

The Harvard Law School Record

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Duty, Ethics of Scientists To be Aired

Noted Scientists Discuss Moral Responsibility At HLS Forum Friday Eve.

The social duties and ethical responsibilities of American scientists in the Atomic Age will be discussed this Friday at 8 p.m. when the Harvard Law School Forum holds its second meeting at Rindge Tech auditorium.

Participating in the panel discussion of *The Moral Responsibility of the Scientist* will be Pitirim A. Sorokin, Professor of Sociology at Harvard, Norbert Weiner, Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,



HARLOW A. SHAPLEY

Leo Szilard, Professor of Physics from the University of Chicago, and Henry D. Aiken, of the Harvard Philosophy Department.

Dr. Harlow A. Shapley, director of the Harvard Astronomical observatory, will be moderator.

Professor Wiener, author of *Cyber-*

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Noted Speakers, Vital Issues Keynote Discussions of Harvard Law Forum

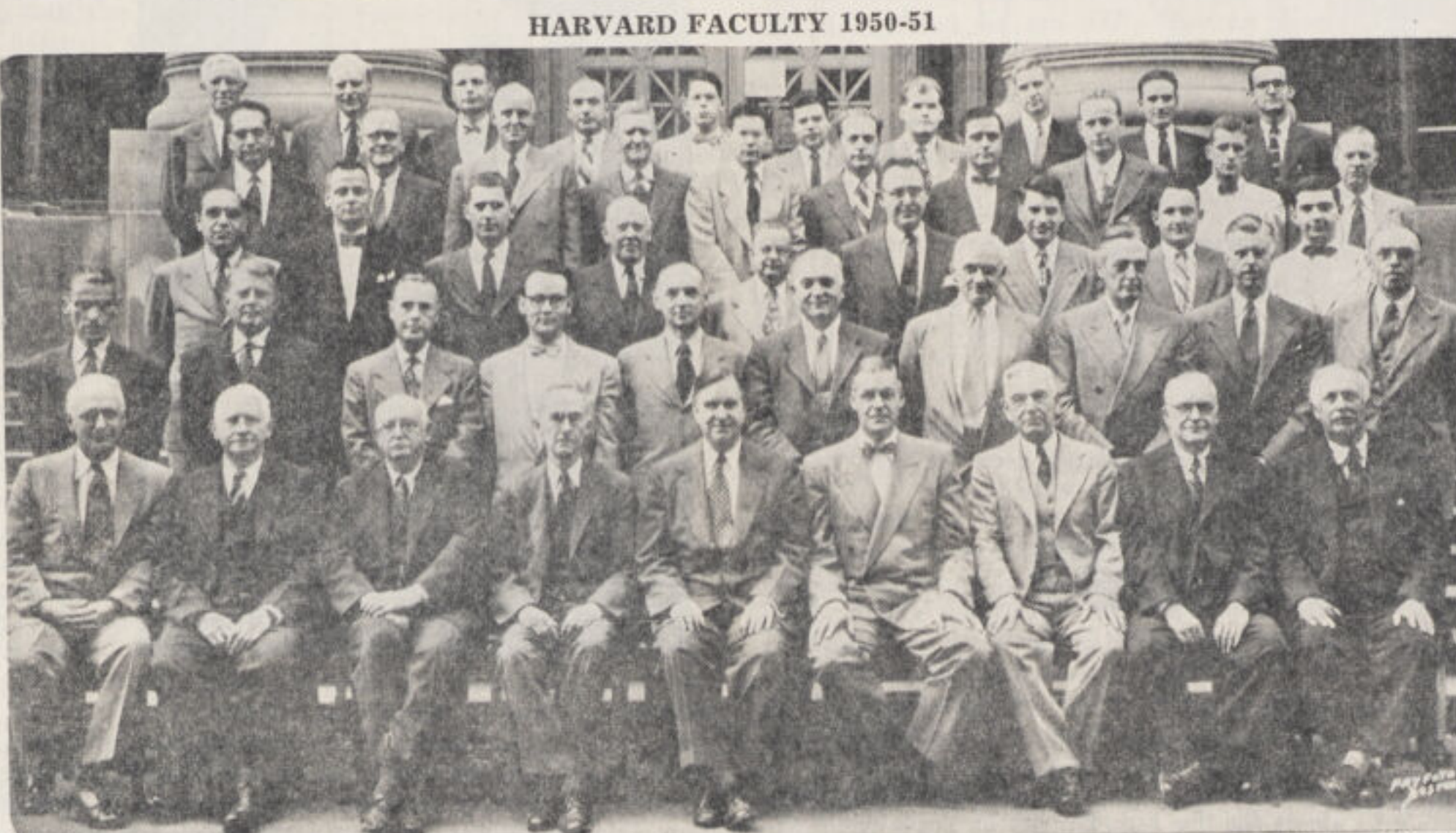
It is evening in a crowded auditorium in Cambridge. A young man steps to the lectern, the audience grows quiet, and another session of the Harvard Law School Forum is under way. At a long table on the stage a group of distinguished national figures is seated. The spotlight is about to be turned upon a carefully selected topic, to be examined by audience and speakers alike, in the ancient tradition of the forum.

But behind the fact of this particular gathering with its high purpose, there stands a history of individual aspiration and of public consciousness, which tells the story of how Harvard Law School came by its Forum, and how that Forum raised itself into the first rank of American public discussion organizations.

The beginning was four years ago, in 1946. Jerome Rappaport then first suggested to his classmates the danger that students faced with heavy schedules might find themselves unable to devote sufficient time and attention to an understanding of general trends and problems stemming from current world affairs. As Dean Landis observed: "An aliveness to the world about them, its pressing issues and its challenges, is almost essential to a proper appreciation of the law."

Recognition of the need was immediate. Within three days over thirty students had volunteered to aid with the preliminary administrative work. Tentative topics and speakers were suggested by the general student body. Plans were set in motion to obtain a place in which meetings could be held.

Shortly thereafter, permanent administrative machinery was set up and officers elected. Though its future was



Front Row, Left to Right: Judge Magruder, Profs. Hudson, Powell, Baker, Dean Griswold, Vice Dean Hall, Profs. Seavey, Scott and Chafee. Second Row, Left to Right: Profs. Howe, MacLachlan, Casner, Asst. Prof. Watts, Profs. Sutherland, Glueck, Field, Hart, Cavers and Maguire. Third Row, Left to Right: Profs. Jaffe, Asst. Prof. Hardee, Berman, Librarian Pulling, Asst. Librarian Treadwell, Profs. Brown, Surrey, Teaching Fellows Herwitz and Berman. Fourth Row, Left to Right: Profs. Freund, Fuller, Leach, Visiting Prof. Abel, Asst. Prof. von Mehren, Prof. Kaplan, Asst. Prof. Brewster, Prof. Braucher, Asst. Dean Peck, Asst. Librarian Putnam. Fifth Row, Left to Right: Secretary Dimmitt, Visiting Prof. Morris, Prof. Amory, Mr. Barnes, Director of Foreign Research, Teaching Fellows Greene, Frisch, Simpson, MacKinnon, Asst. Dean Bevins, John Scott, Fac. Adviser in Charge of Ames Competition. (Absent: Profs. Bowie, Cox, Dodd, Gardner, McCurdy, and Asst. Dean Toepfer.)

ABA Desires Compulsory Lawyers' Loyalty Oath

The American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Washington adopted resolutions urging that all members of the bar take loyalty oaths, and that a special committee be named to analyze Communist techniques and advise lawyers on coping with subversive activity.

The loyalty oath resolution recommended that states require lawyers to file affidavits stating whether they were or ever had been members of the Communist Party or other group advocating overthrow of the government. In case of an affirmative answer, an investigation would determine whether the individual should continue to practice law.

Ford Co. Lawyer Suggests Corporation Work As Promising Field For Lawyers

This article was written especially for the Record by Donald Kehl, LL.B. '34 S.J.D. '40, assistant general counsel of the Ford Motor Company.

When the law school graduate of yesterday tucked his sheepskin under his arm his next move, if he intended to enter legal practice, was simply to hang out his shingle. Then, as now, there were available a limited number of opportunities on the faculties of the law schools. As a rule, however, except in the smaller law schools, these opportunities were open mostly to men with some experience in practice. Broadly speaking, at the turn of the century, there was just one way for a law school graduate to enter practice of the law, and that was to engage in general private practice either individually or in association with some older lawyer or law firm.

After the first World War, and particularly in the 1930's, the call of the Government for lawyers produced a second major route of entrance to the legal profession. The ever increasing activity of the Government as it affects the affairs of each individual citizen has made it imperative, if the type of political system under which we live is to survive, that the lawyers who guide the departments and agencies of the Government be men of intelligent vision, high ability, and sterling character.

While today general private practice and government service still remain the two principal avenues open to the law school graduate embarking upon a legal

career, there are other very worthwhile opportunities. The legal staff of a corporation offers the graduating student opportunities in many respects fully as challenging and equally as gratifying as can be found in either of these other two fields.

Corporations Need Lawyers

No corporation of any size can operate satisfactorily today without constant and capable legal advice. Every major activity in which it engages from the purchasing of its raw materials through to the sale of its product, to take for example a manufacturing corporation, has legal ramifications. Much of what it does must comply with numerous federal and state laws and regulations. Upon the manner in which the corporation handles these problems may depend not alone its individual success but the position of the corporation generally as an integral component of our democratic society. One may surmise that had the executives of our corporations been more closely advised by legal counsel at the turn of the century many of the criticized practices of that period would not have occurred.

If the corporation is to continue to fulfill its mission as a useful and necessary

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Law Wives Gather For A Card Party

Today's meeting of the Law Wives will be a bridge-canasta evening in the Wheeler Room.

Mrs. Erwin N. Griswold's welcoming tea for Law Wives was held in the Treasure Room, in Langdell on Oct. 17. About 300 wives of professors and students attended and some female Law School students were also present.

The Law Wives' first regular Wednesday night meeting took place in the Wheeler Room, Holmes Hall, on Oct. 18. A panel discussion on vocational and other activities of students' wives followed a brief business meeting. Mrs. John M. Maguire, wife of Professor Maguire, was the moderator; the speakers were Mrs. Harold C. Saakvitne, Mrs. Paul M. Cupp, Mrs. Ellis J. French, and Mrs. Ishier Jacobson.

This year's Law Wives' officers are: Mrs. Robert B. Dudley, president; Mrs. John M. Skilling, treasurer; Mrs. Donald A. Fisher, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Marvin Sirinsky, recording secretary; Mrs. Paul M. Cupp, Mrs. Ellis J. French, hospitality co-chairmen; Mrs. John R. Cotter, Jr., social chairman; Mrs. Ishier Jacobson, program chairman.

Dean, Cox Appeal Trial Verdict Mon.

Defendant Name-Caller Must Pay, Says Judge Ford's Langdell Panel

Dean Erwin Griswold and Prof. Archibald Cox will argue the appeal in the case of *Byrnes v. Hastings* on October 30 in Langdell Court Room, before an audience of first year men.

The case was tried before Judge Francis J. W. Ford and resulted in a special verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Byrnes. The jury of 7 men and 5 women awarded \$1,000 for mental distress, and \$1,000 for pecuniary loss.

Dean Griswold is handling the appeal for the defendant with the brief being written by William Hack, 3L (C.C.N.Y. '48) and Arnold Nemiroff, 3L (C.C.N.Y. '48). The brief for the plaintiff has been prepared by Ira Bartfield, 3L (C.C.N.Y. '48), and Asher Katz, 3L (C.C.N.Y. '48).

While the trial of the case was under the auspices of the Teaching Fellows, the appeal is being undertaken by the Board of Student Advisers as part of the first year Ames Program.

The presiding justices of the Supreme Court of Ames will be Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge of the First Circuit Court of Appeals; Louis Goldberg, Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Coolidge, Esq., of the Boston Bar. Mr. Coolidge is a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg.

The case involves Hastings, a member of a private "anti-subversive" organization who learns that Joe Burns,

(Continued on page three)

Prof., Mrs. Glueck Announce Juvenile Delinquency Study

Publication of *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*, the result of a 10-year study of the causes of juvenile delinquency, has been announced by Prof. Sheldon Glueck and Dr. Eleanor Touroff Glueck of the Harvard Law School.

The famous husband-wife team of criminologists has succeeded in isolating a series of factors which distinguish delinquent boys from boys who stay out of trouble. The study will make it possible to spot those who will become law breakers, in most cases, when they enter the first grade.

The difference shows up in three things: 1) the boy's relations with his father and his mother; 2) kind of physical, personality, temperament and character type he is; and 3) how he gets along with other people.

These results are part of the Gluecks' report on an exhaustive study of 500 delinquent boys and a carefully-matched group of 500 boys who did not get into trouble with the police. The long-range research project was sponsored by the Harvard Law School and was financed by grants from a number of foundations.

On the basis of their findings the Gluecks conclude: "It is clear that in the home and in the parent-child relations are to be found the crucial roots of character which make for acceptable or unacceptable adjustment to the realities of life in society."

In a foreword to the book published by the Commonwealth Fund, New York, Dean Erwin N. Griswold calls the study "a penetrating assessment of the complex causal forces in the origins and development of anti-social behavior."

The Gluecks are co-authors of a number of works in criminology. Among these are *500 Criminal Careers, Later Criminal Careers, and Criminal Careers in Retrospect*.

Prize To Be Awarded For Maritime Law Essay

Any student in regular standing during the year 1950-51 and a candidate for any degree offered by the School may compete for the Addison Brown Prize of \$250 for the best essay by one of the students in the Law School on some subject of maritime or private international law.

Students may, by making arrangements in advance, receive credit not exceeding two hours during the spring term of 1951, for work done in the preparation of a paper submitted in competition for this award. In order to receive such credit, students who have had, or are currently taking, Conflict of Laws or Admiralty, must obtain the approval of either Professors Gardner, Freund, or Morris. Approval will be given if the instructor is satisfied that the applicant has a plan for a satisfactory paper for submission for the prize, and that the applicant can prepare and complete such a paper by the closing date of the competition, May 1, 1951.

The top echelon is a Planning Committee, consisting of some eight members of the Board of Directors. These men contribute suggested topics and speakers to a pool begun by the suggestions of Forum audiences. From this pool are drawn some fifteen topics which seem most promising. Each Committee member, a "Co-ordinator," is assigned one

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Parietal Rules III

The Dormitory Council and the administration have jointly promulgated the parietal rules with which we all are now familiar. They represent a series of compromises between the desires of the students and their representatives and those of the administration, carefully worked out in a series of bargaining sessions.

We have had occasion to point out that this bargaining process between student representatives formally elected from the student body and the administration is an innovation at this school. It might well be the framework upon which full student government will be built. But before there can be any development along those lines, the success of the Dormitory Council must be firmly established, and this hinges, it seems to us, in large part on the willingness of the student body to accept and follow faithfully the present parietal rules.

Too Many Cooks

Public speaking certainly has value to the lawyer. Recognizing this, there has flowered at least three organizations which allow the student to acquire the ability to speak with ease before an audience. To some extent the oral arguments in Ames do this, but there is a difference between arguing to a court in appellate proceedings, and public speaking to an audience as a whole.

While we support the concept of providing a training ground to develop proficiency in public speaking, we wonder why it is necessary for three separate groups to be in the same business competing for the same interested students and for many of the same public platforms. Would it not serve the student body better if all those trained in public speaking were joined in one organization? And wouldn't the speakers going forward from the law school have more professional ability and thus better represent the school if they had the benefits of the combined coaching talents now split between the Democratic Club, the Republican Club and the Harvard Discussion Program?

The Right Step

The dance held last Saturday night under the auspices of the Dormitory Council attracted a surprisingly large turnout. On the whole the affair, which in a sense was experimental, proved to be a popular success.

The spacious northern section of the Harkness Commons dining hall with its broad windows looking down on the commons, indirect lighting, and proximity to the grill room was admirably suited for this sort of social activity. And notwithstanding the fact that the men who made the arrangements had no standards or guides for reference the planning was practically flawless.

To our mind what is most significant about this innovation is the undeniable impetus it will give to the development of a community spirit at the Law School. In the past, social life for the majority of students who did not have an opportunity to belong to one of the clubs, was a drab thing limited to the resources

of the individual or small, isolated groups. There is no need to dwell on the attitudes that three years of social sterility can foster.

A series of well-planned parties and dances similar to that of last Saturday night will be conducive to an integrated, enjoyable and inexpensive out-of-school life and to better school-work as well. We are all indebted to the councilmen who worked out the plan and carried it to fruition.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of the RECORD:

(Referring to Judge Matthews' recent article in the RECORD.)

... the statement inserted by the editors is complimentary but inaccurate. I refer to the sentence reading as follows:

"... a great many women including Judges Mary O'Toole, Genevieve R. Cline, Florence E. Allen and others have been elevated to the federal and important state benches."

Few women have attained the federal judiciary. The number is 3—one on each of the following courts: U. S. Court of Appeals, U. S. District Court, and U. S. Customs Court. Two women have served on the board now known as the U. S. Tax Court—an administrative agency in the executive branch of government. Only one woman has served on a state supreme court. Most of the women of the bench are on city or county courts. One woman serves in the District Court for the 14th District of Texas while another is the Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeal for the 3rd District of California.

—BURNITA SHELTON MATTHEWS
U. S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To the Editor of the RECORD:

It is debatable whether you can ever tell anybody anything. Hence, from my point of view, it seems rather silly for me to risk raising my blood pressure to challenge what I consider to be an erroneous position taken by you, your contributors and your predecessors.

Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews uses your columns to say:

"The opening of the Harvard Law School to women marks pretty nearly the end of an era which denied to women equality of opportunity in legal education. Although it took Harvard 133 years to acknowledge the intellectual capabilities of women for the study of law, feminists rejoice that this recognition has finally come."

Presumably you subscribe to this...

I suppose it could be said that when I chose my wife rather than any of the other available girls I thereby "discriminated" against all the other girls, but I would not have thought the choice of words was very good. If words are to be used in that fashion, I suppose all selection would be classed as discriminatory. But if I choose to educate cross-eyed, red-headed morons it would never have occurred to me that I was "discriminating" against cross-eyed, blonde morons. It would never have occurred to me that the cross-eyed, blonde morons were "denied... equality of opportunity," nor had I failed to "acknowledge the capabilities" of this latter group. Why the choice of Harvard Law School to educate boys only brought forth those results escapes me.

I can't help but feel that this sense of guilt at educating boys only at Harvard Law School arose from fear of words. Somebody hurled the epithet "discrimination" at Harvard Law School, and it stuck. And now the learned Judge repeats it, and you seem to accept it.

That emotion-laden word seems to frighten all sorts of people today, whether it is aptly used or not. Thus, you tell us that Dean Griswold has injected himself, and by inevitable implication, the Harvard Law School, into the case of *Sueatt v. Painter*, even though the Relator in that case stated on the trial that even if the Negro law school were the absolute equivalent of the University of Texas Law School, he would not attend (R.188). The trial judge stated in the judgment:

"From his own testimony, Relator would not register in a separate law school no matter how equal it might be and not even if the separate school affords him identical advantages..." (R.440).

The trial judge further found as a fact that the facilities offered Relator were substantially equivalent. (R.440) and apparently no complaint was made to this finding in the appellate court of Texas, for that Court said in its opinion, "Our jurisdiction in this latter regard was not invoked in this case." 210, S.W. 2d 442. Nevertheless Chief Justice Vinson makes the amazing finding "... we cannot find substantial equality in the educational opportunities offered white and Negro law students by the State." Thus we observe appellate procedure where the word "discrimination" is used!

It is a matter of complete indifference to me

Gallery

ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND
Law School Professor



After 25 years away from Harvard Law School Professor Arthur E. Sutherland returned this year. Small and dynamic, Professor Sutherland has been very popular with his students in Commercial Law and his seminar in Constitutional Law. He also teaches a seminar at the Graduate School of Public Administration.

Professor Sutherland takes an active interest in his students outside of the class room. When he was called upon to be interviewed he was busy with a disturbed law student who is facing call to active duty in a matter of weeks. This student had come to the office for assistance in solving his problem of how to hide his time profitably before going into the service.

Acting with understanding and kindness, Professor Sutherland did what he could for the student.

Clerk to Justice Holmes

Professor Sutherland has had a varied background as practicing lawyer, soldier, and teacher. He attended law school here and was Case Editor of the *Law Review*. He graduated in 1925 and was secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1927.

Professor Sutherland went to practice law in Rochester, New York. "I had there," he said, "a general law practice. We did all kinds of law work. We searched titles, got people divorces, and made out deeds and wills."

After 15 years of private practice Professor Sutherland entered the Army in 1941 and spent more than three years overseas in Europe and North Africa. He served in the Italian campaign as aide-de-camp to General Mark Clark. In 1945 when Professor Sutherland was discharged, he held the rank of colonel.

Taught at Cornell

He then turned, in the fall of 1945, to teaching law at Cornell. He remained there until coming to Harvard this fall.

When asked why he had turned to teaching in 1945 after a long career of private practice, Mr. Sutherland answered, "It's just that I had wanted to go into a new field. Three times I had thought of teaching law. First in '28, again in '37, and also in '40. But it was very difficult to break away. However, after I had spent four years in the Army the break was made for me and I took up teaching."

In his out-of-school life Professor Sutherland likes to work in his garden. He has a home in Cambridge with his wife, the former Margaret Susanne Adams. The Sutherlands have four children.

Extracting information from Professor Sutherland is not the easiest thing in the world. He's tight lipped and not prone to talking about himself. It's a reluctance arising from modesty. He'll answer you evasively but in an amiable way. Here's an example.

As he has had a large amount of experience as a trial lawyer, I asked him the time-honored question: "Mr. Sutherland, what trial do you think was one of your most interesting?" and he replied, "Well, one of the most exciting trials I've ever been in was the one held over in the Langdell courtroom the other night." He was referring, of course, to the mock trial put on a week ago Monday for the first year students.

N. J. S.

whether Harvard Law School admits or rejects girls as students. It does annoy me no little, however, to hear no voice raised in protest against the continual charge that the authorities at the Law School by having chosen to admit boys only to the School somehow denied "equality of opportunity in legal education" to girls, and denied "the intellectual capabilities of women for the study of law," when such was not the fact.

J. EDWARD THORNTON, LL.B. '32 ('33)

Sub Judice

FATHER STERILE

Ida Houston* brought proceedings against James Houston* for support of petitioner and her minor child. The parties were married in 1940 and that relationship had never been terminated in divorce. However, James contended that he owed no duty of support on the ground that, because of alleged sterility, he was not the father of Ida's child born on June 3, 1949.

Held, the presumption of sterility was not rebutted. Said the court: "... the sole still disputed question for determination is whether the evidence adduced by respondent suffices to overcome the time-honored presumption that a child born to a married woman during coverture was procreated by her husband. There is no contention of non-access; the parties lived under one roof and occupied one bed until more than a month after the August 25, 1949, filing of the support petition; the blood grouping tests which the respondent requested did not establish definite exclusion; there was no identification of a paramour or proof of any inclination of the petitioner to infidelity...."

... "if the blood-grouping tests report in the case at bar had established definite exclusion (as it did not) and if, also, those tests had been shown to have been accurately and competently made... such blood-grouping test evidence would have served to overcome the presumption of legitimacy of a child born to a married woman.... Potent indeed, the presumption is one of the strongest and most persuasive known to the law, and yet subject to the sway of reason... the presumption will not fail unless common sense and reason are outraged by a holding that it abides. The presumption does not consecrate as truth the extravagantly improbable, which may be one, for ends juridical, with the indubitably false."

... "in addition to doubts as to the quality of June 7 and October 20 laboratory examinations of purported specimens of respondent's seminal fluid... and the complete dearth of identification of any paramour or of evidence of any inclination of the petitioner to infidelity... the medical testimony of respondent's sterility at other times was inadequate to overcome the presumption that his wife was impregnated by him at some intervening date during the conceded marital relations...."

"Tragically pertinent to the case at bar is this further observation of... a leading expert. 'Our factual knowledge has not yet reached the point where we can unreservedly state that certain sterile men will never regain their fertility.... The risks of dogmatic declarations are evidenced by the contemplation of the repercussions which might follow a statement to the husband that he is permanently sterile. Should he by some unusual method regain, or improve his fertility and a pregnancy take place, he will probably doubt his paternity. Such an unjustified suspicion may dissolve a marriage...' respondent is hereby held chargeable with the support of the wife and child named in the petition." *Houston v. Houston** 99 N.Y.S. 2d 199 (N.Y., July 1950).

*Footnote by court: "The opinion as filed sets forth the true names of all parties but as here published substitutes fictitious names and disguises certain other details in consonance with the spirit of Domestic Relations Court Act, sec. 52, L.1933, ch. 482."

NO DEDUCTION FOR HIGH LIVING

Lieutenant Colonel Motch was a Procurement Officer during the war. In his 1943 income tax return he tried to take a deduction for the expenses involved in entertaining representatives of industry and foreign governments in connection with his procurement work. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue disallowed the deduction but was reversed by the Tax Court which said: "The evidence indicates that this hospitality on the part of petitioner was reasonably necessary in that it enabled him to do his work and carry on his business as an Army officer more efficiently and satisfactorily than otherwise would have been the case and that without it he would have been failed to perform the duties expected of him." (117 C. 777). The Commissioner appealed.

Held: on appeal the decision of the Tax Court was reversed and the deduction was disallowed. Said the court: "We fail to see any force in the argument that his entertainment at social clubs and in his own home of business men and representatives of foreign governments with whom he transacted government's business was ordinary and necessary expense within the contemplation of the statute. As we see it, the respondent as a government officer merely carried out in a personal way the social amenities to which he was accustomed in civilian life. This, in some quarters, has lately been termed 'gracious living.' We think the statute involved has not been more gracious to gracious living than to others in government service." *Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Motch*, 180 F.2d 859 (March, 1950).

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '13—J. Welles Henderson has announced his association with the firm of Rawle & Henderson which maintains a general legal practice in Philadelphia.

LL.B. '25—Cedric W. Porter, formerly a member of Dike, Porter and Sanborn, has joined in forming the firm of Heard, Smith, Porter & Chittick, of Boston, Mass., specializing in patent, trade mark, unfair competition, and copyright law.

LL.B. '29—W. John Kenney, onetime Under Secretary of the Navy and recent Chief of the ECA mission to the United Kingdom, has become a partner in the firm that will now be known as Sullivan, Bernard, Shea and Kenney.

LL.B. '29—Julie E. Stocker is now a member of the firm of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, which has its office at 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LL.B. '31—David E. Scoll announces the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law under the name of McNutt, Scoll, Longscope, Proctor & Lee.

LL.B. '33—Sylvester S. Garfield has announced the removal of his office to 921 Bergen Avenue, Trust Company of New Jersey Building, Jersey City, New Jersey.

LL.B. '34—George J. Banigan has become a member of the firm of Dean, Magill, Huber & Horrigan in New York, N. Y.

LL.B. '34—Whitman Knapp will now continue the general practice of law at 25 Broad Street with the firm of Hotch, Root, Barrett, Cohen & Knapp.

LL.B. '41—Frederick Ayer, Jr. is Republican candidate for the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts. As a former agent of the F.B.I., he was chief of its liaison units in Europe during the war and after that he served as deputy legal advisor and chief of intelligence and security to the United States mission in Greece.

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Service Regulation Says Law Students Safe Until Summer

Under present Selective Service regulations, students in the law school and other graduate schools of the university are assured of the opportunity to complete the present academic year before being called to active duty. Reservists are not covered by these rules and are subject to call and induction at any time.

By the terms of the Selective Service Act of 1948, still in effect, postponement for the academic year is mandatory upon all local boards for all full-time students enrolled in institutions of higher education. If the student fails to maintain satisfactory work during the course of the year, he may be drafted.

Students who receive their orders for induction should first ask for postponement rather than deferment. After this request has been sent to the local board, the student may then request that his status be changed to 2-A, if his local board is also deferring students. Then, and only then, can the Law School certify the student's standing in his class. At the present time, a student must have been in the upper half of his college graduating class to qualify.

Those students now pursuing courses under the G.I. Bill are assured that, if called, they will be permitted to resume their education after discharge even if such discharge comes after the present expiration date of the bill, July 25, 1951.

A temporary Selective Service Office has been established on the fourth floor of PBH. Any students desiring further information may visit this office or call EL 4-3590.

POLITICOS DEBATE

The Harvard Law Democratic Club and the Harvard Law Republican Club will present the second in its series of debates on important election issues this Friday evening at 10 o'clock over WMEX (1510 K.C.).

The topic to be debated is: *Resolved, That the Best Interests of Massachusetts Require a Republican Administration.*

The speakers for the Democratic Club will be Norman Silberstein (Yale '49) of Brookline, Mass., and Harry Brown (U. of Juneau '47) of Nome, Alaska. The Republican speakers are Bernard H. Sachar (C.C.N.Y. '48) of New York, N. Y., and Roger Moore (Harvard '52) of Cambridge, Mass. Professor Paul A. Freund will moderate.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

U. OF CAL., STANFORD ALUMS

All alumni of the University of California and Stanford University are urged to communicate their local addresses to Mrs. Eleanor Morse Welby, 162 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.

YEARBOOK

Information cards for all students must be filed at the Gannett House offices of the Yearbook this week.

The Yearbook staff urges that selection of proofs of individual portraits be made promptly and returned to Sarony's Studio.

QUARTET SING

The Social Committee of the Dormitory Council has announced that in the future there will be entertainment during intermission of the Saturday night dances at Harkness Commons. Plans for the next dance call for each dormitory to enter a quartet in a singing contest. The quartet adjudged best will receive a prize.

DEAN ADDRESSES ABA

Dean Griswold delivered an address before the tax section of the American Bar Association in Washington, D. C. on Monday, September 18, 1950. The Dean called attention to certain loopholes in the then pending tax legislation and his reasons for the desirability of revision.

Harvard Scene Becomes Paradise For Speakers

Some confusion has arisen over the presence of three "speakers' bureaus" at the law school, two of which are political in nature—one sponsored by the Harvard Law School Republican Committee and the other sponsored by the Harvard Law School Democratic Club; and, the third, the Harvard Discussion Program Service, being an independent group.

The Republican and Democrat speakers' bureaus have been operating for some time for the purpose of supplying their own clubs and other groups with political speakers. Both groups are admittedly partisan in their viewpoints and are designed to supplement the programs of their parent political parties. They have already engaged in debate against each other at least twice: last spring and just last Friday when the McCarran Act was discussed over WMEX.

Public Service Agency

The object of the Harvard Discussion Program Service, organized this fall by John B. Harrington, 2L, is to operate as a public service agency that provides teams of speakers that carry information to various types of social and business clubs throughout the Bay State area. By no means incidental to that object is the excellent opportunity presented to all university students to practice public speaking.

Non-Partisan Approach

Undoubtedly, some of the confusion among the groups is attributable to the fact that Mr. Harrington is also associated with the Republicans, and the fact that the Service held its organizational meeting just following a HLRC meeting. Mr. Harrington, in reassuring, states that his Republican affiliation does not tie the Discussion Group Service to the G.O.P.

The work of the speakers' bureau involves the formation of "teams" of speakers that are sent out to Kiwanis, Rotary and such other clubs, as well as to lodges, churches and chambers of commerce. Each team includes speakers pro and con and a moderator. After the speakers present what is designed to be a factual unbiased debate, the moderator tries to instigate a discussion among the members of the audience.

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MOCK TRIAL—(Continued)

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MASS. BAR EXAM

The Massachusetts Bar examination will be held on December 27 and 28, 1950 at the Boys' Latin School in Boston. The Massachusetts Board of Law Examiners advises all persons planning to take the examination that applications must be made at least 30 days before the examination date.

Any third year student whose orders to report for military duty are received prior to December 15, 1950 may apply to the Chairman of the Board for permission to take the December examinations. His application should include a photostatic copy of his orders to active duty.

FORENSIC MEDICINE LECTURES

Dr. Richard Ford, associate professor of Legal Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Harvard Law School, will give a series of lectures on the *Relationship Between Law and Medicine*, Dean Erwin Griswold announced yesterday. Each lecture will start at 5:10 p.m. in Langdell North Middle on the following dates:

Nov. 7, *Investigation of Deaths in the Public Interests*; Nov. 14, *Medical Evidence in Homicide and Suicide*; Nov. 21, *Medical Evidence in Accidental Deaths*; Nov. 28, *Forensic Psychiatry*; Dec. 5, *Causal v. Temporal Relationships*; and Dec. 12, *The Medical Expert*.

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Calendar

LEGAL WORLD Ames Competition

First year—Round 1, Brief Conference, Wednesday, October 25. Round 2, Brief Conference, Thursday, October 26. Round 3, Brief Conference, Friday, October 27. Round 4, Brief Conference, Saturday, October 28. Rounds 5 and 6, Facts Issued, Wednesday, October 25; Fact Conference, Friday, October 27. Rounds 7 and 8, Docket Posted, Monday, October 30.

Second year—Round 5 and 6, Facts Issued, Friday, October 27.

UNIVERSITY WORLD

Danish Ambassador to Speak

His Excellency, Henrik Kauffmann, Ambassador of Denmark will discuss *Scandinavia's Place in the World Today* before the American Scandinavian Forum of Greater Boston in the Fogg Art Museum, tomorrow evening at 8:15. Professor G. Wallace Woodworth will direct the Harvard Glee Club in a musical program.

OUTSIDE WORLD

Brandeis Institute

Tonight at 8:15, Irving Fine will deliver the first lecture in the series on *The Anatomy of Twentieth Century Music*. His topic will be *The XVIIIth Century Heritage*.

Professor Max Lerner's first lecture in the *Modern Idea Systems* will be held Thursday evening at 8:15. At the same time, Claude Andre Vigee, distinguished French poet and philosopher, will discuss *Faustian Existentialism and Its Counterparts in Modern French Poetry* as the first in a series on *Poetic Thought and Modern Man*.

Monday evening, October 30, Gregory Zilboorg will lecture on *Sexuality According to Freud and Others*. The *Survey of the American Theatre* on Tuesday evening will present Thornton Wilder discussing *The Playwright in the American Theatre*.

International Student Center

Professor Edwin Reischauer of the Harvard History Department will lead a discussion on *The Role of the West in Asia* on Sunday evening at 8 at the Student Center on Phillips Place. A social hour will follow.

DALTON-ELCOCK BAR REVIEW

"The Fall Review, preparing candidates for the December, 1950 Massachusetts Bar Examination began September 15, 1950 and will end December 21, 1950. Classes are held Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M."

Class will be given during the day.

For information write:

Dalton-Elcock Bar Review
Ten Post Office Square, Room 915
Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone HA 6-2850

FORD CO. —(Continued)

force in our economic scheme of things, it will require legal advice and assistance of the highest order. There are, of course, two ways in which such counsel may be obtained. In the past, corporations, for the most part, sought the advice of outside counsel. A recent survey by the American Bar Association of a representative group of corporations has disclosed, however, that 52 out of a total of 82 corporations, or 63 per cent, maintain their own legal departments, and that in one out of every three cases the general counsel of the corporation is either an officer of the company, a member of the board of directors, or both.

Advantages of General Counsels

There are certain readily apparent advantages to having a general counsel and a legal staff to whom the corporation may look for advice and guidance.

The corporation receives the benefit of day-by-day legal guidance. The natural way to handle currently occurring legal problems is to have full time participation in all decisions by a legal adviser. This is somewhat difficult of accomplishment where the adviser is an outside attorney. There are some cases in which corporations have developed a very satisfactory day-by-day working relationship with outside counsel, but these cases tend to be the exception rather than the rule. The importance of having the company advised currently cannot be over-emphasized. One of the most important things a lawyer does for a corporation is to advise it on currently developing policies, not merely to keep the corporation within the four corners of the existing law, but equally important, to prevent the development of policies which may inevitably create future legal problems.

The corporate legal staff is more readily able to obtain the facts upon any given problem and, of course, the fullness of the facts has a significant bearing upon any opinion rendered. The staff attorney of a corporation will frequently have a wide background of his own knowledge on the particular problem presented; in addition, he will have ready access to sources for supplying the facts. He will usually know employees who may have the particular details he wants, or can reach them readily. Communication is quick and simple within an organization. When outside counsel is consulted, the corporation representative, of course, endeavors to give him as complete a picture of the facts as possible. This can be supplemented by questions asked by counsel, and frequently an independent investigation will be made. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the outside attorney does not have the background knowledge, the knowledge of corporation officials and employees who may know the facts or the ease of contact available to attorneys on the corporation's own staff.

By having its own corporate legal staff, a corporation generally obtains more complete legal service. By and large, a corporation goes to outside counsel only with significant legal matters, and then frequently only when they have developed into problems. In contrast, the corporate legal staff is available to handle every problem which arises and to anticipate problems before they arise. This means that the small matters—and the small matters which have legal significance to a corporation are legion—receive the attention which they require. Most of these matters are not of such consequence that they warrant reference to outside counsel; nevertheless, they are important, and at times will include matters which executive or administrative officers of the company may not recognize as having important legal implications.

Finally, many corporations have found that the cost of maintaining a corporate legal staff is less than equivalent services from outside counsel. This accounts perhaps for the sizable legal staffs which many American corporations have developed. In the American Bar Association survey, out of 52 legal departments four had more than 50 lawyers, and 12 of the group had more than 20 lawyers. A legal staff of 20 lawyers is a good sized law office in any man's town.

Opportunities in Corporation Work

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that a corporation having its own legal staff does not require the services of outside counsel. In many areas—and here the judgment of the corporation's general counsel is of importance—matters should be referred to outside counsel. Litigation outside the jurisdiction in which the corporation maintains its legal staff, and specialized litigation, is as a rule referred to outside counsel. Even in such cases, however, the spade work of the corporation's staff attorneys in developing facts and theories is invaluable. SEC registrations and detailed patent searches are frequently handled by outside counsel who specialize in such matters.

There is real opportunity for able men

on the legal staff of a corporation. In many respects, work with a corporation is more interesting and more stimulating than either private practice or government work. The compensation also compares favorably with compensation for lawyers engaged in other fields. The American Bar Association survey showed that of 589 corporation staff attorneys surveyed, those with five years' practice were receiving an average salary of over \$6000. The upper 25 per cent of this group was receiving around \$8500 a year. The overall average for those with ten years' practice was around \$9600 a year, and the average salary for the upper 25 per cent was approximately \$15,000 a year. In addition, some of these attorneys were entitled to participate in bonus and profit-sharing plans.

In the past, the comment sometimes was made that the lawyers on a corporate legal staff were not as able as the better lawyers in private practice. Today, the legal leadership of many of our corporations is equal to the best found anywhere in the profession.

FORUM —(Continued)

netics, recently has been concerning himself with studies of the operation of the human mind through mathematics. His theories and conclusions have been of



PITIRIM A. SOROKIN

great help in constructing the mathematical "brains," now of importance in almost all fields of research. His most recent book is *The Human Use of Human Beings*.

Professor Szilard was one of the men



DR. NORBERT T. WIENER

who worked on the atom project during the last war. Together with Enrico Fermi, he devised a chain reaction system composed of uranium and graphite. Since the war he has been active in representing atomic scientists before the Federal government and the general public.

Professor Sorokin is expected to hold to the more idealistic conception of the scientist's place in society and the responsibility he holds. He has written a number of books on the dynamics of so-

cial groups and the impact of cultural media on personality and society in general.

Station WHDH will broadcast the question period of the forum from 9:35 to 10:15 p.m.

Allen Klein, president of the Forum, revealed that the Friday's panel will treat on such topics as the extent of political activity in which scientists should engage; the position scientists should take in educating the youth of America to a larger awareness of the forces operating in the world; whether scientists should act as mediators between an uninformed public and the government; and what position scientists should take in regard to the use of atomic energy.

Klein announced that future Forum programs this fall will include a talk on the modern novel by James T. Farrell, on November 17 and a discussion of *The Struggle in Asia* by Owen J. Lattimore. Madame Pandit and Paul Linebarger on November 24. Klein reported other speakers will be added to each of these programs "to guarantee an evenly balanced discussion of these issues."

FORUM FEATURE —(Cont.)

or two topics which he individually investigates by research, and frequently by discussion with a member of the faculty. After each topic has been thus examined in detail, another meeting is held to choose the final six which will comprise the schedule of the coming year.

The Co-ordinator of each "finalist" topic then proceeds with the procurement of speakers, and the details of their trip to Cambridge. No guest receives a fee for his appearance, but the Forum compensates each for travel and living expenses incident to the occasion.

The speakers send to the Co-ordinator a brief summary of their remarks, and a picture, which is used by the Forum Publicity Committee in the preparation of advance publicity. Each program is announced by postcard to Forum members and other interested individuals. Press releases are made up and issued to THE RECORD, the CRIMSON, the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE, and a large number of newspapers and other organizations. As a result of these activities, and because of the distinguished nature of Forum panels, most programs are widely attended by the general public in the Cambridge area.

With an eye to the future, the Forum has plans to extend its series of current affairs and legal discussion meetings. Also, it is attempting to arrange a series of lectures by the faculty to first year students on the various elective courses of the second year.

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