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Berman Halts Moscow Talks

By Charles F. Waite

Harvard Law School Professor Harold J. Berman, currently on leave of absence in the Soviet Union for the "principal purpose" of studying legal aspects of production and distribution of goods in the Soviet planned economy, revealed late last week that he has dropped the delivering of weekly lectures on American law at Moscow Univ. which had originally been planned to last through May.

Professor Berman confirmed reports that he had told his class at the seventh of what was to have been a twelve-lecture series that he deemed it "wiser" to stop the course.



The discontinuance of the lectures came amid widespread reports that students had been discouraged from attending his classes subsequent to

Professor Berman's distribution of a Russian translation of Justice Felix Frankfurter's opinion of last June by which the U. S. Supreme Court upheld a section of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act requiring "Communist action organs" to register with the federal government.

In a copyrighted article in last Thursday's RECORD concerning his classroom contacts

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'Would Do It All Again' Says Russian-Based Professor

By Donald W. Kramer

Professor Harold J. Berman says he would gladly do it all again.

In a telephone interview with the RECORD this week five days after he discontinued his lectures in American Law at Moscow University, Professor Berman said it had been a "fine experience."

If he had the opportunity he would give the same course again — including the distribution of Supreme Court opinions describing the Communist effort to overthrow existing governments.

According to a New York Times article last Saturday — described by Professor Berman as "accurate" —

(Continued on Page 19)

Hearsay

Last week saw, among other events which should be added to one's book of "Things I'll always Remember," the rise and demise of the steel industry's price increase of \$6 a ton. We do not pretend to challenge the industry's need for such an increase, or its feeling that now is the time for the increase, or the effect which the increase would have on the "inflationary spiral" or the resulting effect the increase would have on steel's status in the competitive market. What we do challenge is the conclusion reached by such notable authorities as the *New York Times* that this decision to rescind the price increase was an independent decision reached on its own reasoning by private industry. The decision *was* made by the heads of the industry, but their decision can hardly be said to have been made independently.

Never before was such pressure brought on private industry by an Administration. The President of the United States, apparently more enraged by what he considered a personal affront than by the other implications of the action, pulled out all stops. Reports by members of the communications media on the scene indicated that they had never seen the President so angry. In order to redeem some political benefits and to work off some of his anger, he ordered that the steel companies be subpoenaed for possible anti-trust violations, that the Federal Trade Commission look into the industry's pricing policies and that the Defense Department make every effort to transfer its orders from those companies which raised their prices to those which did not. In addition to these steps which stole the headlines as they swayed public opinion behind the President's efforts, there was even more pressure reportedly asserted behind the scenes. Quite a display.

Can the decision be called independent? Hardly.

Harvard Law Record

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COMMENT

By Fenno

It is strange how the answer to every problem seems to be the same: federal aid. Is the quality of education too low? Federal aid is the answer. Are medical expenses too high for some people? Federal aid is the answer again. Are the nation's cities suffering from inefficient management or corrupt politics? Somehow the answer again is federal aid. No one stops to realize that the source of all federal aid is the same as that of all local funds — the taxpayer.

The recent controversy over the proposal to create an urban affairs department in the Cabinet is a good illustration. No one denies that metropolitan areas have severe problems which must be solved in the near future. But what qualifies the federal government to solve these problems? Isn't the best and most likely source of solutions to these problems the residents of those metropolitan areas themselves? Who is better qualified to offer relief, a federal official thousands of miles away in Washington or a local official who is intimately aware of the peculiar circumstances of the area? Granted that in the past local officials have proved woefully inadequate for the task, is assumption of the obligation by the federal government likely to produce more qualified local administrators? Isn't the federal government's intervention rather more likely to remove the pressure on the local level for more competent officials?

The same criticism can be leveled at other proposals for federal aid. If Washington begins subsidizing the schools, won't the local districts relax their own efforts and look increasingly to the federal government?

After all, some of the greatest impetuses to the solution of problems are their conspicuousness and urgency; both of these would be removed if the federal government moved unnecessarily into areas where the best hope lies in local initiative.

Publish HLS Memorabilia

By Daniel J. Kucera

Hold everything! Don't throw away that sick joke, funny story, or agonizing pun! A funny saved is a funny earned!

With the cost of laughing spiraling up even at the Harvard Law School, somebody must do something. And he is. Professor W. Barton Leach, Story Professor of Law, is currently writing a book to solve the problem. It is tentatively called *Harvard Law Memorabilia and Curiosa*. It will be a collection of Harvard Law School folklore written by or about Law School people through the ages and perpetuities. Professor Leach chuckled to the RECORD that he was inspired by a quote from Manson in *Builders of Our Law*: "There is, as all lawyers know, a large body of floating traditional reminiscence in the Profession which, unless rescued, is ever drifting down to the sea of oblivion." From this, the good professor realized that a lot of the real personality of the Law School was fading away in memories and something ought to be done about it.

Dedication Bared

While the purpose of the book is serious, the mood is quite humorous. With a gleam in his eye of "ladies' day" intensity, Professor Leach gave the RECORD a peek at the dedication page, which sets the theme:

Should you ask us, Where these stories,
Whence these legends and traditions?
We repeat them as we heard them
From the lips of — what's his name now? —
In the corridors of Austin
In the gloomy Langdell book-stacks.
Should you ask where this unnamed one
Came to know about these matters,
We should answer your inquiries
Straightway in such words as follows:
Get ye hence, ye unbeliever,
Mix with dull like-minded worldlings,
Dwell in realism's falsehood.
Leave us wishful sentimentals
With our memories and visions,
With our musings of young manhood.

Pointing to a yellow folder full of clippings, notes, memorabilia and curiosa, Professor Leach appealed to students and alumni for contributions to the collection. "I would be delighted to receive anecdotes, poetry and stories to include," he said. He also expres-



Professor Leach

sed a particular need for items about Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound.

Indications are that Professor Leach will have little difficulty in clearing his book with the Pentagon. However, at this point it is unclear whether there will be a dissenting preface. But that's another Story, Professor.

Law School Buildings Called Fallout-Proof

Three Law School buildings — Langdell Hall, Harkness Commons and the International Law Studies Wing of Langdell — were singled out Friday by the University Buildings and Grounds Department as providing adequate fallout shelter space at the Law School. This was announced in a report prepared for the Harvard Civil Defense Study Committee, on which the Law School is represented by Professor David F. Cavers. [See last week's RECORD for a report on the Committee's findings. — Ed.]

Each building was said to have a minimum protection factor of 75 — i.e., a person inside the building at the designated "adequate shelter" areas would receive only one-seventy-fifth as much gamma radiation as he would were he outside.

Wheeler Room Records Filched

By John L. Worden III

Disappointed in the results of the "honor system," the Law School Dormitory Council is this week seeking the return of more than fifty phonograph records which have vanished from the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall.

For some years, the Council has provided a hi-fi system and a large number of long-playing records for the use of students; this year, for the first time, the record cabinet has been kept unlocked for the convenience of users.

Sanford Ehrenkranz, 2L, South Orange, New Jersey, chairman of the Council's Buildings and Grounds Committee, reported at last week's meeting that more than fifty of the records had been "borrowed" and were now missing. Although fears were expressed that more records would vanish from the collection, Ehrenkranz announced that the cabinets would be left unlocked in the hope that those who took the records would return them with no questions asked.

Committee Reports Asked

Last week's session was the first at which the newly elected president, W. Phillips Rockefeller, 2L, Red Hook, New York, presided. He asked each committee head to submit a report on the functions and activities of his committee for the past year, as a guide for the future.

Outgoing vice president John R. Burdick, 2L, Chicago, Illinois, was asked to preside at one more meeting of the Judiciary Committee, with incoming vice president Nicholas G. Ciriello, 2L, Waterbury, Connecticut, sitting in. The vice president normally presides at judicial adjudications of the committee. Burdick will continue on the Council's executive board as treasurer during the coming academic year.

John L. Worden III, 2L, Olean, New York, was appointed to continue as correspondent to the RECORD, a post he has held during the past year, in addition to his duties as secretary.

Discussion took place of the possibility of making producer of the Annual (New

Series) Variety Show a carry-over office, to be chosen in the spring for the coming year, but no action was taken on the proposal. An amendment to the constitution would be required to give the post this status.

Burdick reported that the treasury balance is currently \$1,350, with outstanding liabilities amounting to about \$50, which will be paid off in the near future.

Yearbook Dedicated To Learned Hand

The 1962 Harvard Law School Yearbook will be dedicated to the late Judge Learned Hand. Though usually dedicated to a member of the Law School Faculty, it was felt that because of Judge Hand's outstanding contributions to the legal profession, the divergence from custom was particularly appropriate.

Judge Hand graduated from Harvard Law School in 1895 and was editor of the *Law Review* while here. In 1958 he delivered the Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectures, speaking on the subject, "The Bill of Rights." In 1960 Judge Hand received a distinguished service award from the Council of the Harvard Law School Association.

Richard L. Hamilton, 3L, Appleton, Wisconsin, editor of the Yearbook, also announced that the dedication will be written by Felix Frankfurter.

The 1962 Yearbook will be larger than previous volumes, and many changes and improvements have been made. Among these are a new design for the cover, the incorporation of color work and the employment of a unique blue-on-black two-color process. A section devoted to coverage of life here at the Law School provides an opportunity for many more pictures and the use of duo-tones.

The Yearbook was scheduled for delivery to the school this week. Distribution will probably begin on Friday, April 20. Announcement will be made of the days when the books may be picked up. Distribution will be made at the Yearbook offices at 23 Everett Street between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m.

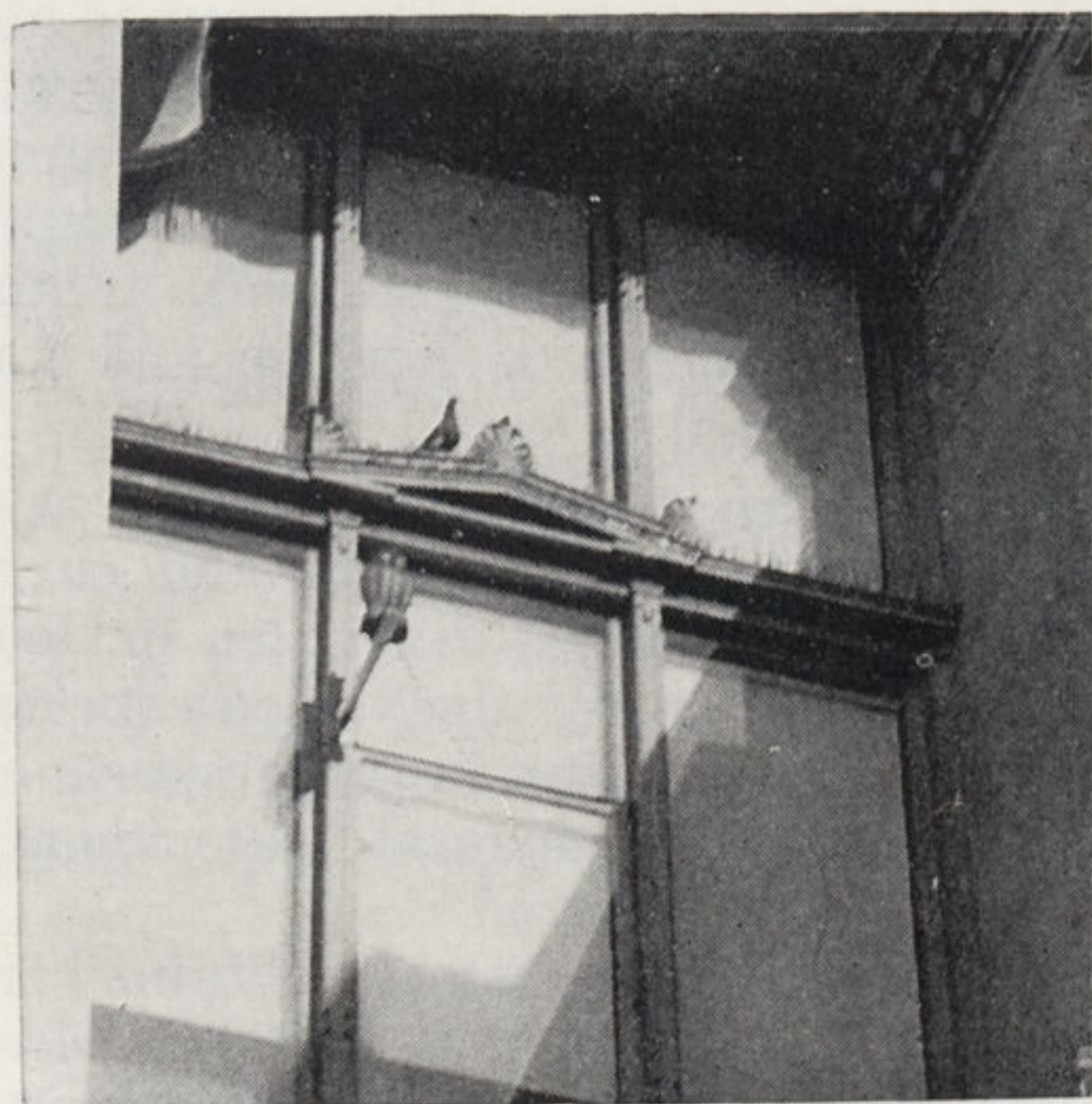
Owl Be Seeing You

By Donald W. Kramer

While professors sit back in Langdell Hall to ponder the law without distractions from the "real world" outside, the administrators struggle with at least one problem that plagues courts throughout the nation: What do you do about the pigeons?

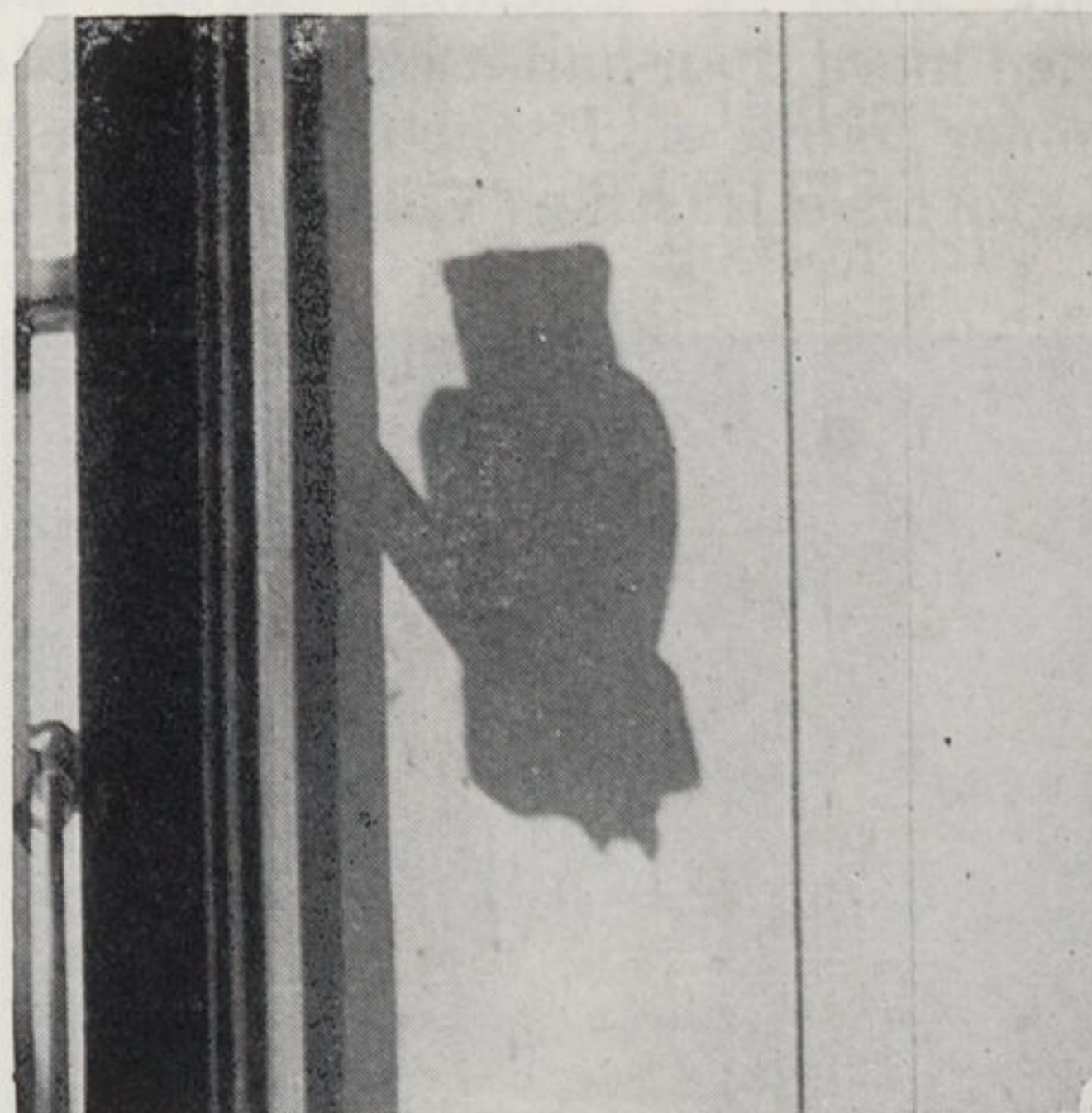
In the past few years, the question has been in the hands of Mary Conlan, Administrative Assistant to Dean Griswold. Miss Conlan, who rather dislikes her identification with pigeons, has in turn put the question to just about anybody with an idea, but so far nobody has come up with the answer.

The first efforts to keep the birds off the elaborate ornamentation of Langdell Hall included installation of steel spikes on spots where the birds might perch. They quickly found ways around these. Next the administration tried a chemical paste called "Bird-Off." That didn't work either.



Then last year someone suggested owls. On pleasure boats at nearby summer resorts, papier maché owls have been effective in routing seagulls. But for pigeons the owls have been "very disappointing," Miss Conlan says. They worked for a few weeks perhaps, but the pigeons quickly learned to get along with their new friends. This year, in fact, one pigeon family has built its nest right behind an owl guarding the west side of the building. They all seem quite content in *togetherness avis*.

The School has decided it would be too expensive to string electrified wire around the entire building and is not quite sure how



to implement a suggestion by Professor Henry M. Hart, who says the best way to get rid of pigeons is to get the eggs from their nests, cook them and eat them [the "Polycentric Plan of Pigeon Prevention" — *Ed.*]

Miss Conlan, with a note of despair in her voice, says she plans another offensive against the birds this spring. In the meantime, she is learning to live with them. But not happily — "*never happily.*"

'Due Process' Asked In Expulsion Cases

College and university administrators should afford "due process" to students who are being considered for expulsion, Professor Clark Byse told the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators recently.

Byse addressed some 400 college and university officials at the Association's forty-fourth annual conference in Philadelphia on April 3 on the topic "Procedure in Student Dismissal Proceedings: Law and Policy."

FINANCIAL AID FORMS

Application blanks for financial aid for the 1962-63 school year are available at the Financial Aids office in Langdell Hall. Deadline for returning the applications is May 1.

Austin Scott To Teach Hastings Summer Course

Professor Austin W. Scott, who retired last spring from the Harvard Law School Faculty after a teaching career which spanned more than half a century, will teach a summer course on Trusts at the University of California's Hastings College of the Law.



Professor Scott

Professor Scott, the country's leading authority on trusts and trust law, was a Faculty member at the Law School from 1909 until his retirement. The Hastings course will begin on June 25 and end on August 3, with classes Monday through Friday. Registration is scheduled for June 22. The courses are open to lawyers and to law students who have satisfactorily completed their first year at an accredited law school.

Review Holds Banquet

The Harvard Law Review Association's seventy-fifth anniversary banquet Saturday night was highlighted by addresses by seven former *Review* editors.

More than five hundred *Review* alumni attended the dinner, held at the Harvard Club of Boston. Toastmaster for the celebration of seventy-five years of legal scholarship was Professor Paul A. Freund.

Research Grants Available

Under study programs financed by the Ford Foundation, the American Society of International Law is offering a small number of research fellowships for studies of the international problems of federalism. Preference will be given to proposals in the following areas:

1. International legal problems of federations, studied on a specific geographic or broad comparative basis, such as federal treaty-making power, international representation, citizenship and immigration, and problems of state responsibility for injury to aliens.

2. Advantages and disadvantages of a federal structure in promoting economic development in particular geographic settings. Studies would consider arrangements in such matters as public services, taxation, tariffs, economic management, internal legal institutions and the judiciary.

3. Examination of the process by which established nations are developing multinational arrangements to achieve common aims, such as economic cooperation and integration or a common defense structure (for example, the institutions of the European Community, the Atlantic Community, and trade arrangements among groups of African and Latin American nations).

4. Advantages and disadvantages, as reflected in historical experience and current situations, of a federal structure or looser form of association for the varied aspects of effective nation-building in contemporaneous situations where a federal experiment is being tried or considered.

Further information may be obtained from the Society's headquarters at 2223 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

Lincoln's Inn Elects

Following are the results of the recently-held annual election of officers of the Lincoln's Inn Society:

President, David W. Brown, 2L, Cambridge, Massachusetts; vice president, James R. Hamilton, 2L, Old Chatham, New York; treasurer, Phillip R. Trimble, 2L, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and secretary, Jan W. Mares, 2L, Dickinson, Texas.

Casner Law Emerges Victorious

By F. Bruce Abel

Humorous word-play and near-faultless handling of questions from the bench highlighted last Wednesday's narrow but unanimous Casner Law Club victory in the finals of the annual Ames competition. In what the Honorable William J. Brennan, Jr., United States Supreme Court Justice and Chief Judge for the Ames appeal, termed "splendid presentations of the two sides of a complicated and difficult question," the four oralists for the two Casner Club courts kept the capacity crowd's attention for well over two hours without a recess. They argued issues revolving around religious practices in the public school system in Ames.

At the close of the arguments, Justice Brennan, speaking for himself and his associate judges, the Honorable Nathan L. Jacobs of the Supreme Court of New Jersey and the Honorable Wade McCree of the United States District Court in Detroit, Michigan, said "the performance has to give any judge a distinct lift, and, for a Harvard Law School graduate, an increased pride in the school." Justice Brennan gave no decision on the merits of the case, explaining that the last time he had judged an Ames final — in 1956 — he *had* given a decision on the law, but then was startled to be faced with essentially the same case upon returning to the bench. Justice Brennan said that though the three judges found the Casner Equity Club brief to be "a shade better," Casner Law's total performance was, overall, a little better.

Immediate Rapport

John G. Wofford, New York, New York, the first oralist for Casner Equity, representing parents of children in the school system, set the tenor of the evening by establishing immediate rapport with the bench. After a few questions and answers regarding the rights of students to leave during opening devotional ceremonies, Judge Jacobs asked, "What about opening prayers in legislatures? I have never seen a legislator leave during such prayers, though I'm sure they all could." Wofford replied, "I've never seen any legislators *present*, either, your Honor."

After Wofford had argued that the morning devotionals violated the "establishment," "free exercise" and "equal protection" clauses of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, his partner, Louis L. Hoynes, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana, continued by arguing that five other practices of the Dade schools violated Section Six of the Ames Declaration of Rights. Hoynes drew the largest response from the bench and audience when he began the presentation on his final issue — a question on teacher application forms — by saying: "If I may turn in my last remaining moments to the question, 'Do you believe in God?'"

The winning Casner Law Club oralists reinforced their arguments with similarly effective ploys. Edward C. Pinkus, Hempstead, New York, speaking third, managed to slip in a quotation taken from one of Justice Brennan's opinions. Judge Jacobs, however, challenged Pinkus that "I heard the words, but I want to hear the reason," drawing a smile from Brennan.

Challenge of Authority

Pinkus's argument centered around a challenge of the parents' authority to bring the suit, stating that some of the practices never took place in the schools where their children were, that Bible distribution had not actually taken place since 1956 ("when they came and left very quickly," as Hoynes earlier had pointed out), and that the children were not "exposed" to Nativity scenes which were challenged by the plaintiffs, and, in fact, were never "in danger" of such exposure. Pinkus argued further that the parents were not affected as taxpayers, since the schools had not been shown to have spent a substantial amount on the various activities. He concluded by arguing that the challenged practices were consistent with the Ames Declaration of Rights.

The fourth oralist, M. Laurence Popofsky, Oskaloosa, Iowa, argued that the practices should be upheld as they did not violate the constitutional principle barring establishment of religion. Popofsky, replying to Judge Jacobs's question, "Would you say that they [morning devotional exercises] are

designed to promote religion in general?" answered, "No, your Honor. They are designed to permit each individual to have a religious experience in the morning."

Popofsky went on to argue that the plaintiffs were in error to use a "peer-group pressure" standard to test violation of the equal protection clause regarding children who chose to leave during religious ceremonies. The test, he argued, should be a "cognizable legal standard" such as the one in *Zorach v. Clauson*: that actual coercion must be established for there to be violation of the equal protection clause.

Of counsel on brief for the winning Casner Law Club were John H. Doyle, New York, New York; Miss Marjorie L. Girth, Cranbury, New Jersey; Gregory M. Harvey, Morristown, New Jersey; Melvin S. Schwarzwald, Canton, Ohio; Sidney Shushan, New Orleans, Louisiana; and George J. Wade, Tenafly, New Jersey.

Of counsel on brief for Casner Equity Club, which was graded slightly higher on the brief itself, were James G. Greilsheimer, New York, New York; George E. Pike, Jr., DeWitt, Arkansas; Samuel H. Seymour, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ellen Donovan Smith, Emporium, Pennsylvania; and Michael Whiteman, Great Neck, New York.

Bull & Bear Hears Foreign Securities Talk

By Dyer S. Wadsworth

Gerald P. Murphy, foreign securities trader of the New York brokerage firm of Winslow, Cohû & Stetson, addressed the Bull & Bear Club at a luncheon meeting last Thursday.

Murphy discussed the stock markets of England, Sweden, Holland, Germany and Italy. He first reviewed political conditions in each country, including the coming election in England, which he claimed will induce the incumbent government to "loosen the purse strings" just beforehand and give the economy a short flush of easy credit. He also touched on the nature of the Communist Party in Italy, which he said might be able, conceivably, to nationalize private utility companies, but lacks the underlying support to bolshevize the country, in spite of its high popularity at the polls.

CONTEST WINNER ANNOUNCED

Phillip Sassower, 1L, Forest Hills, New York, is the winner of the Bull & Bear Club's annual hypothetical \$50,000 contest. Sassower finished the contest with nearly \$89,000 in hypothetical profits, the largest gain of any contest winner in recent years. He will receive a check for \$25 and a subscription to the *Wall Street Journal* at the next meeting of the club, which is planned for the first week in May. Paul R. Matia, 3L, Fairview Park, Ohio, won the \$15 second prize, and James C. Hamilton, 2L, Cambridge, Massachusetts, won the \$10 third prize.

The second line of inquiry into the conditions facing an American investor was economic. The European economy, especially in the common market area, he said, is expanding faster than that of the United States. This fact makes a typical European "blue chip" a safer investment than a similar American corporation, especially since these stocks usually sell for lower multiples of their annual per share earnings. Murphy warned, however, that Germany and Holland are currently in a period of economic slack of the kind periodically experienced by all economic systems, so that their stock markets are depressed. Germany, in addition, is sorely troubled by a shortage of skilled labor. Italy, on the other hand, is undergoing "fantastic" growth. The general economy burgeoned 13% in 1960, 10% in 1961, and is expected to increase another 10% this year.

Party on Tap For Third Year Class

The Class Committee of the Class of 1962 has announced that the annual "Third Year Class Beer Party" will take place this year on May 8 between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m. in the Harkness Quadrangle.

Free beer will be served, no doubt to temper the effect of the Faculty-provided entertainment which is scheduled to begin at 5 p. m. Professor David R. ("Davey") Herwitz will be master of ceremonies, with Professors Arthur E. Sutherland and Richard H. Field assisting. Dean Erwin N. Griswold will have a few brief remarks.

Political Morality Probed

By Peter R. Richards

Who's responsible for the mixed-up morality of Massachusetts politics, who's going to do something about it, and what?

Those were the questions discussed, but not quite answered, Friday night at a Harvard Law School Forum program by senatorial candidates George Cabot Lodge, a Republican, and Massachusetts Attorney General Edward J. McCormack, Jr., a Democrat. Moderator was Louis M. Lyons, Curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard.

Lodge and McCormack are candidates in their respective party primaries for nomination to run for the Senate seat to be vacated by Democrat Benjamin Smith, the former mayor of Gloucester who was appointed to serve the rest of the President's unexpired term.

String of Scandal

The "debate" was set in the context of a recent string of political scandals in Massachusetts government, including — among less startling corruption — Boston policemen who lost an abnormal number of keys and appeared to have had them remade in a bookie joint, an under-Common garage which not only leaked water after it was built but also apparently leaked some \$300,000 into the wrong pockets while it was under construction, and a series of public land-takings typified by a roadside diner which was assertedly first appraised at \$21,000 and ultimately bought with public funds for \$125,000.

In the course of the evening, Lodge and McCormack fixed the blame for the mess, in varying degrees, on the Democrats, the Republicans, the Massachusetts electorate and national morality in general.

"I don't want to get political," said Lodge, "but the statistics are that the Democrats have had a good deal of control. The responsibility for the elimination of corruption bears directly on state officials — notably on the attorney general and the governor."

Although he said the primary fault must fall on those in office, Lodge admitted that Republicans are "not wholly without sin." Furthermore, he added, "public morality is a

reflection of the public, and the people must realize that they, in a very real sense, are to blame and they have to do something about it."

"It's not fair to say the Democrats are responsible for all corruption," said McCormack, who earlier had explained that he was speaking "as a lawyer, and not as a politician." The only way to treat the issue, he said, is to "look at the individual — no political party has a monopoly on corruption."

"The question is not who is right and who is wrong, but what we are going to do about it," the attorney general added.

Answering his own query, McCormack said the three problem areas in public misconduct — bribery, conflicts of interests and unethical conduct — sound simple and easy to enforce. "But," he complained, "our standards are so vague and general that we find that when we try to remove someone from office because he has violated those standards, the allegations are much easier than the proof."

Recommendations Given

The three specific steps the attorney general recommended were a more rigid enforcement of the existing criminal law, prevention of future misconduct by passing a newly-drafted "code of ethics" bill which expands and clarifies the definitions of official wrongdoing and a reorganization to "bring order out of the chaos" of the 200 to 300 administrative agencies in Massachusetts where he said the majority of corruption has been found.

Lodge called for both an "extensive overhaul" of the machinery of Massachusetts government and also for federal measures to aid local officials.

On the national level, he asked for a stronger mandate to the Bureau of Roads to supervise state use of federal funds in highway construction, for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to open its files and provide state enforcement agencies with evidence it may have of state violations and for more cooperation in general between state and federal police and prosecuting officials.

In state organization he requested a four-year term for "constitutional officers" to end the necessity of raising huge sums of money to finance campaigns every two years, increased emphasis on a career civil service, the elimination of the Executive Council with its "advise and consent" function over gubernatorial appointments, authorization of public audits of all books of public authorities and passage of an effective crime commission bill and a stiff conflict of interests code.

But both candidates admitted, in hopeful tones, that if elected to the Senate they would not have to face the issues squarely. "The jurisdiction of a Senator bears only tangentially on the problems of local corruption," Lodge explained.

Civil Liberties Group Elects Schmidt

By Melvin S. Schwarzwald

Douglas E. Schmidt, 2L, Santa Maria, California, has been elected chairman of the Law School's Civil Liberties Research Service for the 1962-63 school year. John L. Gianoulakis, 2L, St. Louis, Missouri, was elected vice-chairman. The newly chosen secretary-treasurer is Neil D. Thompson, 2L, New York, New York.

The major problem of the Service this year has been a shortage of manpower, Service officials told the RECORD. Many requests for briefs and memoranda have had to go unfulfilled. Both projects that were completed and those that could not be undertaken have involved current and important problems in civil rights litigation. Each project presents issues for which there is little or no precedent. The challenge of analysis has been great, and the expressions of thanks of those who have used the work of the service has made the effort rewarding, a spokesman declared. There will be an organizational meeting early next year and all second and third year students will be invited at that time.

A Little Traveling Music, Please

Harvey M. Applebaum, 3L, Bessemer, Alabama, and Michael S. Horne, 3L, Hopkins, Minnesota, have been awarded Sheldon Traveling Fellowships. They are both members of the Harvard Law Review Association.

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Blood Type

Previous Convictions

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Perfectly
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Dean



Berman

(Continued from Page 1)

with Russian law students, Professor Berman said that "similarities . . . [between American and Soviet law school methods] help an American law teacher to feel more comfortable in exploring the Soviet legal world — so comfortable, at times, that the contrasts continue to come as something of a shock." Although he last week denied that the decision to drop the course had been based on the reported drop of attendance — adding that the decision had been entirely his own and that no objections had been expressed to him by anyone on the contents of his lectures — it was nevertheless possible that one of those "contrasts" which "come as something of a shock" might well be the effects of teaching law students the "wrong things."

Professor Berman determined not to disclose what did in fact motivate his decision to end the lecture series, acknowledging only that he had told the class that he thought it "wiser" to stop the course. By the time he made the announcement at the end of his seventh lecture, attendance — although apparently compulsory for most law school classes at Moscow University — had dropped markedly.

He later told newsmen that he had been informed by Moscow University law faculty Dean Dmitri S. Karev that attendance had dropped because "the students were busy preparing for examinations."

It had originally taken a personal touch from Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev for Professor Berman to realize his long-held ambition to visit the Soviet Union for an extended period of study. In order to bypass Soviet red tape, he had approached Khrushchev at a reception given by Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton in September of 1960 in New York. Within two weeks the Soviets had acted favorably on his request.

Before he dropped the American law course, Professor Berman had told the Soviet students about traditions of U. S. law and had described the constitutional system of checks and balances and reliance on local and state initiative and responsibility.

Professor Berman said that his decision to end his lecture course will not interrupt his study of Soviet law, the principal purpose

of his year's visit to the Soviet Union at the official invitation of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. [See box, page 1. — *Ed.*]

Truth About Film To Be Told Today

By William J. Graham, Jr.

Telling "The Truth About 'Operation Abolition,'" Fulton ("Buddy") Lewis III will address a meeting of the Harvard-Radcliffe Young Americans For Freedom today at 4 p.m. in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room.

Lewis, a former staff assistant to the House Un-American Activities Committee, has spent the last year narrating this film as it was shown at colleges and universities throughout the U. S. He has spoken to almost 300 such groups, including the Harvard-Radcliffe YAF last spring. His talk today is expected to touch on all facets of the work of the much discussed congressional committee.

Lewis attended the University of Virginia where he was active in conservative student politics, founding a group known as the "Students for America." He has been active in leading the conservative fight within the ranks of the National Student Association and is Chairman of the District of Columbia YAF.

The public is welcome at the talks. Last year a highlight of the speech was the sometimes explosive exchanging of opinion between Lewis and his audience. Lewis has indicated that he again is looking forward to a question and answer session this time.

MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR TO SPEAK AT HARKNESS

Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts will address an open meeting of the Harvard Law School Young Republican Club on Wednesday, May 2, at 4 p.m. in the Harkness Commons Meeting Room. The Governor is expected to comment on the explosive issues which have recently rocked the state as well as offer his views on the issues and personalities in the coming elections. All are invited to attend.

Skit Features Herwitz In Role of Attorney

A skit in three acts, entitled "The Story of a Corporation and Its Stockholders, Part II (Bright and Rich Live Again)," will be presented on April 28 at John Hancock Hall in Boston by the Federal Tax Institute of New England.

The skit is a sequel to one presented in April 1961 by the Institute involving one Professor Bright and one Mr. Rich, who were successful in commencing a new electronics enterprise under the name of Science, Inc. They were not exactly compatible individuals, and their differences reached such a point that at a time when they were due in their lawyer's office to plan their estates, it was reported that Professor Bright had shot and killed Mr. Rich and then committed suicide.

It later turned out that this report was only partially true. Although Professor Bright had fired these shots, both men were only slightly maimed. They live and now continue to plan their affairs.

Parting of the Ways

The shooting incident only served to make their differences greater. They now realize that there must be a parting of the ways and have decided to dispose of Science, Inc., either through a sale, split-up, merger or public offering.

The skit will go through the various corporate, tax and SEC problems confronting the principals. Among the cast of characters will be David R. Herwitz, Professor of Law at Harvard, who will play the role of a lawyer in Act I.

Act I will begin at 9:15 a. m. Act II will begin at 10:40 a. m. A luncheon and open forum will provide an intermission break from 12:15 p. m. to 2 p. m. The skit will resume at 2 p. m. with Act III, which will last until 4:30 p. m.

Tickets for the performance are \$12 each, including the price of luncheon. Further information may be obtained from the Institute by writing to Room 1028, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

President of the Federal Tax Institute of New England is Harvard Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold.

Luxembourg Organization Offers Student Jobs

The American Student Information Service, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, is celebrating its fifth anniversary this year by extending until April 30 the deadline for applying to it for a summer job in Europe.

Examples supplied by Service officials of jobs for law school students which have yet to be filled include Riviera life-guarding, Swiss bell-hopping, French camp-counselling, Spanish farm working, Rhine River barge-crewing, Israeli kibbutz working and English constructing.

IN RE FACULTY

Erwin N. Griswold

Harvard Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold will deliver a featured address at the dedication of the new Ohio Legal Center on June 22 in Columbus.

The dedication program will begin at 10 a. m. with addresses by Dean Griswold and Dean Russell D. Niles of the New York University School of Law. It will be held in the auditorium of the Ohio State University College of Law.

David Westfall

Law School Professor David Westfall led a seminar on "Tax Traps in Trust Instruments" at the annual institute and dinner of the Connecticut Life Insurance and Trust Council and the Junior Bar Section of the State Bar Association of Connecticut.

Also appearing before the joint gathering, held in Cheshire, Connecticut, was Robert H. Knight, general counsel to the United States Treasury Department, who discussed the practical aspects of the balance-of-payment problem.

Roger D. Fisher

Professor Roger D. Fisher and former Law School Professor John T. McNaughton, presently Deputy Assistant U. S. Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, will join Richard J. Barnet, U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency official on Thursday, April 26, to discuss disarmament as a part of the program for the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, to be held in Washington, D. C., April 26-28.

FEATURES SECTION

Mental Problems Explored

By Donald W. Kramer

This is the second of two articles — Ed.

Not many people would be willing to describe Harvard Law School students as "refreshingly innocent." But to the Law School psychiatrist, Dr. Preston K. Munter, this is the way they often appear.

Expecting a cold, hesitant response when he first began to treat students here three years ago, Dr. Munter has been pleasantly surprised by the reception. He has not had to "sell" skeptics on the value of his services. As the availability of his help has become more widely known, his case load has increased. But at the same time, many of his patients have not known exactly what type of help they might be able to get from a psychiatrist.

They have a "refreshing innocence" about psychiatry, he says, which can often be a help in treatment. They are "refreshingly unaware of the force of their own feelings in their lives." Combining this new knowledge with generally sharp insight and a "remarkable diversity of interests and capacity," the students become an unusually resilient group.

Although not all are able to overcome their problems, the rate of improvement is highly gratifying to Munter. "When I describe some of the cases to other psychiatrists," he says, "they say they are incredible. It is even more significant

when you remember that these people stay at the firing line of this rough course and still recover."

Munter highly praises the University facilities for dealing with "reality problems." A student here is in "an almost ideal situation," he says, to get help if the problem involves money, physical health or something of that sort. "If I have one quarrel with the School," he notes, "it is that perhaps in some specific instances, they bend over too far backwards to help."

Serious mental illness, while occasionally present at the Law School, is not a major problem. But the pressure to excel, the extreme competition and the "vast gap" between what the School expects of the student and what the student thinks is expected of him tend to create an "unhealthy atmosphere."

No particular group is more susceptible to these pressures than

another. Dr. Munter's patients range equally from the top of the class to the bottom, include married as well as single men, those who live in dorms and those in apartments. No one year presents more problems than another. Psychiatric drop-outs, which average about seven or eight a year, usually polarize at the beginning and the end of the term, but the greatest consulting case load comes between mid-year exams and spring vacation.

On a percentage basis, he says, he sees very few women students. He knows no reason why this should be so, but suggests women may be more hesitant to seek help which they think might compromise their position in this predominantly male society.

How does one go about alleviating the pressures of Harvard before they become oppressive?

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That would require an entire mental health program going back into the home, the colleges and the big law firms if it were to be done completely, Dr. Munter says.

But on the local level, he seems to urge that students take things just a little less seriously. He says they should study hard and work at capacity. But he also says they should realize this is a three year course in which the entire experience is more important than any single incident. He urges students not to establish impossible standards for themselves, but admits they have little on which to judge what the standards should be.

Dr. Munter noted that "if you want to flunk out of here you really have to put your mind to it."

He also says the students should be more willing to talk out their problems with their classmates. The fact that they "don't seem to talk with each other" he calls the second biggest mental health problem at the School. For some reason,

students seem to feel "ashamed, or weak" in admitting they face quite normal emotional stresses. "The simple and friendly act of sitting down and talking with another student can be one of the most useful things," Munter says. "After all, you people dig each others' problems better than anyone else."

As an extreme case of non-communication — and also of the cut-throat competition — Munter tells the story of one man who refused to lend his lecture notes to a classmate who had been in the infirmary for a few days. He refused because the other man was a bright student, the type who raises the average. He could see no reason to help someone do better than he did himself.

This type of incident is rare and decreasing, Munter says. The wild tales of only a few years back are becoming increasingly less frequent. The change in atmosphere that he hopes will come about is slowly happening. Munter tries to help by putting forth his ideas

whenever possible. He spoke to the Law Wives earlier this year, trying to explain the situation to them.

One specific proposal he does make, however, is an addition to the curriculum. "We should give some course material about people and themselves. There should be a serious structured attempt to provide an opportunity for future lawyers to pay attention to themselves as feeling people. It would help them understand their clients as well as themselves." He adds that Harvard has the necessary psychiatric facilities to backstop such a course, which would inevitably disturb some students.

On the whole, Munter says he is impressed with the degree of maturity, awareness and "reality orientation" of the students. But he thinks the atmosphere tends to be unhealthy — and unnecessarily so. He thinks the myth of Harvard should be deflated — a clear possibility, he says, because so much of it is based not on fact but on word of mouth.

PRICING POWER AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

by Gardiner C. Means

This study based on steel is as timely as today's newspaper headlines. The co-author of THE MODERN CORPORATION AND PRIVATE PROPERTY develops a new concept for bringing prices into line with the public interest. Just published — \$7.50



Instruction on Communism

In February 1961 the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association unanimously adopted significant resolutions dealing with a pressing educational need. In part, these resolutions said:

We encourage and support our schools and colleges in the presentation of adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of Communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom.

These resolutions were adopted after careful preliminary study and consultation with eminent educational authorities. The resulting ABA program, related specifically to education in schools and colleges, supplements the broader program of the ABA carried on through its *Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives*.

The following article, "A Program of Action by the Organized Bar," is taken from the January 1962 report of the ABA's *Special Committee on Education in the Contrast between Liberty under Law and Communism* entitled "Instruction on Communism and Its Contrast with Liberty under Law." In reprinting the committee's program, the RECORD joins with the American Bar Association in seeking "to encourage and support appropriate instruction in schools and colleges on the subject of Communism, and especially its contrast with liberty under law." — Ed. * * *

It is . . . evident that the resolution of the ABA was timely, and that the organized legal profession of America can now render significant public service by acting vigorously to encourage and assist educational authorities [in implementing adequate instruction in American schools on the nature of Communism.]

Appointment of Special Committees

A first step, recommended by the ABA, is the appointment of special committees[,] . . . comprised in each case of lawyers widely respect-

ed for their judgment and devotion to civic duty. . . . Such committees should first ascertain, carefully and through the appropriate educational authorities, the extent to which specific units or courses on Communism are being taught in the particular state or locality. . . . [S]urveys by the Library of Congress and the ABA indicate that in 1960-61 there were no such specific programs of instruction in the great majority of our states and localities.

Educational Authorities Welcome Interest

Based on experience to date, the educational authorities will usually welcome the interest and cooperation of such bar committees. In most situations where appropriate action has not already been taken or initiated, the bar committees will find that the state and local school authorities are not unaware of the need. In fact, the need is now generally recognized by educators. The failure to meet it has usually resulted from doubts and misgivings by the superintendents and school boards as to how to deal with problems involved.

Specific Problems

These problems include (i) the general public unawareness of the extent of the need for instruction on Communism; (ii) in view of this unawareness, doubt in the minds of the educational authorities as to community or public acceptance of such instruction; (iii) the lack of adequately trained teachers; (iv) the belief that suitable teaching materials are not available; and (v) the already overcrowded condition of school curricula, making it appear difficult to replace — even for a six weeks unit — anything presently being taught.

A bar association committee can be of significant help with most of these problems.

Public Acceptance

Public unawareness of the need for instruction in this area and the

possibility of public misunderstanding are problems well within the competence of the organized bar. Action by the bar to acquaint the public with the need can take many forms. It can start with resolutions of the state and local bar associations. At the proper time, and working closely with the school authorities, there can be public testimony before the state board of education or local school board, or indeed before state or local legislative committees or bodies. Also, there can be talks before parent-teacher associations and other civic groups.

Relatively few persons, including lawyers, have the requisite knowledge in depth to speak intelligently on the subject of Communism, and bar committees should exercise care and restraint in purporting to be experts. But no such depth of knowledge is required to speak in favor of providing adequate education on the Communist movement and its contrast with freedom under law.

Forums and Institutes

An effective way to develop public support for this program is through forums and institutes at state and local bar meetings. The audiences reached would be lawyers — rather than the public generally — but if such institutes are properly conducted, with speakers carefully chosen, they should stimulate lawyers to assume active roles in creating public awareness and acceptance.

An excellent example of this type of constructive bar activity was the forum conducted by the State Bar of Texas at its annual meeting in July 1961. A half-day program was devoted to the subject of "Education for Democracy," with emphasis on the urgent need for adequate education on the history, objectives and techniques of Communism. The success of the forum was assured by the quality of its participants.

The Special Committee of the ABA on Communist Tactics, Strat-

egy and Objectives has inaugurated a series of institutes intended primarily to bring nationally known experts before audiences of professional and community leaders. State and local bar committees, in the areas where these institutes are held, may find them helpful in stimulating interest in providing appropriate education in the schools and colleges.

Teaching Materials

One of the more perplexing problems is the difficulty of locating suitable teaching materials. Although the standard textbooks widely used in the high school teaching of history and government contain certain information on Communism, and many of these make brief comparisons of Communism with the American system, such texts are designed for other purposes. Indeed, there is a fairly widespread belief among educational authorities that there are no textbooks now available in this area.

But there is in fact a good deal of material, including at least one book written specifically as a text. . . . [T]here is a great wealth of literature on Communism (and the Soviet Union) by foreign and American authors, including some superior studies made by agencies and committees of the Federal Government. Film strips and moving pictures are also available.

The difficulty is that little of this great mass of material is presently in convenient form for classroom use. Much of it is excellent and some is indispensable for reference by both teachers and pupils, but there is still a need for more effective classroom material — including a condensed text designed for a unit of several weeks intensive study.

Special Outlines and Materials

In view of this situation, the customary approach in preparing a unit or course on Communism is to develop an outline. This is primarily for the guidance of the teacher, and must be used in conjunction with selected reference material.

Although a number of school divisions have prepared such out-

lines there does not appear to exist, at this time, any central pooling of information on these outlines and related materials. This is essentially a function which the proper educational organizations will no doubt assume, but until materials are generally made available through educational channels the organized bar may be helpful.

The school divisions which have pioneered with units or courses on Communism are usually quite willing to share their experience with others. . . . In certain instances, the ABA may be able to assist in suggesting sources of materials. Requests may be made directly to the ABA Committee (1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois) for such assistance . . .

Teacher Training

There are two problems here, namely, (i) the in-service training of teachers already in the school systems and (ii) the training of future teachers in the social science courses offered in the "teachers' colleges." The importance of competent and thoroughly prepared teachers can hardly be over-emphasized.

Again, this is a responsibility of the educational authorities. But it is believed that state and local bar committees can be helpful. A great deal of attention is currently being devoted to the continuing education or, as it is usually called, in-service training of teachers in various subjects. Most state boards of education and local school boards now provide summer institutes for teachers as well as local programs of in-service teacher training during the school year.

All of these afford opportunities for the inclusion of appropriate instruction of teachers who will give the new units or courses on Communism, and state and local bar committees can encourage and promote this activity. Likewise, such committees can ask that the curriculum of the teachers' colleges be strengthened to assure that graduates in the social sciences are specifically and thoroughly prepared to teach this subject, and to contrast it with the American system of freedom under law.

Private and Parochial Schools

The program of the ABA applies with equal urgency to the private and parochial schools throughout the country. The available evidence indicates that in general they have essentially the same needs and problems as do the public schools. While controlled and operated privately, rather than through publicly elected or appointed officials and bodies, there is every reason to believe that these schools will welcome the type of cooperation and assistance from state and local bar committees described above.

Word of Caution

It must be remembered that this is a program in education, undertaken in the national interest and in the belief that broader knowledge of the Communist conspiracy will assure its ultimate defeat. But in the implementation of this program, great care must be exercised by bar committees and educational authorities to avoid — in fact and in appearance — all implications of domestic politics. As the subject of Communism tends to evoke extreme and emotional reactions, special care must also be exercised to avoid extremist influence of both the right and left, and to refrain from branding as "pink" or "communist" differing or unpopular views.

Much of the extremism — and also the naivete so often found on this subject — stems from ignorance and lack of understanding. One of the purposes of this program is to dispel this ignorance, and to focus informed attention on the real enemy of freedom — the International Communist movement and its imminent threat to our country. This must, of course, be done with determination and conviction, but also factually and with due regard to the Bill of Rights and standards of fairness which are the hallmark of the freedom under law we seek to defend.

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Recent Book

Howell's Copyright Law. Revised Edition by Alan Latman, Bureau of National Affairs, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., 1962. \$9.25.

In Alan Latman's revision of Howell's standard reference work on copyright, the law is stated clearly, concisely and completely. The revised edition serves to bring the statement of the law of copyright up to date since the last edition appeared in 1953. Since that time there have been many significant changes in the field, most notable among them the entry of the United States into a world-wide copyright treaty arrangement. And, of course, there have been many technological advances which have had their impact on the law. Mr. Latman, writing with stylistic clarity, covers those changes as well as all of the administrative, judicial and legislative changes which accompanied them. The result of his efforts is a hornbook which can be used as an excellent reference work on copyright or which can be read (and this is unusual for a hornbook) from start to finish in one sitting. And, like all other writers in the copyright field, Mr. Latman acknowledges the great debt he and the law owe to Judge Learned Hand's influence.

Following the usual systematics of hornbook analysis, Mr. Latman traces copyright from its historical roots in English and American law through the intricacies of the present copyright statute, which was adopted in 1909. Because his purpose is to state what the law is rather than what the law should or is going to be, there are only passing references in Mr. Latman's exposition to the suggested revision of the copyright law which has been submitted to the Judiciary Committee by the Register of Copyrights and the studies prepared in connection with that proposed revision.

To complete his survey of the field, Mr. Latman also deals with the subjects of state and international copyright protection and includes a most valuable chapter on the impact of the federal tax law on the copyright field.

Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

As one of the original editors of [the] HARVARD LAW RECORD [Current Case Editor for Volume One], I want to add my voice to that of Dean Griswold's [in the March 15 RECORD "Letters to the Editor" column] regretting your "Hearsay" item in the March 8 issue [which told an apocryphal tale of a law student's avoiding a violation-of-parietal-hours citation by producing a Columbia Record Club card to "substantiate" his claim he was a student at Columbia].

For seven years I have been a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Illinois on the Character and Fitness Committee for the First Appellate District. Often I have presided at hearings where the kind of behavior described in your item of March 8 has impeded admission to the bar of otherwise qualified applicants.

I think it fair to say that an applicant for admission to the bar in Illinois whose application discloses the kind of behavior you described in your March 8 issue will be subjected to careful scrutiny. In most instances, we withhold issuance of a certificate of admission until we are satisfied that what may have been a prank was not in fact a disclosure of a character defect.

George N. Leighton, LL.B. '43 ('46)

To the Editor:

The "Hearsay" item of March 8th in which you describe the method by which a law student extricated himself and his date from a difficult

situation was shown by me to several attorneys and some judges in the area, none of whom exhibited the reaction of Dean Griswold in his letter in your March 15th issue.

I dare to suggest that, without question, honor is a great thing—even among thieves. Furthermore, the law student's duty to commit hari-kari, vis-a-vis himself alone, was probably clear and doubtless we could all sleep better fully shriven. But was this the problem?

What was his duty to the young lady, assuming first that she was totally unaware of the parietal rules or assume that he had deliberately misled her as to the required hour for departure? Could the student have a duty to safeguard her reputation and honor, which was perhaps a higher duty than his duty toward himself and his personal honor?

I think it is this problem with which the practicing attorney finds himself confronted, not infrequently. You are employed to represent an unidentified principal in negotiations for purchase of property. To reveal your principal's identity will cost him his livelihood. In the course of negotiations you are asked point-blank if you are acting for Mr. So-and-so. To decline to answer is scarcely any protection to your client. To answer "yes" is to be truthful, honorable and to destroy your client. To answer "no" is to be plainly lying but the consequences of that act are consequences for which the

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In addition, from time to time in the practice you will find highly honorable, respectable clients carelessly or negligently getting themselves into thoroughly impossible situations in which it becomes your duty to make the best of a bad position. When these occasions arise, the client will need someone with the ingenuity and resourcefulness displayed by some members of the Columbia Record Club. I hope he will find that some such men have also attended Harvard Law School.

William L. Hungate, LL.B. '48

To The Editor:

The recent editorial in the HARVARD LAW RECORD [for March 22] applauding [the American Medical Association for setting up the American Medical Political Action Committee, which has as its purpose] the organization of physicians to make their voices heard on the political scene was most encouraging in the endorsement of the principle that this is a duty of all responsible citizens.

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It is regrettable, however, that this same editorial should have ridden the old skeleton of negativism [in stating that "it will be unfortunate if the Committee does no more than take a negative view," such as its first efforts to be directed toward the defeat of proponents of the King-Anderson bill this year, and suggesting that unless the Committee presents an alternative program of its own, it and the AMA "may bring on the evil of socialized medicine"]. Physicians are for the existing Kerr-Mills Bill (the passage of which medicine strongly supported) and which ties health care for the aged to a basis of need. Physicians are therefore against the King-Anderson Bill which would have the Federal Government give health care to the aged (or any other group) regardless of any need for help. We do not believe that it is the responsibility of government to furnish the health care for all persons at any age, for this is health care by government (socialized medicine). Do you? [No. — Ed.]

You and your readers can do much to help the *positive* program that now exists through the Kerr-Mills Act by realizing that it is now in force and by using your influence to see that it is fully and effectively implemented in each state and community.

A. Reynolds Crane, M.D.
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Berman Conversation

(Continued from Page 1)

attendance at Berman's classes dropped significantly after he had distributed Russian translations of the high court's decision upholding the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act with some sharp comments by Justice Felix Frankfurter about the "world-wide Communist conspiracy."

Berman would not clarify why he had decided to cancel his five remaining weekly lectures. He said there had been no objection to the content of his course. He "could have gone on giving it," but felt it was "wiser to stop." He added only that "it is a very complicated story."

"Not in Trouble"

Professor Berman emphasized that he is "not in trouble." He said he is having "a fine time and getting a lot of work done" in his research on the legal aspects of production and distribution of goods in the Soviet planned economy. He has no intention of leaving before the end of his scheduled visit.

Berman said there had been no significant reaction to his decision to quit. A few of his Russian students, however, have told him they are "sorry."

Remaining Lectures

In his remaining lectures, Berman had planned to discuss prejudice in the U.S., commercial transactions, labor law and the relationships between government and private enterprise.

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April 25: Review Day

"STALAG 17" plus

"THE WORLD OF
SUZIE WONG"

April 26-27-28

Greta Garbo in

"NINOTCHKA"

plus The Marx Brothers in

"A NIGHT AT THE OPERA"

April 29-May 1

"LOSS OF INNOCENCE"

— plus —

"SAIL A CROOKED SHIP"

May 2-5

"MURDER (SHE SAID)"

plus "TOO LATE BLUES"

May 6-12

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