

Harvard Law School Record



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Seminar Hears Military Guest

Lt. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, U. S. Army (ret.) author of the controversial Wedemeyer Report on our China policy, last Thursday appeared as a guest at the Defense Policy Seminar conducted by Prof. W. Barton Leach. General Wedemeyer discussed our Far Eastern strategy with members of the seminar.

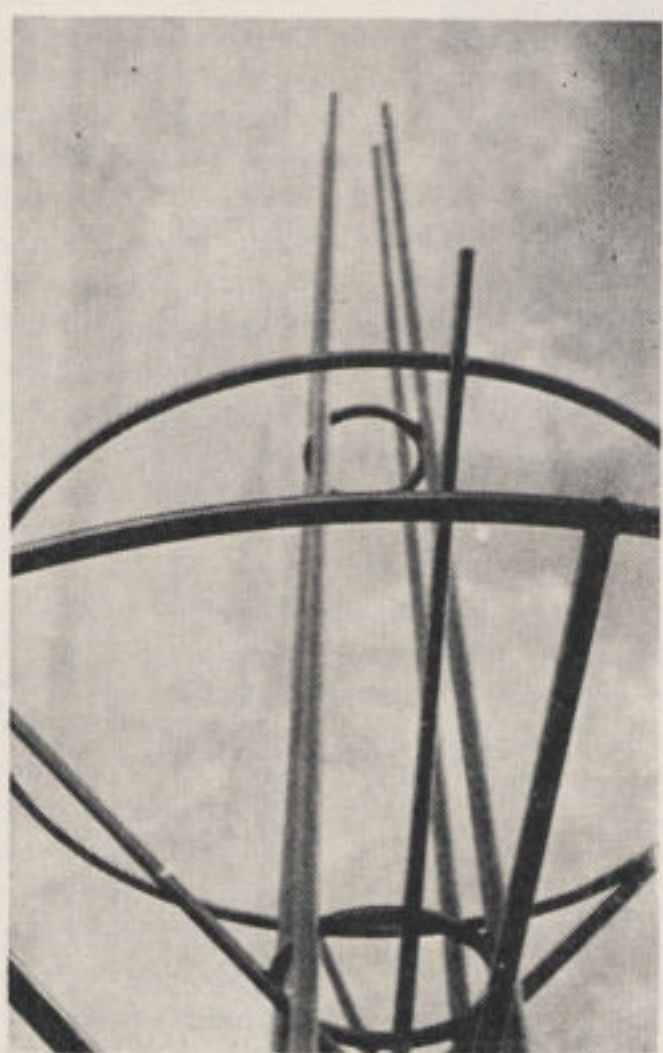
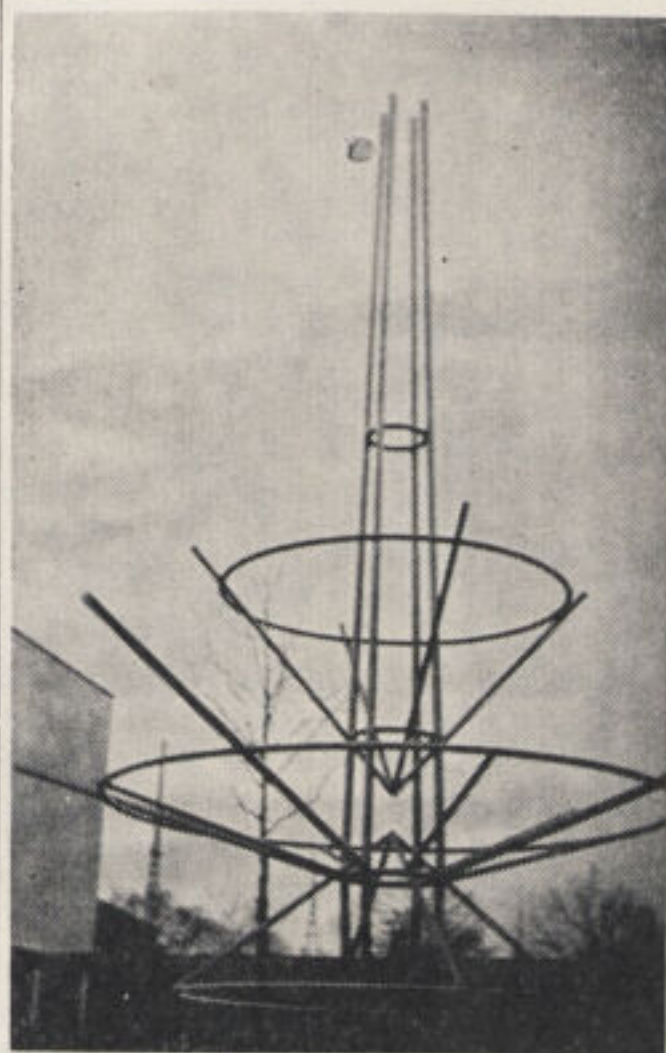
Next week Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor will be the guest of the seminar. On Monday, December 6, at 8 p.m. in Sanders Theatre, Sir John will deliver one of the Pollack Lectures on the subject: "A British view of the World Strategic Situation," and the seminar the following day will discuss with him the views he expresses in this lecture.

Admiral To Speak

On Tuesday, Dec. 14, Vice Admiral M. B. Gardner, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations (Plans and Policy), will discuss "Problems of Naval Policy" with members of the seminar. The Defense Policy Seminar is composed of students of the Law, Business and Graduate Schools in about equal numbers.

Admission to Gen. Wedemeyer's talk was restricted to members of Prof. Leach's seminar. The other seminar sessions with visiting military men will also be closed to non-members.

Sir John Slessor's talk in Sanders Theatre on Monday night will be open to the public and will be free of charge.



Graduate Center's World Tree Celebrates Fourth Anniversary

As the World Tree, metallic symbol of the Graduate Center, nears its fourth birthday outside Harkness Commons its sculptor, Richard Lippold, has called for more student use of the steel structure.

Current use of the tree has been limited to Christmas time, when lights have been strung to make it a Christmas tree. Also, fertility ceremonies have been held at which ball bearings were scattered on the lawn, representing the seeds produced by the tree.

Mr. Lippold approves of student attention to his work of sculpture and has suggested an Annual Ceremony at the base of the tree. As to the rites, the sculptor advised "a thorough application of Bon-Ami, which would help preserve the attractive condition of the tree."

Tree Climbers Encouraged

As to students climbing the tree to get proper perspective, Mr. Lippold also expressed assent. "Like any work of sculpture," he said, the tree "can be appreciated from all angles. And," he adds, "it was built to resist any attacks by the students."

Mr. Lippold was commissioned to design the tree by The Architects Collaborative, the group that designed the Graduate Center. Walter Gropius, the internationally famous architect, chose Lippold, and suggested the theme and title for the piece of sculpture.

Raison d'Arbre

"In the lounges of the dormitories there are maps showing the cultural diversity of the world, without political boundaries," Mr. Lippold stated. "Out of this came something to crystallize the world-concept," he said. The circular steel rings represent the earth and the projecting rods are branches, sprouting from the seed which is the earth, Mr. Lippold explained.

The bleak appearance of the leafless tree should be relieved, the sculptor said, by planting flowers at its base. But (See WORLD TREE on page three)

The Israel Project Currently Studies Evidence And Domestic Relations Law

Down under that massive pile known as Landell Hall is a small office, hidden behind stacks of dusty books. Behind the desk in that office sits Joseph Laufer, director of the Harvard Law School-Israel Co-operative Research Project. Organized in the spring of 1951, the project is intended to compensate for Israel's shortage of legal research facilities and professional personnel who can devote time to the enormous task of drafting law for the new nation and doing the necessary legal research.

Mr. Laufer has just returned from a

trip to Israel which is held annually to enable him to "feel the pulse of the country, to note any Parliamentary or legal changes and to meet the officials of the Israeli Ministry of Justice." Mr. Laufer says he was greeted in Israel as the "foreign branch of the Ministry (of Justice)" which indicates the importance of the project and the esteem in which it is held in Israel.

Each year the Israel Ministry of Justice assigns four of its officials to Harvard as associates in research, two for each six-month period.

Recent members of this associate-research staff included Eleazer Selikson and Svi Alon, both magistrates, and Uriel Gorney, former District Attorney of Tel Aviv, who has not yet returned to Israel. Mr. Gorney, as specialist in criminal law, devoted most of his efforts to the drafting of a new Criminal Code Bill. He is the author of an article on the impact of American law on Israeli law which will shortly appear in the *Harvard Law Review*.

Assistant Attorney General Here

Mr. Gorney was succeeded by Martin J. Glass, Assistant Attorney General of Israel who will continue Mr. Gorney's work in the criminal law field and the drafting of currently needed legislation for submission to the Parliament for its consideration. Mr. Glass has had German legal training.

Another attorney, Dr. Isaac Sabat, who has not yet arrived, will be Mr. Glass' colleague in the other research position. He is a specialist in comparative law and will concentrate on research for a comprehensive Domestic Relations Bill. Dr. Sabat has a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Paris. Both Mr. Glass and Dr. Sabat expect to remain here about six months.

They will be replaced by two other assistants who will remain for the last half of the annual period. Dr. Helen Silving, who has Doctorates in Political Science and Laws from Vienna and an LL.B. from Columbia, is the author of numerous articles on jurisprudence and a former attorney in the United States Department of Justice. Her colleague (See ISRAEL PROJECT on page four)



Joseph Laufer

Before his return Mr. Laufer had opportunity to meet with and talk to the legal committees of the Parliament and the cabinet members and was received

Met With Officials

the right to have his obedience to orders considered, if only to complete the picture of the circumstances in this particular case.

Seavey And Jaffe Clubs Meet In Semi-Final Ames Argument

Members of the Jaffe Club and the Seavey Club will argue in the second semi-final round of the Ames Competition Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the James Barr Ames Courtroom. The final round next spring will see the winner of this contest meeting the winner of the Hall-Baker-Smith Club argument, which is scheduled for 8 p.m. Monday in the Courtroom.

This second semi-final round argument will be presided over by the Hon. Shackelford Miller, Jr., LL.B. '17, judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The other members of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ames Circuit will be Ralph E. Langdell, LL.B. '32, of the New Hampshire bar, and Bertram Loewenberg, LL.B. '37, of the Massachusetts bar.

Oralists for the petitioner-appellant (Jaffe Club) in the case, which comes before the Ames Court from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, will be John David Stoner of Bloomington, Ind., and Alan R. Trustman from Brookline. William M. Gross of Harrisburg, Pa. and John M. Reed from Cambridge will represent the respondents (Seavey Club).

Defense Officials Sued

The case of *Tickle v. Wilson et al.* arises from a petition for a writ of habeas corpus directed to the Secretary of Defense and others. The release of Walter L. Tickle, who was convicted of murder by a military court, is requested by the petitioner. The petitioner, a private first class, was stationed near Pusan in South Korea when he shot a Korean under the orders of his superior officer.

The question of federal jurisdiction in the case is further complicated by the alleged denial of constitutional rights to the petitioner when he was coerced into the abandonment of a proper defense—acting under orders—by a criminal investigations officer. Included in the federal jurisdiction issue is the added factor that the petitioner has been allowed the full statutory relief from the judgment of courts-martial, including a review by the president.

Numerous Issues

Another issue will be whether or not obedience to orders is a valid defense, or better, whether or not the petitioner had

considered, if only to complete the picture of the circumstances in this particular case.

The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by the District Court for want of jurisdiction to hear the petition. The court stated that there was



Hon. Shackelford Miller, Jr.

"no legislative basis for a petition in this Court directed against the Secretary of Defense by a citizen detained by military personnel outside of this judicial district."

The District Court further held, however, the court-martial was deprived of jurisdiction when the petitioner was denied constitutional rights following the coercion by the investigations officer. The District Judge premised that the defense of acting under superior orders was a valid defense.

Counsel for the respondent's (Seavey Club) brief are Francis M. Coates, Jr., of Baton Rouge, La., Allan G. Freund of (See AMES on page four)

Civil Liberties Union Awards Its Citation For Academic Freedom To University



Pres. Pusey and Dean Griswold

The Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union has awarded an academic freedom citation to the "trustees and administrative officers of Harvard University," according to the November issue of ACLU's monthly publication, *Civil Liberties*.

The public citation commended the University officials for "effectively having demonstrated their belief in the principles of freedom and equality in education." The committee cited the Harvard officials "for their application of the principles and procedures of academic freedom in the handling of the cases of staff members who invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment before legislative committees of inquiry."

Dean Erwin N. Griswold, although not named in the citation, was among the University officials who participated in Harvard's decisions on staff members who pleaded the Fifth Amendment. He was called upon by the Corporation for advice in these matters. As a result of his work, he was among five principal Harvard officers who were cited by the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors last spring for standing up to the forces that seek to limit academic freedom.

The AAUP ceremony, held on May 27, was unprecedented in Harvard history. Individual citations were made to President Nathan Pusey; Provost Emeritus Paul Buck; Charles A. Coolidge, LL.B. '22, Fellow of Harvard University; Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., LL.B. '30, Chairman of the Board of Overseers; and Dean Griswold.

The faculty members who were involved in Congressional inquiries included Leon J. Kamin, a section man in the Social Relations Department, Mrs. Helen W. Dean Markham, an assistant

(See CITATIONS on page three)

Yale Law Dean To Give Holmes Lecture In '55

Harry Shulman, LL.B. '26, S.J.D. '27, Dean of the Yale Law School, will deliver the Oliver Wendell Holmes Lecture in 1955. Dean Shulman will give one lecture on Feb. 9 in the James Barr Ames Courtroom. His subject will be "Reason, Contract, and Law in Labor Relations."

The lectures were made possible by the income from a bequest to the Law School by Justice Holmes. As the result of a faculty decision, the income is devoted to paying the honorarium of a lecturer, and the cost of publishing the addresses. It has become customary to have the lecture every four years, although the faculty decision was to appoint the lecturer no more frequently than once every three years.

The lectures are free to the public.

The Harvard Law School Record

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Two Systems

Several recent events have put the Soviet and Anglo-American legal systems into revealing juxtaposition. The American Civil Liberties Union has awarded an academic freedom citation to Harvard. The officials who earned the citation for the University are presumably the same five men whom the faculty honored last spring for upholding Harvard's freedom. Of the five, three, Dean Griswold, Judge Wyzanski, and Mr. Coolidge, are graduates of this school. The moral of the citations by the ACLU and the faculty group is clear: in the long, necessary struggle of defending liberty from open attack or gradual subversion, lawyers are among the most effective participants.

Yet, while lawyers trained here in Anglo-American principles were defending our liberty, the legal profession in the Soviet states was giving the world several more examples of Soviet-style justice. In mainland China it was revealed that United States citizens who had been illegally held by the Chinese after the Korean armistice had "fully" confessed in so-called Chinese courts to being spies. The hollow quality of such "confessions" and the barbarous methods by which they are obtained have been repeatedly demonstrated.

In Poland and Hungary the authorities released three members of the Field family after five years of imprisonment without trial. Such an imprisonment would be unthinkable in the United States, the United Kingdom, or any other country that shares the British legal heritage. The legal profession in the free and democratic nations has evolved tools to prevent such wrongful imprisonment, and in the process of seeking justice in individual cases attorneys have given us the foundations of our present liberties.

The beginning of liberty and democracy is an independent judiciary with a courageous bar. All our ancient rights are meaningless if they cannot be enforced in the courts. Freedom requires for its protection lawyers who will fight for their clients, and a judicial system that permits an adequate defense of an accused person.

The true character of the Soviet states is best exposed by their failure to permit lawyers to defend their clients, and their creation of a judiciary that strives only for convictions. In the Soviet and all other totalitarian societies the legal profession is prostituted to the exclusive service of the State. There can be no habeas corpus, no attack on a confession as extorted, no impartial tribunal; the whole machinery of the criminal courts exists to produce convictions for political purposes, as and when the masters of the State demand.

The contrast between the Soviet lawyer and the lawyer as the free world knows him reveals the great gulf that separates our system from that of the Communists. Here, the lawyer is free to use his skill to protect citizens and organizations from the power of the State; there, the lawyer's function is to focus all the might of the State upon a defendant, even upon his own client. Under such a system there can be no freedom. Under ours the courageous lawyer is an effective defender of freedom; as long as he can do his work in the traditional manner, we will remain free.

Gallery

JOHN WELLS FARLEY
Attorney



A keen awareness of civic responsibility and the lawyer's role in a corporate society has distinguished John Wells Farley's career in the law. During the 50 years since his graduation from the Law School, he has given freely of his time and advice for charitable causes and public projects as well as holding many corporate directorships.

Born in Brookline, Mass., in 1878, Mr. Farley was a lawyer's son, and the eldest of four children. He obtained his pre-legal education at Roxbury Latin School and Harvard College, where he was an end on the football team and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, receiving his A.B. magna cum laude in 1899. After graduation, he took a trip around the world inaugurating a series of travels which have taken him to British Columbia, Alaska, Japan, Korea, India, China, and Europe.

Upon his return, Mr. Farley went into the office of Stone and Webster, while considering whether to enter the Law School. At Law School he again had a distinguished record as he was an editor of the *Law Review*, receiving his LL.B. cum laude in 1903. During those years he coached the University of Maine football team for two years and for one year was head coach of the Harvard team.

Calls Review Experience Most Valuable

Mr. Farley feels that the associates with whom he worked and reviewed during Law School days contributed substantially to his training, and he believes that the student who has stimulating and able classmates with whom to study is indeed fortunate. He refers to his work on the *Review* as the most valuable "before practice" experience.

Many of his professors at the time were justly famous, but in his recollection Williston stands out as the most stimulating and steady of the group, although lacking some of Beale's "fireworks." He recalls that Beale tried either consciously or unconsciously to avoid summarizing as clearly and authoritatively as Williston, preferring to leave an observation which would stir everyone to disagree or question the applicable rule of law.

Mr. Farley characterizes Gray as having an extraordinary mastery of the law of property. At one point in his lectures he would sometimes ask the students if they understood sections of an ancient work of law, and when someone would volunteer that he had, Gray would embarrass him by announcing that although he had been studying it for 50 years, he still couldn't understand it.

Lost Hours

It seems to be traditional to close University Libraries on Thanksgiving Day, but we think that the policy should be reconsidered, at least as far as it applies to the Law School Library. With Ames Competition in full blast, with many students beginning serious review of their one-semester courses, it is particularly unfortunate to deny the students the use of the Library for the whole of Thursday. It would not have been necessary to operate full stack service, but regular, curtailed Sunday-type service would have been a boon.

It may be suggested that the Library staff deserves a rest; but surely student assistants could be found who need the extra money badly enough to put in a shift at the Delivery Desk.

Bicycle Mess

Wouldn't it be a good idea to place bicycle racks at Langdell South? Presently, bicycles are parked indiscriminately all around the stairway to the Langdell basement, and make access to the basement both dangerous and awkward.

Since his admission to the bar in 1903, Mr. Farley has practiced in Boston, and is now a partner in the firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley & Ketchum. But his work has by no means been confined to legal matters. From 1910 to 1911 he was a lecturer on Municipal Government at the Harvard Business School, and from 1911 to 1913 he was the treasurer and publisher of the *Boston Herald*. Early in 1915 he felt the need for arming the country and was active in the organization of the Plattsburg military training camps, eventually serving as a major during World War I.

His directorships have included American Airlines, the State Street Trust Company, the Merimac Hat Corporation, and the Thompson Electric Welder Company. Mr. Farley feels that the lawyer as counsel for a corporation should particularly make use of training which enables him to see all sides of the question. When advising clients, he cautions, it is necessary to realize that a lawyer should if possible prevent his client from entering into legal controversies of which the result is doubtful, even if the chance is that they will win.

His Advice: Avoid Disputes

A good lawyer "must steer the raft through the rocks, and not take off paint or scare the passengers." He should help to avoid disputes, resorting to the courts only if absolute necessary. Mr. Farley believes that the prime rule for a practicing attorney is to be guided by common sense both in matters of human relations and business policy. Developing a reputation for fairness is the best asset for an effective adviser.

Mr. Farley's community work has run the gamut of charity, politics, public welfare, and education. He has been the chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee and president of the Needham Taxpayers' Association. In 1919 he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Legion, and in 1940 general chairman of the American Red Cross War Relief Campaign.

Asked to Organize Civil Defense

In January of 1940 he was asked to organize civilian defense in Massachusetts as director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The main elements of the plan he developed was later followed throughout the country. Over 400,000 men and women were included in the Massachusetts organization, each with assigned duties. Mr. Farley comments that this task brought him into contact with many people all over the state whom he would probably otherwise never have seen, and "it left a deep impression of the competence and unselfishness of our people when these qualities are called for by the situation."

He has done outstanding work raising funds for civic charities, serving as a member of the executive committee and in 1934 as chairman of the then Boston Community Fund. From 1945 to 1951, he was president of the Children's Hospital, and has been chairman of the Board of Directors since then. He has also been president and director of the Children's Medical Center since it was formed in 1946. Under his leadership millions of dollars have been raised for these worthy projects.

Former Harvard Overseer

Mr. Farley's abilities have also been at the service of Harvard College, where he was instrumental in organizing the athletic program and served as an Overseer from 1941 to 1947. He

sums up the need and value of community work is a quotation from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who said, "If in doubt, do it."

Enjoys Hunting

In 1911, he married Isabel S. McLennan, and they have had three children. His hobbies have been fishing and shooting. Cape Cod during trout season in the spring, and occasionally Canada during the salmon season. He still enjoys partridge shooting in New Hampshire and now and then a trip to the South for quail.

Mr. Farley has found that life's durable satisfactions have been his "family, friends, service to others, the completion of a difficult job to the best of one's ability, the recollection of days with gun and rod, the hit and miss, and the use of such talents as one may have in various and contrasting experiences."

M.A.S.

Sub Judice

(The following is the report of Coleman v. Blake, 128 N.Y.S.2d, 780, Supreme Court, Trial Term, 1954.)

"On New Year's Eve, January 1, 1951, the plaintiff here, Mrs. Coleman, was a dinner guest at the home of the defendants, the Blakes. It was her first visit. In the home of the defendants was a house pet, a cocker spaniel called 'Brucie,' described as 'angelic looking' but 'snappy.' In fact, 'Brucie' had a past, with one known bite to his credit. After the flurry of introductions, in the polite badinage that ensued the plaintiff was informed that the dog was neurotic and not to be patted. However, the animal was in no way tethered by his masters, and was permitted full run of the house. Awaiting dinner, the plaintiff proceeded to play with the dog, and the animal fetched a ball which the plaintiff would throw and which he would retrieve. The hosts were present throughout except when Mrs. Blake excused herself to attend to her problems as hostess, and for the short time Mr. Blake absented himself to mix up a round or two of 'Louis the Sixteenth's' [sic].

"Came the dinner hour and while seated at the table, the plaintiff, Mrs. Coleman, proffered the dog a bit of cheese. Man's best friend rewarded her affection by taking a bite out of her proboscis, and in so doing nipped a beautiful friendship in its origins, for the plaintiff now seeks damages of her quondam hosts.

"The court thinks Mrs. Coleman should recover. She did not place herself in the way of the canine and he, despite his past, was restrained not at all by his owners. Knowing dog's waspish nature and a bite of record, he should have been secured in the presence of a stranger. Any other view would be antithetical to a long list of holdings. [Citations omitted.]

"Nor were the injuries sustained by the plaintiff trivial. She was hospitalized immediately after the episode and remained for a period of two weeks. While under a general anesthesia the area of the bite was excised for plastic surgery and ear skin transplanted, leaving a permanent contour defect, according to her physician; she was also treated for lacerations and received a series of anti-rabies injections.

"In estimating her damages I disallow the expenses associated with her New Orleans trip, but for her injury, medical expenses, and partial loss of her earnings, judgment is awarded in her favor in the sum of \$7,500."



"Isn't it about time you got an office, Joe?"

CITATIONS

(Continued from page one)

professor at the Medical School, and Prof. Wendell Furry of the Physics Department.

Citations

The texts of the citations to the three Law School graduates (Coolidge, Griswold, and Wyzanski) are given below.

CITATION TO

ERWIN NATHANIEL GRISWOLD

Dean of the Law School and member of the special Advisory Committee of the Faculty through which the views of those who teach in this University were brought to bear upon the question of the determination of the fitness of teachers as that question was raised by the Congressional investigations of the winter and spring of 1953. Not the least of Harvard's achievements in this period was the demonstration that the rights of individuals and the interests of the community can both be safeguarded even in deliberations on the most emotional issues. The special Advisory Committee was able to create a sense of constituency without the formalities of representation and the collective conscience of a faculty whose pride in freedom insists on a respect for individuality was expressed in the Committee's words. Both as member of that Committee and as a man Erwin Griswold was one of the principal architects of action. A conservative profoundly convinced, as true conservatives must be, of the necessity of the protection of individual human rights, a lawyer honored in his profession for his learning and his sound good sense, a man whose blunt straightforwardness defies misunderstanding, he has been the effective advocate of his University's cause, a powerful defender of his country's Constitution and a champion of right and reason in a murky time.

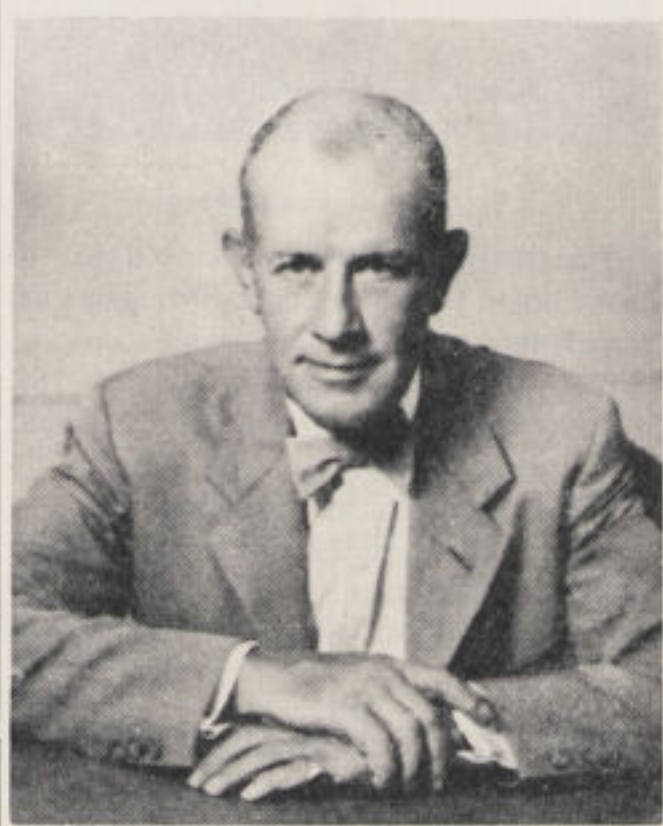
CITATION TO

CHARLES EDWARD WYZANSKI, JR.

President of the Board of Overseers

The principal danger to the University of the Congressional investigations of 1953 was the danger that the charges preferred and publicized by Committee members might undermine the confidence of the University's alumni in its faculty, and that the ancient freedom of this institution might be destroyed from within by suspicion and distrust. It was, indeed, precisely to the suspicion and distrust of Harvard's graduates that the investigators openly appealed. The fact that the alumni, as a body, disappointed these hopes and stood firmly behind the University's policies as developed by its responsible authorities is a tribute to the Board of Overseers. Because the Board of Overseers, intimately informed of the truth about the University faculties, trusted the University, and because the alumni, in turn, trusted their Board

of Overseers, not even the most malicious and persistent propaganda of doubt and of suspicion was able to subvert them. No graduate of Harvard could better represent the Board of Overseers and the alumni for whom it stands than Charles Wyzanski, a distinguished lawyer, one of the foremost judges of his time and an American who still believes in the great conception of intellectual freedom on which this Republic was founded. Charles Wyzanski's position on the issue raised by the Congressional investigators was stated eloquently when, speaking as President of



Charles A. Coolidge

the Board of Overseers, he charged the new President of this University to pursue "with unremitting vigilance, inquiry into fundamental truths in every field of knowledge, no matter where the trail leads, no matter how unpopular the result." This, and not the cowardly counsel of suspicion and fear, is American doctrine.

CITATION TO
CHARLES ALLERTON COOLIDGE

Fellow of Harvard University

Ultimate responsibility for the administrative policies of the University rests upon the corporation whose deliberative action is the constitutional context of our life and our work in this faculty. It was the corporation of Harvard University which, faced with attempts on the part of officials of government to dictate University policy in the crucial matter of the determination of the fitness of its teachers, resisted the pressures brought to bear upon it, defended the freedom of institutions of learning under the American system, reasserted the faith of the

Broker Boosts
Railroad Stock

W. Wendell Reuss, New York City broker, told the Bull & Bear Club on Tuesday, Nov. 23, that widely held suspicions that rails are an unsound investment are unfounded. Mr. Reuss, who is manager of the Railroad Securities Department of W. E. Hutton & Co., outlined the many improvements that the railroads have made since their last big year before the Great Depression.

While Mr. Reuss was distinctly bullish about railroad securities he cautioned that it is no safer to invest in any road than it would be to invest in any particular company in an industry. "But the ills of the few ought not to damn the many," and the troubles of certain eastern roads with passenger service and truck and air competition cannot be taken as typical of the industry as a whole.

Mr. Reuss' topic was "Some Unappreciated Factors of Underlying Strength in the General Railroad Picture, as well as in Selected Railroad Properties."

Positions Compared

Mr. Reuss undertook to compare the position of the railroads today with that obtaining in 1929, the rails' biggest year before the crash. He took issue with those who maintain that railroad securities are no longer a safe investment, that they have no future, that they are handicapped by "old fogey" management, old equipment, and inefficiency.

corporation in the integrity of the faculty and declared the right of the duly constituted authorities of the University to determine for themselves, by fair procedures, fairly administered, the disposition of each case. To Charles Coolidge as senior member of the corporation and as member of the special committee of the corporation constituted to deal with these difficult matters, the faculties of this University owe a particular debt of gratitude. If Harvard has emerged from this trial stronger in purpose, stronger in confidence and stronger in her devotion to the freedom she has inherited, it is in large part to the qualities of determination and fundamental moral courage exhibited by Charles Coolidge and above all to his patient insistence upon timeless standards of uprightness and human decency that her thanks are due.

Beginning with comparative consolidated figures for 135 Class I railroads, Mr. Reuss noted the reduction of debt and fixed charges and an accompanying increase in cash and working capital. While working capital in 1929 was only sufficient to cover four months of fixed charges, in 1953 it was ample to cover four years of such charges.

Rail traffic, which is measured in ton-miles, has also increased. The 1953 figure is over 35 per cent above that for 1929, a boom year for the railroads. Despite this increase, the number of locomotives, freight cars, and employees has been decreased. In addition, average freight train loads, daily mileage, and car capacity have been increased. Contributing to this have been centralized traffic control, modern yards, dieselization, and improved freight car design. Since the railroads operate around the clock with three shifts a day, each of these economies has a multiplying effect on wages saved. While there are 27 per cent fewer employees today, average individual wages have increased 2½ times, and wages now account for half of total operating revenue, up three per cent from 1929.

These significant improvements refute the widely-held suspicions of rails as an investment, Mr. Reuss contended.

NEWS
IN BRIEF

NEW YORK LECTURES

Because of the death of Julian J. Appleton, the lectures on New York State practice which he has delivered annually will not be held at the School this year. The series had been presented by the Practising Law Institute of New York. Dean Griswold has advised all third-year students from New York to use other means to familiarize themselves with their state's law.

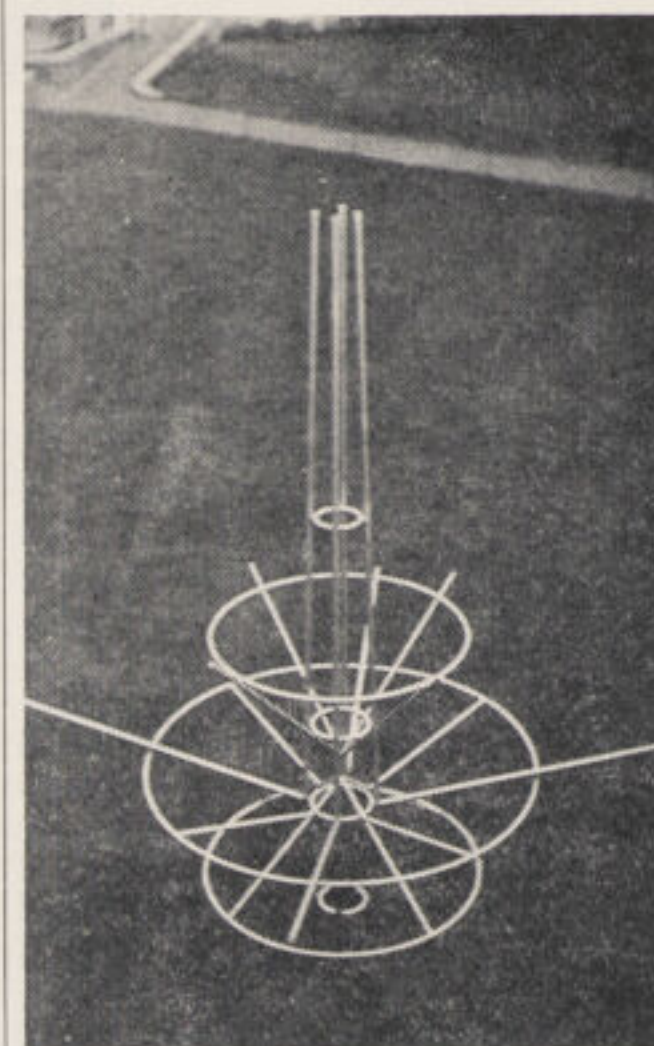
ARTHUR FIEDLER

Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, will preside over an informal discussion of music at the Harvard Law Wives meeting in Harkness Commons at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Dec. 8.

WORLD TREE

(Continued from page one)

the suggestion that ivy entwine the steel limbs was sharply rebuffed. "There is enough ivy at Harvard," Mr. Lippold said.



A resident of New York City, sculptor Lippold is currently working on a commission from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. For the museum, his work is in gold, not the stainless steel used on Harvard's tree.

Harvard Men Are
Practical People

They know a good thing when they see it. They're able to appreciate the value of life insurance, certainly. That's why so many Harvard men are numbered among those who have taken out a Savings Bank Life Insurance policy with us.

This unique type of insurance is available only to those who live or work in Massachusetts. Since your residence now is at Harvard, you, too are eligible to apply. Better yet, no matter where you go from Harvard, the insurance will remain in effect. By applying now you can enjoy low-cost premiums the rest of your life.

There are many types of policies from which you may choose the one best suited to your own requirements and budget. Plan to come in or write for the folder describing the various policies and rates which are available to you as a Harvard student.

CAMBRIDGE
SAVINGS BANK

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ISRAEL PROJECT

(Continued from page one)

will be Dr. Julius Sickel, a former German practitioner with several years' legal research experience.

Projects Begin In Israel

This entire program is under the overall supervision and guidance of Mr. Laufer. He emphasized the point that the initiative for this research comes from Israel itself. The Harvard project does extensive research only on the drafts of proposed legislation sent from abroad. With the very fine facilities available at Harvard (about 400,000 volumes on Anglo-American law, and about 350,000 volumes of foreign law) the laws of many nations can be used for background information. The draft bills are then returned with criticisms and suggestions for consideration by Parliamentary committees in Israel.

Among the more important legislation which the Harvard Law School-Israel Co-operative Research Project has worked on are the Probate Code to regulate the inheritance of land. This bill is highly controversial because it would limit the jurisdiction of the religious courts; it is not expected to pass the Parliament until its next new session, after the 1955 elections are over. After six months' study the law committee of the Cabinet approved this measure with only minor changes.

A Domestic Relations Law dealing with adoption, marital property laws, and guardianship, together with the new Criminal Code, will get the major attention of Mr. Laufer and his assistants. An Evidence Bill is also being studied at this time.

The project receives inquiries and requests for research on other bills from time to time.

Country Has 11 Legal Systems

In a short discussion of the enormous legal problems facing the young country of Israel, Messrs. Laufer and Glass pointed out that there are, at present, 11 different legal systems in Israel plus an undergrowth of Moslem, Turkish (Ottoman), French, and British law. In all matters of "personal status" (e.g., marriage, divorce, legitimation, maintenance, guardianship, estates, etc.) the law of the religious community applies, and the cases are tried in religious courts. There are nine different Christian communities plus the Moslem and Jewish communities.

Proceedings At Tax Meeting Published

The International Program in Taxation at the Law School published on Dec. 1 the Papers and Proceedings of the Conference on Agricultural Taxation and Economic Development. The Conference, which was held here from Jan. 28 to Feb. 3 of this year, brought together some 52 specialists in taxation, economics and land tenure from foreign countries, governmental agencies, and universities.

The purpose of the Conference was "to examine the existing state of knowledge in the field of agricultural taxation and economic development to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative methods of taxation, from the point of view of the problems of underdeveloped countries, and to provide guidelines for methods and directions of future investigations in this important area."

The book, consequently, does not purport to provide solutions, but rather suggests courses of inquiry into the problems suggested. The four aspects of agricultural taxation which receive attention are:

- The relation of agricultural taxation to economic development.
- Possible administrative and legal improvements.
- The interrelation of taxation and land tenure.
- Quantitative study of tax incidence and effects.

According to officials at the Program, the book is the only one of its kind in the area. It will therefore be of value in future investigations.

The book contains 438 pages and costs \$4.50. It is available from The International Program in Taxation, Kendall House, Cambridge 38, Mass.

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AMES

(Continued from page one)

Bloomfield, N.J., William J. Ivey from Washington, D. C., William F. Orme of St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. John M. (Alette) Reed from Cambridge, and William W. Wealcatch from New York City.

Counsel on the petitioner-appellant's (Jaffe Club) brief include John B. Hook



Bertram H. Loewenberg

of Los Angeles, William N. Jenkins of San Diego, Calif., Curtis M. Karplus from New York City, Andreas F. Lowenfield of New York City, Richard M. Sandler of Verona, N.J., and John Wood from Indianapolis.

A full discussion of the oral argument of both parties will be carried by the RECORD in the issue of Dec. 16 together with the results of the case.

Dorm Council's Christmas Dance Set For Dec. 11; Judicial Group In Action

The Christmas Dance will be held in Harkness Commons on Dec. 11, the Dormitory Council has announced. Two bands will perform simultaneously, one on each level of the building. Mike Inman, 2L of Beverly Hills, Calif., Social Chairman, reported that tuxedos will be optional and flowers for the girls are not encouraged.

Bob Adams will probably provide both of the bands which will play until 12 midnight. Additional entertainment which is planned as a surprise will enliven the evening. The chances are that this will be a male singing group.

The Council has set the price of guest tickets for the dance at \$2 apiece. Holders of guest tickets must enter the dance with their hosts. No tickets will be sold at the door for this dance.

As usual, set-ups and bottle-checking service will be provided.

In addition, the Judiciary Committee

revealed that several violators of the dormitory parietal rules have been punished for fall offenses. Allan Roth, 2L of Newark, N.J., Judiciary Chairman, explained that the object of this committee was to keep petty offenses off Vice Dean Livingston Hall's desk. To accomplish this end, the Committee has primary jurisdiction over the parietal regulations.

The sentences handed down were two four-week prohibitions against the offenders' having women in their rooms or being in rooms where there are women. However, for more serious or repeated offenses, the Committee can recommend expulsion from the dormitories.

MILITARY SERIES OFF

The six-lecture series on Military Justice, which had been given in previous years by Warren Fosket Farr, LL.B. '30, will not be offered this year. Dean Griswold has announced.

Surrey Leader Of Tax Panel

Professor Stanley S. Surrey of the Law School will serve as chairman of the Forum to be presented this Saturday by the Federal Tax Institute of New England on the subject: "Partners and Partnerships under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

The Forum will be held at John Hancock Hall, Boston, and will consist of morning, luncheon, and afternoon sessions. A panel of experts will review the new operating rules for partnerships introduced by the new Code.

The panel consists of Prof. Surrey, chairman of the meeting; Kingsbury Browne, Jr., of Choate Hall & Stewart of Boston, chairman of the program; Mark H. Johnson, co-author of "Federal Income, Gift and Estate Taxation"; Mrs. Carolyn Penon, of Lord, Day & Lord of New York City; Alfred Gardner, LL.B. '22, of Palmer, Dodge, Gardner, Bickford & Bradford of Boston; Allan H. W. Higgins, LL.B. '28, of Goodwin, Procter & Hoar of Boston; and Earl Johnson of Nutter, McClenen & Fish of Boston.

The student registration fee is \$2, which does not include the luncheon. Registration will be accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis, and will be limited to capacity.

The panel's informal discussion of the questions presented to it will direct attention to the numerous and extremely important elections offered partners and partnerships by the new Code. Emphasis through the day will also be directed to the drafting of partnership agreements, because the terms of the partnership agreement itself assume new and increased importance under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

In view of the importance of the Code to practitioners generally, the Institute has scheduled additional forums in March and May of 1955. The subject matter of these forums will be, "Estate Planning" and "Planning for Corporations and Stockholders," although not necessarily in the order named. These subjects have been selected on the basis of post-card ballot on preferred topics recently conducted by the Institute.

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