

that AGECE will not cooperate, it feels that the "burden of proof" is on AGECE, and continues to hold its initial beliefs.

Below is our construction of the outline of the TD's argument. The rules it uses will be discussed afterwards.

(S1) Burroughs says (TD knows (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at time t1)) at time t1.

(Presup1) (TD knows (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at time t1)) -> (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at time t1).

(S2) Burroughs says (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at time t1) at time t1. {from (S1) and (Presup1) by some rule governing assertions of speakers and their commitments to the presuppositions of their assertions}

(I1) If (Burroughs says (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1) at t1) and (Burroughs is an official and fully authorized representative of AGECE), then(pf) (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1) and (AGECE will cooperate with the Government at t1+n). Because:

(I1.1)

(a) If (Burroughs says (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1)) and (Burroughs is an official and fully authorized representative of AGECE), then (AGECE says (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1)). {by rule (Rep1)}

(b) If (AGECE says (Agent wants to cooperate with the Government at t1)) and (AGECE is sincere), then (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1). {by (R6)}

(c) If (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at time t1) then(pf) (AGECE cooperates with the Government at t1). {by (R7)}

(d) If (AGECE cooperates with the Government at t1) then(pf) (AGECE will cooperate with the Government at t1+n). {this depends on some notion of how long it takes to cooperate, or on a rule of enduring attitudinal dispositions}.

(I1.2)

(a) If (Burroughs says (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1) and (Burroughs is an official and fully authorized representative of AGECE), then (AGECE says (AGECE wants to cooperate with the Government at t1). {by (Rep1)}

- (b) If (AGEC says (AGEC wants to cooperate with the Government at t1)) and (Conditions IPC are met), then (AGEC indirectly promises (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1)). {by (RIP1)}
- (c) (Conditions IPC are met) {assumption}
- (d) Therefore (AGEC indirectly promises (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1)).
- (e) If (AGEC indirectly promises (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1)) then (AGEC promises (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1)).
- (f) If (AGEC promises (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1)) then(pf) (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1). {by (RP1)}
- (g) If (AGEC cooperates with the Government at t1) then(pf) (AGEC will cooperate with the Government at t1+n). {by some consideration of the length of time necessary to cooperate, or a rule of enduring attitudinal dispositions}
- (h) Therefore, (AGEC will cooperate with the Government at t1+n).

(S3) But Burroughs is not an official and fully authorized representative of AGEC. {because he is not operating or an attorney, by some complicated set of requirements an official and fully authorized representative of a corporate body must meet}

(S4) There is no evidence that AGEC wants to and will cooperate with the Government. {from (S1)-(S3) by (REvid1)}

The rules employed will now be discussed.

(R6) states that if an agent makes a statement about his/her own psychological state (emotions, beliefs, intentions, desires, etc.), and no conditions obtain that would imply that the agent is sincere, then (it is very probable that) the statement is true. Sincerity conditions are very complex, of course, and include both restrictions which ensure that the agent intends what they say to be taken seriously (e.g. the agent must not be telling a joke or an imaginary story), and facts about the agent which have a bearing on whether he/she might be lying or not (e.g. the agent must not have an over-riding motive to say what he/she said, regardless of whether or not it is true, must not be a pathological liar, or under the influence of drugs, and so on).

(R6) If (Agent says (Agent is in psychological state S)) and (Agent is sincere), then (Agent is in psychological state S).

(R7) states that if an agent wants to do something, then, prima facie, the agent does it:

(R7) If (Agent wants Agent-Action), then(pf) (Agent-Action)

(R7) is closely related to (R3) above. A rather fascinating question about (R7) is whether an argument using this rule constitutes an explanation. It seems to me that some such arguments do, and some do not. Consider: (a) "Why are you trying to make friends?" - "(Because) I want to.", and (b) "Why are you spending your entire life nailing 10,000,000 beer cans end-to-end?" - "(Because) I want to." I believe that most people would regard the first answer as being a satisfactory explanation, and the second not to be such. Not all wants are satisfactory reasons for acting; even fewer are "ultimate" reasons for acting (such as "I want to live"). Wants are only good reasons for acting if the states or actions have characteristics such that their desirability is apparent to the hearer. For an extended discussion of the arguments for and against this view, cf. [Richard Norman, "Reasons for Actions: A Critique of Utilitarian Rationality", Blackwell, Oxford, 1971].

(RIP1) and (RP1) are both rules concerned with speech-acts. (RIP1) simply states that if someone utters P and certain Indirect Promising Conditions (IPC) are met, then that person indirectly promises that P. This rule is only simple because it leaves the IPC conditions entirely unspecified; specifying them is one large part of the task speech-act theory faces. (RP1) simply states that if someone promises to do something, then, *prima facie*, they will do it.

(Rep1) is a rule which is very much at the heart of the above argument:

(Rep1) If (Agent says (Collective-Agent X)) and (Agent is an official and fully authorized representative of Collective-Agent), then (Collective-Agent X).

The requirements for an agent to be an official and fully authorized representative of a collective body (conditions which are made use of in (S3)) will vary with laws, customs, and the nature of the collective body in question. A further complication stems from the fact that an agent may be a valid representative of some collective agent only in certain regards, or with respect to certain actions. My ignorance of the law prevents me from specifying these conditions to any useful extent.

Lastly, (Evid1) is a second-order rule of evidence, just as the rules of explanation we studied above were second-order rules.

(Evid1) If a series of propositions P1...Pn contain one or more arguments which have as their conclusion Q, then they constitute evidence for Q; if they contain no such arguments, then they constitute no evidence for Q.

iv) General Comments About The Argument.

The analysis involved in constructing this argument by no means shed any interesting light on speech-act theory; on the contrary, it took the present and potential future results of speech-act theory for granted. It did, however, point to an interesting set of problems which speech-act theory has not considered to date: problems having to do with the fact that under certain conditions people can make promises which commit other people or collective bodies.

The most interesting aspect of the argument above is undoubtedly that it involves the use of speech-acts in argument to predict future behavior. This use of speech-acts is not one which has, to my knowledge, received any attention. Indeed, it is only the study of actual dialogue, rather than artificially generated examples, which is likely to reveal such unsuspected and interesting phenomena.

IV. CONCLUSION AND QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

In this report we have specified two types of argumentation which seem to have been used by participants in an actual dialogue. This specification has been made in a very loose "deep" representation which is clearly far from being sufficiently explicit and economical to lend itself to machine implementation.

This faltering step, however, has allowed us to describe some patterns of reasoning which are of some intrinsic interest, and it has hopefully shown the utility of employing looser notions of "argument" and "inference" than those which are current, if one really wants to capture actual ways in which people draw conclusions from premises.

The general problems - of a semantic, pragmatic, logical and philosophical nature - which this analysis has raised are legion, and certainly not novel. We have attempted to list a few of the more crucial ones.

Consideration of the dialogue, however, reveals at least two further types of arguments, which further research might investigate, perhaps using the methods and concepts employed in this paper, and thereby progressively refining them.

The first argument involves the derivation of statements about an agent's goals and dispositions from statements about his past and present behavior. The Treasury Department, on the basis of what it knows of AGECE's past actions, (a) concludes that it had certain attitudes and goals in the past (it was systematically uncooperative), and (b) that it will act in accordance to those past attitudes and goals in the future. The representatives of AGECE attempt to change the TD's views in this regard by acting in a way, during the latter part of the dialogue, which shows them to be conciliatory and "reformed".

The second type of argumentation is of an inductive sort. It is employed by the TD to prove that AGECE has used too many lawyers in the past.

APPENDIX A : THE DIALOGUE

1
2 In response to the telephonic request of Mr.
3 Frederick S. Burroughs for an appointment with Dr Starch to
4 see the Secretary, HM, Jr. today saw the two gentlemen in
5 the company of Mr. Wideman and Mr. Oliphant. Mr.
6 Burroughs is Vice President of the Associated Gas and
7 Electric Company.
8

9 The following is a stenographic transcript of the
10 meeting:
11

12 Henry Morgenthau, Jr.: What is on the minds of you
13 gentlemen?
14

15 Mr. Burroughs: We have one thing on our mind and that is
16 very seriously on our mind. Last week, representative of
17 this Department appeared before a Senate Committee in
18 opposition to some legislation and the reason for the
19 opposition was primarily that the legislation, if passed,
20 would be beneficial to Associated Gas and Electric. We
21 don't understand why a Government Department, first we don't
22 understand why they appeared at all and, secondly, we don't
24 understand why they oppose the legislation because it is
25 beneficial to Associated Gas and Electric.
26

27 HM: Are you serious?
28

29 B: I am very serious.
30

31 HM: I think it is one of the funniest things I have heard
32 in my life. What I would like to know is how that amendment
33 was put in there. Whose idea was it?
34

35 B: It's a very logical amendment to prevent strike suits,
36 but even if it were put in at our suggestion, I fail to see
37 why the Treasury Department should oppose legislation having
38 to do with bankruptcy cases.
39

40 HM: The object is very simple. We have a suit against you
41 fellows and we certainly are not going to let a joker be put
42 into some bill which is going to make it impossible for us
43 to go through with this case.
44

45 B: Does Mr. Krause's success, who is bringing this case
46 against us, have any particular significance with the
47 Treasury?
48

49 HM: Who is Krause?
50

51 WIDEMAN: He is attorney for the petition attorneys in the
52 77-B. Well, now, Mr. Burroughs, the Treasury has a tax
53 claim.
54

55 B: Yes.
56

57 W: The Treasury is interested in collecting the amount of
58 taxes, naturally, due from Associated Gas.
59

60 B: Correct.
61

62 W: It is anxious to do that in the most expeditious way
63 consistent with reasonably fair treatment of the Associated
64 Gas and the stockholders of the corporation. Now there are
65 two or three methods of collecting that tax. One is through
66 distraint on the jeopardy assessment that has been made and
67 seizure of your property. The Treasury has attempted to
68 avoid that if possible.
69
70 B: Yes.
71
72 W: A bill to foreclose the tax lien has been filed in the
73 Collection District of New York as one more moderate method
74 than seizure and distraint, and another probability of
75 collecting the tax through more moderate means is through
76 77-B in the event they are successful.
77
78 B: I don't follow that. Why should it be through 77-B
79 proceedings. How does that help the Treasury people?
80
81 W: It may be the most appropriate and desirable way of
82 collecting the tax from two or three angles. One is it
83 gives the creditors and the stockholders of Associated a
84 look-in on the proceeding, in which the Government is
85 collecting its tax, namely: the Government is not boffling
86 up everything, but giving the creditors a chance to be
87 heard, whereas if you proceed otherwise, the creditors might
88 be left out in the cold. In 77-B the Secretary may accept
89 less than the full amount of tax and he cannot do so under
90 other considerations.
91
92 B: But if there is no 77-B and no trusteeship the Secretary
93 will not have to accept less than the full amount of tax.
94 As soon as the full amount is determined, the company will
95 do as it always has done--pay the tax.
96
97 W: As I understand it, the Treasury has taken the position
98 the position that is has simply because it believes that
99 will get the same treatment in the future as it has in the
100 past, in the matter of cooperation from the Associated, in
101 getting information that is necessary on which to compute
102 the tax and then collect it.
103
104 W: And by that you mean we have got no cooperation.
105
106 B: Is that right?
107
108 OLIPHANT: In substance.
109
110 B: If that is correct, it certainly is not in line with my
111 understanding and not in line with the efforts of the
112 Company. We have certainly tried to have our
113 representatives give the Treasury every bit of information.
114
115 HM: We can't tell from one day to the next who your lawyer
116 is. You hire one here who is political and who thinks he
117 has the back door entrance to the Treasury. Do not come in
118 here with a belligerent attitude as though you were
119 righteous! Of all the companies I have gone up before I
120 have never been under such pressure from one political
121 lawyer or another. God! Don't talk to me about Associated

122 Gas and Electric!
123
124 B: I am going to talk to you.
125
126 HM: All right, but just lower your voice because you can't
127 come in and scare me and threaten me because there are two
128 cases, if you want to know, that consider--of all the dirty
129 work behind them! One, if you are interested, is the
130 Louisiana tax case--the case following up Huey Long--and the
131 other is Associated Gas and Electric. Those are the two
132 worst. There isn't a day passes where they don't get in the
133 back door of the Treasury. And let me tell you, there is no
134 back door!
135
136 B: We don't want to get in the back door.
137
138 HM: But you have tried hard enough.
139
140 B: All we want is proper consideration.
141
142 HM: You can't find a man who says he has walked in here and
143 not gotten careful consideration.
144
145 B: I do fail to understand why any Treasury Department
146 employee should voluntarily--and I have no evidence that it
147 was not voluntarily--appear before the Senate committee and
148 oppose legislation on the ground that it would let
149 Associated Gas off.
150
151 HM: Who do you think the United States Treasury is? The
152 United States Treasury belongs to the people of the United
153 States and we are here to do our job fairly and honestly and
154 if we think that legislation, which has suddenly appeared,
155 is going to deprive the people of the United States from
156 trying a case fairly, we volunteer and go up there to see
157 that the people are protected.
158
159 B: I don't think the point has been made clear. Please be
160 open-minded about it.
161
162 HM: It is not joker that 5% should be required to put a
163 company in 77-B. No joker about that! You can't put
164 through a plan of reorganization unless you have more than
165 two-thirds.
166
167 HM: Mr dear Mr. Burroughs, may I say this: when
168 Associated Gas and Electric wants to really cooperate with
169 the Government we would like to know it.
170
171 B: You know it right now.
172
173 HM: And may I ask your position?
174
175 B: I am Vice President
176
177 HM: Are you Attorney?
178
179 B: No, I am not Attorney.
180
181 HM: Are you operating?

182
183 B: No, I am financial officer.
184
185 HM: And Dr. Starch?
186
187 B: Is a director.
188
189 HM: What is his position?
190
191 B: No official position; a director of the company.
192
193 HM: Mr. Wideman is in charge of this case for the
194 Government, but if the Associated wants to really show that
195 they are cooperating, we would be so pleasantly surprised we
196 would fall over backwards.
197
198 B: As a matter of fact, you have been quoted as saying that
199 there are too many lawyers in the case.
200
201 HM: Perfectly true. You sent a lawyer from Philadelphia to
202 see me. He came me and I asked him how he got the
203 appointment and it traced right back to one of the
204 politicians in New York.
205
206 B: Walter Saul is not our regular counsel.
207
208 HM: He has a politician arrange an interview and I had not
209 the slightest idea who he was and I turned him over to
210 Oliphant. And I have said again and again, if any tax-payer
211 has a grievance, he can walk in here and see me.
212
213 B: I think it was a mistake for Walter Saul to arrange an
214 interview through a politician.
215
216 HM: You had a man from Buffalo, whom you thought was a
217 personal friend of Robert Jackson, here three days. Then
218 you got Clarence Shinn because you thought he was a friend
219 of my family.
220
221 B: No, he's trying other cases for us.
222
223 HM: Then you got Bruce Kramer.
224
225 B: Clarence Shinn is the counsel who is going to argue our
226 77-B case before Judge Mack.
227
228 O: Mr. Secretary, as I understand it, there are a number
229 of other important things you have to do this morning and,
230 so far, the purpose as I gather is to register a feeling on
231 the part of these gentlemen that we should not have gone up
232 there and that, I understand, they have registered and we
233 understand the way they feel about it. Unless there is
234 something else...
235
236 HM: Just a minute. I will go a step further I would like a
237 list of the things we have asked the Associated Gas and
238 Electric to get for us and have been unable to get.
239
240 B: I would like to find out why you have not been given
241 everything you wanted.

242
243 HM: You would be glad to give me that, wouldn't you
244 Wideman?
245
246 W: Yes.
247
248 HM: You asked why we should voluntarily appear before the
249 Committee and I answer that I am proud that our organization
250 found this thing and went up there about it.
251
252 W: You are not just justified, Mr. Burroughs, in saying
253 that the Government had no right to take an interest in the
254 effect of that bill on the Associated Gas case because, I
255 started to tell you, of course we can't proceed, as long as
256 77-B is going on, we can't proceed in any other way except
257 through distraint because 77-B will absorb everything.
258 Another reason why 77-B is the appropriate way to handle the
259 thing is that the Court is authorized to determine the tax,
260 if it can be done, more quickly than the Board of Tax
261 Appeals. There are many reasons why that is good machinery--
262 the best machinery in some respects from your standpoint--
263 to determine this tax liability.
264
265 B: Isn't regular machinery set up in the Board of Tax
266 Appeals for determining liability?
267
268 W: Oh, yes.
269
270 B: Why isn't that satisfactory in our case? We have always
271 paid taxes promptly as the were determined by the Board of
272 Tax Appeals.
273
274 W: Section 77-B has the effect of preserving the assets.
275 By the time the Board of Tax Appeals gets it, there may be
276 nothing left to collect.
277
278 O: Your question goes to why we made jeopardy assessment?
279
280 B: No. I am not asking anything about the tax case. I am
281 asking why don't you want Associated Gas relieved of 77-B.
282
283 O: As I understand, the thing is we should not have gone
284 down. Is he here to request that we go down and ask
285 Congress to put those things back in the Act?
286
287 B: No. I am here to ask you why the Treasury Department
288 felt that it was undesirable that we should be relieved of
289 77-B proceedings and why they appeared to oppose a law which
290 would have relieved us.
291
292 W: Let me give you one general answer. The stockholders
293 and all creditors of the Associated Gas will get a hearing
294 in the 77-B proceeding. In any other sort of proceeding
295 toward collection of that tax, they will not be heard.
296
297 B: Let's assume the Company is perfectly solvent and will
298 pay all its debts.
299
300 W: I can't go along with the idea that you will cooperate
301 with the Government and are ready and able to pay the tax

302 when due.
303
304 B: It may be a very salutary provision generally, but it
305 seems to affect the situation of the Associated Gas. In
306 other words, if there is some legislation, perfectly
307 salutary but it let's Associated off, I don't think it
308 should be answered
309
310 W: I told you my answer. We thought it would let you off
311 the hook.
312
313 B: Then I do understand from that, the Treasury Department
314 is opposed to our being relieved from 77-B.
315
316 HM: You will have to answer that, Wideman.
317
318 W: You know the position the Treasury has taken. We have
319 not intervened--we have not asked the Court yet to be a part
320 to the suit. I have given you what I think are two or three
321 good reasons why that may be the best method of determining
322 tax liability and collecting the tax. That ought to
323 sufficiently demonstrate to you the attitude of the
324 Treasury.
325
326 B: Then I understand the Treasury Department is opposed to
327 our succeeding in the dismissal of that suit?
328
329 W: Yes, the Treasury Department is opposed to seeing that
330 suit knocked out by these amendments to 77-B.
331
332 B: Then I suppose the Department is opposed to seeing 77-B,
333 now pending against us, knocked out at all?
334
335 W: That will develop later.
336
337 B: You are opposed to its being knocked out by legislation
338 by Congress?
339
340 W: That's right.
341
342 B: That is a very interesting position for a Department of
343 the Government to take. I would not have believed it unless
344 you gentlemen told me. I supposed that the Government was
345 not interested in proving a company insolvent. I assumed
346 that the Government was interested in collecting the tax and
347 usually it is considered easier to collect from a solvent
348 company than from one in bankruptcy.
349
350 O: The Treasury is interested in collecting the tax with a
351 minimum of hardship to creditors.
352
353 B: No hardship if you collect it in full.
354
355 HM: I--really! You asked a specific question and you had a
356 direct answer. Now, you made the statement that as far as
357 you know, Associated Gas and Electric is cooperating with
358 the Government. I have asked these two gentlemen to prepare
359 for me a memorandum showing where you have not and the
360 information we want. I will send it to you.
361

362 B: And I will say to you, right now, that I will
363 immediately use every effort to see that any failure to
364 cooperate is corrected immediately.
365
366 HM: It will be a very interesting innovation for Associated
367 Gas and Electric.
368
369 B: I will say to you, Mr. Secretary, I think many people
370 that try to arrange interviews in Washington, not only with
371 yourself but with other busy people here that I think it is
372 a great mistake, because I think it creates the wrong
373 atmosphere. I purposely did not ask anybody to arrange my
374 interview with you.
375
376 HM: And you got the interview.
377
378 B: I thought the atmosphere was wrong if I asked someone to
379 arrange it. And I think lawyers who have come to you
380 through the good offices of someone else have made a
381 mistake. I think they should have come to you and the
382 members of your Department, put their cards right out on the
383 table and said, we want to see you because this is a piece
384 of business that we are in a jam about.
385
386 HM: That's perfectly proper.
387
388 W: Why did you start out that way?
389
390 B: It started out, naturally, being handled by our Tax
391 Department. As it increased in importance, it increased in
392 who is attending to it.
393
394 HM: I don't mind saying to you that as far as I am
395 concerned, that of the two tax cases I mentioned, Associate
396 Gas is "Public Enemy No. 1". That's what it is registered
397 with me.
398
399 B: I want to undertake to change that opinion.
400
401 HM: All right. And I will meet you more than half way.
402
403 B: I think with an opportunity I could convince you that we
404 are not entitled to be treated that way or considered that
405 way.
406
407 W: If the amount of tax is determined tomorrow, do you mean
408 you would come in and pay it?
409
410 B: Do you mean by the Board of Tax Appeals?
411
412 W: Or the Court.
413
414 B: Why, certainly.
415
416 W: You have the money and would come in?
417
418 B: I don't say we have the money. We would get the money.
419
420 O: May I make the suggestion that in view of what he has
421 indicated he could do, it would be very healthy and salutary

422 if everybody knew that Mr. Wideman is solely and
423 exclusively in charge of the case and everybody should see
424 him.
425
426 HM: Perfectly right.
427
428 B: I think it would be helpful.
429
430 W: You said someone made objection to so many lawyers.
431
432 HM: I did.
433
434 W: When I first went into this case in New York and met Mr.
435 Le Pine, I asked who was representing Associated Gas. I had
436 a reason. I had heard of so many people that if I was going
437 to have anything to do with it, I would like one and
438 certainly not more than two to do business with. You talk
439 to 8 or 9 or 10 people and they misconstrue it and it's all
440 in confusion. That's probably what you have reference to
441 and I have had several since that.
442
443 HM: I have said that.
444
445 W: I said it too.
446
447 HM: We have all said it.
448
449 B: I think probably we have made an error, not only with
450 this Department, but with others in trying to use lawyers
451 too much. I think it's a mistake.
452
453 HM: A lawyer has his proper place.
454
455 O: As soon as one was employed and made a commitment and
456 went back, and then another one was employed and it was
457 embarrassing.
458
459 HM: It's a joke around this town.
460
461 B: I think we can correct that.
462
463 HM: As Mr. Oliphant said, Mr. Wideman has been selected
464 by the United States to handle this case and it's his job
465 and I will give him all the backing he needs.
466
467 B: I know your time is limited and I would like to talk to
468 Mr. Wideman. In this record I think there are some
469 statements that are incorrect and, frankly, I would like to
470 talk to you and ask why they are incorrect.
471
472 W: I don't know what can be accomplished.
473
474 B: Mr. Wideman is the Government representative. How
475 about Mr. Hester?
476
477 HM: He represents me.
478
479 B: He represents you? There are a good many...
480
481 HM: Let Mr. Wideman do what he wants, but I would like a

482 list of what we have tried to get from Associated Gas.
483
484 W: There ought to be records in the Treasury for the last
485 four or five years.
486
487 B: I hope when we get your letter I will be able to give
488 you a little different slant.
489
490 HM: But this is an interesting experience to me, but I live
491 and learn!
492
493 B: You mean the interview?
494
495 HM: Yes. It's very interesting; very unique. I had one
496 like it before. Sam Altmeyer came down and it was almost as
497 good as this. Maybe you do want to cooperate. I don't
498 know. But your company, as far as this Government is
499 concerned, has a unique record. Your President has a unique
500 record.
501
502 B: You mean Mr. Hopson? He, as a matter of fact, is
503 probably the largest stockholder, but he is not an officer
504 or director of the company.
505
506 W: He really controls it, doesn't he? He is supervising
507 the Court proceedings in New York.
508
509 B: That is not right. I don't think he ever attended, or
510 only one meeting.
511
512 W: If you don't succeed in correcting matters of fact, then
513 you do correct my statement that Mr. Hopson was in New York
514 directing the conduct of the proceedings. We are not going
515 to get very far, because Mr. Hopson was there and...
516
517 B: It is not correct.
518
519 W: It is correct! Mr. Hopson was in Court!
520
521 B: Once.
522
523 W: I said he was in Court. I had reference to one day and
524 he was directing what the lawyers and everybody did in Court
525 in front of Judge Mack.
526
527 B: It doesn't make any difference
528
529 W: But don't say it isn't right, because it is.
530
531 HM: If Mr. Wideman wants to see you, that's up to him.
532
533
534 Mr. Burroughs and Dr. Starch left, Mr. Oliphant
535 and Mr. Wideman remaining. Mr. Wideman said, "Hopson was
536 in the Court. Seriously, we are reaching the point very
537 fast where we have got to decide whether or not the
538 Government is going to take the initiative and take Treasury
539 records over to New York into Court to prove that these
540 people are insolvent." HM, Jr. promised Mr. Wideman thirty
541 minutes, very soon, to talk over the Associated Gas case.

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