

The Harvard Law School Record

VOL. 16 No. 12

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1953

PRICE TEN CENTS

Story Enters Semifinals With Gardner, Jaffe, And Griswold

On April 16 the Story Club defeated Marshall Law in the last of the Ames quarterfinals. The argument, dealing with the taxability of certain collateral trust notes, was heard by the Hon. Edward J. Dimock, LL.B. '14, District Judge for the Southern District of New York, with Wilson C. Piper, LL.B. '42, and Earle W. Carr, LL.B. '30 as associate justices.

With its victory, Story Club moved into the semifinals to be held in the fall. Earlier in the quarterfinal round, Gardner Club had defeated Frankfurter Law, Griswold Club had beaten Casner Equity, while Jaffee had triumphed over

Gladstone-Webster. The four victorious teams will draw lots in the fall for pairings in the semifinals.

The taxpayer, represented by Story, had contracted to buy certain notes from the holder with the provision that if any interest were to be paid on them, such interest payment would be applied pro tanto to the purchase price by the seller. An interest payment was made in 1941 and the Government, through Marshall Law, held that such payment was in-



Left to right: John W. Dickey and John L. Ellicott of Story Club; William I. Schapiro of Marshall Law. (Unpictured is H. Stewart Dunn, Jr. of Marshall Law.)

come and taxable to the taxpayer-buyer.

Oralists for the winning Story Club, John W. Dickey of Springfield, Mo., and J. LeMoyné Ellicott of Bethesda, Md., argued that this contract was a flexible price contract and the payment of the interest merely reduced the purchase price. Alternatively, they urged that if

(See AMES on page four)

ALUMNI LUNCHEON

The luncheon of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association, given annually during the week of the meeting of the American Bar Association, will be held this year on Wednesday, August 26, 1953, in Harkness Commons, at 12:30 p.m. Law School Secretary Harrison S. Dimmit has announced.

Alumni, their families, and friends will be welcomed at the School by Dean Griswold and the faculty, and are invited to the luncheon as guests of the School and the Association. June graduates will of course be alumni by the time of the luncheon. A program, as yet unannounced, will be held following the luncheon.

Toepfer Expresses Optimism Over Current Placement Rate

The figures released by Dean Toepfer show this to be a banner year in job placement. Unofficial figures show that of the available men, 50 per cent now have accepted permanent positions. Since it is estimated that half the class will be in uniform shortly after graduation, with reference to the total class the figure is 25 per cent.

The opportunities are plentiful as well as diverse. More than 150 firms sent representatives to Cambridge this year, while 400 others sent letters of inquiry. The requests included positions for graduates currently in the field. Some

700 to 800 men are now being processed.

Areas showing heaviest demand both from the student and employer point of view are the metropolitan areas of the eastern seaboard, the Great Lakes region, and the west coast in that order. There have been no significant changes in this geographic distribution in the past six years.

Military service has not appreciably affected the employment problem. Those men in a position to bind a firm now and go into the service do not care to be tied up, while those who would not mind being tied up cannot convince a firm to wait two years. The placement service is available to all returning servicemen, and the office attempts to keep in touch with every one during his tour of duty. With reference to this latter point, cooperation is both essential and welcome. Perhaps the extension of the placement service itself has led more men to wait until they return before making any commitments.

Almost everyone in the class has been interviewed. The problem from there is one of selling one's services to the firm. Beyond that lies the problem of the right job in the right place. Some good men are still looking. But it is not a question of no job at all, rather a question of which job and where.

Dean Toepfer emphasizes that the primary function of the placement center is to serve as a clearing house for the students. What the student has to offer and how well he convinces potential employers that his qualifications are desirable is up to the individual. In part it is the old problem of convincing someone you are the answer to his questions.

Wallace, Dever To Discuss 'Liberalism' At Final Forum Presentation Of Year

"Liberalism Reappraised" will be the topic discussed at the Harvard Law School Forum by Henry A. Wallace and Paul Dever tomorrow night in Rindge Tech auditorium at 8 p.m.

Mr. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, former Vice-president, will one-time candidate for President, will emphasize the difficulties in transforming a liberal program into national policy, according to Forum officials.

The speakers will discuss the extent to which government can and ought to achieve full employment by planning and executing economic policies in cooperation with business and labor.

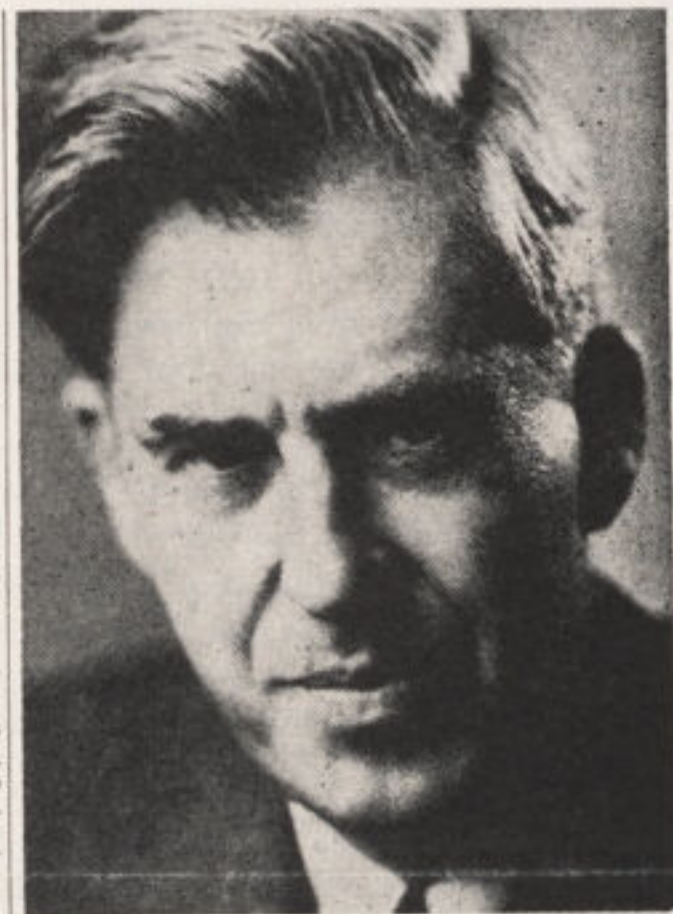
Mr. Wallace and former governor of Massachusetts Paul Dever will try to present policies best adapted to securing peace and promoting national and international prosperity. Methods of stimulating world trade will be explored.

The former vice-president is reported to have a three-point program which he will present, and which is expected to clash with some of Dever's viewpoints.

Government Backgrounds

Both speakers have been concerned

(See FORUM on page six)



Henry Wallace

LAST ISSUE

With this issue, the RECORD will cease publication for the 1952-53 school year. The first edition of Volume 17 will appear early next fall. The RECORD office will remain open for inquiries for the balance of the school year.

Cochran New Head Of PBH Committee

Douglas McC. Cochran 2L, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected Chairman of the Phillips Brooks House Law School Committee for the year 1953-54 to succeed Warren M. Goidel 3L, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The new Secretary will be David W. Conrad 2L, of Upper Montclair, N. J., while Greta M. Worstall 2L, of Columbus, Ohio will act as Treasurer. Frances P. Fraher 2L, of West Roxbury, is the outgoing Secretary, and Mary M. O'Connell 3L, of Jeannette, Pa., is the outgoing Treasurer.

The Law School Committee has completed a year of varied activities notable among which were the Blood Drive, the Combined Charities Drive, publication of the Directory, compilation and listing of available Armed Service commissions, mixer dances, and the sponsorship of the Legislative Research Bureau and of the bridge and basketball tournaments.

Former WSB Region Chairman Outlines Main Factors In Preparing Wage Briefs

Lester Cramer, 2L, a graduate of Harvard College in 1930, is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He served as Wage Director of the National War Labor Board, Region 1 (New England) in 1945 and as Chairman of the National Wage Stabilization Board, Region 1, during 1946-1947. After leaving government employ, Mr. Cramer entered the field of labor-management relations as a private consultant. He is co-author of two articles in this field: "Labor's Right to Organize" and "Suits and Suability under the Taft-Hartley Act." Since 1947, he has been an instructor in the Labor Relations Institute of Northeastern University.



Lester Cramer

This essay is designed to be of help to those with little or no experience in the preparation of wage briefs for use in collective bargaining negotiations or in arbitration proceedings. It is hoped that some of the points raised may be of aid.

It is increasingly evident that the lawyer in the area of labor relations must know more than the law proper if he is to be helpful to his client, whether

the client be corporation or union. Today parties meet at the bargaining table armed with facts and figures, and their statements are buttressed with statistics rather than by table-pounding. The modern union organizer differs from his brother of a generation ago in that he is trained in the use of economic data.

For the newcomer to the field, it may be well to divide the subject into two broad categories: (A) wage standards

(See BRIEFS on page four)

New Student Group Offering Services Aiding Legislative Research, Drafting

The Harvard Student Legislative Research Bureau is the newest of the organized student groups. It is a politically neutral organization geared to deal with various research and drafting problems confronting the lawyer when drafting prospective legislation.

The function of the Bureau is to prepare drafts of legislation for presentation to legislative bodies. Here its function ends. It has no interest in the passage of any proposed legislation it may be asked to prepare. Its work is totally voluntary as is its prerogative to serve.

Only Prepares Drafts

Since its inception a year ago, the Bureau has several accomplishments to its credit. Three of its members, Robert Matusoff, 2L of Dayton, O., David Landau, 3L of Union City, N. J., and Dennis Greenwald, 2L of Passaic, N. J., drafted legislation reorganizing the Health Department of Massachusetts. This project was based on recommendations of the Baby Hoover Commission. The final draft, now pending before the General Court of Massachusetts, is over 50 pages in length.

Aids Legislature

Other projects completed include assisting Vice Dean Hall in editing the

proposed draft of the legislation reorganizing the District Court System of Massachusetts, the drafting of a statute regulating motels in Massachusetts, and work on the Urban Redevelopment Laws of Massachusetts.

Roumell President

The Bureau was the idea of Sidney Kess, LL.B. '52, Brooklyn. Tedson Meyers, 3L of Bayonne, N. J. and Greta Worstall, 2L of Columbus, O., are responsible for the organization of the Bureau this year. The newly elected officers are George Roumell, 2L of Grosse Pointe, Mich., President; Robert Matusoff, 2L of Dayton, O., Research Director; Greta Worstall, 2L of Columbus, O., Secretary-Treasurer.

Will Add 15 Members

The Bureau has 26 members, 24 of whom are second year men. The Bureau expects to invite 15 members of the Class of '55 to participate next year. It is suggested, though not required, that first year men interested consider taking one of the elective courses in legislation.

Because of the fine work already done by the Bureau and the function it performs, it appears to be headed for a permanent position among the Law School's activities.

Ford Program Of International Taxation Makes Promising Advance Under Surrey

(This article was written for the RECORD by Stanley S. Surrey, Professor of Law and Director of the Program in International Taxation, Harvard Law School.)

Under a recent grant from the Ford Foundation, a program of research and training in the field of international taxation has been established at the Harvard Law School. It involves a comparison of tax law and tax administration in the United States and selected foreign countries.

The early development of this program under the direction of Associate Dean Cavers was based on the finding

basic and continuing information on national tax laws. On the basis of this resolution, plans were made for a research program at Harvard which would cooperate with the United Nations Fiscal Division.

As the proposal developed, emphasis shifted from the publication of a service to research and training activities which would be effective in aiding under-

(See TAXATION on page five)

Bull and Bear Club Holds Final Meeting

The Bull & Bear Club will hold its final meeting of the year tomorrow at 1 p.m. in the Mallory Smith Room. William C. Hammond, Jr., an authority on automobile stocks, will speak on "The Automotive Industry." Mr. Hammond is a partner in White, Weld & Co., a large investment banking and brokerage firm.

Mr. Hammond, a graduate of the Harvard Business School, will discuss the outlook for the automobile industry for the remainder of 1953, on the basis of the sales for March and April, the key sales period in the industry. He will comment on the relative merits of the major automobile producers and will discuss the long-term outlook of the industry.

Mr. Hammond spent seven years with the Lehman Corporation, an investment banking firm, doing field research in the auto industry. He then spent 10 years with Loomis, Sayles & Co., investment counseling firm, where he was assistant to the President. Mr. Hammond had been a partner in White, Weld for the past eight years.

He will discuss the outlook for the automobile industry for the remainder of 1953, on the basis of the sales figures

(See MEETING on page five)



Stanley Surrey

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Published weekly on Thursdays for twelve weeks of each term by *The Harvard Law School Record Corporation*, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Subscription price: \$2.00 per term mailed, \$4.00 per year (24 issues); student subscription \$1.50 per term mailed, \$1.00 per term distributed at the Law School. Individual copies \$.10 each at the Law School; \$.20 each mailed. Business and Editorial Offices, 23 Everett St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Telephone KIRKland 7-7600, extension 447.

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Entered as second class matter November 19, 1946, at the post office in Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Follow The Leader

The Uniform Commercial Code is no longer mere conjecture. Earlier this month, April 7 to be exact, it was enacted into law, with a few minor, and relatively insignificant amendments, by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. What its passage there will mean to the whole realm of commercial transactions in this country is, of course, difficult to predict at this time. But one thing is certain: the Code is one of the most important works of its kind ever presented to a legislature, and prompt passage in this great commercial state bodes well for acceptance uniformly throughout the nation.

In 1939 preparation on this instrument began. Twelve years and more than \$400,000 later, it was submitted to and accepted by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, but only after alterations and revisions to satisfy representatives of government, industry, commerce, banking, and education. It stands out today as the product of well-reflected views and opinions expressed by those persons who should, and do, qualify as experts.

The Code is the solution to the problem of adapting the law in this field to the everchanging needs of modern business and industry. It is a revision, not a reform, integrating into one piece of legislation what is now covered by the Negotiable Instruments Law, and the Uniform Sales, Bills of Lading, Warehouse Receipts, Stock Transfer, Conditional Sales, and Trust Receipts Acts. But only Article 9 on *Secured Transactions* contains a major innovation in the existing law.

The purpose of the Code, therefore, is to modernize the law, and to give it greater precision and uniformity. We believe it can fulfill that purpose if given the chance. It appears, now, that the smaller states are waiting for the major commercial areas, such as Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and California, to act.

The Massachusetts Commissioners on Uniform States Laws have submitted a report on the Code to the Legislature; the Code has been referred to the Law Revision Commission in New York, where hearings will be held in the fall to evaluate it; several other states are now considering it.

Pennsylvania, however, is the only state to have passed it. If confusion is to be avoided, and if national uniformity is to be achieved, and it must be achieved for the Code to be a continuing success, then all of these major commercial states must recognize their responsibility, take advantage of this opportunity, and pick up where Pennsylvania has left off.

Judicial Notice

From this day on, the college program may carry dollar signs before the players' numbers. Numerals and letters will be awarded on the basis of "net worth" of an athlete. The judiciary have inadvertently taken "judicial notice" of a state of affairs which every major athletic conference has been trying to deny by devious means.

Last week the Supreme Court of Colorado upheld the ruling of the State Industrial Commission saying inter alia that compensation offered a Denver University athlete in the form of a scholarship was compensation within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act because it was contingent on his making the team. What the implications of this decision are is open to conjecture. But it may well lead to the realization that the line drawn between amateur and professional is not one of the many niceties engendered by the courts.

Gallery

CHARLES BELDEN RANDALL
President
Inland Steel Company



Jean Raeburn, N. Y.

The year was 1918. The place was France. Brigadier General T. B. "Patsy" Dugan was inspecting his brigade with an eagle eye, missing no spot of tarnish on the harness brass, and rubbing a finger of his white gloves over every pot and pan in every kitchen. At his heels was First Lieutenant C. B. Randall, wearing the gold braide of an aide to a general. The inspection continued on to Battery D. For a brief moment the eyes of the young captain commanding Battery D met those of the young Lieutenant. The tour of inspection moved on.

The year is 1952. The place is New York. At a signal from the program director the former young lieutenant steps up to the microphone to address the largest radio and television audience ever to see and hear a private citizen up until that time. The address: a stinging rebuke to the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman.

Industry Representative

Thus it was that Clarence Randall, as spokesman for the steel industry, again crossed paths with the young captain of Battery D. That he, rather than any other man, should be the unanimous choice of the Steel Industry to carry its story to the public, was a tribute both to the clarity of his powers of analysis and the persuasiveness of his advocacy. In his own words, "I never could have done it if it had not been for the training I received at Harvard Law School."

Back in 1912, when "Peewee" Randall decided to enter Harvard Law School, his decision was not an easy one to make. He had worked his way through Harvard College by accepting odd jobs and saving as much as he could from summer work. Despite the large amount of time this took away from his studies, he nevertheless compiled a brilliant academic record, and became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Graduate study meant that again he would have to work at night to earn enough to keep him in school.

Brilliant Record

With characteristic energy, he decided to go ahead. He never regretted his decision. Not only did he earn enough to put himself through school, but he was also able to send some money to his parents. He also managed to become an editor of the *Harvard Law Review* (for two years), a member of the Board of Student Advisers, Secretary of Legal Aid, and a finalist (and oralist) in the Ames Competition.

Despite working his way through Law School and compiling this incredible academic record, Clarence Randall was always one who believed in the adage that "all work and no play made Jack a dull boy." He became Secretary of Phillips Brooks House and a member of Lincoln's Inn. He recalls that several nights when he was master of ceremonies at a Lincoln's Inn beer night or smoker, Cole Porter, then a student, would play the piano and keep up a steady barrage of songs and patter.

Information Please

One incident he is certain he will never forget concerns the day he saw a fire raging in the Montrose Apartments, over on Massachusetts Avenue at Shepherd Street. From a fireman coming down a ladder he discovered that the fire was raging in the apartment of Professor Austin W. Scott. A few minutes later he breathlessly arrived at Scotty's office, and blurted out the news that his apartment was on fire. Professor Scott exhibited mild surprise. "Oh, is it really, Randall? Well, thank you very much for telling me. I do think I'll go over, just as soon as I finish reading this case."

On leaving Law School, Clarence Randall made another of those decisions which altered the course of his life. Turning down offers from several of the best firms in New York, he journeyed out to Ishpeming, Mich., to work in the

law office of a cousin. One summer, while still in college, he had come to the North Country to work with an engineering gang. Since he tipped the scales at 100 pounds he was turned down when he got there. Luckily his cousin, whose law office was in Ishpeming, needed an office boy and so he was able to stay for the summer, during which he became completely enamored of the north-woods country and its people. It was this experience which led him to Ishpeming after Harvard Law School.

Except for his years in the service, the next 10 years were spent practicing law. One of his chief clients was the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, where he got his first taste of the iron and steel business. Then, in 1925, he was asked to make another of those hard decisions, perhaps the hardest of his life.

Opportunity Knocks

David Thompson, vice-president in charge of operations for Inland Steel Co., was up to his ears in work. P. D. Block, Inland's president, told him to get an assistant, preferably a young lawyer who could be persuaded to drop his law work and learn the steel business. They picked Clarence Randall, and put the proposition to him squarely: "We have a good general counsel. What we want is a lawyer, accustomed to tackling hard problems in which he has had no special background, to learn all the many aspects of the steel business. If you take this job, you will have to give up the law for all time."

He took it. His rapid rise in the ranks of Inland confirmed the wisdom of his decision. Today he is President of Inland, with a salary in the six-figure bracket and a reputation as one of the most outstanding business executives in the country. In 1952 he was named industry's "Man of the Year" at the annual Congress of Industry, in New York City.

Versatile

As his record in law school would indicate, however, Clarence Randall is not a man to be satisfied by doing but one thing well. One of his main interests has been education. In 1938 he was Godkin Lecturer at Harvard, sharing the lectern with Roger Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Union. These lectures were published as a book under the title, *Civil Liberties and Industrial Conflict*. His second book, *A Creed for Free Enterprise*, appeared in 1952. It expounds a personal social philosophy matured after many years of critical reflection. Hailed as "A ringing statement of faith in the American system of free enterprise," it is much more than that. In this book, as in everything else he does, Clarence Randall pulls no punches. His pen waxes as indignant at what he considers the short-sighted views of businessmen as it does at what he considers the short-sighted views of labor leaders.

Business Credo

One tenet of his faith is that "skilled leadership within the industrial organization is not enough. It will increase production, but of itself it will not solve the social problems that threaten to destroy the very system of production upon which our national welfare depends. Our blind spot as businessmen is our failure to sense compelling personal responsibility for the perpetuation of that system, our naive belief that we have done our part when we break the production records, and that we may leave to others the defense of free enterprise. There are no others. . . ."

"The American businessman is no longer the natural leader in his community. His father and grandfather were . . . and they knew that the welfare of all was the responsibility of each. We have far outstripped them in tons per man, but are unworthy sons in terms of civic consciousness."

This tenet of his faith has led him to plunge into the community enterprises with the same breath-taking vigor he displays in all his activities.

Community

For six years he served as President of the Board of Education in his home town of Winnetka, Ill. His activities on behalf of the Community Fund in Chicago have made him an almost legendary figure. In 1944 he took his turn as chairman of the Community and War Fund Drive. He is a trustee of the Natural History Museum in Chicago, a trustee of the University of Chicago and has been a trustee of Wellesley College. He has also been President of the Associated Harvard Clubs and President of the Harvard Alumni Association. At present he is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. In 1948 he was Steel Consultant to the FCA in Paris.

As student, lawyer, industrial executive, civic worker and citizen, Clarence Belden Randall has throughout his life exhibited those qualities of ability, energy and integrity that stamp him as a leader. It is a record of which Harvard Law School may justly be proud.

DONALD W. CONLEY, 3L

Sub Judice

'IN GOD WE TRUST'

Lester, like most of us, registered for the draft in 1948. He had "quit college to work full time on the farm." He claimed that he was working 60 to 70 hours per week. Not to be swayed, the Board promptly notified Les of his 1-A classification. In an appearance under oath before the Board, Les admitted that "he had quit college because of failures in two courses," but added quickly that he "would have dropped out anyway because he didn't like school anymore." The Board reconsidered his meritorious case and again classified him 1-A.

On July 24, 1950, Les became a conscientious objector and filed accordingly. (SS Form 150 for those third-year students interested.) After due deliberation the Board once again returned him a 1-A classification. On October 2, 1950, he passed the physical examination.

By January 20, 1951, Les notified the harassed Board that he had matriculated in the Theocratic Ministry School to become a minister of Jehovah's Witnesses and was therefore entitled to 4-D classification. (N. B. third-year students.) The whereabouts of this school is not mentioned but the testimony had it that Les attended the school on Friday evenings for a two-hour period. He hastened to add that he sometimes did as much as 10 hours a week preparation at home—all this while still working the farm full time. This perseverance had little effect on the Board and Les was told to report for induction.

Les reported for induction as notified, but he refused to be inducted stating that he had since become a minister (talk about 90-day wonders!) and was "in agreement with his faith, conscientiously objecting."

Sad to relate, Les was convicted in the District Court, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years for refusal to submit to induction in the Armed Forces as required by UMT and the Selective Service Act.

Held: Affirmed per Swain, J.

One claiming exemption under the Act as a student preparing for the ministry must be "satisfactorily pursuing a 'full time' course of instruction in a recognized theological or divinity school." To include the defendant in this classification would certainly not be within the intent of the Congress. We must determine the intent of Congress by the ordinary meaning of the words used, not by a meaning ascribed to those words by some particular group or sect.

If the facts had been presented the Board at the time it first considered his classification there would have been ample basis for the Board to refuse him exemption and classify him 1-A. When these same facts are presented only to show a change of status which might entitle the defendant to a new classification, the question of reopening is one of discretion for the Board. Where the evidence so clearly shows that the defendant was not entitled to a re-classification we cannot say that the Board abused its discretion in refusing to reopen. (U. S. v. Bartelt, U. S. Ct. of Appeals, 7th Circuit, Dec. 9, 1952.)

Letters to the Editor

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to clear up some possible misunderstanding which has arisen over the relationship of the Harvard Law School Civil Liberties Union to the American Civil Liberties Union and the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. The law school group was formed by people interested in doing legal work for the CLUM and we have given such aid on several occasions. Our activities have always been guided by the policies of the ACLU. However, neither the ACLU or the CLUM has any student affiliates. Although currently we are seeking to become the first such student affiliate, at present we are not an affiliate and we are completely independent of those organizations in all our activities.

In order to avoid possible future confusion, our group has changed its name to the Harvard Law School Civil Liberties Association.

HERBERT SEMMEL
President, HLSCLA

Off the Record

DIVERSITY OF CITIZENSHIP

On April 20, 1953, Austin Scott finished fifteenth in the fifty-seventh annual Boston Athletic Association Marathon, a foot-race covering a distance of 26 miles, 385 yards.

A GOODHEARTED JUDGE

The judge had just awarded a divorce to a wife who had charged non-support. "And," he said to the husband, "I have decided to give your wife \$50 a month." "That's fine, Judge," the man replied, "and once in a while I'll try to slip her a few bucks myself."—Tax Topics.

Basic Volumes For Copyright Library, Congressman Celler's Book Reviewed

Plagiarism and Originality, by Alexander Lindey, New York: Harper & Bros. 1952. 365 pp. \$5.

Risks and Rights in Publishing, Television, Radio, Motion Pictures, Advertising and the Theater, by Samuel Spring, New York: W. W. Norton & Co. 1952. 472 pp. \$7.50.

Seven Copyright Problems Analyzed (An Analysis of the Law of Copyright and Recent Developments Delivered Before the Copyright Institute of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut), New York: Commerce Clearing House. 1952. 184 pp. \$3.

These three books on copyright continue to cultivate the interest now being shown in the protection of rights in literary property, and each is a valuable contribution to the literature of copyright. The volumes of Messrs. Spring and Lindey are perhaps directed toward the attention of laymen; the CCH reprint of lectures given at a copyright colloquium in the latter part of 1951 presents much of value to the practitioner in this field. While the last-mentioned book develops the problems in more technical language, a reading of these three books provides more than a basic education in the law, the conflicts, and the practical considerations involved in protecting artistic expression against plagiarism.

Mr. Lindey's book is a pleasant excursion through the history of literature, a careful tracing of who stole what from whom, and what the pirates each had to say of the practice. The text shows a tremendous amount of research and wide reading, but it is only the result one would expect of him. The series of footnotes at the end of the volume are in themselves a survey of the law of copyright, and put to shame many law review notes.

Non-Technical

Samuel Spring, of Spring & Eastman, one of the leading firms in the field, is non-technical; almost at a glance a writer can find out his rights, and in language which will not have to send him hurrying to counsel. Covered in this generously-sized book are common-law and statutory copyright, monopoly restraints, obscenity and censorship, rights in ideas, invasion of privacy, and remedies provided by the rules of unfair competition.

Giants in the field are featured in the CCH compendium. The merit of the book is accurately given by listing the subjects of the lectures and the lecturers—Samuel Tannenbaum, "Practical Problems in Copyright"; John Schulman, "Authors' Rights"; Joseph McDonald, "The Law of Broadcasting"; Herman Finkelstein, "Public Performance Rights in Music and Performance Right Societies"; Robert Burton, "Business Practices in the Copyright Field"; the late Arthur Farmer, "The Perils of (Publisher) Pauline or the Peculiar Problems of Book Publishers Featuring Copyright Defamation and Right of Privacy"; and Joseph Karp, "Copyright Litigation."

You Never Leave Brooklyn, by Emanuel Celler, New York: William Sloane Associates. 1953. 234 pp. \$3.75.

Autobiographies of public men, in the 19th Century, were customarily written after the author had retired from the political circus and returned to his country place to spend his remaining years in nodding recollection. In the 20th Century public men write fragmented autobiographies, it almost seems, the day after the battle.

Investigated Baseball

Emanuel Celler, Congressman from Brooklyn for the past 30 years, has written a biography which contains elements of the traditions of both centuries. He is still in the midst of the battle, but he can look back over a long period of distinguished service in the House, and many of the events he talks about have begun to blur enough around the edges so that their telling is true recollection.

As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and before, Mr. Celler quite clearly has been in the battle at all times. Only recently he took brickbats for his investigations of alleged anti-trust violations in baseball; he threw a few brickbats himself this year at proponents of the new Immigration Act and at the majority report of the House committee studying pornographic materials in current literature.

Land Of Opportunity

His philosophy comes across as a belief in freedom of enterprise, but a freedom not at the expense of the well-being and security of the people who turn the wheels of this enterprise. In this he reflects the interests of his polyglot constituency and probably every American of moderate income. He says: "Perhaps the key to my interest lay in the word 'opportunity.' It was the word most used at home, and it was the word most used in Boys High School and at Columbia University (—schools he attended). It was the word that brought thousands upon thousands of immigrants from Europe into the United States. Diverse and plural as the United States is, its heterogeneous population is tied together by a shared belief in the future; the child's lot will be better than the father's. This sums up the American dream."

Congressman For 30 Years

Noteworthy in the book are the accounts of run-ins with Congressman Rankin which disclose anti-Semitic sentiment in the House, his part in the struggle for the establishment of Israel, and a sharp denunciation of the contagion of fear which McCarthy has stirred up. The tone of this biography is of a man stating his position, not trying to prove an argument, and that makes for good reading. Unfortunately, when public man Celler retires, some time in the distant future, he cannot retire to contemplation in a quiet outlying home, for Brooklyn even in its less excitable moments bears no resemblance to the Lake Country.

MAY 1 DEADLINE

Applications for scholarships for 1953-54 must be submitted to the Receptionist in Langdell by tomorrow.

Men assigned rooms in law school or graduate dormitories for next year should return this acceptance to the Dormitory Office in the basement of Hastings Hall tomorrow. Rooms not accepted by Friday will be reassigned.

The American Electoral College, by Roger MacBride, Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers. 1953. 89 pp. \$1.75.

Mr. MacBride, a second-year student at the Law School, sets out to investigate the historical background of the American electoral college system, the claims of those who seek reform, and an analysis of two recent proposals—the Lodge-Gosset and Coudert amendments.

An outgrowth of a senior-year thesis prepared at Princeton, Mr. MacBride's book says our present system for electing presidents is defective because it opens the possibility of candidates who have received a popular majority yet losing to the man with an electoral vote majority, gives the larger states a disproportionate voice in national elections, and discourages the development of opposition parties in states where one party is customarily predominant.

Minority President

Twice in our history the men "elected" president failed to receive a majority popular vote. In 1860 Lincoln was elected, although electors pledged to him were not on the ballot in 9 out of 33 states and his combined opposition received 66 per cent of the popular vote, and in 1876 Hayes was chosen over Tilden by one electoral vote after weeks of wrangling and in disregard of Tilden's majority.

In more recent years there have been no such close contests; indeed, in the last election the results in the electoral college were an accurate reflection of popular sentiment and Eisenhower's strength. But the fight for abolition or at least modification of the electoral system still continues; strongest arguments of opponents of the current system are that it is probably vestigial, is open to abuse by the party system which it helped foster, and is open to the other abuse of putting a minority candidate into the White House.

Proposed Changes

The Lodge-Gosset proposal, which retained the present structure but would have awarded a state's electoral votes in proportion to the popular votes each of the candidates received at its polls, is criticized by Mr. MacBride because it opens the way to a multi-party system and does not eradicate the danger of election of minority candidates. The Coudert amendment, which he favors, would choose constituents of the College on the basis of plurality in each Congressional district.

Recognizing the threat of continual gerrymandering which this proposal raises, Mr. MacBride still thinks it deserves adoption because it will be a step toward an Electoral College not bound by party pledge, "influenced but not governed by the desires of the qualified voters."

Spartans Win Intramural Basketball Title, Defeating Lakers In Final Game, 57-54

The basketball league intramural schedule ended on the afternoon of April 15 when the Spartans, led by Kenny Hirsch's 18-point effort, defeated last year's champions, the Lakers, 57-54. The Spartans, coached by Nat Hershey, 3L, fought an uphill battle throughout the playoffs and this pattern was repeated in the finale. After finishing the regular league play undefeated, they dropped their second playoff game to the Lakers, in a game going four overtimes. Relegated to the losers' bracket, the team had to defeat the Assassins (leaders in the other division), Lincoln's Inn, and the Lakers twice.



I cannot see why Mr. MacBride wishes to retain the College at all, why presidents should not be chosen at the wishes of the qualified voters, and how the Coudert system will reduce either major party power or prevent the growth of splinter parties. This pamphlet is a thorough analysis of the present state of affairs; it may not provide the answers, but it does provoke thought.

Collected Poems 1917-1952, by Archibald MacLeish, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1952. 380 pp. \$4.

Cum laude graduate with the Class of 1919, now Boylston Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard, a former Librarian of Congress, an Undersecretary of State, and a notable figure in American arts and letters, Archibald MacLeish has gathered together the best of 35 years of poetry and presented it in a good-sized volume to the present generation.

The poems are not legal gimcrackery; Mr. MacLeish having left law school, left the law. It is not likely that his days here account for the interest in freedom of thought and exposures of tyrannical leaders in the poems, but this sentiment pervades much of what he has written. Of course, that is never a reason for recommending a book of poetry. These poems are meant to be read for the enjoyment they are sure to provide.

A Final Report for the Survey of the Legal Profession Under the Auspices of the American Bar Association, by Orie L. Phillips and Philbrick McCoy, Los Angeles: Parker and Co. 1952. 247 pp.

This volume collects the findings of the Survey in the area of professional ethics, discipline, and disbarment. It traces ethical problems through the various stages in the legal system, from the problem of teaching ethics and professional standards in law schools, character requirements for admission to the bar, the codes of ethics which define many of the standards, to the extent which these standards are in fact observed and what happens in the way of discipline when they are not observed.

Finally there is a very interesting chapter on the lay view of the lawyer, a view which is not very favorable to lawyers. Low opinion of lawyers has existed for a long time. Note for example the titles of some English tracts: *The Downfall of Unjust Lawyers*, *Doomsday Drawing Near with Thunder and Lightning for Lawyers* (1645); *A Rod for Lawyers Who Are Hereby Declared Robbers and Deceivers of the Nation*; *Essay Wherein Is Described the Lawyers, Smugglers and Officers Frauds* (1675).

(See REVIEWS on page four)

Last Wednesday's game was nip and tuck all the way. The Spartans took possession with two minutes remaining and a one-point advantage and put the game away with two last-minute baskets. Norm Dorsen and Pete Labe trailed Hirsch in scoring for the winners with 14.

Playing their last game for the Spartans were Nat Hershey, Marty Moscovitz, Herb Semmel, Dorsen and Hirsch. Back to defend their laurels next year will be Bob Fullem, Arnie Ciaccio and Labe, all 2L, and Ron Gagnon, 1L.

16-Team League

The League operated very successfully this season. 16 teams representing some 120 students took part in the two division circuit. The top four teams in each division qualified for a double-elimination round robin to determine the league champion. In division A the Spartans were victorious in all seven games, while in the other loop the Assassins led by Ev. Parker 1L, (erstwhile referee), Sandy Ross 1L, and Jim Downey 1L, defeated the Lakers to finish with a perfect record.

The Assassins were defeated in an early round playoff game by an inspired Lincoln's Inn five, while the Lakers nipped the Spartans in four overtimes. The revenge-bent Spartans then proceeded to blast the Assassins out of the tourney and won their right to vindicate themselves against the Lakers. They proved their worth by defeating them in two straight encounters to garner the championship.

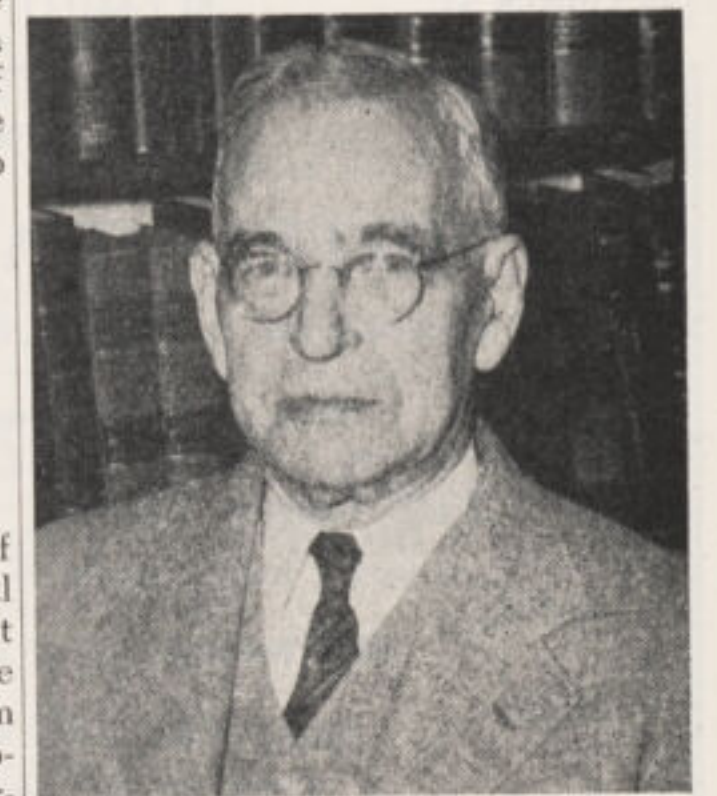
Organizer Graduating

Also making his exit this year is John Harty, 3L. John representing the PBH sports committee has done a remarkable job in planning, organizing, and administering the league through the past two years. "Commissioner" Harty also found time to participate actively, he being one of the leading scorers for the Lakers. Orchids to John, and we hope that his successor will do half the job that he has done.

Soviet Peace Offerings Phony, Seavey Advises

Last Tuesday Prof. Warren A. Seavey speaking at the season's last Coffee Hour said that the United States has been fooled over and over again in foreign affairs within the past 40 years.

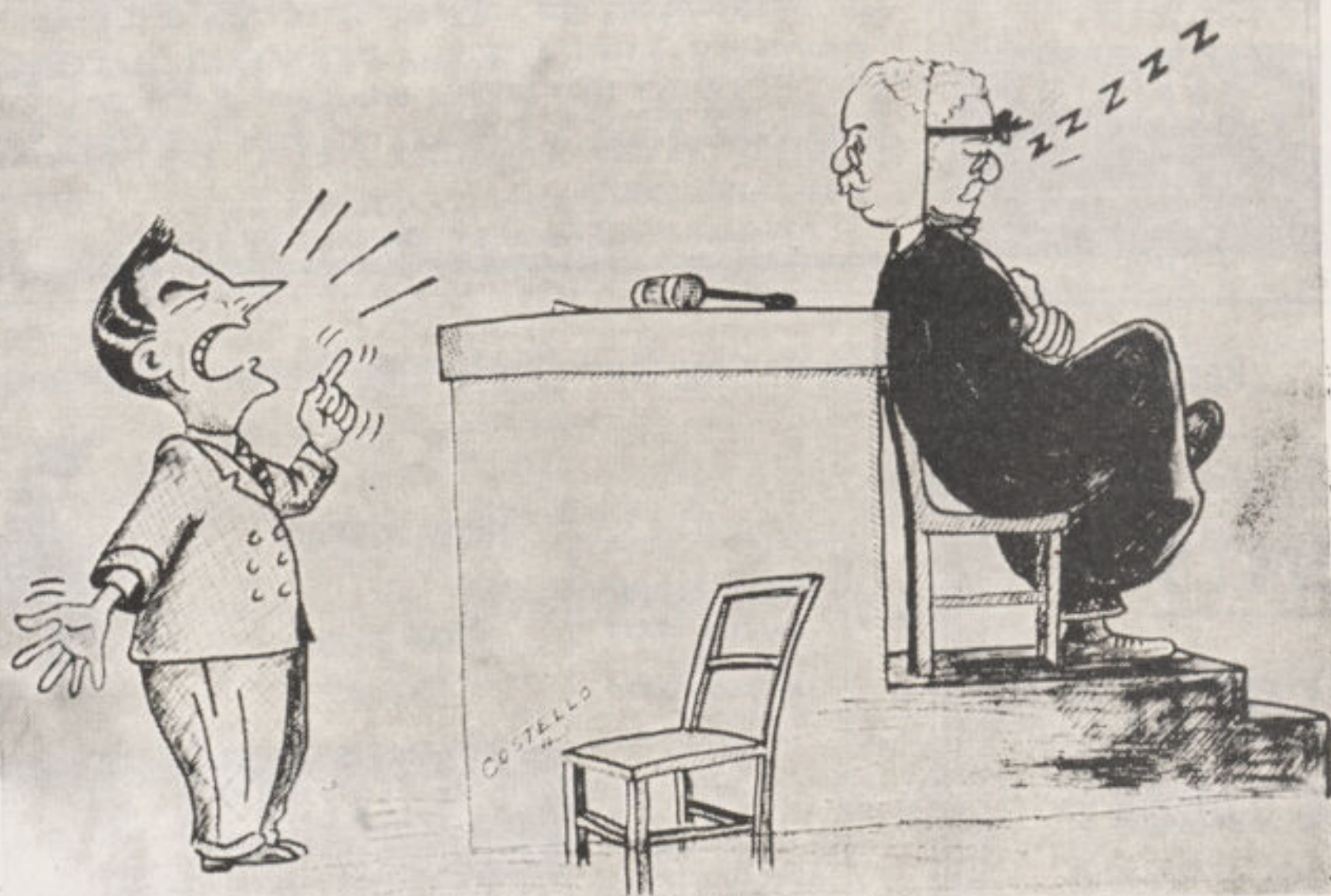
Discussing the topic, "Fool Us Again?" Prof. Seavey said that in 1911, on his return from China he warned of the danger of a Japanese attack on China, the United States, and the Philippine Islands. His warnings went unheeded.



Warren Seavey

He went on to say that from 1932 to 1938 warnings about the German threat went unheeded until it was too late. The same pattern appeared in dealings with the Soviet Union during the New Deal. Today he said there is the same attitude appearing again in regard to Russia. Too many Americans, he continued, are being taken in by the new Russian peace offensive.

Prof. Seavey, quoting Theodore Roosevelt, said that the hope of this country lies in a policy of "speaking softly and carrying a big stick." Universal Military Training and aid to the non-Communist areas of the world will supply the big stick to be coupled with diplomacy and negotiation over a council table.



"MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT . . ."

AMES—(Continued)

the court found the taxpayer to have received income, such income should be treated as a return of capital and not as ordinary income.

H. Stewart Dunn, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and William I. Schapiro of Elizabeth, N. J., representing the Government, contended that the agreement should be construed as a fixed obligation to the taxpayer, that the interest payment reduced this obligation and was a benefit to him.

As customary, the court based its decision on the ability of counsel as shown in the respective briefs and oral argument, rather than on the law of the case.

On brief for the Story Club were David N. Barus of Montclair, N. J.; Edwin J. Carr of Des Moines; Arthur C.

Dwyer of Paterson, N. J.; Joseph De-Franco, Brooklyn; John E. Kirkpatrick, Meadville, Pa.; and Richard K. McLaren, Lexington.



Edward Dimock

On brief for Marshall Law were Wilbert C. Anderson, Erie, Pa.; Marvin G. Burns, Phoenix, Ariz.; David W. Conrad, Upper Montclair, N. J.; James D. Gabler, Jamaica, N. Y.; Richard C. Hopkins, Park Forest, Ill.; and Anthony E. Liebig, Santa Monica, Calif.

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REVIEW—(Continued)

Present-day opinion does not seem very different. In one questionnaire lawyers won by a large margin over doctors, dentists, and people generally: they were considered less ethical and less honest than the other groups. Many other findings are reported in detail. An appendix of questionnaires is included.

The material on character requirements for admission to the bar includes a discussion of varying state systems. In some, character examination takes place after the bar examination; in others the character examination occurs when the applicant applies to take the bar examination; another group of states investigates character at the beginning of the study of law.

The chapter on observance by the bar of stated professional standards involves problems arising under the A.B.A. Canons of Professional Ethics.

One which this reviewer finds rather fantastic strikes at law intermediaries, with the result that many areas consider it unprofessional for a labor union or an employer to furnish legal services to its members or employees. Why this should be it is hard to see.

The concluding chapter begins: "Once upon a time there were no lawyers." No authority is cited for what seems to some of us a statement which can only be applied to Adam and Eve. In any case, the point is that lawyers are crucial today and that a lack of popular understanding of the place, function, scope, and limitation of the lawyer in our society is hurting both lawyers and society. This book helps the legal profession to see itself as others see it and thus help overcome the obstacles to fuller understanding.

Mathew Foner

BRIEFS—(Continued)

used in collective bargaining; (B) source material for wage data.

(A) Wage Criteria

- Occupational Rates in the Area
 - In the Industry
 - In like Industries
- Plant-wide Averages
 - In the Area
 - In the Industry
- General Pattern Increases ("Wage Rounds")
 - In the Area
 - In the Industry
- Cost-of-Living Changes
- Increase in Labor Productivity
- Ability-to-Pay (Wage-Price-Profit Relationship)

Wage Comparisons Tricky

Limitations of space preclude all but a few observations. First, choose the wage standards you wish to rest your case on, and emphasize their relevance to the facts of the present situation. If, for example, the wage structure in question is "in line" with area rates but significantly below national levels in the industry, management will argue the validity of intra-area comparisons while the union will ask for industry-wide uniformity. In making wage comparisons, the definition of the industry is often a slippery concept; be wary of reliance on occupational titles alone; examine in some detail the elements involved in the occupation ("job descriptions"). In Plant A, "Machinist, 1st class may be simply a skilled Machine Operator, where in Plant B he may set-up the machines for the operators and serve as a leadman or "straw boss"; the term "Assembler" likewise covers a Heinz-like variety of skills and responsibilities.

Escalator Clauses

Second, know the other side's strong points and, in true adversary fashion, be prepared to meet thrust with counter-thrust. To labor's point that the cost-of-living index has advanced since the date of signing of the existing agreement, management may counter that wage rises in the company have exceeded consumer price increases during the period covered by the index or, alternatively, argue for a two-way "escalator clause" correlating wage changes to price fluctuations down as well as up.

In response to the latter point, the union will undoubtedly contend that wage decreases violate the concept of labor's increasing share in the growing productivity of our economic system.

Invalid Criteria

Certain criteria are held in low esteem by government agencies and fact-finding boards, by private arbitrators and, indeed, by skillful negotiators at the bargaining table. The ability-to-pay argument is often of dubious merit, although it cannot be lightly discarded. (See the extensive literature dealing with Robert Nathan's controversial report, "A National Wage Policy for 1947.") Little weight is given the "minimum budget" or "American standard of living" argument, based on estimated annual needs of a family of four.

Insight into the evaluation of the various criteria by experienced arbitrators may be gained from a perusal of the awards contained in Labor Arbitration Reports; see also Cox, *Cases on Labor Law*, Part 3, (2d ed., 1951), and Dunbar, *Economics of Wage Dispute Settlement*, 12 Law and Contemporary Problems 281 (1947).

Sources Of Data Given

(B) Sources of Wage Data (Herein a brief, and admittedly inadequate, listing.)

- Government Agencies (regional and Washington offices)
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor
 - United States Department of Commerce
- Federal Reserve Bank (regional)
- University research groups
- Private associations
 - Chambers of Commerce (local and national)
 - Trade associations (regional and national)
 - American Management Association
 - National Industrial Conference Board
 - Unions
 - Private consultants

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TAXATION—(Continued)

developed countries. The program is now under way and is following plans evolved as the result of discussions not only with the United Nations, but with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Harvard Business School, and the Cambridge Center of International Studies.

Latin America

The Economic Commission for Latin America requested the United Nations Fiscal Division to make a preliminary study during the summer of 1952 of the effect of United States income taxes on American investment in Latin America. This study was published in January as United Nations Document ST/ECIA/18 entitled "United States Income Taxation of Private United States Investment in Latin America." Professor Dan T. Smith of the Harvard Business School and I acted as consultants to the Fiscal Division in the preparation of this study. Ira T. Wender, J. D., Chicago, 1948, of the New York Bar, who joined the staff of the Program of International Taxation in March, also participated in this initial study. Previously he was with the New York law firm of Lord, Day & Lord.

The Harvard Law School, as part of the Program in International Taxation, is now engaged in further research on the interaction of the tax systems of capital-exporting and capital-importing countries as they affect Latin American investment, and Mr. Wender is directing this work. The Harvard Business School through some of its faculty members will also be working with the Law School on this project. In addition, there will be a small staff of research assistants at the Law School, including Dominic Garance who is in charge of foreign tax documentation. As a part of the Program, studies on several Latin American countries will also be prepared under the joint direction of the United Nations Fiscal Division and the Law School. The results of this work will

be useful in connection with the new course in International Trade and Investment, especially the seminar on Tax Aspects of International Trade and Investment.

Foreign Tax Officials

The United Nations has sent to Harvard Law School four tax officials as part of its technical assistance program: in 1951-2, Mr. Aryeh Henig, Legal Advisor to the Minister of Finance of Israel; in 1952-3, Mr. Abdel K. M. Abdou, Technical Secretary to the Sub-Director of Tax Administration, and Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, Tax Agent in the Tax Administration, both from Egypt; and Mr. Enrique R. Matta, Legal Advisor to the Economic Research Division of the Ministry of Finance of Chile.

In the fall, we expect about eight more foreign tax officials for a year's study under United Nations Fellowships. This phase of the Program will be under the direction of Herrick K. Lidstone, LL.B. '48, who will leave the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison to join the staff of the Program of International Taxation in May. Besides the regular courses at Harvard in taxation and fiscal policy, there will be special seminars on selected problems of tax law and special guided research work. Arrangements have been worked out with the Boston office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for practical training in tax administration. In addition to the United Nations Fellows, it is expected that some graduate students, and perhaps some foreign officials or lawyers under the auspices of the United States Point Four Technical Assistance Program, will be enrolled in these training courses. Also, Harvard Law School students interested in the field may participate as part of their seminar work.

Underdeveloped Countries

In addition to the investment study and the training program, a more detailed study of the tax system of one or more underdeveloped countries is contemplated. It is likely that this research will concentrate on Asia and the effect of taxation on the economic and social development of countries where agriculture plays a predominant role. In this connection our work would be in-

tegrated with the study of economic development and political stability currently undertaken by the Cambridge Center for International Studies.

One of the important objectives of this project will be to evaluate the extent to which improvements in tax techniques and changes in fiscal policy might contribute to economic development. We are now examining the possibility of studying the tax systems of such countries as India and Indonesia, but exact plans have not yet been formulated.

World Tax Service

The United Nations is considering the feasibility of publishing reports describing the tax systems of the member countries. The Harvard Program would cooperate in this task since it would be directly related to its other activities. Some preliminary reports have already been worked out, for the United States and Switzerland. Karl Lachmann, Chief of the International Tax Section of the United Nations Fiscal Division, will be at the Harvard Law School during the early part of the summer to plan this project and to develop further the other projects of the Program.

Conclusion

The Ford Foundation grant will enable us to carry on this Program during the next two years. The underlying purpose is to develop sound research and training facilities at Harvard which will be helpful to the United Nations and national governments as well as to private organizations, businesses, and law firms interested in international trade and investment. The Program in International Taxation can also be significant in furnishing information and techniques for regular courses and seminars not only at the Law School but in the other graduate schools of Harvard University.

Class Of '53 Farewell Party On May 15 At Grad Center

The 1953 Class Committee, at a meeting on April 15, assessed each member of the class \$1.00 dues to pay for a class party on Friday, May 15 at 4 p. m., in the Graduate Center courtyard. The dues, to be collected after the Property sections on Friday and Saturday, will also pay for a directory to be issued from time to time.

At the May 15 affair beer will be served, Dean Griswold and Class Marshall Bill Swanson will say a few words, and the well-known team of Leach and Sutherland will sing songs, accompanied by themselves.

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '13—*Thomas W. Palmer*, an Alabama attorney currently living in Havana, was principal speaker at a session of the Cuban Academy of History held in Havana on March 24. The Academy was honoring the centennial celebration of the taking of the oath of office by William Rufus King, the only vice-president in United States history to take the oath on foreign soil. (King, an Alabamian, was sworn in by the United States Consul, after a special Act of Congress was passed to authorize the action.) Mr. Palmer represented the Alabama Historical Association.

LL.B. '40—*Herbert Robinson*, member of the firm of Liebman, Eulau & Robinson, announces the removal of the law offices on May 1, 1952 to the fourteenth floor of 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

LL.B. '42 ('47)—*Irvin M. Kent*, a captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, has been re-elected President of the Institute of Military Law.

LL.B. '43—*Thomas F. Seymour* has joined the firm of Brennan & Daly of Bridgeport, Conn. The firm is now known as Brennan, Daly & Seymour.

LL.B. '46—*Byrne Litschgi*, formerly attorney, Office of Tax Legislative Counsel, United States Treasury Department, and more recently legislative assistant to Senator George Smathers of Florida, has become associated with F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr. in the practice of law. The new offices of the firm are at 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

LL.B. '48—*Morris Goldschlager*, captain in the JAGC, has been elected Secretary of the Institute of Military Law.

LL.B. '49—*Bernard A. Feurstein*, a lieutenant in the JAGC, has become a member of the Institute of Military Law.

LL.B. '49—*Jules M. Baron and Sidney M. Gewanter* have announced the formation of a partnership, Baron & Gewanter, for the general practice of law in New York City.

LL.B. '50—*Norman S. Fink* has written an article for the March number of Volume 51 of the *Michigan Law Review*, entitled "That Pierced Veil—Friendly Stockholders and Enemy Corporations."

N. J. Alumni Will Hold Annual Dinner Meeting In Newark On May 26

The Harvard Law School Association of New Jersey will meet on May 26 at 6:15 p. m. for the Association's annual dinner at the Downtown Club, 794 Broad St., Newark.

Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New Jersey Supreme Court, John Biggs, LL.B. '22, of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and Philip Forman of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and Prof. Warren A. Seavey will be among the guests to be honored at the reception and dinner.

Speakers will be William H. Hastie, LL.B. '30 of the Court of Appeals, and Prof. Seavey.

Members may bring guests, but only judges, lawyers, law clerks, and students. The charge per person will be \$7.50.

Arrangements for the meeting are under the direction of Mendon Merrill, LL.B. '26 of Paterson, assisted by local committees throughout the state.

Subcommittees include: Guests, Ward J. Herbert, LL.B. '28, and Andrew B. Crummy, LL.B. '26; Tickets, Willard G. Woelper, LL.B. '35; Publicity, John J. Gibbons, LL.B.; Membership, Frederick H. Groel, LL.B. '24.

MEETING—(Continued)

for March and April, generally considered the key sales period in the industry. In addition, he will comment on the relative merits of the major automobile producers and will discuss the long-term outlook for the industry, commenting on the significance of the large number of purchases of new automobiles on the installment plan.

President Paul F. Glenn, IL of Sharon, Pa., announced that Samuel Weinstein, IL of Brooklyn, had won the Club's \$10,000 Investment Contest, by attaining a capital appreciation of 12 per cent during the six-month contest. He wins a book by Benjamin Graham, entitled "The Intelligent Investor."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

WINNER'S PARTY

The Spartans basketball team will hold a party for all members of the teams in the Law School basketball league at 8 p. m. tomorrow night downstairs in Harkness Commons. There will be dancing; dates and wives are invited. The Spartans, who captured the league championship, say the party will be BYOL.

TRIP TO EUROPE

The Association of International Relations Clubs will conduct its European Study Tour which is open this year to all students with an interest in international relations. The Tour is planned with seminars scheduled for Sheffield, London, Paris, and Geneva.

A group of twenty-five students will leave for Europe from Quebec on June 9, spending more than three months there before its return on September 12. For information call EL 4-7730.

LAW WIVES

Election of officers will be held on May 6, promptly at 8 p. m., in the Wheeler Room. At 8:30 p. m. Mrs. Kuten from Helena Rubenstein's will address the group on "Art of Good Grooming." Free cosmetics and samples will be distributed.

On May 13, Professor W. Barton Leach will speak informally on "Non-sense And The Law," in the Wheeler Room at 8 p. m.

The annual Law Wives Talent Night and Installation of Officers will be held in Harkness Commons Meeting Room on May 20 at 8 p. m.

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LEGAL AID BUREAU

All students completing their second year whose first year average was 70 or better are eligible for volunteer work on the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau this summer.

The summer operation of the Bureau will be from June 29 through Sept. 4. Members may arrange to serve during part of the summer only and it will be possible to combine the Bureau work with outside employment.

All interested (and eligible) should apply at the Bureau office in Gannett House as soon as possible.

COMMENCEMENT TICKETS

Tickets for Commencement will be available for immediate relatives of students taking part in the Commencement exercises. Graduates will march in the procession and do not need tickets. Candidates for degrees who desire tickets for their families should give their names to the Receptionist in Langdell Hall before May 16.

Normally there are enough tickets to allot two to each candidate who applies, although candidates may indicate any number they desire to have.

The school will mail two tickets in advance of Commencement if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is left with the Receptionist in Langdell. They will be mailed in the last week of May. Tickets requested, but not to be mailed, will be held at the Receptionist's desk until noon of June 9, the day before Commencement, or until 9:30 a. m. on June 10 if the candidate requests.

Tickets which have not been called for by June 9 will be given out after 2 p. m. on the 9th to students who have asked for more than two tickets.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Harvard Law School Democratic Club will meet tonight at 8:15 p. m. in the Wheeler Room. Mr. John Carr, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, will address the group. Refreshments will be served.

DALTON-ELCOCK
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This review, preparing candidates for the Massachusetts Bar Examination, is given twice a year; November and December, evenings; and in June, days.

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BSA Announces Ames
Competition Individual
Victors Of Spring Term

The Board of Student Advisers has announced that Dennis G. Lyons of Passaic, N. J., and James K. Logan of Quenemo, Kans., members of the Casner Law Club, have won the prize for the best first-year Ames brief.

Best first-year oralist was Thomas E. Weesner of Wabash, Ind., a member of the Gardner Club. Best quarterfinal Ames oralist was Jeffrey O'Connell, of the Griswold Club, and Worcester, Mass.

Other Prizes

Other prize-winners announced included Best Second-year Supervisor, John Kaplan, 2L of New Britain, Conn., a member of the Field Club; Second Best First-year Brief, Edgar W. Bassick, Bridgeport, Conn., and Darwin E. Smith, Garrett, Ind., of the Black Club.

Winners of the Drafting Competition have not yet been announced, but the selections will be revealed shortly, according to the Board.

Among the participating clubs in the Drafting Competition are: the Brewster-Morgan Club, the Toepfer-Bacon-Leach Club, the Langdell Club, and the Kent Club.

'DANCE EXPRESSIVE'



Rose-Marie Paillet

Rose-Marie Paillet, wife of Pierre Daladier, graduate law student from France, gave a recital of the interpretive dance ("dance expressive") last night in Harkness Commons. Mrs. Daladier danced to classical, romantic, and modern music. She has given many recitals in Paris, and will be interviewed by Polly Huse on television, May 18th at 9:00 a. m. Mrs. Deladier was accompanied on the piano by Gladys Troupin.

FORUM—(Continued)

with trying to put their liberal programs into practice; Wallace, a former Republican, instituted many of the national agricultural policies which are still in force. Mr. Dever, while in office, was a champion of expanded highways, better prisons, and more suitable facilities for the physically and mentally ill. His defeat in last year's election was largely due to claims that the reforms he introduced cost far more than they should have.

New Directors Chosen

The Harvard Law School Forum has chosen eleven new members of its Board of Directors, whose terms of office begin today, and will continue through the fall semester.

Those elected include John T. Bernstein, 2L of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Anton W. Bigman, 2L from Braddock, Pa.; Robert P. Hayes, 1L of Chetek, Wisc.; Richard S. Karsik, 2L of New York; Stanley Langer, 2L of New York; and Lawrence W. Levine, 1L from Brooklyn.

Also Edgar Litt, 1L of Baltimore, Md.; Herbert M. Paul, 1L of New York City; James Parker Reid, 1L of Glenn Rock, N. J.; Melvin R. Seiden, 1L of Jersey City, N. J.; and Herbert Wasserman, 1L of New York City.

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