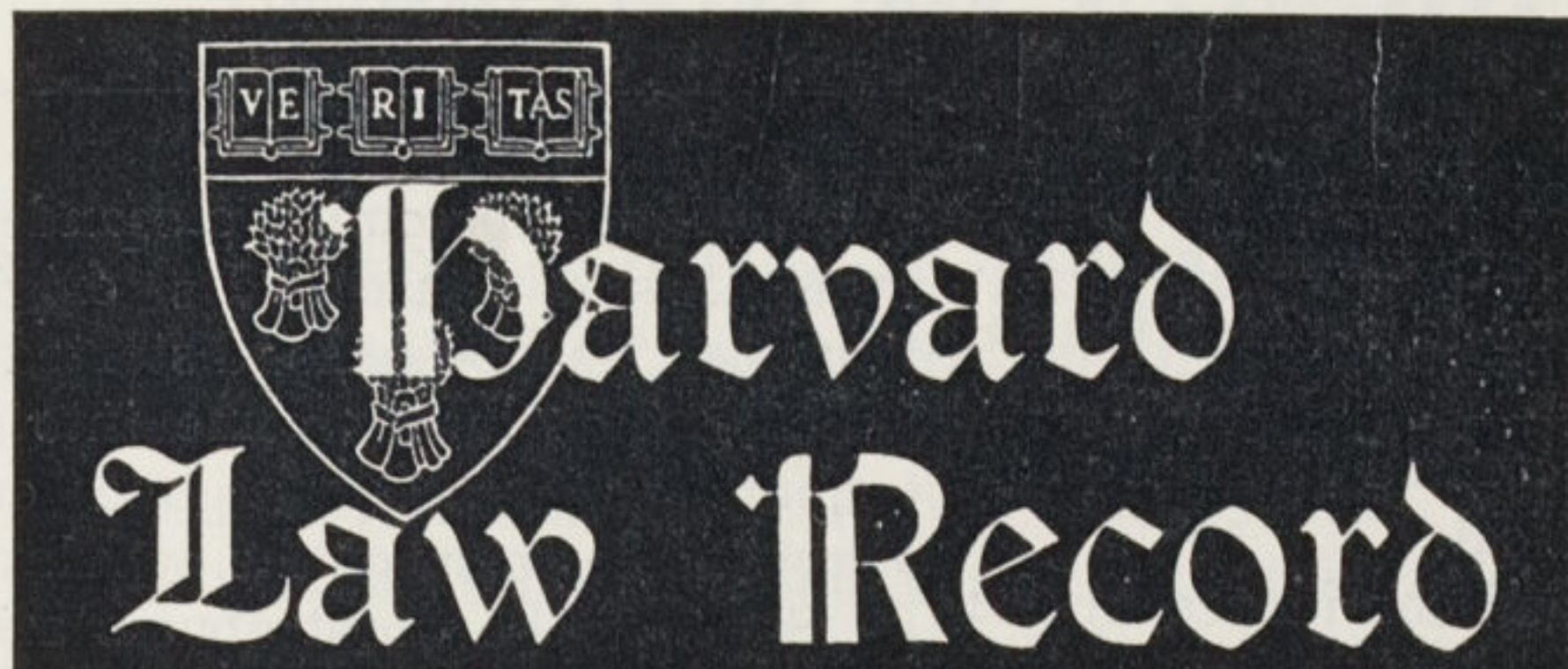




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NO. 7

Curriculum Changes Revealed

Changes in the Law School's three-year curriculum, the result of decisions of the Faculty on the report of the Committee on Legal Education, were announced this week by Associate Dean and Weld Professor of Law A. James Casner, chairman of the Committee. The changes, reflected particularly in emphasis on course material in the first year and an increase in student election of courses in the second year, do not signify a wholesale alteration of the Faculty's attitude toward legal education. Rather, the changes are indicative of an increasing awareness of the necessity for the lawyer to be equipped to deal with vast and accelerating change in a world of change and challenge. In Dean Casner's words, this necessity "calls both for a strengthening of the traditional values of legal education and for reinforcing these values by sharpening awareness of fundamentals and developing the capacity to do hard, original work."

The Committee on Legal Education was appointed by Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey early in 1959. It consisted of Professors Brewster, Cox, Hart, Herwitz, Kaplan and Sacks, with Dean Casner as Chairman. The Committee met regularly during the spring of 1959 and the academic year 1959-60. The final report was filed with the Faculty on June 10, 1960. The Faculty began consideration of the report on September 20, 1960, and continued at almost regular weekly meetings until May 9, 1961.

The Committee concluded that the School's tradition of excellence has endured in its Faculty, its student body and its administration, and thus there was no need to recommend revolutionary changes in the program of legal education. The Committee did, however, find a need for a sharper sense of progression in the training afforded in each of the three years, so that each year would contribute in some special fashion to the growth of the student's capacity. On the basis of this need, the following changes have been voted by the Faculty:

(Continued on Page 7)

Senator Saltonstall To Address Republicans

Senator Leverett Saltonstall (R-Massachusetts) will address a meeting of the Harvard Law and Graduate Schools Republican Club next Tuesday at 1:45 p. m. in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room.



Senator Saltonstall is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and is expected to have some interesting comments on current

Administration programs in this area.

The Republican group has also scheduled several programs for next month in its series of talks by national political figures, which have already included an address by Senator John G. Tower (R-Texas). On Monday, December 11, the club will hold a closed meeting at which Congressmen Bradford Morse (R-Massachusetts) and Charles Mathias (R-Maryland) will discuss problems facing the Republican party.

Hearsay

Much of the persuasiveness and acceptance of Federal court decisions rests on the reputation of the Federal judiciary for its integrity.

The President and his brother have contributed to a potential decline in respect for the judiciary by their inability to select any qualified Republicans to fill some of the newly created judicial positions, thereby making judicial appointments political.

Several acts of judges have further undermined confidence in the integrity of the bench.

Two years ago a Federal judge decided a case in favor of a large oil company. Recently this judge resigned to accept a position as general counsel of the oil company.

The recent publicity of a claimed legal fix involving a Federal court in New York has not helped. A person accused of bankruptcy fraud was allegedly overheard to say, "I've got the Federal judge in my hip pocket." The defendant, anticipating a suspended sentence, pleaded guilty to the fraud charge, but much to his consternation he was in fact sentenced to a three year term in prison. While the defendant may well have gotten what he deserved, a more reserved appraisal might indicate that he was sentenced by a judge not entirely free from the possibility of prejudice. The actual bribe seems not to have involved the judge, but rather another federal officer; however, most judges of high integrity would naturally be angered by bold bragging of a fix. If the charges are true, the parties involved should be punished — but only after a trial for the offense.

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COMMENT

By Fenno

Welfare is becoming a scandal in the United States. Its original purpose has been so distorted by abuses that it has come into disrepute with a large and ever-growing segment of the population.

Some of the worst abuses are to be found in programs aiding illegitimate children — or rather, as the case is now, aiding their mothers. Few people will deny the merits of extending aid to the innocent children — but why must their guilty mothers be supported by the public? Must we, in our desire to aid the unfortunate children, reward their mothers?

Another area in which abuses abound is in unemployment compensation. Such aid is supposed to be extended to workers who, through no fault of their own, find themselves temporarily unemployed and unable to find other employment. Here, too, the practice is reflecting discredit on the theory. Too many of those receiving unemployment compensation make no effort to find work or are overly choosy about work they will accept.

Relief recipients abuse the program by "forgetting" to notify the welfare department that they no longer need nor are eligible for public aid. Others are found to have spent their allotments on luxury items. The story about the person who comes to the welfare office to pick up his check in a taxi is no longer just a joke.

Perhaps the most flagrant misapplication of federal funds under the guise of "welfare aid" lies in the field of medical assistance to veterans for injuries not attributable to war wounds.

All of these situations contribute to the public's disgust with welfare programs. Unless they are corrected, the day may not be far off when the whole welfare system will collapse. Social workers would be well advised to correct the abuses in existing welfare programs before recommending further opportunities for free rides at the public's expense.

Aid to Friendly Dictators

By Peter R. Richards

Professors Owen Lattimore and Arthur Smithies disagreed Friday night on the usefulness of military aid as an ultimate solution of the East-West conflict but reached accord on the point that the United States must be guided by national self-interest, not by black-and-white moral judgments of foreign governments, on the question of who gets any aid at all.

Lattimore, professor at Johns Hopkins University, former Director of Pacific Operations for the Office of War Information and one-time advisor to the Chiang Kai-Shek regime, appeared with Smithies, professor of political economy at Harvard who once was an economist for the United States Bureau of the Budget, at a Harvard Law School Forum on "Aid to Friendly Dictators" last Friday. The program was moderated by Professor John P. Dawson.

Lattimore admitted that military aid is "unfortunately inevitable and necessary" but said it "can only be looked to as a holding operation, not as a solution" to world conflicts.

Prime Target

"The major problems facing us and the rest of the world have some chance of being solved by aid approaches, but no chance at all of being solved by military means," explained the professor who in the early 1950's was a prime target of Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigating committee.

Smithies, a native Tasmanian with a law degree from the University of Tasmania, said he has "yet to be convinced that the East-West problem is not a military problem." "It is to our peril to avoid the military aspects of our international relations," he added. "I don't see how any non-military means can avoid the military threat."

Both professors, however, advocated a purely practical and realistic approach to the "to whom and how" question of allocating American assistance to foreign governments. "We cannot set ourselves up as a compiler of the moral register of the rest of the world," Smithies said. "We avoid political and even moral responsibility by rigid adherence to a moral rule."

Lattimore agreed, adding, "The infinite

variation of realities in international relations fits very badly into simplified categories of 100 per cent good and 100 per cent bad."

The purpose of foreign aid, both said, is nothing more than to advance the national interests of the United States. Smithies emphasized the point that almost all developing countries pass through a period "that in the West would be classified as dictatorship" before they "get on their feet."

The only question, the professors said, is whether or not a nation is conducting itself in a manner that is useful to overall American policies. As an example of a country to which aid may be practical but which has a government of which many disapprove, both cited Tito's Yugoslavia.

Shifting Picture

"It is better to have Tito as a neutralist on the Soviet side than a Soviet satellite," said Smithies. "If we cut off aid to Yugoslavia, we will drive it right into the arms of the Russians."

Lattimore mentioned Tito as an example of the "shifting picture of dictators," who seem friendly one day and unfriendly the next. Because of Tito's recent stand on Soviet atomic testing, he now may be "not neutral enough on our side and too much neutral on the Russian side," the professor explained. "But it would be unrealistic to ask him to be 100 per cent in favor of our interests and 100 per cent antagonistic to theirs. We cannot ask Yugoslavia to ignore its own national interests and act like one of our own states."

Smithies mentioned assistance to Spain, which the United States in effect gives in return for the privilege of maintaining military bases on Spanish soil. "Assuming we dislike the government of Spain, is it contrary to our interests to pay rent for bases in Spain? I don't think it is," he remarked.

Aid, Smithies added, is "not a reward for good behavior. We cannot exclude a country just because it does not follow a particular form of political organization." The Harvard professor said the purposes of foreign aid are to enable underdeveloped nations to raise their living standards and acquire some hope of economic progress, to keep the area of the "free world" as wide as possible, to provide

military protection and to reduce the monolithic control of Russia and Red China over the Communist bloc.

The solution? "None of these are problems that can be solved in a day, and they cannot be solved by simply reclassifying governments into democracies, dictatorships, and shades in between," said Lattimore. "There is no solution except acquiring a broad understanding and dealing with the problem country by country, on an empirical basis," Smithies concluded.

ILC To Present Portuguese Diplomat

His Excellency Dr. Franco Nogueira, Foreign Minister of Portugal, will address members and guests of the International Law Club tonight at 8:15 p.m. in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room on the topic "Portugal and Colonialism." Dr. Nogueira was recently appointed to head the foreign ministry. As United Nations representative of Portugal in the General Assembly prior to his appointment, he has had much experience defending the Portuguese viewpoint.

California Official To Speak Tomorrow

Stanley Mosk, Attorney General of California, will speak tomorrow evening to the Law-Graduate Democratic Club at a dinner meeting in the Mallory Smith Room of Harkness Commons. His topic will be "The National Stake in California Politics." The dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p.m., with Mosk's talk to begin at 7:15 p.m.

Defense Seminar Scheduled

Professor W. Barton Leach will conduct a general seminar on defense problems and policies Saturday at 10 a.m. in the Roscoe Pound Room for the benefit of members of the Class of 1956 who will be holding their reunion this weekend.

Loss Will Address Wives

Professor Louis Loss will address a meeting of the Harvard Law Wives next Wednesday, November 15, at 8 p.m. in the Meeting Room of Harkness Commons.

Student Bar Film Features Murder Trial

Tomorrow evening in the James Barr Ames Courtroom the Harvard Student Bar Association will present the film "Peter Manceri: A Real Case of Murder." This film, which originally was a "CBS Reports" television documentary program, was recently given the American Bar Association "Gavel Award."

The film centers around the trial of a sixteen year-old boy for allegedly kicking and stamping to death an old man in a park in New York City. Problems discussed in the film are those of freedom of the press and evidence in criminal cases. The murder trial eventually led to the censuring of two judges of the New York City courts after they had "debated" the case and its surrounding circumstances in the newspapers.

Edward R. Murrow is the moderator, with panelists Erwin N. Griswold, Harvard Law School Dean, Chief Judge Charles S. Desmond of the New York Court of Appeals, and Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. At the conclusion of the film, Professor Arthur E. Sutherland will lead a discussion of the problems it raises. Student Bar members will be admitted free; admission for others will be 75 cents.

Conservative Group Will Hear Writer

Appearing under the auspices of the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Americans for Freedom, the local chapter of a national conservative political organization, writer William Henry Chamberlin will speak at Harvard University on the Berlin crisis. The address is scheduled for Wednesday, November 15, at 8:00 p.m. in Harvard Hall 1.

Chamberlin, an editorial writer for the *Wall Street Journal*, has just returned from a tour of Europe. He was in Berlin when the "wall" was erected.

A Dollar More Tomorrow

Students are reminded that today is the last day that the Yearbook may be purchased or paid for at the price of \$7.50. After today the price will be \$8.50.

Unpatentable Subject Matter

By Neal L. Rosenberg

Donald Brown, vice president and chief patent counsel of Polaroid Corporation, addressed the Harvard Patent Law Club last week on the topic of unpatentable subject matter. He pointed out that, although the patent grant embodied in the Constitution encompasses pure scientific "discoveries,"

The Boston Patent Law Association has invited members of the Harvard Patent Law Club to a luncheon-lecture meeting tomorrow. All Harvard club members interested in attending are requested to contact Neal L. Rosenberg, 3L (UN 4-9865).

Congress has limited the granting of letters patent to inventions whose subject matter falls within various statutory categories — generally dealing with applied scientific inventions having immediate commercial value.

Ingenuity on the part of the patent attorney in laying claim to what at first blush appears to be an invention not falling within one of the categories can be of assistance here, he pointed out. For example, the attorney might apply for a patent based not on a principle of nature or an old composition of matter — both of which are unpatentable — but rather on a mechanism which simply incorporates the principle of nature, or on a novel suspension of the old composition of matter in a medium.

Irradiation of Food

Often it is overenthusiasm on the part of the applicant which causes an application to be rejected, Brown said. He cited one case of a process patent involving the irradiation of a food substance by *artificially* produced ultraviolet rays to increase the vitamin D content. It was held invalid because all of its claims read on *any* process so using any type of ultraviolet rays, so that the process was held to be anticipated by the natural action of sunlight (which contains ultraviolet rays) on hay.

Various non-related rationales account for the unpatentability of certain categories of subject matter. In the case of improved business or advertising methods, it is feared that a patent monopoly in such a category

might practically eliminate all competitors rather than just put them at a technological disadvantage. In the case of toys or design-bearing papers, it is felt that, despite any commercial success of the item, the invention lacks any functional operation; allowing patentability in this category would result in an overwhelming flood of new applications.

Brown suggested that application rejections on the grounds of inoperativeness in chemical cases or insufficient disclosure in the specification to support the claims in other cases might be interpreted often as rejections for lack of utility in an immediate commercial sense.

On Tuesday, November 14, Elmer Gorn, associate general counsel of Raytheon Company, will address the club on the topic of patentable subject matter. Visitors and prospective members are invited to attend the meeting in the Bruckner Conference Room of Holmes Hall at 7:30 p. m.

'Computers in Wall Street' Is Bull & Bear Topic

Tomorrow at 4 p. m. William S. Morris of William S. Morris and Co., New York, will speak to the Bull and Bear Club in the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall on the topic "Use of Computers in Wall Street."

After graduating from Princeton with honors in mathematics, Morris worked for several years in the actuarial department of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of America and later for the First Boston Corporation. In 1959 he went into the underwriting business for himself, and since then he has attracted national attention in the financial world by capturing two California underwriting contracts and then marketing in a very short time the four million dollars worth of securities covered by them. To obtain these contracts, he outbid several large underwriting companies, although his capital investment at the time was no more than a half million dollars.

At the meeting Morris will discuss how he used an IBM 401 computer to aid him in these ventures and the use to which he has put other computers in the evaluation of portfolios.

Volpe Talk Cancelled; Bumper Stickers Substituted

By Charles M. Hamann

A sudden trip to Virginia to attend the funeral of a "very dear friend" caused Governor John Volpe to cancel a Monday afternoon talk on "The 1961 Elections" at a meeting to have been sponsored by the Law and Graduate Schools Republican Club. The politicians who lead the organization did their best, however, to make what capital they could out of the arrival of a large number of people seeking the absent Governor. In order to raise the dampened spirits of these disappointed numbers, club officials offered service (in the form of driving voters to the polls during Tuesday's local Cambridge elections) and bumper-stickers.

One fellow who announced with modest pride that he had already volunteered was instructed to sign up again; apparently, someone had stolen the original list of volunteers — perhaps an agent of local bosses who figure that it's all right to get out the vote provided that it's the right vote. Despite their inviting slogans — "Better Dead Than Red" and "I Miss Ike" — bumper-sticker sales were slow. Most members of the arriving crowd seemed to think that promotion of patriotism or the "cult of personality" was not worth a ten-cent (or two for fifteen) sacrifice.

Coffee Hour Hears 'Traditions' by Scott

The Harvard Law School Coffee Hour's series of afternoon talks was launched for the 1961-62 academic year Monday as former Dane Professor of Law Austin W. Scott reminisced to a packed but avidly attentive audience about "Traditions of the Law School."

Professor Scott, who retired last June after a distinguished teaching career spanning more than a half century, had spoken at Coffee Hours twice before on the same topic — but, as he said last year at a similar gathering, "probably you'll learn it better if it's repetitious."

Topics considered by Professor Scott ranged from impressions of the Law School gleaned from letters written by President Rutherford B. Hayes — the only Harvard

Law School alumnus ever to be elected President of the United States — to circumstances surrounding introduction of the case method by Dean Christopher Columbus Langdell.

Dean Pound To Judge Ames Qualifying Contest

Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound will judge one of the arguments in the Qualifying Round of the Ames Competition on Wednesday, November 15, at 4:30 p. m. in the James Barr Ames Courtroom of Austin Hall. Dean Pound has always taken a strong interest in the Ames Competition and judges one argument each year. The case this year is in the fields of constitutional law and land use planning.

The judges who will sit on the bench with Dean Pound are Charles F. Albert, Esq., LL.B. '26, of the Boston firm of Warner, Stackpole, Stetson and Bradlee, and Richard A. Posner, 3L, Scarsdale, New York, president of the *Harvard Law Review*. Counsel for the appellant are David R. Anderson, 2L, Litchfield, Maine, and John W. Philbrick, 2L, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, of the Marshall Law Club. Choate-Story Club members Neil L. Chayet, 2L, Brookline, Massachusetts, and Karl J. Hirshman, 2L, Malverne, New York, will represent the appellee.

All law students and their guests are invited to attend the argument.

DEBATE TONIGHT

Tonight at 9 p. m. two first year Harvard Law School students, Jack I. Samet, Forest Hills, New York, and Dennis R. Hunt, Rockford, Illinois, debate two scholars from Cambridge University, England, on the topic "Better Red Than Dead" on the television program "Open End" over WGBH-TV, Channel 2.

MODEL TRIAL

The jury has rendered its verdict, judgment has been pronounced, and the case of *Hill v. Artcraft Pictures, Inc.* is being readied for appeal. In next week's RECORD, a complete word-and-picture story will illuminate and reveal the substantive and procedural aspects of this yearly Law School phenomenon.

Civil Rights Litigation Discussed at Meeting

By Melvin S. Schwarzwald

In January an action seeking to enjoin the expenditure of funds of the state of Mississippi for publications which advocate the preservation of segregation was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. The complaint alleged that funds appropriated for the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission were given instead to the Citizens' Council Forum. The plaintiffs seek an order enjoining such expenditures and the operation of the Sovereignty Commission.

One of the plaintiffs in this action, and the counsel for all the plaintiffs, is William L. Higgs, LL.B. '58, who last Thursday was the guest of the Civil Liberties Research Service at a luncheon in the Mallory Smith Room and who has asked the service to assist him in the preparation of the brief in the case.



— RECORD Photo By Charles F. Waite

William L. Higgs, LL.B. '58, legal counsel to the Mississippi Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, second from left, discusses current civil rights litigation with officers of the Harvard Law School Civil Liberties Research Service, from left, William E. Hellerstein, 3L, Cambridge, Massachusetts; William I. Goldberg, 3L, Highland Park, Illinois; and Peter W. Eccles, 2L, Long Island, New York.

Higgs, who is also legal counsel to the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, endorsed the recommendations in the 1961 report on voting of the Civil Rights Commission. He told members of the civil liberties group that enfranchising the Negro is the most critical problem of civil rights in the South today. If the Commission's recommendations are

adopted, he maintained that "in a few years you will not recognize the South."

Questioned about the effects of filing the action against the Sovereignty Commission on his private, one-man practice in Jackson, Mississippi, Higgs said that many citizens have become annoyed. But he estimated that one-fourth to one-third of the white population of Mississippi is against any expenditure of state funds to encourage the preservation of segregation.

Curriculum Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

First Year Curriculum

To counteract a tendency to narrowness of view concerning the function of the law and lawyers in our society, the Committee recommended that a course on the development of law and legal institutions be required in the first year. The Faculty voted to offer the course in two sections in the academic year 1962-63 in place of the course in Agency; the latter course, however, will be given to the remaining two first year sections. The Faculty will decide later whether the new course will entirely replace Agency in the first year. For the time being, the new course, like Agency, will be two hours a week from the Christmas recess to the end of the year.

The Committee recommended and the Faculty agreed that the course in Criminal Law should be given additional emphasis. As a result, it was voted to extend the course in Criminal Law to two hours a week for a full year, beginning in the academic year 1961-62. The course will be treated as a full course for grading purposes as well.

The Committee's investigation led it to the conclusion that the group work program needed revision. Its recommendation was to continue it, largely unchanged, until midyear and then to use it as the vehicle for a significant legal writing exercise for the balance of the year. However, concern was expressed by the Faculty about the additional work load which such a plan might place on students during the second semester. After considerable deliberation, the Faculty voted that the group work program should run from the beginning of the year for only one semester, terminating with the practice examination at midyear and including such writing exercises as can be developed without a significant in-

crease in the burden now imposed on the student in the first half year of the program.

As for the midyear practice examination itself, it was voted to increase the participation of the Faculty in both the preparation and grading of the examinations.

Although the only significant course change for the first year is the introduction of the new Development of Law and Legal Institutions, concern over the first year work load caused a shift in Civil Procedure from a three-hour course throughout the year to four hours a week until Christmas and two hours a week thereafter. This change and curtailment of the group work program were approved in order to give students fewer class hours after the midyear point, when presumably they are better able to utilize effectively non-classroom time.

Second Year Curriculum

Changes in the second year curriculum consist of an increased student election among courses, rather than omission or changes of courses previously required to be taken. Still required will be the courses in Constitutional Law, Taxation and Corporations, which will run for two hours a week throughout the year, and the course in Accounting, which will run for two hours a week in the first semester.

In addition, students will be required to elect two half-courses from the following group: Jurisprudence, Legal Process, The Civil Law System, Comparison of Soviet and American Law, English Legal History, Administrative Law, Anglo-American Legal History and The Legal Profession. These courses will be given in either the fall or the spring, or, if instructors are available, in both semesters.

Finally, second year students will be required to elect two full courses from the following group, but no more than one from a given subgroup: (a) Trusts, (b) Commercial Transactions, (c) Economic Regulation, Labor Law, (d) International Transactions and Relations, Public International Law, United Nations — Problems of World Order.

These changes will go into effect for the 1962-63 academic year, except that current second year students who have been permitted to omit a regular second year course will be required to take it in the third year in accordance with present requirements.

Third Year Curriculum

The Committee singled out the third year paper as the most crucial illustration of the third year function and took the position that it should be the most significant element in the third year curriculum. In order to give the paper a more dominant role, the Faculty voted the following, to take effect in the academic year 1962-63:

1. Give the third year paper a more important role, by (a) encouraging the student to engage in sustained research and writing beginning as early in the year as practicable; (b) according it a grade which shall be weighted for grading purposes equal to a four-hour course, whether or not it is written in conjunction with a seminar; (c) giving the student the opportunity to decide whether he will write his paper in conjunction with a seminar or under individual supervision which may or may not be accompanied by group meetings of the students being supervised by a particular instructor; and (d) having its grade entered separately from the grade in any seminar in which it was written, even though the paper may still in some cases also be the basis for the grade in the seminar.

2. Establish a distinction between seminars and individual supervision accompanied by group meetings by (a) giving course credit for seminars, with the understanding that the paper constitutes an independent requirement and that the instructor may, in the light of this fact, demand such student preparation, participation and reflection as he thinks appropriate; and (b) permitting Faculty members to require group meetings in connection with individual supervision without credit or grade.

The third year will continue to be entirely elective, the last remaining required course (Property II) having been made elective (as Estate Planning or Future Interests and Estate Planning) for the current year.

(The preceding discussion of curriculum changes is based on "Faculty Decisions on the Report of the Committee on Legal Education," by A. James Casner, which appears in the second October issue of the Harvard Law School Bulletin, Volume 13, Number 2. The RECORD expresses its appreciation to the Bulletin and to its editor, Mr. Russell H. Peck, for permission to quote extensively from Dean Casner's article.)

FEATURES SECTION

Way Out In Space

By Andrew G. Haley

This article, called "The Third Essay" by Mr. Haley, is the third article to be printed by the RECORD on the general subject of "Metalaw" and is the third in a series of papers on that subject which Mr. Haley has presented before various colloquia.

As was pointed out in some detail in the First Essay and the Second Essay, metalaw is concerned with the exploration of outer space by man *qua* man only to the extent that principles of absolute equity and absolute justice as conceived within the anthropocentric framework must characterize such an adventure and must govern human interrelationships under non-terrestrial disciplines.

In brief, in the First Essay it was stated that to metalaw we can project only one principle of human law, namely, the stark concept of absolute equity. The natural law of man, as we know it, is anthropocentric in kind, and while such law must govern in space among human beings, it nevertheless is the law of human nature alone. But under the concept of absolute equity we must project the possibility of an indefinite number of natures and, therefore, of an indefinite number of frameworks of natural laws.

It was also stated in the First Essay that during all the long centuries of human civilization no

Mr. Haley is the senior partner of the Washington firm of Haley, Wollenberg & Bader. He received his A.B. from George Washington University and his LL.B. from Georgetown University in 1928. He is general counsel and past president of the International Astronautical Federation, general counsel and past president of the American Rocket Society and a member of the International Academy of Astronautics.

law-giver has framed the Golden Rule in the language of the Great Rule of metalaw. This is probably due to some inherent necessity in our civilization to relate all law to oneself. It is a law for one frame of existence. But the Golden Rule has no application to other than humans in the field of metalaw.

In metalaw we deal with all frames of existence — with sapient beings different in kind. We must do unto others as they would have done unto them. To treat others as we would desire to be treated might well mean their destruction. We must treat them as they desire to be treated. This is the simply expressed but vastly significant premise of metalaw.

Obviously Purposeless

It is quite obvious that speculation on metalaw beyond the application of principles of pure justice which flow from man's nature is quite purposeless and, indeed, intellectually unnecessary, if two conclusions are posited: (1) that the human evolutionary process has been concluded and there is no further prospect of changing the nature of man; and (2) that in the universe there exist no other sapient creatures.

At the present time no direct proof exists that man is evolving toward a newer and a higher plane of existence, and there is no direct proof that sapient creatures exist elsewhere in the universe. Therefore, one may conclude that the question of purposefulness of inquiry into metalaw is already answered in the negative. The purpose of this Essay is, very briefly, to consider the foregoing postulates.

Most certainly the "hard core" of the legal problems of man's adventure into outer space deserves urgent consideration and early resolution. During the past two decades the writer has been in some cases the first to speak out on

"hard core" problems and among these fundamentals have been (a) consideration of the utility of space exploration programs and the direct benefits flowing therefrom to mankind; (b) the desirability of organizing an international program for utilizing space relay stations for worldwide communications systems, and the many specific problems of space communications to and from objects in space, from space vehicle to space vehicle, and so on, and the urgent problem of providing "windows" for radio astronomy, (c) in connection with the utility of and the purposefulness of the utilization of outer space for all forms of peaceful pursuits, formulating the legal determination that the problem of over-orbiting terrestrial surfaces was fully resolved by a new application of the "doctrine of consent"; (d) consideration of the necessity for the "policing" of outer space with respect to wasteful or unlawful use of the radio spectrum and the requiring of "cut off" apparatus or some other means to assure that undue radio interference will be prevented; (e) consideration of the necessity for requiring that rocket artifacts of all kinds which have accomplished their scientific mission in outer space be removed therefrom so as not to present a perpetual hazard to life and property in outer space; (f) consideration of medical jurisprudence in outer space; (g) consideration of the measure of liability for damages and the most practical guarantees for the injured; (h) consideration of protecting certain human rights.

As a matter of fact the cataract of literature on space law which is outpouring from every area of the world is only too intensely characterized by disregard for legal principles and juridical concepts in favor of an overwhelming

"wash" of political speculation accompanied by an outpouring of pseudo-scientific folklore. In the tens of thousands of pages devoted to space jurisdiction and sovereignty few indeed have given the slightest consideration to the international treaties now in full force and effect which confer rights and impose penalties with stern and even stark meaningfulness upon the nations of the earth and the individual citizens of such nations.

Also in the same area little attention indeed has been given to the application of the thousands of statutes, orders-in-council, and rules and regulations governing the use of airspace. Indeed the basic constitutions of the nations of the earth have not been examined to determine whether changes must be made in such constitutions "to make clear the way" for ratification of the treaties and adoption of the laws which would be required to make effective finally the rules of law in outer space.

Analysis Requested

Several years ago the writer outlined this problem to Senator Magnuson, who in turn requested from the Library of Congress an analysis of the pertinent treaties and the municipal laws which might affect legal actions taken with respect to the term "airspace" regime and, as a result, a worldwide survey was made by the Library of Congress and from this survey there has been derived a great deal of highly important information. It is hoped that attention will be given to this extremely valuable and basic fund of knowledge.

Along the same line, the Roman legal aphorism describing the ownership of *private property*, which later was adopted into the British common law and which

never was intended to describe the jurisdictional prerequisites of the sovereign, has been quoted willy-nilly by legal commentators of the East and West alike, and from this melange of confused legal verbiage arguments have been seriously advanced that territorial jurisdiction extends conically into the infinite reaches of outer space. The absurdity of the argument is manifest because the areas of such a cone change instant by instant and never in a recurring pattern.

Vicariously Annoying

Another vicariously annoying problem arises from the lack of knowledge of so many lawyers of such fundamental base line data as Newton's Third Law of Motion, the operational characteristics of a rocket, the operational characteristics of a ramjet, the use of air as a source of oxygen in an auxiliary powerplant for assisted take-off of a pure rocket, the use of air as an aid to guidance on take-off and as an aid to deceleration and guidance on landing.

Some lawyers classify pure rocket systems such as the Dyna-Soar, the Minuteman, the Atlas and the X-15 as "airplanes" simply because these true rockets may have ramjet auxiliary powerplants or during the first few seconds of flight may use air as a guidance aid, or during a few seconds of re-entry may use air as a brake and also as a guidance aid. From this odd melange of thinking, such lawyers and publicists — many of whom are quite competent in their own fields — come up with conjecture and conclusions that are most baffling and frustrating because one has no logical basis on which to frame comments.

And so we return to metalaw and find some understanding and also a certain degree of rejection. Unfortunately, the rejection is based

on the premise that "only one law is applicable to all questions connected with space flight" and that "this law is based upon exact legal science." The attempt is thus made to enshrine the positivistic concepts of national and international law which have been the scourge of civilization and which would prevent the projecting into outer space of free and enlightened groups of human beings spiritually conditioned, on the one hand, to face the problems of carving out new habitations from new land on new planets and, on the other hand, to proceed on their quest under rules of law which would require these pioneers to respect the "whole integrity" of other sapient beings.

Mutation

The social scientist, just as clearly as the natural scientist, has the constant duty to acquire base-line data and then to implement such data in the dynamic evolution of society. The advent of the rocket motor, as a great prime mover with its potential of unlimited access on the earth and in space presents a great new mutation requiring the immediate and careful attention of the social and natural scientists. The base-line material of the lawyer has always been invested in the mores of mankind from which it must extrapolate principles of justice.

I have taken the liberty on many occasions over the past decade to quote the felicitous summary of John Cobb Cooper on the situation in which the world finds itself in regard to space law: "Today neither lawyers nor governments are prepared to state the legal flight rules applicable to presently operating rockets and planned satellites . . . science and engineering have far outstripped the law. Such delay may be normal where

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legal rules must depend on known and accepted factual situations, but the gap between technological and legal progress must never be permitted to become too wide."

One also may find consolation in the words of the distinguished Chairman of the Scientific Research Committee on the Legal Problems of Outer Space of the Institute of Law, USSR, Academy of Sciences, Professor E. Koorovin:

There is an essential difference between cosmic space and open sea. An accident on the high seas, even if disastrous, does not directly endanger the people on land, whereas the crash of a spaceship or a cosmic missile may cause deplorable consequences to the people on the Earth, and no less so a crash that begins and ends in the Earth's atmosphere.

All points of similarity thus revealed between space danger and air danger do not, however, afford sufficient ground for applying the rules of air law to the Cosmos. Application of the latter would mean little less than the recognition of each country's "complete and exclusive" sovereignty over the cosmic sector above it. In the practical sense this would mean that the entire programme of scientific space exploration could be thwarted by the protests of just a single country over which the earth satellite might fly. To say nothing of the fact that any mechanical extension of the concept of sovereignty from

the Earth or the global atmosphere to the Cosmos would be little more than unscientific geocentricism, a return from Copernicus to Ptolemy. Therefore, one is bound to agree with A. Haley who says that the problems facing mankind in conquering the Cosmos "are by their very nature different from those which concern maritime and air navigation, and possess little analogy to maritime or air law."

Returning now to the original proposition that the study of metalaw would actually be an idle pursuit, except for the limited anthropocentric applications which have been briefly outlined, one might consider together the destiny of the human evolutionary process and the possibility of sapient life on other planets as the apparent dichotomy really converges into one basic proposition.

Already Stated

It has already been stated that no *direct* proof exists that man is evolving toward a new and higher plane of existence, or that sapient creatures exist elsewhere in the universe. Where direct proof is mentioned the only inference meant is that until now no positive identification of either process has been demonstrated.

Metalaw would become an urgent science indeed if man should evolve cellular life in the test tube because such an achievement might well lead to the alteration of present evolutionary processes or to the beginning of new evolutionary

processes of prime importance. In this area we already find that metalaw has a most vital place in any juridical system because man *now* has the power to change many aspects of the reproduction and functioning of homo sapiens.

Nietzsche envisioned man as uncompleted. One may well disregard the views of Nietzsche or any other philosopher whose sometimes stark truths are found even in *a priori* rationalization. In his ascent from the primordial hydrogen atom through a series of associated atoms, thence into the molecular, thence into megamolecules, thence into cellular life, and through an amazing and myriad series of steps to the numenon, the monad, the "thing-in-itself," and on to become the psychosocial individual known as homo sapiens, one only finds this "onwardness" and "upwardness" and there is no direct evidence whatsoever that the evolutionary process has stopped or that homo sapiens may not emerge as a creature having such transcendental qualities as to require another and even a different classification on the ladder of life.

Must Be Conceded

In examining the nature of creation at our plateau of knowledge, it must be conceded that every "change" in creation is simply a product of the hydrogen atom (eventually combining with some other element) and that the center of the universe resides in each of us as truly as it does in the Milky Way or in the Constellation Andromeda.

From the foregoing it may also

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be logically assumed that in the process which has been so briefly and "roughly" described, some sort of "cyclic" behavior is inherent, resulting in a regeneration back to the dissociated hydrogen atom and termination in a simple form of matter, and thus the ending of all cellular life, of all molecular construction, of all association of atoms — indeed, a return to the electron itself and thence into energy.

Strange Additive

This viewpoint, while completely logical, is no more demonstrable than a viewpoint which would assert that the strange additive of the psychosocial which has appeared in the most recent hours of creation may well survive any cycle of an evolutionary process. If the ultimate destiny of the material world is the completion of a cycle ending in the elimination of cellular life, and if this means at the same time that the psychosocial life would also disappear, then indeed there is no necessity, in any event, in the human frame of reference, to consider the problems of metalaw.

Harlow Shapley in "Of Stars and Men" points out that "our sampling of space shows that at least a billion galaxies are within four billion light years. If they are on the average only one-tenth as rich in stars as our own galaxy, there must be $10^9 \times 10^{10} = 10^{19}$ stars now within our present sampling. A reach to only ten times our present probe would run the number of stars to something like 10^{22} . And that extension of

reach is not asking too much of the future. Between 1915 and 1930 we increased the length of our celestial surveying rod by nearly a million times and therefore increased the explorable volume by the cube of that number."

And he concludes that life should exist at least on the planets of one star in every million because considerations of the climatic and physical extremes that nevertheless support life and the possibility of organic origins and evolutions based on other chemical operations "have led to the second revision of the numerical probabilities of life throughout the universe, and justify the surmise that an enhancement by a factor of a million is reasonable — namely, that we should contemplate at least 10^{14} planetary situations for life at our level of sentience. In other words, we surmise that at least one star out of every million supports some kind of high-level protoplasmic operation on one or more of its planets. Many, but not necessarily all, of these 10^{14} planets probably have the plant-animal interdependence in which we ourselves participate."

Shapley's Case

It must be admitted that an excellent statistical case has been made by Harlow Shapley and many other great scientists for the existence of life on other planets. In connection with these views a further consideration asserts itself and that is the influence of the universal sphericity of planets on the processes of evolution. In examining our own world we find that the fact that man has lived

on a confined surface has resulted in a concentration of "contacts."

His psychosocial relationship commenced to form at the moment of his emergence as homo sapiens and day by day during the course of the progress of civilization this confined surface has inexorably brought man closer and closer together, and now the very geography of his "prison" has caused man to create artifacts which enable him to meet and merge and enhance his psychosocial nature on every part of the globe. Thus man emerges as a highly specialized psychosocial creature due to the confining sphere on which he was evolved.

Spherical Prison

By the same process, it may be assumed that psychosocial creatures will evolve on other planets, conditioned by the nature of their chemical elements, the forces of gravity and a myriad variations which characterize their own "spherical prison" and in turn develop into highly specialized sapient beings.

On each of the multitude of inhabited spheres, as psychosocial creatures reach a certain degree of maturity, it must be expected, just as on earth, that the emergent race will give expression to the eternal yearning, inherited probably from the basic hydrogen atom from which all matter is constructed, to explore the mother universe. Thus it may be assumed that the regimes of metalaw are always emerging and that homo sapiens is only now breaking through his chrysalis.

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By Charles M. Hamann

James Kenneth Logan, Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow for the year 1961-62, is from Oh-my-God, Kansas, and proud of it. Oh-my-God, he explained as he leaned back in his swivel chair, his feet propped on another, is "American" for *Quenemo*, the Indian name of the small town (population 400) where he was born and raised. A true son of the prairies, his roots in Kansas go back to the founding of the state. In 1854 his great-grandfather, an emigrant from Springfield, Illinois, established a trading post on what was then an Indian reservation and stayed on when the reservation was moved. Although he is himself a Democrat, in proper Kansas fashion his family genealogy contains a long line of staunch Republicans, including a pre-Kansas great-great-uncle who was a partner in Lincoln's Springfield law firm. Aggressively defensive about his home state, he admitted, "Most people probably think I'm insane, but I like Kansas. I'm a true Kansan."

Kansas Likes Him

Kansas seems to like her native son equally well. Dean of the University of Kansas Law School at the age of thirty-two, Mr. Logan is the youngest law school dean in the country by four or five years. The fact of his appearance on the Harvard campus only two months after the commencement of his tenure as Dean, he explained, was due to a "prior commitment" to come here to study and teach. He is not at all unhappy about the situation, for, as he said, he now has a year to think — from a relatively detached position — about the direction which the Kansas Law School should take.

The developmental goals which he hopes to achieve at Kansas cannot and will not be the same as those already achieved at Harvard, he indicated. The type of legal education offered at Harvard Law School cannot be carried over "verbatim" to the Law School of the University of Kansas. Whereas Harvard trains its students primarily for careers as "briefcase carriers" on Wall Street, Kansas must ready a high percentage of its graduates for direct beginnings in small town practice. Within six years after gradu-



— RECORD Photo By Donald W. Kramer

ation from law school, he estimated, one-fourth of these graduates will be county attorneys, state legislators or probate judges in the counties where they set up practice — and most of the counties are made up of small agricultural communities. Programs of expansion, therefore, will be tailored to the needs and interests of the state — "We are not going to mimic Harvard." For example, the study of international law, presently nonexistent, will be limited to study of world agricultural problems and land reform.

While there's no place like home, Mr. Logan has high praise for the Boston area and Harvard in general, and for the faculty of the Law School in particular. He was a student at the Law School in the early 1950's and stated that it was "delightful to be back and renew old acquaintances" and a "very wonderful experience to be here while in my fledgling years as Dean." Without the slightest equivocation, he said that he considers Harvard Law "by far the greatest law school in the country." The faculty of the Law School ranks particularly high in his estimation. As a teacher himself, he can now better appreciate the tremendous effort that the teachers put into class preparation than he could during his student days. Some, he remarked, can be seen pacing their office two or three hours before class, preparing their questions. The active interest which every

teacher, "be he Republican or Democrat," takes in "the running of the country" also impresses him.

Life is not easy for an Ezra Ripley Thayer Teaching Fellow, particularly when he is seeking a doctorate in Juridical Science and helping to teach an extra course on the side. In order that the Teaching Fellow may have time for classes and research, he normally carries only a half-load of teaching. Mr. Logan, however, assists Professor W. Barton Leach with his Future Interests and Estate Planning course in addition to teaching a first year section in Property, taking a course in Legal Process, a year seminar in Taxation, and, in the spring, a seminar in Jurisprudence — not to mention his duties as a family man. If these burdens phase him, James R. Logan does not make his suffering apparent. He credits his receptive attitude toward work to the years he spent working on the *Harvard Law Review*. Describing that experience as "the toughest period of anyone's life," he claims that ever since that time he has "never felt right" when not working hard.

Law Came Last

To become a lawyer was not a boyhood dream for Mr. Logan; as a matter of fact, there were two professions he was sure that he would never enter, medicine and law. Until he grew old enough to know better, he believed all lawyers to be "shysters"; moreover, he had doubts as to whether he could bear the mental strain of seeing an innocent man whom he had unsuccessfully defended in a murder trial go off to his execution. There were no lawyers in Quenemo to right this grievous impression.

Prior to enlistment in the Army in 1947, his only contact with the law was an arrest for fishing without a license. Not until he entered the Army — for the practical purpose of financing a future college education under the G. I. Bill of Rights — did a law career emerge as a possible means of fulfilling a boyhood dream of doing "what would be the greatest thing for humanity." An aptitude test was the great enlightener. It shattered his intention to become a physicist and established the law, the field in which he achieved his highest score, as a career possibility. Following his discharge from the Army, he entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated first in his class with a degree in economics, after hav-

ing served as president of the student council. After graduation he made what he described as one of the "great decisions of my life": he gave up a Rhodes scholarship in order to marry. As a result of this ensnarement, he substituted three years at Harvard Law School, which he entered on scholarship, for his cancelled sojourn in England. Harvard, he found, was a little more difficult than Kansas; he graduated only magna cum laude, and just eighth in his class.

Back to Kansas

After graduation he returned to Kansas, passed the not too formidable Kansas Bar exam, and clerked for a United States Appeals Court Judge, the Hon. Walter A. Huxman, a former governor of the state. While it is "not entirely true," it is "substantially true" that no one fails the Kansas Bar exam. No one failed it the year he took it, but the reputed ease of the exam did not keep him from boning up on Kansas law. The year before, one fellow had failed it, and he was a Harvard man.

After a year in Topeka, Mr. Logan was lured to Los Angeles by a "really good offer," but beloved Kansas was not to be long denied. The following year he returned home, having accepted an offer to teach law at his undergraduate alma mater. Since that date he has been, as he described it, "sidetracked in education," having abandoned — for the moment at least — all political aspirations he might have had. "From the time I was a little boy," he explained from the double desk behind which he sat, "I had wanted to be a U. S. Senator." If that ambition should ever revive, his present occupation as Dean should give him a good opportunity for encouraging his political talents. There is plenty of politics in the art of deanship, he intimated.

Recreation and Children

Hardworking though he may be, Mr. Logan does find time for recreation. "My idea of recreation is not reading a good law review article," he emphatically asserted. His main outside interests are golf, fishing, bridge, reading about politics and playing with his three children, Danny, five, Amy, three, and two-week old Sarah Jane.

During the interview, Mr. Logan's secretary deposited a sheaf of papers on his desk. "Part of a biennial survey of Kansas law," he explained — "a review of all recent state supreme court decisions, of which number I

comment on those related to Future Interests and Estate Planning." He has in the past written numerous law review articles, and he has recently collaborated with Professor Leach on what is his most impressive achievement to date, a case book, *Future Interests and Estate Planning*, an addition to the University Casebook Series.

His greatest accomplishment, however, is hopefully yet to come. "I'm going to try to solve the farm surplus problem," he declared in reference to his doctoral thesis. "I'm sticking my neck out with the hope it won't be sawed off." He refused to expatiate on his proposals, crediting his reluctance to their tentative nature, but did say that they were

new, fairly simple and "as politically acceptable as any." He added further that he is "not convinced that the government can solve the problem entirely by getting out of the business." Past solutions, he maintained, fail to give a "polycentric" solution to the problem. Economists lack the necessary scope to give such a solution, not having a full understanding of the legal problems involved.

Mr. Logan's success still remains problematical, but if he does succeed in conquering the farm surplus problem, he will deserve great honor and a lasting memorial to his fame. For the time being, however, he should be quite content with resting upon his past laurels.

Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

I am writing to express my disappointment that the RECORD should find it necessary to waste an entire column of its editorial page by printing the inane and inaccurate dicta of the would-be David Lawrence who masquerades as "Fenno." His latest effort to date (printed on Oct. 19th) dealing with the Tennessee reapportionment case presently before the Supreme Court is so unbelievably bad as to confirm my suspicion that the fellow is not only a thwarted reactionary but also a frustrated law school applicant. I should hate to think that a member of the student body could be guilty of such serious and so many errors in so short a passage.

To assert that the Tennessee case was brought "in an attempt to have overruled the famous decision of *Colegrove v. Green*" is not only preposterous as a matter of common sense but also discloses abysmal ignorance of the workings of the judicial process. (How much of *Colegrove* is left after *Gomillion v. Lightfoot* is another question, doubtless beyond Fenno's capacity to understand.) To hail Justice Frankfurter's arguments in *Colegrove* as still valid is to approve of contentions so specious as to be contradicted by subsequent events; the theory of the majority was that

the federal courts were being asked to reconstruct the electoral districts of Illinois themselves, inasmuch as declaring the present system invalid would leave the state undistricted, an evil deemed "worse than the first." Yet soon after the *Colegrove* decision the Illinois legislature re-districted in response to Governor Green's recommendation of apportionment; surely it would not have acted any less quickly had the case been decided the other way.

Yet Fenno persists in his meandering, suggesting next that the alleged misapportionment in reality does not exist. Generously conceding that rural legislators represent an unduly small electorate, he proceeds to pull out of thin air a statistic designed to counter-balance this admitted evil, namely, a reference to certain unspecified metropolitan districts which elect many representatives at large and where the suburban population comprises but 40% of the electorate. To suggest that rural overrepresentation is the remedy for this alleged vice is to state that two wrongs make a right. More importantly, it is to imply that judicial correction of the rural imbalance would be unfair to the "submerged voters" of the suburbs. How the latter are helped by the undue power of their country

brethren remains a complete mystery. Why they should not be helped instead by similar court action to that involved in the Tennessee reapportionment case is a question which does not seem to have even occurred to our worthy commentator.

In short — could we please have a little less fiction and faulty reasoning in the "Comment" column and a few more cogent and rational observations there instead? Surely this is not too much to ask of a publication affiliated with a law school where thoughtful analysis is otherwise preëminent.

Herbert J. Korbel, '60

To The Editor:

In your issue of October 19, 1961 a column, "Comment by Fenno", discusses the case of *Baker v. Carr* now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. Such discussion by any publication, and especially by one associated with a law school, is in extremely poor taste in view of the fact that the case has already been argued and submitted, but the decision has not yet been made.

Legitimate comment on a decision, once rendered, certainly is desirable and needed, but the nature and scope of the discussion in your issue of October 19, 1961 is highly questionable and totally lacking in that sound restraint which is so important to a free and democratic society.

Ascher Katz, '51

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 Jersey: Warner - Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. Derrick W. Samuelson, Esq. Requirement: no active military service obligation. (2 p.m. today.) Wednesday, November 15.

Cleveland: Johnson, Weston, Blackmore, Cory & Hurd. S. Burns Weston, Esq. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday, November 16 or Monday, November 27.

Nation-wide: Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery. Jerome Halperin, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, November 10.) Thursday & Friday, November 16 & 17.

Pittsburgh: Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Mr. C. H. Ebert. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday, November 16.

Washington: Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis. Sturgis Warner, Esq. (2 p.m. today.) Thursday & Friday, November 16 & 17.

Chicago: Stevenson, Conaghan, Hackbert, Tooks & Pitts. Erwin E. Schulze, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, November 10.) Friday, November 17.

Cincinnati: Taft, Stettinius & Hollister. Donald C. Alexander, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, November 10.) Friday, November 17.

Louisville: Wyatt, Grafton & Sloss. Robert L. Maddox, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, November 10.) Friday, November 17.

New York: Reynolds, Richards, Ely & La Venture. Samuel R. Davis, Esq., & Richard P. Hadley, Esq. (2 p.m. Friday, November 10.) Friday, November 17.

Chicago: Overton, Marks, Simons & Houghteling. George W. Overton, Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, November 13.) Monday, November 20.

New Haven: Thompson, Weir & Barclay. Curtiss Thompson, Esq. (2 p.m. Monday, November 13.) Tuesday, November 21.

Philadelphia: Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul. F. A. Van Denbergh, Jr., Esq. (2 p.m. Wednesday, November 15.) Wednesday, November 22.

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Washington: Executive Trainee Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Sigmund Ginsburg will be in Cambridge on November 13, 14 & 15. Students should contact the Office for Graduate and Career Plans, UN 8-7600, Ext. 2595.

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