In August of 1954 an insurgent group of shareholders, led by Louis E. Wolfson, announced that a proxy contest would be launched for control of the Montgomery Ward Company. An outgrowth of the ensuing battle for control of Montgomery Ward was an action by the Wolfson group seeking to declare the by-laws of the company providing for staggered terms for directors as violative of the Illinois constitution. The suit was successful and the statute which had permitted staggered voting, unchallenged during its eighty-three year existence, was declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court. Edmund A. Stephan, who represented the insurgent shareholders in that contest, is the author of our first lead article, *Cumulative Voting and Classified Boards: Some Reflections on Wolfson v. Avery*. Giving a detailed account of the legislative and socio-political history surrounding the adoption of the cumulative voting provision in the Illinois constitution of 1870, Mr. Stephan analyzes the arguments pro and con the usefulness and validity of classified boards. The author discusses the possible effect of *Wolfson v. Avery* on other jurisdictions with similar cumulative voting provisions, either constitutional or statutory, stressing the importance which may be attached to minority representation and the ever-widening gap between ownership and control of large corporations.

Alfred H. Wasserstrom, General Counsel to the Hearst newspapers and author of the Lawyer's second lead article, *The Copyrighting of Contributions to Composite Works: Some Attendant Problems*, discusses the difficulties facing the *homo creative* in the labyrinthian technicalities of copyright law. And who among us has not at one time or other thought himself a Whistler, Dvorak or Hemingway? The heartier of the species may even attempt publication. Unless he marks well his path, however, the professional artist, not to mention the neophyte, may easily lose the fruits of his endeavors through his own neglect or through the unscrupulous "arts" of talent thieves. Assuming the creator does possess some quantum of originality, his work remains safe in the exclusive property right recognized by the common law. Up to this point, the creator has not subjected his work to the cold water critic, nor has he subjected himself to the more practical problems of meeting and following the requisites of Title 17 of the United States Code. However, once the decision to submit the product for publication has been made, Mr. Wasserstrom points out that the artist's position can assume complexities.
In particular, this article is a consideration of the multi-problem area of contributions to periodicals, the “composite works.” What is the legal consequence of the creator’s granting the publisher full property in the product? What if only a portion of the copyright is granted? What ramification does a reproduction of the creation have, and what remedies are given under the Copyright Code? What provision does the Code make for a renewal of a composite copyright, and what is the extent of protection afforded to the proprietor of the product under the renewal? Mr. Wasserstrom answers a number of these questions and ventures opinions as to the law on other less settled points. In his discussion of the problems in the Copyright Code, the author examines the minutiae of the Code’s pertinent sections. Out of the somewhat haphazard legislative and litigious growth of the law in this field, Mr. Wasserstrom approvingly sees a tendency toward an “... enlargement of copyrightable subject matter and the avoidance of overstrictness in construing the Code.”

The “Keepers of the Law”—attorneys, judges, legal scholars—are daily faced with the task of adjusting the processes and precepts of the law to fit an increasingly industrialized society. A greater significance is gradually being attached to the “human sciences,” i.e., economics, sociology, psychology, etc. While the mechanization of America has brought great material advantages, there has also arisen the danger of “automaton-men.” The legal profession has been given another and vital challenge in the adjustment of the legal order. In The Human Sciences and Legal Institutional Development: Role and Reference Group Concepts Related to the National Railroad Adjustment Board, Joseph Lazar, author of Due Process on the Railroads and other works, examines this modern problem. The author first sets forth the role theory, which attempts to describe man’s actions through the particular organizational structure in which the individual is found, e.g., father, son, employer, employee, advocate and judge. The reference group is then conceived as constituting the point of comparison in evaluating one’s own status, as a factory worker who considers his status in the light of that of management. Finally, the article describes how the role and reference group concepts have provided a very accurate analysis of the development of an administrative agency—the National Railroad Adjustment Board. These newly-developed concepts of the human sciences, Mr. Lazar explains, must be employed by the legal profession in devising appropriate legal institutional mechanisms which can adequately cope with the earthy, actual problems confronting man in the twentieth century.