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TEN CENTS

Private Investment Deterred, Kopelmanas Tells Law Club

Lazare Kopelmanas, Visiting Professor of Law at Yale University, was guest speaker at a meeting of the International Law Club Wednesday evening, April 2, in the Wheeler Room, Holmes Hall. The subject of his talk was "International Investment in Underdeveloped Countries."

Professor Kopelmanas, Legal Adviser of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, stated that his main interest was "legal solutions for economic problems." At the present time, he said, "tremendous effort is needed" to help the underdeveloped countries advance economically, and this can be achieved only through cooperation in the United Nations.

He pointed out that an "economic answer to the problem is not an answer to the whole." It is of the utmost importance that certain financial security be extended to the giving country. During the nineteenth century when a country which owed money wouldn't pay its debts to foreign creditors, the giver of the money could enforce its demands by sending battleships to the area. Now, of course, this can no longer be done.

There must be a guarantee to the private investor that he can get his investment again, otherwise it will be extremely difficult to raise the necessary fresh capital. At the present time "special protection of foreign private capital" does not exist in most of the underdeveloped countries.

It is necessary to find "a new source of private investment," he stated. The question arises whether the fresh investment capital should go directly to the underdeveloped countries or through the World Bank. Understandably, the bond holders in the World Bank apparatus expect profits along with a good degree of security. Thus, the World Bank and other international institutions like it are greatly restricted in raising fresh investment capital.

European Development

As an example of the many countries in Europe in need of development, Professor Kopelmanas cited the case of Yugoslavia. The need of a road network in that country is great; however, the World Bank says that Yugoslavian credit is not sufficient for the necessary funds to be advanced. In Yugoslavia, perhaps more than in other underdeveloped countries in Europe, future development depends on the existence of roads, the speaker pointed out.

A problem also arises in the same country in the matter of the construction of dams for hydro-electric power. Such dams would benefit Italy, Austria and the surrounding area even more than it would Yugoslavia, but here the World Bank insists on an international company running any plants which may be constructed, while Yugoslavia has a law saying only a government-run company can operate the plants. This situation, advises Professor Kopelmanas, allows for a "rather fair project for private foreign investment." In some countries you have to worry about nationalization, but here, he observed, "you already know where you are."

There must be some principles devised to replace the out-moded nineteenth century policies for the protection of private investment.

(See KOPELMANAS on page five)

SBA

George A. Page, Jr., 2L of La Grange, Ill., was recently elected president of the Student Bar Association for the 1958-59 year. Elected to serve with him were Robert G. Finley, Jr., 1L of Ramsey, N. J., vice president; Peter R. Haje, 1L of Malverne, N. Y., secretary; and Roy A. Hammer, 1L of Windemere, Fla., treasurer. Appointed to the position of Luncheon Program Chairman was Joel L. Scheinert, 1L of Holliswood, N. Y. The new officers assumed their status on April 1.



Erwin N. Griswold

Dean Griswold Will Travel

Erwin N. Griswold, Dean and Langdell Professor of Law, will set sail for Australia and New Zealand in January, 1959, where he will spend a half-year leave of absence from the Law School.

He plans to visit several law schools and spend a week or ten days visiting at each.

Livingston Hall, Vice Dean and Professor of Law, will be Acting Dean during the second term when Dean Griswold is away.

Visiting Professor J. Nelson Young of the University of Illinois will teach Dean Griswold's section of taxation.

Mr. Griswold will return to this country in time to resume his duties in September, 1959.

Strike

Work on the new International Legal Wing to Langdell Hall came to a sudden halt early this week when Laborers International Union (AFL), Local No. 151, went on strike in a dispute over a new contract. All 18 locals in eastern Massachusetts have stopped construction work.

Legal Aid Chooses Officers for '58-'59

At the annual spring election held Tuesday evening, April 2, the following second year members were elected to office in the Legal Aid Bureau: Bruce D. Evans of Cresson, Pa., president; Lawrence W. Schilling of New York City, vice president; Jesse D. Miller of Los Angeles, Calif., secretary; Leonard V. Quigley of Kansas City, Mo., treasurer; James K. Sommer of Crawfordsville, Ind., senior director; James R. Modrall of Albuquerque, N. M., junior director I; and Eugene B. Granof of New York City, junior director II. All officers assumed their duties last Monday.

The first five officers will hold office until spring elections in April, 1959; the two junior directors will hold office until fall elections in December, 1958.

Prizes

Winners of the second series prizes for the First Year Ames Competition have been announced by John E. Merow, 3L of Little Valley, N. Y., Chairman of the Board of Student Advisers.

Awarded first prize for the best brief were Harvey Gelb of Old Forge, Pa., and Michael Malina of Brooklyn. They represented the McNaughton Club. Second prize was won by members of the Gower-Herwitz Club, Charles La Due of Sioux City, Iowa and Cordell Overgaard of Chicago.

David Snow of Cambridge, a member of the Jaffe Club, won the prize for the best oral.

John Hanna, 2L of New York City, supervisor of the Cox Club, was awarded the Best Supervisor's Prize.

Former Daily Worker Editor Addresses Forum Tomorrow

John Gates, former editor of the *Daily Worker*, will address the Law School Forum tomorrow evening on the subject of "The American Communist Party." The Forum is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the New Lecture Hall, located at the corner of Oxford and Kirkland streets in Cambridge.

Mr. Gates' recent resignation from his position as editor of the *Daily Worker* and from the Communist party itself climaxed a long siege of trouble for the *Worker*, which had been plagued by pressing financial problems. The paper has since stopped publishing altogether.

Gates originally joined the Party while a student at CCNY as a protest to the suspension of several students who had published a magazine critical of the ROTC. In 1937 he fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the

Spanish Civil War. In 1941 he joined the United States Army and saw service in the Aleutians and Germany. Upon returning from the service in



John Gates

1946, he resumed his activities with the Communist Party in New York.

Mr. Gates was one of eleven top Communists indicted in 1949 for violation of the Smith Act. He was convicted after a long and spectacular trial presided over by Judge Samuel Medina. The conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1951 in the case of *United States v. Dennis*, and Gates was sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary for a 5-year term. After serving 16 months of this term he was released for good behavior.

Upon his release from prison Gates returned to his position with the *Daily Worker*. He sought to make changes in the organization of the Communist Party in America in 1956, but his efforts met with failure. His resignation from the Party has been attributed to this and to serious differences about relations with Russian Communism.

After his address Mr. Gates will be joined in a discussion by a panel composed of Professor Abram Chayes of the Law School, Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski and Professor Irving Howe. Professor Brzezinski, now at the Harvard Russian Research Center, is an authority on the Soviet Union. Professor Howe is an Associate Professor of English at Brandeis University. He is co-author of a recently published book, *The American Communist Party, A Critical History* (1919-1957).

Louis M. Lyons, Harvard University commentator for Boston's stations WGBH-TV and WGBH-FM, who last week received the George Foster Peabody Award "for the best reporting and interpretation of the news from a local station," will serve as moderator for the program. He is Curator of the Nieman Fellowships at Harvard.

Tickets will cost 95c and will be sold at the door.

Class Elects

Herbert P. Gleason of Cohasset, Mass., has been elected Class Marshal of this year's graduating class. Peter L. Malkin of New York City was elected Class Secretary. Chosen as Class Committeemen were Irving S. K. Chin of Worcester, Mass.; William F. Looney, Jr., of Roxbury, Mass.; Bruce M. Ramer of Hackensack, N. J.; and Hubert T. Weinshienk of Denver. The election was held last Monday.

Vacation Features Marathon, Movies

The best sports fare of the season and an unusually large number of outstanding motion pictures await law students remaining in the Boston area for the Spring vacation next week.

Top attraction will be the annual running of the B.A.A. Marathon on Saturday, April 19. This world famous 26 mile, 365 yard race begins in Hopkinton at 12 noon, with the winner due across the finish line on Exeter Street, Boston (near the Exeter Theater) at 2:20 p.m. Those who wish to combine pursuits for the day may view the "bunion derby" as it passes Wellesley College, which is the approximate half-way point.

This year's race will feature what should be an exciting duel between last year's winner, Johnny Kelley, and Franjo Mihalic, of Yugoslavia, who placed second in the 1956 Olympic Marathon. Other foreign runners, college students, overweight middle-aged men seeking to reduce, and hardy sexagenarians spice an always colorful field of runners.

The Boston Red Sox will open the 1958 baseball season at Fenway Park against the New York Yankees on Tuesday afternoon, April 15. The

(See VACATION on page four)

Anachronistic Building Codes Block Advances; New Approach Called For

by
BURNHAM KELLY

Designers, builders, and the fabricators of building materials and systems agree that building codes offer no particular obstacle to the production of houses — unless you want to try something really new and cannot stay outside of municipal limits. The objection that continues to be made on all sides is not that codes add undue expense to the standard built house. They do, in some cases, but the situation here is probably no worse than in many other areas of government regulation.

Far more important is the fact that to an increasing degree houses are not standard. In the future the ability to meet the housing need with a product that can compare in value with that of other industries will depend on a policy of encouraging innovation in design, materials, system of assembly and overall management. It is for unnecessarily delaying or even prohibiting significant progress in building that the codes may be criticised.

Performance standards, in which only objectives in engineering terms are stated rather than detailed specifications of materials and methods of construction, are not in themselves the complete answer. Systems that aim to take full design advantage of the potentialities of new approaches



Burnham Kelly, LL.B. '36, is Associate Professor of City Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and vice chairman of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston. He is a former head of the Farwell Bemis Foundation. He is currently making a study of the problems of producers of housing for ACTION.

are not subject to easy calculation. It may take a man with skill equal to that of the innovator or the testing facilities of an industrial laboratory to make the required judgments, and for the large-scale builder, the ex-

pense and delay of submitting a full portfolio of test results to every local board of appeals constitutes a severe penalty whatever the final decisions.

In the past, requirements for local inspection of all details of structure, wiring, and plumbing have been used quite commonly to keep out of the local market prefabricated assemblies that would in fact pass all the inspections and have often done so, since the principal advantage of such assemblies is thus lost. Typically the men concerned with the local control operation have learned to work together to maintain conventional methods. The local builder, laborer, materials supplier, and inspector have all gone through the same background of experience. They have used the same techniques, and to some degree they have shifted roles from controlled to controller on the local scene.

In the case of a complex innovation, their firm and outspoken doubts and fears can give pause to the most enlightened banker, government appraiser, or prospective purchaser. Needless to say their practical judgment has often averted trouble. But it may be too high a price to pay if they hold back significant advances, even though in this way they may be supported by a local public opinion motivated primarily by the desire to block further housing development

(See CODES on page four)

Jet Age Economy Requires World Regulation of the Air

The pressing need for an international basis of commercial rights, created by multilateral agreement, will be gravely dramatized by the opening, within 250 days, of the jet transport age in international civil aviation, declared Dr. Jacob Schenkman, international air transportation consultant, and author of the treatise, *International Civil Aviation Organization* (1955), while addressing the International Law Club recently.

In his discussion, entitled "Aviation Law and Economics of the Jet Age," Dr. Schenkman, himself a pilot with experience in civil and in military aviation, asserted that nationalistic lawyers, economists, and governments have long hampered the development of many areas of world civil aviation. He recapitulated, briefly, the history of multilateral attempts at treaties for the international regulation of the airways, and attacked the surviving prevalence of bilateral agreements as anarchic and discriminatory. He warned that the world situation would grow particularly dangerous when nations which could not afford them tried to operate jet routes which were uneconomical, for prestige purposes, and then used prohibitory tactics to prevent foreign air carriers from competing. An easily foreseeable measure, he stated, would be the closing of a country's airlines to any but its own airlines, with continuous world friction a certain result. On the other hand, he suggested ominously, such nations might welcome foreign financial assistance to help them maintain their airline luxury, from whatever source it came.

Passenger Increase

In 1957 the non-jet fleets of the world's scheduled airlines (excluding those of the USSR and the People's Republic of China) carried, he pointed out, 87 million passengers, compared with 77 million in 1956, 68 million in 1955, and 9 million in 1945. Even more significant than this dramatic rise, he said, is the fact that, on last year's trans-Atlantic routes, 1,032,000 passengers were carried by air, exceeding the number (1,000,000) carried by sea for the first time in history.

"Up to now," he continued, "there has been more emphasis on aviation's great advantage, speed, than on its weakness, cost. The running of an airline has become synonymous with the desire for national self-determination. Every country's pride impels it to maintain an airline, and, if possible, a trans-Atlantic route, although this is not always as profitable as are other runs. There are now some twenty European and American trans-Atlantic carriers in addition to the projected scheduling of trans-Atlantic courses by African and Asian lines.

"This international air development, which has been mushrooming since the first international services were inaugurated in 1919 between Paris and London, and Paris and Brussels, owes its growth to constant government subsidizing. The economic penalties of pursuing this policy in the jet age will, however, bring the conflict of economy and prestige to a head, very likely with unpleasant repercussions for world friendship unless the matter finds solution on a multilateral basis.

"At the moment, the only commercial jet airliner in international operation is the Soviet TU-104. But soon the Boeing 707, Douglas DC-8, Convair 880, British Comet IV, and French Caravelle will take to the skies. Their integration into present airfleets forms a revolutionary stage in air transportation with the farthest-reaching technical, economic, legal, and political consequences.

"The introduction, five years ago, of turbo-propelled aircraft into piston-engined airfleets, posed no serious economic problems, but rather solved many, for example by reducing operational costs and so improving profits on some routes."

Big Advance

"In comparison, the advent of commercial jets will bring shocking changes to the industry. One 'big jet,' a Boeing 707, for instance, will carry some 150 passengers, will have a maximum take-off weight of 300,000 pounds and a payload capacity of some 40,000 pounds with a range of four to six thousand miles, and will fly at 550 m.p.h. at up to 40,000 feet. It will cost about \$6 million. In productivity potential, expressed in terms of capacity-ton-miles (CTM) per hour, (an economic yardstick of the industry) such a transport will do the work of three DC-7cs (the biggest carrier in the piston-engined group now operating), nine DC-4s, and no less than twenty DC-3s (the old workhorse of civilian transport, and the C-47 of World War II). Yet its operating costs, though lower than those of the piston-engined planes, seem likely to be higher than those of the turbo-props, at least in the early stages of operation.

"The problem is this: according to ICAO and IATA statistics, the aviation industry as a whole makes a profit on its operations of some 2% of its operating expenses. The international part of its business makes even



Jacob Schenkman

less. . . . The present equipment value of the world-wide industry is over \$2 billion. Yet the re-equipment now contemplated will involve the expenditure of \$3.2 billion more in new planes by 1960. Can the airlines afford this? One aviation periodical has recently said that the industry has gone mad.

"The conventional equipment we now have could serve the industry adequately for a decade to come. There is a limit to the economics of speed, anyway. Why spend millions cutting an hour from trans-ocean traveling time, when the distance from airport to downtown in Paris, New York, or London is still an unbearable hour or two, especially in a traffic jam?

"Then, too, an excess of capacity will be dangerous. The flexible air transport market is especially sensitive to business cycle fluctuations now that it has become generally used in commerce, and not merely by luxury customers as it was in the 1930s, when a correlation was not easily traceable.

"As it is, excess of capacity resulting from overpurchase of new equipment when unneeded will mean lower load factors and less traffic revenue per flight. Who will pay the difference to balance this uneconomic state of affairs? Subsidies cannot go on forever, nor increase sufficiently," Dr. Schenkman was afraid that the money would ultimately have to come out of the pockets of taxpayers.

Subsidies

"The fact is," he remarked, "that, except for American carriers, world airlines have been operating on government subsidies and some direct or indirect form of preference ever since international aviation began. It is often totally a matter of prestige or politics, having little to do with economic realities. The so-called underdeveloped countries, for example, can hardly afford the new jet equipment. Yet they may try to emulate India, which has ordered Boeing 707s and is now getting British Viscounts; next year Air India International will be the first line to have a modern fleet, composed entirely of turbo-jet and turbo-propelled aircraft. And Israel's national airline, El Al, is now, with BOAC, one of the first trans-Atlantic operators of the (turbo-prop) Bristol Britannia.

"Now, these other so-called underdeveloped countries cannot afford to run jets, or to buy them. Commercial competition of jet-equipped nations may force them to enact restrictive legal and economic policies to protect their own airlines, such as revocation of commercial and traffic privileges now enjoyed by foreigners. The hostile international implications of such threatened air barriers all over the world must be faced now. If the present highly industrialized countries do not consider these needs of those nations less developed, there are other powers who will be only too willing to do so." And again he suggested that the answer would be found only on a multilateral, not on a piecemeal, basis.

"The economic implications of the big jets," he continued, "can purposefully be grouped under three headings: their effects, respectively, on the operators, on their governments, and on travellers and shippers. Let us consider the first of these.

"As indicated above, the problems for the operator are those of high capital costs, lack of sufficient purchasing funds, and lack of demand for the capacity which will become available (though this last might not affect domestic American air carriage). Yet it is these very international carriers, comprising 36% of total scheduled air transportation, who have ordered two-thirds of the new jets to become available.

Vicious Cycle

"Europe has a higher rate of equipment replacement than does the United States. This hides an ugly prediction. In terms of payload it means lower density of routes, leading in turn to a lower frequency of scheduled flights per route. But this will have a drastic effect on the convenience of air transportation, and

Letter to the Editor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD:

Your editorial on Trial and Error (RECORD of February 13, 1958) epitomizes the complaints of many Law School alumni concerning the attitude of the Harvard Law School towards the "practical" aspect of the legal profession.

One important complaint is that there are very few teachers at the Harvard Law School who have had substantial experience in trial work or even in the general practice of the law. I know that Mr. Field has had that experience, but how many more are there? Dean Griswold once tried to explain away that inadequacy in the faculty, but his explanation was not very satisfying. I will admit that one may be a good teacher of law in a theoretical sphere, but wouldn't he be a better teacher if he had a living experience in what he taught? In that respect he is no different than the surgeon who teaches surgery, or the architect who teaches architecture. Many other professions could be named.

For example, the only way to learn medicine is to practice it and that is exactly the reason for a medical student's active participation in hospital work while he is still in school and later on his internship in a hospital. The intimate contact with reality gives meaning and content to the learning in school.

By the same token the only way to learn law is to practice it. My own experience tells me that you learn more about substantive, adjective and procedural law in the actual preparation and trial of one important case than you could learn in many months at school.

If we can't have internships in the law, then we must find some substitute which will, in some measure, translate realism into the school. The courses in Trial Practice are the natural answer. There can be no valid reason for not having more sections in Trial Practice. I am sure that many students would welcome even extra-curricular courses. And I am equally sure that there are many good lawyers in Boston who would be happy to take on a section.

Just bear in mind that a good "advocate" before a jury must of necessity be a good "teacher."

Benjamin Goldman
LL.B. '29

(Ed. note — Since the appearance of the editorial that Mr. Goldman refers to, a new section in Trial Practice has been added to the Law School curriculum. It will be open to an unlimited number of students. It has been acknowledged, however, that because the students won't be limited, the value of this section will be. It is an attempt to meet the need that Mr. Goldman points out, but the RECORD wonders if it is really a wholehearted attempt.)

consequently decrease consumer demand still further. It is a vicious cycle.

"The problem of securing adequate traffic should lead to lower international fares, which are in need of a drastic reduction: the lowest now is far too high. Just as have the railroads, the airlines would find that increased demand would more than make up for the reduction in price.

Mergers Foreseen

"One final effect of the jets on operators may be an impetus toward merger on an international scale. Maintenance, purchasing, personnel, and training expenses will be too large for many smaller lines to bear individually, and this will at least lead to pooling plans and exchanges of routes and crews, if not to actual consolidation.

"For governments, there will be greater problems of airport maintenance — no New York airport is now open for jets, for example, yet they are scheduled to be in operation there by the end of the year. These problems will be financial, but also physical: for example, the greater operating noise outside the aircraft. In addition to the airport problems, it is easily seen that problems of investment expense and of competition will have repercussions on taxation and lending and on the extent domestic skies will be open to carriers of other nations. Revision of bilateral agreements is likely.

"Finally, there will be the effects on travellers. These are more difficult to predict. There will be a reduction in flying time, but what proportion this will have to that of the whole journey will depend in part on surface traffic facilities once the flight itself is left out of consideration. There will be a few other advantages, however, such as no vibration in flight (the jet is noisy only from the outside) and an expected differential in fares according to the type of aircraft used.

Role of Lawyer

"The great point of the foregoing discussion," said Dr. Schenkman, "is the emphasis it puts on the role of the lawyer in solving these problems: inter-governmental relations, world air regulation and recognition of

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A Step Forward

Last week students of other institutions of learning in this area (including the other branches of Harvard University) enjoyed a week of rest, a mid-term "break" in anticipation of their final efforts at the end of the academic year. Doubtless most were home with their families during Holy Week and Passover, days sacred to two major religious faiths.

The Law School, however, did not pause in its headlong rush of classes. It continued its exercises with customary indifference to the desires of those students who wished to be home for traditional family gatherings, to the convenience of those whose friends at other schools were home, and to the experience of other institutions which have learned the value of a mid-term respite in a difficult course of study.

Even though the seven-day lull precedes third year examinations by only three weeks, the Law School steadfastly refuses to term it a study period and euphemistically refers to it as a "recess." In past years the RECORD has urged that if the week cannot be placed earlier to correspond with other schools and serve as a genuine vacation, it should be moved forward so that it may be more convenient for pre-examination review.

The RECORD is happy to learn that the Law School has made a move in this direction. According to the 1958-59 catalog, next year's "recess" is scheduled a week later. It will end two weeks before third year examinations begin.

The School is to be congratulated on a step in the right direction. The RECORD urges, however, that the "recess" be placed even later, so that it will fall between final classes and examinations. This would seem to be a far more logical time for a week of intensive review than it is as now scheduled.

Better yet, if the "recess" were shoved all the way forward beyond examinations, this would obviate the necessity of searching for a euphemism to describe a cram period.

international commercial rights, and inter-airline problems of finance and cooperation."

He then recalled that Paul Fauchille had published a proposed international aviation statute two years before the Wright Brothers flew; that an 18-nation Paris conference attempted an air code in 1910; and that the Havana draft convention was already signed by the time Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic. Referring to the pioneering work done in the field of world civil aviation more than thirty years ago by Bemis Professor of International Law, Emeritus, Manley O. Hudson, he concluded:

"Thus the lawyers have outdistanced the technicians from the beginning. Their role, and that of the universities which produce men trained for the legal and economic problems which will confront us, is yet increasing. It would be most unfortunate, therefore, to put an over-emphasis on scientific preparation in any educational system.

"The history of this industry is a striking example of over-emphasis on technology while overlooking the importance of the non-technical field. There are many problems to be solved by lawyers, and their role should constantly be stressed. And the problems of aviation in the jet age must be treated with a genuinely international approach. For aviation is pre-eminently an international industry."

Legislative Neglect Keeps Migrants Mired in 'Asiatic-type' Poverty

by
RALPH NADER

The Joads of Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* live on in fact as well as fiction. How many domestic migrant workers harvest our crops while living in the twilight zone of cruel necessity and continuing neglect can only be guessed—between 750,000 to 1,000,000. These people whose only certainties are insecurity, poverty, filth and the contempt of others have at sporadic intervals stirred the conscience but rarely the action of the American public.

A description of their level of living nightmares the American dream. Migrant farm laborers are needed in agricultural areas that specialize in crops having a short but high seasonal worker demand. In response to the demand and in order to obtain employment, workers, many accompanied by their families, move with the crops.

From migration histories of individuals and families emerge a picture of life in frantic movement, within the season and from one season to the next, based largely on rumor or the chance that the breaks will be better elsewhere; a life of disappointment and rebuke; a life of double hazard as to whether there will be a workable crop and whether the migrant will find work even given a good crop. Hopeful treks of hundreds of miles stashed in the backs of hazardous broken down trucks may end with the resigning discovery that the crop is still green, or has failed or that all available "housing" has been filled by other migrants.

The Returns

The gloom barely lifts when work is found. First the male adult migrant who receives more than 100 days of farm work during the year is considered fortunate and many of these days start late and end early. He makes, on an average, \$600 annually; only one out of four earn over \$1000. His children, be they as young as seven and eight, toil by his side in the fields. Child-labor laws have proved difficult to enforce even where they are applicable.

Wages, whether computed on a daily, hourly or piece-work basis, are rock bottom. Cotton and melon pickers in the Imperial Valley, California, earn between 50c and 70c per hour. A 1957 survey of the South's pay scale

for hired workers reveals the following hourly wage rates:

In Lowndes County, Georgia:	
Tractor Drivers	— 75c
Cotton Choppers	— 50c
Tobacco Workers	— 37c to 62c
In Clinton, Louisiana:	
Tractor Drivers	— 63c
Cotton Choppers	— 25c
In Coahoma County, Mississippi:	
Tractor Drivers	— 87c
Cotton Choppers	— 37c

These wages are only earned for a few months out of the year over which they must be made to stretch.

When working, the migrants live in agricultural labor camps. The great majority of these cannot be described adequately to do their wretchedness justice. Abandoned barns, army barracks, and chicken coops constitute the shelters migrants call home. Men, women and children are often herded into one room. Crowded and unsanitary conditions are blamed for a high incidence of respiratory diseases among migrants. Medical facilities are minimal. Cases of infant diarrhea, for example, very frequently do not receive treatment. The perpetuation of this miserable plight from parent to child is favored by the inferior and sporadic schooling given the children.

Migrants, living from day to day, have little resources to meet emergencies such as the recent crop freezes and floods in the south. Crop freezes in Florida brought reports like:

... whole families are forced to live in the open. . . . Many are making homes in cardboard and any other kind of makeshift shacks in the woods. . . .

—Miami Daily News, 2/22/58

Meanwhile in California there were no weather problems, just the ordinary situation for migrants described as:

Longest slum in the world . . . village conditions in Pakistan no worse than some of the California camps. . . .

—San Jose Mercury, 1/23/58

Caught in-Between

The formation and feed-in of the migratory labor pool is a byproduct of the population shift from agrarian to industrial pursuits, from farm to city that has followed the mechanization of agriculture. In this migration part of the population fails to complete the transfer out of agriculture, and since the primary motive force is an economic compulsion like foreclosure or crop disaster, they are cast in a no-man's land where the only employment is hoeing sugar beets,

picking cotton and apricots and the like — jobs accessible to the unskilled and poorly educated because they have no seniority, no employment rights and no required experience.

The economic forces which depress the lot of the migrant also work to deprive most of the 2,000,000 agricultural wage workers from sharing in the general prosperity of the past decade. Wages, the terms of employment and working conditions for farm workers, in contrast to other major occupations, are not determined or significantly affected by legislation or collective bargaining.

Unilateral Employer Organization

In areas specializing in such crops as sugar beets or cotton and on the large corporate farms where the heaviest demands for migratory labor exist, there is formal employer organization of a highly systematic and closely integrated nature. Local associations of farm employers are federated into state associations and these in turn are federated nationally into the National Labor Users committee, and, under the sponsorship of the United States Employment Service, into the Special Farm Labor Committee.

Through concerted action on several fronts, this unilateral employer organization has produced what one economist described as "organized non-competition for labor." In a remarkably aggressive and all inclusive program, employer interests have succeeded in establishing with scarcely any exceptions their concept of an appropriate labor supply. Action has taken the following forms:

1. Wage levels are agreed to by the employers in an area to avoid wage competition and what little bargaining power the migrant would have.
2. The elasticity of the labor supply is ensured by the special treatment accorded farm employers in the immigration laws whereby they can tap the virtual limitless foreign labor pool, especially from Mexico. Initiated by the federal government to alleviate farm labor shortages during the war, this importation program has continued and proliferated to the extent where labor supplies can be manipulated so as to obtain sufficient labor at the set wages.
3. Employer pressure has succeeded in excluding farm labor from the Fair Labor Standards Act (including the minimum wage provision), from most of the social security programs, from compulsory coverage by workman's compensation and from the Labor-Management Relations Act.
4. By obstructing the creation of farm labor unions, often with the

backing of local Chambers of Commerce, financial institutions and industrial associations, employers have avoided the emergence of a demanding power opponent.

The combined impact of these policies has been to effectively insulate labor relations and employment standards in agriculture from both the power of organized labor and the power of non-agricultural labor markets to condition more favorable returns for agrarian workers.

Union Vacuum

It may be appropriately asked at this point why efforts to unionize field workers have been so unsuccessful. Exclusion from protective labor legislation and organized employer opposition are of course operative factors. But more important is the character of the labor force.

First, their extreme mobility, the highly seasonal type work and low wage rates make unionization costly. Second, migrant poverty has burdened the facilities of local communities. Public opinion in the communities in which they worked was hostile and usually sided with the employers and permitted extra-legal measures for suppressing collective bargaining attempts. The migrants, having no area identification, politically impotent and in many states disenfranchised, could do nothing.

With all this was the impassiveness of the migrant, nurtured by the attitude that views agricultural employment as a temporary means of subsistence rather than an occupation. Aspirations usually point to other jobs and industries. Thus, although scattered protests against particular conditions have obtained short-run support, long term perspectives and goals have not possessed the sufficient spark to support effective unionization. The desire to escape has predominated the desire to resist and to improve.

Present Efforts

Despite the overall failure to achieve collective bargaining rights in agriculture, the impoverished National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO), is intensifying efforts to organize workers on large western farms, but it still has had little success in securing collective bargaining contracts. Presently, the major activities of unions in agrarian labor relations consist of appearances before administrative and legislative agencies concerning national and state farm labor legislation and administration.

AFL-CIO has authorized a survey preliminary to the initiation of an organizing campaign among the 2,000,000 unorganized domestic farm workers. To launch a full scale program on behalf of farm labor will re-

quire a sharp change from past actions when, as one economist put it: "... they [unions] were impelled more by sympathy than by deliberate and determined policy to bring farm workers within the orbit of prevailing labor standards."

In sum, disparity in organization, an exotically elastic labor supply, the absence of collective bargaining and exclusion from protective legislation largely condition labor relations in agriculture. Men promote these developments, but the economic structure of much of American agriculture provides the determinant environment to which these men react.

Demands of the System

For example, long-range suggestions advocate the reduction of the need for migrant workers by diversifying cropping practices to remove sharp seasonal labor peaks and by using workers more efficiently through labor pools to avoid the wasteful gap in moving from one job to another.

The first recommendation is unlikely to occur. To have an ample and fluid supply of labor "... to harvest crops on the hour, not the day, not the week," as one farmer stated, is more than a quaint farm custom. More rigid economic practices are involved. Ownership, tenancy and cultivation patterns are adjusted to such a labor market. But the chief obstacle to reducing demand for peak season labor is the structure of land values.

Land producing intensively cultivated crops by the use of much hand labor soon acquires a capitalized value reflecting the high returns from these crops. When these profits are commuted into land valuations or rents, the high value cannot be supported by less profitable use of the acreage. The change from intensive cultivation to diversified crops has usually depreciated land values.

As to the more efficient employment of labor there appears to be no incentive to change the status quo. Since employers generally pay at piece rates per unit of work in large fruit and vegetable producing states like California, there is no unit labor cost, other than the rate itself, to be minimized. Therefore the employer's primary concern is to ensure that there are enough workers to do the job at the speed he desires; he is much less concerned with conserving labor.

The mechanization of hand labor tasks will continue to cut labor demand, but even here the imported labor program eases the pressure for technological accommodation to periods of labor shortage which the entry

(See MIGRANTS on page six)

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CODES

(Continued from page one)

by any means easily available. This is obviously not an environment in which the new is encouraged and the efficient is praised.

Even when they are able to use or to incorporate by reference the excellent model codes of groups like the Building Officials Conference of America or the Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference, local communities can and frequently do add extra and purely local requirements on top of the carefully standardized provisions. True, education on the importance of genuine uniformity is spreading; progress may be illustrated by the New York State Building Code, recently adopted by its 200th community and with a high degree of uniformity throughout.

Central Testing

This code sets up a central testing and approval body authorized to issue certificates of acceptability under the code for new ideas and combinations. Although these certificates are passed along to the adopting communities for information only, and have no binding local effect, many of the nation's largest prefabricators have taken advantage of the system to speed approvals in this large and lucrative market area. Like all uniform codes, however, the concentration is on statewide minimum requirements; no ceiling is placed over locally-enacted variants.

Sound engineering principles do not change with community boundaries, however, and the public has much to gain by the administrative recognition of this simple fact. So far, it has had attention drawn only to the negative arguments: the fears of invasion by millions of cheap, look-alike houses that will clutter the land and inflate the cost of education. The positive arguments are more abstract because they deal mostly with potentials, and with faith in what a building industry might do if it were free to innovate, and to recoup the development costs by sales over broad market areas. But for the most part, the negative arguments have little or nothing to do with the public health, safety, and welfare considerations which must be the basis for police power controls over building.

It would seem to be highly desirable to assure the prospective manufacturer of a new product or process that, if his research men work out a good idea and his development men get it into production, he can pass a single series of extensive tests and then sell without any further local interference throughout an area at least as large as a metropolis, preferably as large as a state, and potentially even throughout the whole nation.

Climate

There are climatic variations and other differences from region to region, but this offers no serious obstacle. F.H.A.'s proposed new Minimum Property Standards uses simplified maps to reflect regional differences in factors like earthquake resistance, wind loading, and insulation. In view of the long legal tradition putting controls over local property in state hands, however, it is probably advisable to attempt national uniformity not in this way, but rather through the device of uniform state laws.

Dealing with these questions over large areas will make it possible to bring into play extensive testing facilities and expert inspectors, whose contributions could even include a significant improvement in the original idea. In any case, under these circumstances, performance standards could actually be made to perform to the benefit of innovator and public alike. Even if margins of safety were made unnecessarily high, it is a commonplace that producers would be glad to comply if in doing so they could be assured that they could then concentrate on sales over a broad area.

It will be generally conceded that many building codes are sadly out of date, remaining operative only because able inspecting staffs are making extensive use of the discretion granted to them. Even the best need frequent revision to reflect advances in building technology. But the revision process can be a costly, complex, and frustrating experience, and many small communities simply give up and make do with adaptations of the codes of other communities thought to be comparable.

The typical revision procedure starts with a conference of technical experts seeking to set the level of technical requirements. Since there

is no sharp line dividing reasonable from unreasonable, and since only judgment can set levels for fire safety and public health, or mediate between low initial cost and low maintenance, the process becomes one of broad-front negotiation, and a small but determined group insisting upon a single vested interest tends to be able to force a compromise in its favor.

At the next stage, when the operational and administrative form for the execution of these technical requirements is under consideration, the same process occurs, and it is worth noting that loosely-phrased technical requirements call for extra care in administrative requirements, and vice versa.

Finally, the code draft goes to the legislative body, and the process of log-rolling starts in earnest. In the end, despite expert help and extensive effort, the community may have a code that holds little practical advantage over the outdated one that provoked the drive for revision.

In short, any procedure by which the code revision process may be simplified and new ideas introduced without arousing all the force of traditional inertia must be welcomed. A possible solution would be to avoid the usual revision procedure entirely.

One way of doing so would be to institute a procedure for revision by the accretion of a series of individual decisions on new methods and materials over a period of time. A key element here would be the creation at metropolitan or state level of a review board with a budget sufficient to provide well qualified personnel and full testing resources. To this board would come individual designers, builders, or fabricators for specific decisions on new materials and methods. Implementation of the decisions would take the form of certificates of approval, supplemented by detailed description of the new material and by a careful analysis of the conditions of its use. Such certificates would be sent to all code jurisdictions, following which any application embodying the approved system would have to be given a local permit.

Full Hearing

A procedure of this sort would guarantee the innovator a full and fair hearing directed at the merits of his single proposal, and a fair chance at a large market if he obtains approval. From the point of view of the community, there would be a gradual modernization of the building regulations, by a procedure that tends to bring up most-needed changes first and never involves the expense and frustrations of a full-scale code revision. Meanwhile local codes and code officials would remain in business, handling traditional problems in the time-honored manner and providing the detailed specification of standard methods which often serves as a guide to local small builders.

Local authority in building matters would not be rudely uprooted, and since most of the proposals seeking the advantage of the new approach would be those for which the local inspector would have no basis of judgment from his limited experience and training, his objections would be reduced. Furthermore, the principle underlying this system — that of referring new and complex technical decisions to a specially-qualified central review board — should not prove politically unpalatable in the state legislature. This is an idea worth further consideration.

Another proposal to the same end is the extension among the states of the power of local communities to incorporate by reference the codes worked out by expert bodies beyond the local jurisdiction. If all states would grant this power, the communities could simply decide to use for local building control the appropriate code of a major code-drafting group, in its latest amended form. In many states, however, such a model code must be adopted word for word in the local ordinance, and if it is later amended, the community must also amend its ordinance. This becomes too complex to warrant the trouble.

If the power to incorporate by reference were granted for this purpose, the model codes developed for this purpose might well be those of a central state agency which could also serve as an appeal board for matters of interpretation, analysis, and testing; and certificates from such a board would serve the local community much the same way as those suggested above.

It is important to repeat, however,

that the purpose is not just uniformity among communities of similar characteristics, nor just uniformity plus minimum state-wide standards. Equally important for the stimulation of innovation and eventual advance in housing production is the insistence that there be a maximum level throughout the state, above which individual communities will not be permitted to establish their own special regulations under the police power.

Coordination

This discussion would not be complete without calling attention to the need for coordination among the various police power control measures used by a community to regulate building development. Just as it is important to relax subdivision control standards for land improvement in areas where the zoning ordinance calls for very low density of development, so it is important for the various aspects of building code control to relate to one another. To require high standards of fire resistance in wall structures, when the major part — if not all — of the wall may be simple sheets of glass, is clearly illogical.

Many such conflicts and cross-purposes may be weeded out by the shift from specification to performance standards in the actual legislation adopted by the community, leaving interpretation and application to the innovator and the review board.

But there remains the requirement for constant attention, under any of the proposals suggested, to the final result to be obtained in any one community by the interplay of the various police power tools. Although the application of many of these tools, notably zoning and subdivision control, must remain essentially local because of the need for detailed familiarity with land conditions and with the exact nature of building development, the general consideration of the combined effect upon the community over the long haul becomes an increasingly appropriate subject for careful central review.



The new officers of the Harvard Law Review are pictured above. They are, front row (left to right): Alan G. Blumberg of New York City, treasurer; Daniel A. Reznick of Troy, N. Y., case editor; Geoffrey M. Kalmus of Fair Haven, N. J., president; Jay A. Erens of Glencoe, Ill., note editor; William J. Kiernan, Jr. of Lexington, Mass., book review editor; and James E. Courtney of Meadville, Pa., case editor. Pictured in the back row (left to right) are: Thomas Ehrlich of Cambridge, article editor; W. David Slawson of Grand Rapids, Mich., note editor; Guy Paschal of New York City, developments editor; and Milton J. Grossman of Baltimore, Md., article editor. All the recently elected officers are second year students.

VACATION

(Continued from page one)

Harvard Band will be on hand to provide entertainment.

The Boston Bruins will play host to the Montreal Canadiens in the third and fourth games of the Stanley Cup ice hockey championship during vacation week. One of the games will be played on Sunday, April 13, at the Boston Garden, while the other is scheduled for later in that same week. "Maurice Richard & Co." have been installed as the favorites, but Boston is expected to provide rugged opposition.

There is also the possibility that the

seventh and deciding game of the professional basketball championships between the Boston Celtics and the St. Louis Hawks will be played at the Boston Garden during the week. Whether or not this game will be necessary hinges upon the outcome of the two games this week between St. Louis and Boston.

A fine variety of motion pictures also will be available to those law students who remain behind in Cambridge. "Marjorie Morningstar," "South Pacific," "Stage Struck," "The Long, Hot Summer," "The Goddess," "The Bridge on the River Kwai," and possibly "The Brothers Karamazov" will all be playing in Boston theaters.

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Visiting Australian Law Dean Describes Bar Opportunities

As pressure mounts in preparation for examinations, a visiting Law School dean from Australia expressed a sympathetic attitude towards students confronted with law school exams. Frank R. Beasley, Professor of Constitutional Law and Dean of Western University Law School in Australia, noted that some students simply panic in the face of examinations and become unable to give answers that represent their knowledge.

He is leaving the Law School today to make his last few stops on a five month tour of law schools in the United States.

According to Dean Beasley, his small student body of only 70 men makes it possible for the faculty to compensate for some of the panic which may overcome a student when he faces an exam. He notes that he is able to know each of his students well enough to make a careful evaluation of him on the basis of class work. After written examinations, oral examinations are used to give each student a second chance to demonstrate ability that might not show up on written papers. Dean Beasley notes, however, that oral scores are never used to pull a student's grade down.

In Australia the LL.B. course lasts four years, after which young attorneys must serve as clerks for two or three years. But, he noted, "graduates are paid a living salary after they have been a few months out of school." Most Australian law students do not take an arts degree before studying law, but the majority of the law graduates at Western University study for an arts degree in the evenings while serving as clerks.

Dean Beasley describes the method of education in his school as a combination of the lecture, case, and seminar methods. He noted that the case method is not more widely used because only a few case books are available on Australian law. He estimates that there are more law students in the Harvard Law School than in the whole continent of Australia. For this reason, it is not very economical to try to publish case books. In certain subjects, like torts and contracts, they use American casebooks.

He noted that in the State of Western Australia, which is over three times the size of Texas and has a population of only 700,000, there is a

shortage of young lawyers. The University administers the bar examination, and the Dean merely certifies that students either passed or failed, without disclosing scores. The graduate has several opportunities to go with law firms.

After observing several Harvard classes in the past week and a half, Dean Beasley, who has an A.B. in jurisprudence from Oxford, an LL.B. from Sidney, and an LL.D. from Melbourne, observed that "From the standpoint of a professor, I'd be terrified by such large classes." He noted, however, that he was especially impressed with the alertness of the students and "the sound sense and maturity of their answers."

In addition to his interest in American law schools, Dean Beasley has spent some time in Washington, D. C. observing the governmental institutions of the United States. Australia patterned its Constitution after the United States Constitution.

He noted that both countries have a similar problem with regard to competition between the federal government and the several states for revenue sources. The Australian states have even greater difficulty in raising revenue, since all excise taxes are reserved to the federal government and there is one income tax administered by the federal government. The states receive grants from the federal government based upon an involved formula for allocation of funds.

Two-thirds of the annual income in Australian states comes from federal sources. The states still have power to tax property and to impose duties on probate documents, entertainment, etc.

The federal government has come forward with financial aid to all Australian universities, which are operated under sponsorship of the states.

While both the federal government and the governments of the several states contribute to the financial support of universities, neither government has tried to interfere with the internal administration of the universities, according to Dean Beasley. There is a very strong tradition of independence in the allocation of funds and administration of academic policies. It is sufficiently strong that Dean Beasley believes it lies "beyond any danger of encroachment."

Western University is governed by a Senate which has members selected by graduates, the state government, and the faculty. Each senator serves for six years. Dean Beasley reports that the Senate usually confines its attention to fiscal matters, leaving academic affairs to professional educators.

— Manley

Gluecks Get Award

The Board of Directors of Big Brothers of America has voted Professor and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck the "Big Brother of the Year Award" for 1957, in recognition of their interest and work in the field of juvenile behavior. A plaque was presented to the Gluecks by Vice President Nixon in Washington on Tuesday, March 11, 1958.

KOPELMANAS

(Continued from page one)

tion of the private foreign investor. It is not enough, warned Professor Kopelemanas, to accept the foreign law which gives the best offer to foreign capital. In recent years private capital has suffered considerably in Turkey where just such protection has been offered.

Two things seem to be necessary in arranging agreements with foreign governments. They are, according to the guest speaker, the formation of a strong arbitration clause, and the setting of profit percentages (to be split between the investor and the government). Under existing circumstances there is always the possibility that adjustments will be made.

There can also be a balancing of investments through general trade agreements, he stated. He believes that these can be drawn up at low interest rates and that trade relations could be organized so that few political situations could arise to disturb the trade.

Professor Kopelemanas disagrees with some experts who have observed that the East and West cannot make general trade agreements because of the fact that the Soviet Union can control trade while we cannot. He feels that our trade could be organized in export groups (as in France). He added, "Of course, in America you might run into some trouble with the anti-trust laws."

At any rate, investments through exports would result in more security for the private investor than would investment in foreign bonds or stocks.

The guest speaker, who was born in Lithuania and who is now a citizen of France, was introduced by Professor Harold J. Berman.

— Finley

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Softball

A powerful Slovak Seven softball team, behind the shutout pitching of Jesse D. Miller, 2L of Los Angeles, defeated the Charley Brown AC in the opening game of the intramural softball season by a score of 11-0. The Weitzel AC also won their initial game, 25-1.

MIGRANTS

(Continued from page three)

of Mexican labor has rendered very unlikely.

Some Needed Changes

It is quite certain that the migrant laborer will be with us for some time before changes in agriculture render him obsolete. Remedial action which should be undertaken, with due though not sequacious regard for the impact on the industry's health, consists in extending unemployment insurance benefits, minimum wage provisions and the right to organize and bargain collectively and in eliminating present exclusions in old age and survivor's insurance of some agricultural workers and from compulsory workman's compensation.

In particular the imported contract labor system, which reached a high of 466,713 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, needs a thorough re-examination. The criteria for entry included the conditions that "No workers [from Mexico] . . . shall be available for employment in any area unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified that (1) sufficient domestic workers who are able, willing, and qualified are not available at the time and place needed to perform the work for which such workers are to be employed [and] (2) the employment of such workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers similarly employed. . . ." 7 U.S.C. §1463 (1952).

Stronger Compliance Urged

Both these stipulations have been abused by employers and poorly policed by the Department. Undoubtedly prodded by the present recession, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, on April 6, 1958, announced:

In all cases where foreign workers are brought into an area, the Department's policy of giving priority to qualified domestic farm workers for available farm jobs will be rigidly enforced.

He further declared that the Department will not approve employer requests for foreign workers where, through additional recruitment efforts of employers and the State employment services, domestic workers can be obtained to meet farm labor needs.

According to the Secretary, a complete review is underway of procedures governing the employment of

Alumni Notes

LL.B. '16 — Merritt C. Bragdon, of the law firm of Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith, died in Chicago on January 30, 1958.

S.J.D. '25 — Maurice H. Merrill is scheduled to give the Edward G. Donley Memorial Lectures at the College of Law, West Virginia University, on April 10-11. Professor Merrill, a research professor of law at the University of Oklahoma, will give the lectures in three parts on "The Public's Concern With the Fuel Minerals."

LL.B. '26 — Donald F. Carr has formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Coulter, Fraser, Carr, Ames & Bolton with offices at 822 University Building, Syracuse 2, New York.

LL.B. '29 — A. Gilmore Flues, a Toledo, Ohio, attorney, was recently appointed an assistant secretary of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C.

1931-3 — Paul M. Herzog's new address is Executive Vice President, American Arbitration Association, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

LL.B. '34 — At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Norfolk and Western Railway Company on February 25, 1958, Stuart T. Saunders was elected president, effective April 1, 1958.

LL.B. '37 — Milton M. Carrow has written two articles: *Types of Judicial*

foreign workers in agriculture to determine how to achieve the greatest use of domestic labor. Whether this new strict enforcement of what has been statutory law for several years will outlast the present recession remains for the future to tell. Perhaps more rigorous changes in the law and administrative procedures are needed to guarantee compliance.

As is true for any political program for improvement, the "how to do" is inextricable from the "what to do." A politically impotent group of inarticulate migrants offers little promise of political reward for a legislative job well done, and conversely, little political hazard if the job is left undone. Responsibility for migrancy problems is scattered through numerous federal and state departments. Support and some aid is also given by private welfare agencies such as the National Sharecroppers Fund and the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor.

The meager results of all these efforts are attributable to lack of adequate laws, small resources and insufficient coordination among the states and within agencies of the federal government. Some progress along this line is being made by The President's Committee on Migratory Labor, whose function (on a \$56,000 annual budget) is to aid the various federal agencies in mobilizing and stimulating more effective programs and services for migrants and in providing services to state and local areas through their constituent members.

Conclusion

However, as long as the aforementioned basic forces continue to operate as a depressant to domestic labor conditions, interfere with domestic supply and demand, and stack the cards in favor of employers' organizations, then employer unilateralism is likely to remain predominant for years to come.

Absent an emergence of an adequate countervailing power in this isolated subeconomy, the peonage of farm labor and especially migrant labor will persist. The reduction of the disparity in bargaining power is far more likely to be achieved by legislative action than by self-action by farm labor with outside union assistance. The growth of the latter requires the ignition of a more just legal framework.

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Law Wives

The next meeting of the Harvard Law Wives will be held on Wednesday evening, April 23, at 8 o'clock in the Harkness Meeting Room.

The guest speaker will be Dr. Miriam Van Waters, who recently retired as director of the Women's Reformatory in Framingham.

Relief from Administrative Action, published in the January, 1958, issue of the COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW; and *The Role of the Courts in the Review of Administrative Action*, published in the November 7 and November 14, 1957, issues of the VIRGINIA LAW WEEKLY.

LL.B. '37 — Jerome D. Goodman has been appointed as Assistant District Attorney of Norfolk County, Massachusetts. He is engaged in the practice of law at 294 Washington Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

LL.B. '38 — Dsa E. Phillips, Jr. has been elected President of the Navy League and is working with several graduates of the Law School who are serving on it in the Massachusetts State Council in Boston.

LL.B. '38 — Merritt Rahlen is now the president of the Federal Trial Examiners Conference, the professional association of hearing examiners working for the various regulatory agencies.

LL.B. '41 — Dan R. Lovelace has formed a partnership for the general practice of law with George W. Horkan and Ben E. Berg, Jr. The firm, to be known as Lovelace, Horkan & Berg, is located at 202-208 First National Bank Building, Bozeman, Montana.

LL.B. '42 — Harold Harris of the firm of Sargoy & Stein in New York City, died on February 10 in New Milford, New Jersey.

LL.B. '47 — Ross, McCord, Ice & Miller have announced that Alan T. Nolan and Robert D. Risch, LL.B. '48, have become partners in the firm, located in the Consolidated Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

LL.B. '49 — Jules M. Baron and Sidney M. Gewanter have moved their law offices to 25 Broad Street, New York 4, New York.

LL.B. '50 — Bruce Bolton has formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Coulter, Fraser, Carr, Ames & Bolton with offices at 822 University Building, Syracuse 2, New York.

LL.B. '50 — Thomas L. Farmer has moved from the New York office of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett to the Washington office at 1700 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

LL.B. '50 — Harvey Greenfield has been elected a Vice-President of the City Club of New York and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

LL.B. '50 — The firm of Liebman, Eulau & Robinson has announced that Julian S. Perlman has been admitted to the partnership. Their offices are at 32 East 57th Street, New York 22, New York.

LL.B. '50 — Edward Pesin, member of the New Jersey and New York Bars, recently associated with J. K. Lasser & Company, New York, and formerly trial attorney, Internal Revenue Service, announces the opening of his law offices for the specialization in Federal tax matters at 17 Academy Street, Newark, New Jersey, and 67 West 44th Street, New York City.

LL.B. '50 — Hershel B. Sarbin has been named Secretary of the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company and appointed to the Board

of Directors of the Company. Mr. Sarbin is general counsel to Ziff-Davis and maintains his own office for the practice of law at 425 Park Avenue, New York City. He has been co-author of a column on legal problems in photography which appears regularly in *Popular Photography*. He is also co-author of a forthcoming book on this subject entitled "Photography and the Law."

LL.B. '50 — Harold Weinstock has opened his offices for the private practice of law at 465 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California. After graduating from the Law School, he spent two years as attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission and four years as trial attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D. C. Since 1956, he has been serving as tax attorney for Hunt Foods and Industries, Inc. in Los Angeles.

LL.B. '51 — Hugh A. Chapin and James H. Callahan, LL.B. '52, have become members of the law firm of Kenyon & Kenyon, 165 Broadway, New York City.

LL.B. '51 — Victor T. Fuzak has become a member of the firm of Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear with offices at 800 M & T Building, Buffalo 2, New York.

LL.B. '51 — As of August 1, 1957, Howard B. Koerner has maintained his own office for the practice of law at 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York.

LL.B. '52 — Jordan Bittel has formed a partnership for the general practice of law with Richard B. Stone under the firm name of Stone and Bittel, Industrial National Bank Building, Miami, Florida.

LL.B. '53 — Since July 1, 1957, Alan Latman has been a special consultant to the United States Copyright Office in connection with the projected general revision of the Copyright Law. Prior to that date Mr. Latman was engaged in the general practice of law as an associate of Aranow, Brodsky, Bohlinger, Einhorn & Dann of New York City, from which firm he is on a leave of absence during his stay in Washington. He spent three years with The Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Army, assigned to the Litigation Division at the Pentagon.

LL.B. '53 — Fred M. Ringel spent last summer on leave of absence from the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York City, to work for the Subchapter C Advisory Group to the Mills Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation (a subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee).

LL.B. '54 — The engagement of Burton T. Gans to Miss Anne Sue Kushinsky

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