Pentagon, he maintained, this phenomenon means that alternative policies are rarely proposed. Instead, he said, the same old proposals are often repeated.

Technological Advances

A particular expert in national security matters, Kissinger cited the military as an example of the problem. Technological advances make valid policies obsolete in a few years, and the formulators of these policies often do not adapt to the changing conditions, he charged.

Bull and Bear Plans Stock Talk

James Fox, account executive with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, will address a luncheon meeting of the Bull and Bear Club Monday at 1 p.m. in the Mallory Smith Room of Harkness Commons. His topic will be "Techniques of Trading."

Gluecks

(Continued from Page 3)

It was the Gluecks' intention to evaluate the role of nurture as well as of nature in the formation of these delinquency traits, as a preliminary to the discussion of the implications of trait formation for both the etiology and the management of delinquency. *Physique and Delinquency*, concerning only body types, thus gave only one side of the nature-nurture picture.

In their new work, *Family Environment and Delinquency*, the Gluecks will analyze the role of sociocultural factors — reflective of family atmosphere — on the formation of traits. They feel that it has brought a closer understanding of the interplay of nature and nurture in the causal dynamics of anti-social conduct and in furnishing realistic guidelines for the management of it. In effect, by relating social factors to the delinquency traits and by the prior relating of physical factors, they have been able to establish the relative contribution or role of the constitutional (or genetically determined) and the environmental (or sociocultural) in the formation of the traits and in their orientation along a postulated biosocial continuum.

The new volume will also examine the differing effect of the various dynamisms of family environment on the delinquency of children possessing certain traits. The impact on juvenile anti-sociality of parental pathology, home climate, family interpersonal relations and parental unconcern will be shown. The research has revealed why all children do not become delinquents although reared in what appear to be similar family environments.

The Gluecks have also established that children raised in unwholesome environments and possessing certain inimical traits are found in greater number among delinquents than are children with such traits who have been reared in a wholesome environment. For example, it was found that overcrowded home conditions had indirectly influenced delinquency in contributing to the development of such traits as destructiveness, low verbal intelligence and marked suspiciousness and had directly contributed to emotional instability and conflict. As a result of this analysis of the influence of 44 sociocultural factors on juvenile delinquency, the authors

have found evidence of the basic etiologic dynamic that aspects of the environment operate *selectively* on the behavior of children.

Since 1925, Dr. Glueck, Roscoe Pound Professor of Law, and Mrs. Glueck, Research Associate in Criminology, have helped to make the Harvard Law School the center of important activity in criminological research. Their work has been a continuous and far-reaching investigation into the basic causes of criminal behavior.

They have explored not only the causes of delinquency but also peno-correctional treatment in general. For example, Professor Glueck has faced the problem of scientific individualization of justice and sentencing, whereby discretion is allowed an ample creative scope and yet is subjected to rational external discipline or self-discipline. He has devised prediction tables which show the degree of relationship between biologic and social factors and the post-parole behavior of the offenders. In a study of juvenile delinquency, the New York City Youth Board used another Glueck social prediction table to separate the potential delinquent from the nondelinquent with 87% accuracy.

Family Environment and Delinquency is not the end of the Gluecks' study on causes of juvenile delinquency. They plan to cluster the factors and traits that contribute to delinquency in order to establish the most significant differentiating patterns between delinquents and nondelinquents — ultimately leading to an etiological typology of delinquents.

Contest Announced

The Thomas Jefferson Society of the United States has announced an essay contest, open to all students in United States colleges and universities, with a prize of \$1,000 for the best essay on the topic "Thomas Jefferson and the Constitution of the United States."

In making the announcement, the Society pointed out that essays should deal with the economic, political and religious ideas of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. Essays must contain not more than 6,000 words and must be submitted not later than February 1, 1962. Further information may be obtained from the Society's headquarters at Hancock, New Hampshire.

Gallery

By Michael A. Glass

"Now, when the Italians in the Renaissance were trying to rationalize their rather barbaric law and make it more philosophically satisfying, they took the Roman civil law and applied it to the criminal field," said Assistant Professor Charles Fried about Roman law, one of his major interests, as he kneaded a lump of putty into the shape of a modernistic ashtray. "The study of Roman law frees your thought; it is a source of ideas."

Professor Fried, at twenty-six, has already published an article on his specialty, "Lex Aquila as a Source of Law for Bartolus and Baldus." And in the next issue of the *Columbia Law Review*, he will have a book review on the *Oxford Essays on Jurisprudence*.

Mr. Fried received his law degree in 1960 from Columbia. He was a member of the *Law Review* there for two years and served as its Note Editor in his last year. He received an A.B. from Princeton in 1956, where he majored in modern languages. When asked why, he answered that the comparatively scanty requirements of such a major enabled him to take plenty of interesting courses outside his field of concentration. After leaving Princeton, he went to Wadham College, Oxford, where he received another A.B., this time in jurisprudence.

Before coming here this year to teach a section each of Criminal Law and Commercial Transactions, Fried clerked for John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. While in Washington, he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. He characterized the D. C. bar exam as comparable to that of New York but one third again as long.

Fried admits to having "professionalized" his interests to a large degree. He hopes one day to teach jurisprudence and has read extensively in legal history, criminal law and other common law subjects in addition to



Roman law.

Although he enjoys reading novels, he said concerning modern novels that when you have read one you have practically read them all. History always makes good reading—even the 19th century, which is his least favorite period.

Mr. and Mrs. Fried claim one dependent, a three month old son. While he takes up most of their time, they do enjoy hiking and listening to music.

Mr. Fried also expressed an interest in architecture, which was satisfied during his residence in Washington and his extensive travels abroad while studying at Oxford. The putty now began to assume the shape of a rather wobbly Gothic arch.

Although a resident of New York City for nearly twenty years, he unequivocally stated that he has no desire ever to return. Neither does he anticipate doing any work in private practice.

Concerning law students, Mr. Fried called them "as good as anyone has a right to hope." The putty assumed the shape of a circle, signifying that this interview was over.

SQUASH RACKETS

Largest Variety in New England

Tennis & Squash Shop

67A Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge
Opp. Lowell House — TR 6-5417

GINO'S

MODERN BARBER SHOP

1638 Mass. Ave. EL 4-9790

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

Secondhand Law Books

LAW SCHOOL AIDS

Bought — Sold

HARVARD BOOK STORE

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

Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

It may seem unnecessary for a writer to take to task a reviewer of his book who has based a judgment on its first nine pages. The intelligent reader will recognize that the reviewer has impeached himself. However, Mr. Charles F. Waite's review of my book, *Practical Law [A Course in Everyday Contracts]* (Oct. 5, pp. 12 & 13), deserves comment for its evidence of the conceit of lawyers.

The intention of my book was, in part, to disabuse the public of some commonly held notions: that lawyers are a tricky and untrustworthy lot, and that, because of lawyers, one is well advised to have nothing to do with the law. It is just such lawyers as Mr. Waite who encourage public suspicion. Such lawyers conceive themselves possessed of a mystique that is inaccessible to the masses. It is these same lawyers — evidence, Mr. Waite — who wonder why people don't flock to them with their troubles, but try to muddle through on their own. The reason would be obvious to anyone but a lawyer; a person with a reasonable amount of self-respect is loath to put himself in the position of utter and uncomprehending dependence that

many lawyers' professional conceits demand.

In fact, Mr. Waite leads me to wonder whether my basic premises were correct: that the law is an essentially human institution (a matter I thought had been settled by the last generation's legal realists), and that an intelligent man is well advised to consult a lawyer. Another premise to which I still cling is that a person is more likely to go to a lawyer if (a) he knows when he should go to one, and (b) he knows that the treatment to be received from the lawyer will befit his dignity as a human being.

Mr. Waite took some considerable pains to ridicule the TutorText method. His manner evidences a complete lack of familiarity with programmed book theory. I consider it significant that he could have filled himself in right on the Harvard campus, and that he didn't. Professor [of sociology] B. F. Skinner could have been reached easily, presumably on the campus phone, without even the expenditure of a thin dime. But Mr. Waite is apparently willing to pass judgment on any new idea, regardless of the facts.

A glance at the dust jacket should have demonstrated, even to a reviewer, that he had in hand one book in a series that employs

a uniform method in trying to communicate effectively different subject matters. If Mr. Waite had had the astuteness to distinguish between content and method, he would have shown almost normal competence. I note that Professor Skinner disapproves of TutorTexts, too, for they are products of a psychological school with which he does not agree. His criticism, unlike Mr. Waite's, is based on a familiarity with the educational problems involved, and therefore provides a basis on which fruitful discussion can proceed.

Though I don't honestly know whether the book is good or bad, I am encouraged by Mr. Waite's review. In his opening paragraph, Mr. Waite says, "(a) few lawyers might even welcome any publication which will get the layman so hopelessly confused that his only recourse is to obtain the services of an attorney." Apparently I have succeeded in not confusing the public. That, in my eyes, though certainly not in Mr. Waite's, is a small source of pride.

Warren Lehman

Rite-Way
CLEANERS

Your Professional Dry Cleaner

4 HUDSON STREET (off 1672 Mass. Ave.)

KI 7-8008

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**

CRONIN'S

114 MT. AUBURN ST.

Famous for Steaks

Chops & Sea Food

Tenderloin for Two
on Sizzling Platter

\$6.50

Porter House Steak for Two

\$5.50

— 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.

The Poet's Cranny

On rare occasions the RECORD receives unsolicited letters or articles which *are* suitable for print. Recently it received two poems, one from an obviously bewildered first year student and one from a canny alumnus who, doubtless, has long wrestled both ardently and arduously with The Law.

* * *

OF SELF DEFENSE

Wait until a hammer overhead,
Approaches; Fear causes him
dead.

Justification for deeds of gore,
Opprobrious; Law invokes the
Common Lore.

Lawrence Jay Weiner, '63

* * *

ODE TO THE LAW

The Law is a mistress most
jealous,
As all Her pursuers well know,
Insisting they be ever zealous,
Attuned to each whim and each
woe.

The notable difference (all others
above)

Which sets this cold damsel apart
From the run-of-mill ladies who
proffer their love

Is simply: *The Law has no heart!*

In the common routine of the
layman

Just a *quid pro quo* is at stake.
Dior dresses or dollars from
scoundrels or scholars

Make mistresses easy to make.

And when doodads or dollars are
lacking

Or, mayhap, erstwhile ardors
abate,

The debacle is solved when the
guy who's involved

Is summarily shipped to his
mate.

But from Her there's no easy
divorcement,

No friendly agreement to part,
For She is a mistress most
monstrous —

*All head and all brain and no
heart!*

With a body so bulky and
temperament sulky
She lacks every charm to
attract

The devotion of those whom She
gives no repose,
Except one: That Her books are
well stacked.

No scent of carnation, no floral
collation,

No bauble or lotion or lace,
No jewel or jade can excite this
cool maid

Quite as much as dissecting a
case.

She'd cast but a cursory glance
at a verse

Or relapse (via humorous
poems)

From the steady pursuit of that
volume-strewn route
Which is paved with Her
ponderous tomes.

Try an offer to spark in a spot
that is dark

And She'll spurn your suggestion
with feeling.

Ask Her to pose — and the
problems She throws

Will confound you and leave your
brain reeling.

This inamorata adores *judicata*
And puzzles, like use on a use;
But, knowing all angles of all
legal tangles,

She's deucedly hard to seduce.

Those who fawn at Her feet,
conversation replete
With citations that go to Her
head,
Are quite likely to find the one
thought in Her mind
Is a marriage proposal, instead.

Of course, She is partial to
judges — like Marshall —
In courts of the highest resort,
If they write with a hand that
is learned, while bland-
ly perusing Her latest report.

Overawed by the robe, She allows
them to probe
And uncover each weakness and
flaw.

From their vantage — the bench
— they can master the wench
As, adroitly, they lay down the
Law.

Yet, although they beguile Her
the while they restyle Her,
The rest of us need not lose
hope;

For She'll probably soften — it
happens quite often —
When fed the proverbial soap.

Just you ply Her with Coke
(there's a masterly stroke!)
While you lavish Her volumes
with praise,
And in due time She'll yield with
a kiss — of course, sealed —
To the lure of your gossiped
gaze.

Israel Gorovitz, '29

THE MISSES LITTLEFIELD

HARVARD SQUARE
Professional
Typists

4 Brattle Street TR 6-7495

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

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

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

Boston: Warner, Stackpole, Stetson & Bradlee. Melville Chapin, Esq. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday, November 2.

Chicago: Jacobs & McKenna. Donald M. Haskell, Esq. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday, November 2.

Chicago: Ross, McGowan & O'Keefe. Clarence H. Ross, Esq. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday & Friday, November 2 & 3.

Minneapolis: Dorsey, Owen, Barber, Marquart & Windhorst. John G. Dorsey, Esq. Requirement: upper half of class. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday, November 2.

New York: Humes, Smith & Andrews. William G. F. Botzow, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 27.) Friday, November 3.

New York: Webster, Sheffield, Fleischmann, Hitchcock & Chrystie. Frederick Sheffield, Esq., & Peter S. Heller, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 27.) Friday, November 3.

Pittsburgh: Eckert, Seamans & Cherin. Carl Cherin, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 27.) Friday, November 3.

Rochester: Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Dey. Alexander D. Hargrave, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 27.) Friday, November 3.

Boston: Rich, May & Bilodeau. Harold B. Dondis, Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, October 30.) Monday, November 6.

Chicago: Gardner, Carton, Douglas & Chilgren. James H. Douglas, Esq., Lloyd W. Bowers, Esq., & Ray Garrett, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, October 30.) Monday, November 6.

New York: Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Thomas S. Hinkel, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, October 27.) Monday, November 6.

New York: Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts. Donald L. Medlock, Esq., & William M. Evarts, Jr., Esq. Requirement: upper quarter of class. (2 p.m. Friday, October 27.) Monday, November 6.

San Francisco and Los Angeles: Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. Charles E. Cooper, Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, October 30.) Monday, November 6.

St. Louis: Thompson, Mitchell, Douglas & Neill. William G. Guerri, Esq. (2 p.m. Tuesday, October 31.) Tuesday, November 7.

Washington: Ivins, Phillips & Barker. John C. Reid, Esq. Requirement: average of 72 or above. (2 p.m. Tuesday, October 31.) Tuesday, November 7.

Detroit: Chrysler Corporation. J. Paul Smith, Esq., & Everett M. Scranton, Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, November 1.) Wednesday, November 8.

Midland, Michigan: The Dow Chemical Company. W. A. Groening, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, November 1.) Wednesday, November 8.

Nation-wide: Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart. Wallace M. Jensen,

Esq., & Donald C. Wiese, Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, November 1.) Wednesday, November 8.

Boston: Schlesinger & Manuelian. Leonard Schlesinger, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, November 2.) Thursday, November 9.

Detroit: Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone. William G. Butler, Esq., & Peter P. Thurber, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, November 2.) Thursday, November 9.

Kansas City: Stinson, Mag, Thomson, McEvers & Fizzell. Myron K. Ellison, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, November 2.) Thursday, November 9.

New York: Manning, Hollinger & Shea. Bruce A. Hecker, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, November 2.) Thursday, November 9.

Chicago: Sonnenschein, Lautmann, Levinson, Rieser, Carlin & Nath. (2 p.m. Thursday, November 2.) Friday, November 10.

New York: Gallop, Climenko & Gould. Jesse Climenko, Esq. (2 p.m. Thursday, November 2.) Friday, November 10.

THIRD YEAR OPPORTUNITIES

Akron: Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs. Contact Richard A. Chenoweth, Esq.

Albuquerque: Rodey, Dickason, Sloan, Akin & Robb. Requirement: Law Review, Board of Student Advisers or Legal Aid Bureau. Contact Placement Office.

Atlanta: Smith, Swift, Currie, McGhee & Hancock. Contact Overton A. Currie, Esq.

Erie: Isaac J. Silin, Esq. Contact Placement Office.

Houston: Arnold & Roylance. Contact Tom Arnold, Esq., and Placement Office.

Paterson: David & Albert L. Cohn. Contact Albert L. Cohn, Esq.

Washington: Hedrick & Lane. Contact F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., Esq.

ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Stanford University Law School: Teaching Fellowships. Contact Associate Dean William T. Keogh, School of Law, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS POSTAGE. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.