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DALLIN H. OAKS, like Professor Dam a member of the School's Class of 1957, has been appointed Associate Professor of Law. Professor Oaks, whose undergraduate work was done at Brigham Young University, served for the year following his graduation as law clerk to Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Since that time he has practiced with the Chicago firm of Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz and Masters. He is currently teaching Accounting and will, inter alia, teach Oil and Gas Law and work with Professor Blum in the Federal Taxation field.

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Lectures and Conferences

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The Fourteenth Annual Federal Tax Conference spon-

The Honorable Mortimer M. Caplin, U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, delivering the opening address at the Law School's Fourteenth Annual Federal Tax Conference.
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sored by the Law School took place during the last week in October. The three-day Conference, held before an audience of 500, heard the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Taxation and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in addition to twenty other speakers and panelists, discuss recent developments in federal taxation, and the promise, if that is the appropriate word, of further change.

The Conference on Atomic Radiation and the Law devoted two days, in mid-November, to a statement of the legal problems to which, it was thought fifteen years ago, the introduction of atomic energy might give rise, an analysis of the nature of the problems which did, in fact, arise, and suggested solutions for many of them. In form, the Conference consisted of a series of paired speeches, in the first of which a speaker expert in a par-
Norval Morris, Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Adelaide, Australia, speaking at the concluding session of the Conference on the Illinois Criminal Code. He was introduced by Professor Francis Allen, who shares the platform with him.

Professor Covey Oliver, of the University of Pennsylvania, Kenneth Culp Davis, John P. Wilson Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School, and William Mitchell, former General Counsel of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, at the Conference on Atomic Radiation and the Law, at which all were speakers.

The Right Honorable Lord Parker of Waddington, Lord Chief Justice of England, right, greets the Honorable Latham Castle, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, following Lord Parker's Ernst Freund Lecture.

Professor Willard Pedrick, of Northwestern University Law School, Arthur W. Murphy, of Baer, Marks, Friedman and Berliner, New York, and Professor Harry Kalven, Jr. of the Law Faculty. Professor Kalven presided over the session of the Conference on Atomic Radiation and the Law at which Mr. Murphy and Professor Pedrick spoke.

Professor Kenneth Dam, of the Law School, Professor E. Ernest Goldstein, JD'43, of the University of Texas Law School, Sheldon Tefft, James Parker Hall Professor of Law, and Bennett Boskey, of the District of Columbia Bar and Consultant to the Law School on the Conference on Atomic Radiation and the Law, at which Professor Goldstein spoke.

Left to right, the Honorable A. L. Marovitz, Circuit Court of Cook County, the Honorable Michael Igoe, U.S. District Court, Chicago, the Honorable David L. Bazelon, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and Professor Francis A. Allen, during Judge Bazelon's visit to the School to deliver the Isaac Ray Memorial Lectures.
ticular area of law and atomic energy presented his analysis; this was followed by comment from a law professor in whose field of general activity the specific problems lay. Conference speakers also met with small groups of students at informal luncheon sessions.

The Right Honorable Lord Parker of Waddington, Lord Chief Justice of England, gave the Fifth Ernst Freund Lecture during the Winter Quarter. Lord Parker spoke on "The English System of Tribunals and Enquiries." Copies of the published Lecture are available at the Law School. The Sixth Freund Lecture will be delivered in April by Wilber G. Katz, Professor of Law at the University of Wisconsin.

The Isaac Ray Memorial Lectures of the American Psychiatric Association are concerned with the field of law and psychiatry; the lectureship is awarded each year to a distinguished lawyer or psychiatrist concerned with the interaction of the two fields. This year, at the request of the American Psychiatric Association, the Lectures were delivered at the University of Chicago, in the Law School Auditorium, under the joint sponsorship of the Law School and the University's Department of Psychiatry. The series of three lectures, under the general title of "Equal Justice for the Unequal," was given by the Honorable David L. Bazelon, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

A New American—And Why

(EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1961)

D. V. Cowen will soon take up the duties of a professor of law at the University of Chicago. As a professor of comparative law at the University of Cape Town, Mr. Cowen made a close study of the constitutions of his native country, South Africa, and the United States. He has reported his findings and conclusions in a recently published book, "The Foundations of Freedom," and he has expressed his conclusions not only with his scholarly typewriter but with his life, in the decision to take up residence in a country with a Constitution which effectively upholds human rights.

"No one who has studied American society, even for a comparatively short period," Prof. Cowen writes, "can fail to be impressed by the central position of the Constitution in the affection, the thought, and the imagination of Americans. No enumeration of the characteristics and qualities which go to make up 'a good American' would be complete without a reference to the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights."

Mr. Cowen believes that Americans' affection for their Constitution is based not only on patriotic sentiment but on the objective value of their Constitution. "If any one experiment in taming power, more than another, has been greatly justified by its works," he states, "it is the entrenchment in a written constitution of fundamental human rights, so that they may be placed beyond the reach of executive decisions and legislative majorities, and entrusted to the protection of the ordinary courts."

South Africa lacks such a constitution. In recent years, what few safeguards for nonwhites there were in its original constitution have been removed by legislative majorities. The result coerces all into "a life of self-con­tradiction and muted conscience," in which "the values of civilized life are being corrupted and swept away."

The erosion of human rights in South Africa should make us Americans appreciate all the more the advantage of having a written Constitution and Bill of Rights, protected by judicial review. In Cowen's judgment, the citizen's access to the courts affords the best possible safeguard against the abuse of legislative and executive power.

Long study and long experience support Prof. Cowen's conclusion that "to erect institutions of government which themselves embody racial classifications is dangerously shortsighted, and certainly not the way to build up a common society." These are the words of a lifelong resident of a country in which there are both a heavy nonwhite majority and rigorous laws enforcing racial discrimination. From such a country, Prof. Cowen has written, "Courageous people are often forced to tear up roots because they see no future either for themselves, or more particularly for their children, in a country which seems bent on destroying itself."

One final quotation from "The Foundations of Freedom": "In the ultimate analysis, no constitution can be stronger than the character of the people who work it and for whom it is made." We Americans cannot lazily count on our Constitution alone to protect us. In each generation, we who from birth have enjoyed the protection of the Constitution need to understand the excellent reasons for the entrenchment of human rights which it provides. To some degree, each of us needs to be a professor of comparative law.

Five Chiefs

During the past year, unusual recognition has come to alumni of the School serving on the Bench. During 1960-61, Samuel B. Epstein, JD'15, was Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Cook County, Richard B. Austin, JD'26, was Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Jacob M. Braude, JD'20, was Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and Walter V. Schaefer, JD'28, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Judge Braude has recently been succeeded by B. Fain Tucker, JD'23, as Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Cook County.