pay-television. Suffice it to say that only one such experiment has been started, that in Hartford, Connecticut. At present, of course, wire pay-television systems are outside the control of the FCC. But moves are afoot which would bring these also under FCC control.

It is often said that regulatory commissions are, in the end, captured by the industries which they regulate. There is much truth in this observation and the FCC is well on the way to providing us with another example. In spite of all the criticisms which the FCC itself makes, and notwithstanding the obvious faults of a commercial broadcasting system, the FCC is becoming a defender of that system. Competition must be rigidly controlled. Mr. William Henry, the present Chairman of the FCC, said of the role of pay-television: "It must be a supplemental service, not a substitute service."

The time is not too late for the FCC to change its course. The present system, in which no use is made of the pricing system in the allocation of radio frequencies and in which consumers are barred from the market for programs, represents such an extreme position and is so different from what is found in other American industries, as to create a presumption that it is wrong. I have emphasized the need to introduce a market in radio frequencies and to improve the market for programs. But the policy choice should not be put in terms of government action versus the market in the field of radio and television. I am arguing for sensible government action. I am arguing for a properly functioning market. These aims are not inconsistent. Of course, the task of building social institutions is not an easy one. But it is not made easier by syrupy talk about broadcasters acting in the public interest. What is wanted is more economics and less humbug.

Two Notable Alumni

The School notes with regret the deaths of two of its distinguished senior alumni. Joseph C. Ewing was a member of the Class of 1903, the first to be graduated from the Law School. The School's records indicate that Mr. Ewing was the last survivor of that class. He received the A.B. from the University of Chicago in 1900, took two years of law school work elsewhere, and entered the Law School in the academic year 1902-3, the first of its existence.

Mr. Ewing worked his way through college by newspaper reporting for both the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News, and by coaching football. He served briefly as football coach at Colorado College and at Baylor University, apparently prior to his graduation from
Law School and nearly concurrently with playing for the University under A. A. Stagg.

Mr. Ewing practiced law in Greeley, Colorado, from the time of his graduation until 1928, when he moved to San Diego, which became his permanent home.

JAMES M. SHELDON, JD'05, was a member of the first graduating class to have had the full three years of legal education at the Law School. Also a football player under Stagg, Mr. Sheldon acted as coaching assistant to Stagg during his second and third years at the Law School. After his graduation, he became Assistant Professor of Law and head football coach at Indiana University, filling both positions until 1913.

While a student at the Law School, Mr. Sheldon became one of the founders of Phi Delta Phi, one of the national legal fraternities.

Mr. Sheldon was in the investment business in Chicago for many years, as a partner in Farnum, Winter and Company, and through other associations. At the time of his death he was connected with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

The Visiting Committee

The Annual Meeting of the Law School Visiting Committee was held on May 14, 1965. Members of the Committee attended classes in the morning. There was then a luncheon, followed by an executive session of the Committee, and a report from Dean Neal.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of current developments in the curriculum and research programs of the School. Professor Norval Morris reported on research in criminal law and criminology; Professor Dallin H. Oaks discussed the legal problems of the poor as a focus for research and teaching. Professor David P. Currie reported on the work of the Law-Economics Seminar on the Nature of Property Rights, and Professor Harry Kalven, Jr. spoke on some current questions about the Law School curriculum. Each of the Faculty presentations was followed by questions and extensive discussion.

The gathering concluded with a reception and dinner for the Committee, the Faculty, the graduate students, and the Mechem Scholars.