



Harvard Law Record

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FIFTEEN CENTS

Derek Bok Selected as New Dean

His face made unnaturally bright and white by the glare of photo strobe lights, his composure threatened by a dozen reporters and photographers, Derek Curtis Bok, newly appointed Harvard Law School Dean, sat at a small table in the Wheeler Room of Holmes Hall January 24 and held the first press conference of his life.



Dean Derek Bok

Only the day before, President Nathan M. Pusey had announced his appointment, and now Professor Bok, with an easy-going, articulate style, answered the reporters' wide-ranging questions with precise, balanced sentences indicative of the thought he had given the problems raised.

Although he will not officially take office until July 1, Prof. Bok, who is an authority on labor law, made very clear that he supports and will further encourage the trends at the law school toward involvement of the faculty and the students in interdisciplinary studies and toward enrichment of the case-book method of instruction.

Though pointing out that he does not ally himself with any faculty faction ("because there are no factions"), he did indicate approval of the "New Wave" of law school professors who are particularly concerned with helping the poor in American society and with other related problems.

Prof. Bok, chairman of the Continuing Committee on Legal Education for the last three years, made a large contribution to the "reforms" which swept the school last year, including abolition of second-year curriculum requirements and institution of a one-week

Plan Competition To Staff 'Review'

The Harvard Law Review Association at a recent meeting approved a "firm, tentative" plan to hold the first competition for membership in the organization's 80-year history. The competition, to be held for one or two weeks close to the beginning of school next year, will be participated in by members of the Class of 1970.

George Crawford, president of the Review,
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"Bok Is the Best Looking Dean

(Continued from Page 1)

reading period for first-year students immediately prior to final examinations.

Prof. Bok's committee will face even more important reforms this year, including proposals for basic changes in the grading system, but he pointed out that he will probably resign as chairman once he becomes dean.

Reaction to Prof. Bok's appointment from the faculty was, not unexpectedly, highly favorable, but the professors' secretaries had

But some students not fortunate enough to have Bok as a professor and not previously acquainted with him, were surprised by the appointment. One secretary reported: "Some of the students I just overheard downstairs wanted to know who Derek Bok was, and if he was in any way connected with the law school."

The faculty, far better acquainted with Prof. Bok than many students, were generally unanimous in their opinion of the appointment.

Commenting on the appointment, Acting Dean A. James Casner said that "the future of the Law School was in very sound hands." He added that in the next months he would bring Mr. Bok into the decision-making process to the extent Mr. Bok wishes, particularly regarding matters which will affect Dean Bok's tenure. The day after his appointment was announced, Prof. Bok indicated that he was looking forward to the "magnificent opportunity" to learn from Dean Casner.

Professor Henry J. Steiner pointed out, "I think it is a splendid appointment. I think Prof. Bok has a combination of qualities now ideal for the Law School — marked ability, wide-ranging interests in allied disciplines, and warm relationships with his faculty colleagues. It will also be nice to have a dean whose wife speaks Swedish."

Professor Lon L. Fuller noted that he was not only "not surprised," at the appointment but was "in fact, very gratified. He's an excellent man."

President Nathan M. Pusey, commenting upon the faculty letters which were of major importance in his deliberations, said that he was delighted with them. Request was made for these letters quite soon after the departure of Dean Griswold. All faculty members were asked to evaluate the School, its strengths and weaknesses, and to suggest and evaluate actual candidates. "From these letters," President Pusey said, "it was possible to get a sense of what the faculty thought of the school and a precise view of



'Marked
ability,
wide-ranging
interests'

far more stimulating things to say about the new dean. One attractive secretary, perhaps judging Prof. Bok's qualifications by standards not considered by Pres. Pusey, simply stated: "It's great. He's the best looking dean we've ever had." Another secretary, informed of the above comment, said emphatically: "I'll second that!"

One male student, seemingly as enthusiastic as the secretaries, had different reasons for the opinion. "I have Prof. Bok for Ec. Reg." he said, "and he's the coolest teacher I've had. Besides that he's got a beautiful blonde wife."

"We've Ever Had"-Say Secretaries

legal education, both in general and in particular at the School."

Pres. Pusey said that there was certainly no dearth of talent within the faculty, and that this method had produced at least 20 potential candidates from their ranks. At least six of these had very substantial arguments in their favor. "In the end, there seemed an extraordinarily difficult choice among two or three final candidates," he said.

Letters and comments were also solicited from members of the Board of Overseers with a legal education, the Visiting Committee, distinguished members of the legal profession, and deans of other law schools. Most of the letters from the outside recommended members of the present faculty, though some others were also suggested.

Pres. Pusey said he had received "very few" letters from the student body, not more than ten in all, and certainly not enough to indicate any massive support for any one person. The letters had, however, been helpful.

Although the Law School has a rich tradition of separation and relative autonomy, Prof. Pusey suggested that all the professional schools, including the Law School, feel increasingly happy at being a part of a major University community. As knowledge increases, isolation is less desirable, and the

individual scholar in any discipline must have access to and familiarity with other fields.

Prof. Bok, only 37 years old, is the second youngest dean in the history of Harvard Law School. Several press and radio reports have indicated that he was the youngest dean in the history of the law school, but this title goes to James M. Landis, who served from 1937 to 1946, was six months younger at the time of his appointment and about three months younger when he assumed the office.

With the general retirement age set at 65, Bok's youth raises the possibility of a 27 or 28-year deanship. But Bok himself was quick to dispel this idea. "Events are

At least 20 Candidates were in the running, with about six serious contenders.

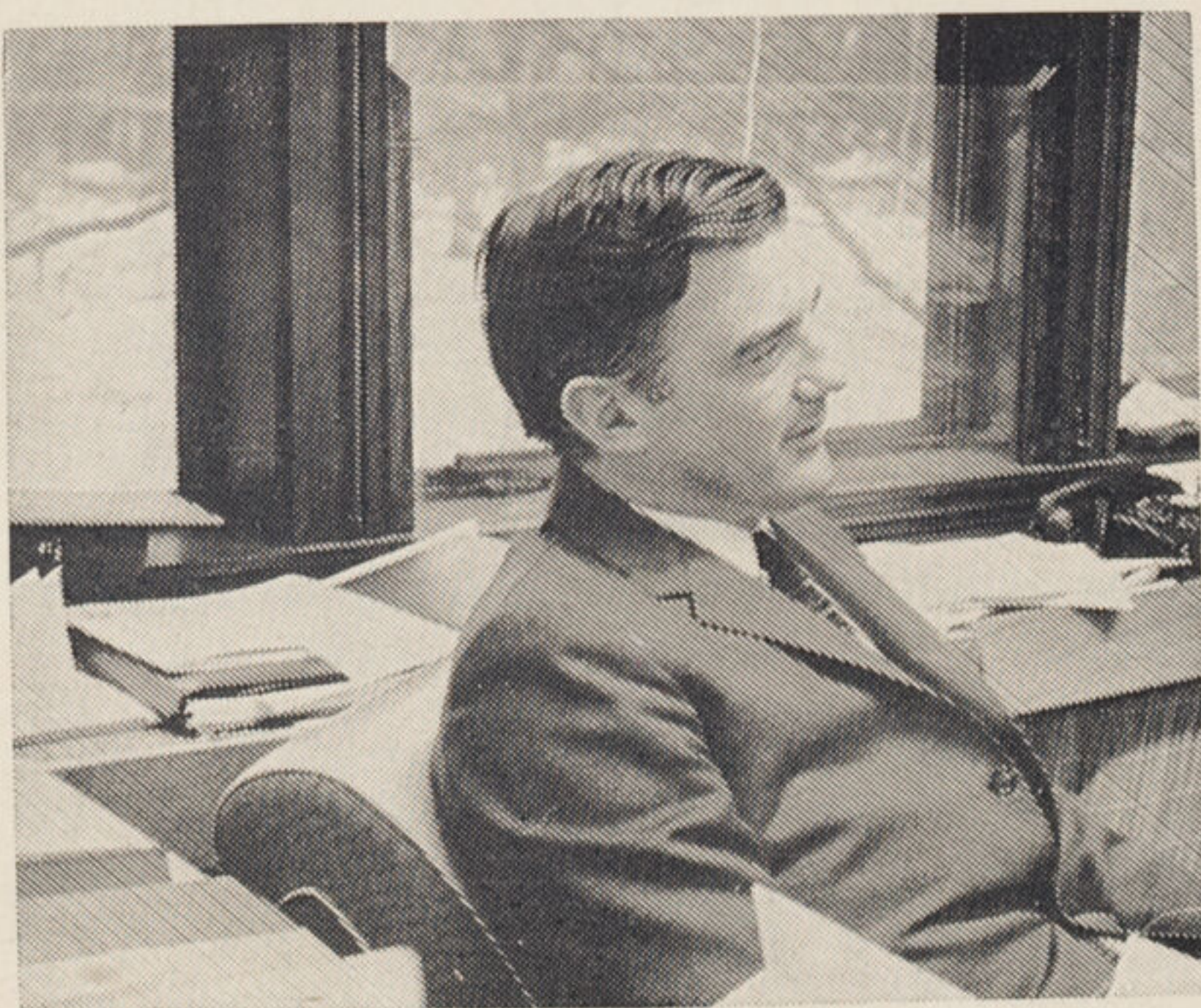
changing more rapidly for everyone," he said, "and not stay longer than the time during which one can make a creative contribution to the law school." However, Prof. Bok noted that there were dangers in both too long and too short a term.

The faculty seems generally to favor a term ranging between 10 to 12 years, but individual professors vary widely in their view of how long a dean should serve.

Professor Archibald Cox indicated that he wouldn't mind and the law school would benefit if Prof. Bok remained dean for 30 years. Prof. Cox is a co-author with Prof. Bok of *Labor Law*, published in 1962 with a new edition in 1965.

Professor Arthur Sutherland, historian of Harvard Law School, noted that he didn't believe that the term of a dean should be fixed either by specific regulation or tacit assumption. "I'd play it by ear," he said. "Certainly you couldn't hope for greater progress than that made under Christopher Columbus Langdell who served for 25 years."

(Continued on Page 14)



Photos by John Harris

Maharishi: Meditate Transcendentally

By J. David Gernant

"Transcendental Meditation connects the outer material glories of life with the inner spiritual Being. What is this 'Being'? Being is the absolute reality of life. Expression. Being is Bliss-consciousness in its nature.... Everything is in vibration; the give and take between individuals and creation is so intimate that no one is in isolation. There is a radiation between beings — like waves on an ocean; they seem to be individual, but they're not."

Compare with these words of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, given in his address sponsored by the Harvard Law Forum at Sanders Theatre on Jan. 22, the words of another Eastern thinker, speaking of the "many-coloured strands" of "the Creator":

"When we find some strings vibrating in unison with others, we know that this sympathy carries in it an eternal reality. The fact that the world stirs our imagination in sympathy tells us that this creative imagination is a common truth both in us and in the heart of existence."

These are the words of another Hindu saint who also came out of India earlier in this century, and charmed the West with his words. They are from Rabindranath Tagore's "The Poet's Religion," printed in *Creative Unity* in 1922, nine years after his first trip



Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

Within You . . .

abroad as an established Bengali mystic poet. They bear out the Maharishi's comment that his ideas are really "nothing new."

The Maharishi is now in the ninth and final year of an odyssey that has taken him from India nine times around the globe. From nothing, he has spread his gospel into fifty nations, in which he claims 250,000 disciples. Prominent among those disciples are the Beatles and Mia Farrow (who was present at Sanders).

As the Maharishi came onto the stage, the audience of 1200 stood respectfully and refrained from applauding, not quite sure how to greet him. He seated himself gently on a modern, beige couch, surrounded by banks of colorful and fragrant chrysanthemums and gladioli. At his side was a pitcher of distilled water, which he never used.

He wore the customary white *dhoti*, with a string of 108 beads about his neck (symbolizing the 108 verses of the **Bhagavad-Gita**). After he seated himself, he removed his sandals and folded his legs under him. While he was being presented by Mr. Jerome Jarvis, the national director of the Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS), he sat with his eyes closed. He seemed impervious to the loud clicking of many cameras around him that continued through most of his address.

Television klieg lights lit the stage; reporters were out in force (the *Herald Traveler* the next morning, in a distorted account, talked about the flowers and Miss Farrow but not the words of the guru); good old American merchandizing appeared at times to overwhelm the Maharishi's message (a leaflet on the "Five Year Plan for the Youth of Every Generation" looked like it had been laid out by Madison Avenue men) — the whole scene was reminiscent of the miracle in *La Dolce Vita*.

The Maharishi spoke in a clear, high-pitched voice, as well in command of the language as of his message. His message was simplicity itself: "Meditate," he seemed to say, "and you will know perfect joy, perfect freedom, bliss. If enough people medi-

ly Vibrations Will Bring Peace to Earth

tate, their vibrations of peace will radiate outward in concentric circles, and bring peace to the world."

The purpose of meditation is to discover and to experience the source of thought, which in turn is the source of action. This source of thought is Being. But what is the character of Being? "Thought moves in some direction, and that direction is only arrived at by intelligence. So the source of thought must be the reservoir of energy and intelligence and happiness. The fields of thought and action themselves are devoid of these infinites. Alone, they remain weak, and so they must give rise to suffering.

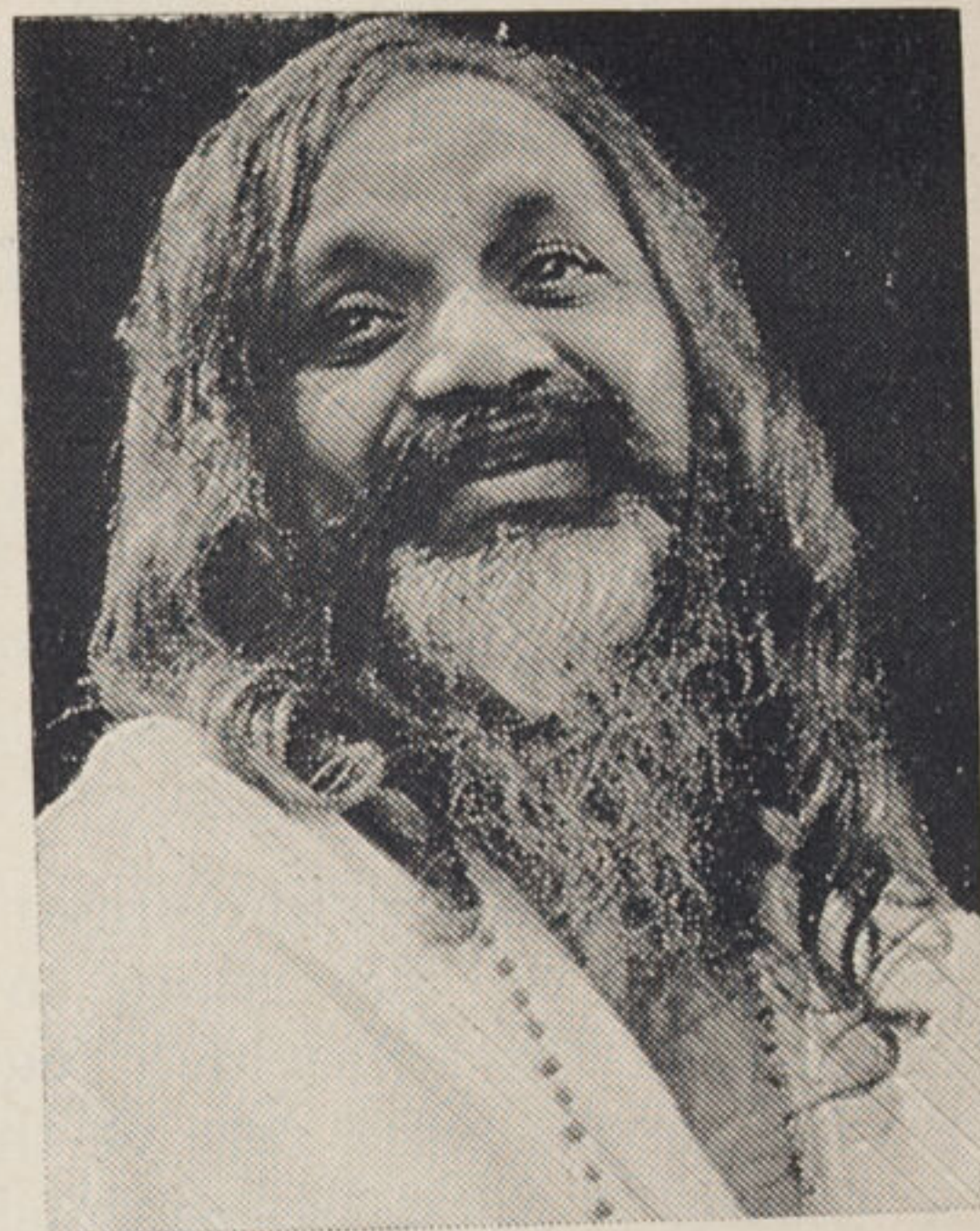
"Weakness is the basis of hate. But life is *not* weakness. It is infinite. energy. intelligence. happiness. unbounded. eternal. cosmic. But if this true Being is not experienced, life will continue to be weakness and suffering." Hence, transcendental meditation, to arrive at the realization of this Being.

Like other religious teachers, the Maharishi spoke frequently in parables. He held a flower between his fingers: "Stem, leaf, petals — all are manifestations of the unmanifested sap. The laws of nature transform sap into stem; other laws of nature transform sap into leaves; others, into petals. It is all based on the unity of the sap.

"A gardener can operate on the laws of sap, putting white lines on red petals. The laws obey his order; he knows how to operate on the level of sap. Being is the sap of life. It is the fundamental element. All laws of nature function on the level of Being. So the conscious mind that operates on that level is in tune with these laws. It is the experience of meditation."

"The individual," the Maharishi says, "is a unit of world peace. It is not the militarists who fight wars; but, stressed and strained and unsatisfied and suffering and unfulfilled in their lives, it is the civilians who fight. The only way to rid ourselves of war is to stop war within our mind. Bring the mind to Bliss-consciousness. Become the radiator of powerful influences of harmony and happiness and peace."

Being Is
The Absolute
Reality
Of Life



Photos by Alex Humphrey

The Maharishi is quoted in the current **Look** as predicting "that if just ten percent of the people of the world practice meditation, the atmosphere would be so cleared of tension that continual world peace would be assured."

It is a child-like dream. The Maharishi holds a college degree in physics, has traveled widely and presumably talked with many other learned people on his travels. Yet he has remained a child of Mother India, in mystic touch with his creator, with his eyes set beyond the world of wars and suffering and dreams on some distant nirvana.

Tagore, too, though once a politician and nation-builder; lecturer in Japan, Britain, the Continent and America; winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature — Tagore, too, continued to dream of a symbolic "meeting of the whole world in one place" at his *ashrama*.

He won the Prize for a slim volume of child-like poems that he himself had translated into English prose. In one poem, he indicates that all men are children, and gives us a glimpse of the dream of peace that the Maharishi envisions:

"On the seashore of endless worlds children meet. Tempest roams in the pathless sky, ships get wrecked in the trackless water, death is abroad and children play. On the seashore of endless worlds is the great meeting of children."

Three Profs. Embark on International Trips

Berman Visits USSR To Check On Soviet Heirs

Professor Harold J. Berman, an authority on Soviet law, plans to spend 10 days in the Soviet Union beginning February 17 in connection with a "very large" American bequest to Soviet heirs.

Prof. Berman was appointed by the American trustee of the estate to carry out a provision of the will which requires that before the Soviet heirs receive their portion of the estate, it must be established that they will have the benefit, use and control of the funds. Prof. Berman, who has travelled to the USSR seven times and spent about 18 months there, will fly first to Moscow and then to Tashkent and Samarkand in Central Asia where the heirs live.

Prof. Berman teaches a course entitled "Comparison of Soviet and American Law" at the Law School. He recently testified in an American court as an expert witness on Soviet inheritance law. His present trip is related to a different estate.

Procedure in English Courts Scrutinized by Kaplan

Professor Benjamin Kaplan left for England January 14 to confer with English legal scholars, lawyers and court officials in connection with a study he is making of procedure in English courts. Prof. Kaplan, who will stay in London until early June, took over 150 pounds of legal materials with him, including **Basic Protection for the Traffic Victim** written by Professors Keeton (Harvard) and O'Connell (Illinois). According to Professor Richard Field, Prof. Kaplan is taking much of this material to show to his British colleagues and he expects that they will have similar documents, books and papers of interest to him.

Prof. Kaplan is particularly interested in the system of Court Masters who have the authority in English courts to rule on preliminary motions. Materials gleaned from his research will be published in an encyclopedia on Comparative Law.

Steiner Joins Faculty of Brazilian School Using Interdisciplinary Approach

Professor Henry J. Steiner will leave February 1 to spend 12 to 18 months in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as a member of the faculty of an experimental law school which is designed to "sensitize lawyers to their society's problems and to start them thinking about how lawyers and a legal system can contribute to economic and political development."

As a partial step toward

this goal, the new school, under the direction of Caio Tacito, tries to present subjects from an interdisciplinary point of view. It has introduced "active teaching" based on teaching materials and class discussion, rather than the traditional lecture form. According to Prof. Steiner, the graduate school, known officially as the Center for Studies and Research in the Teaching of

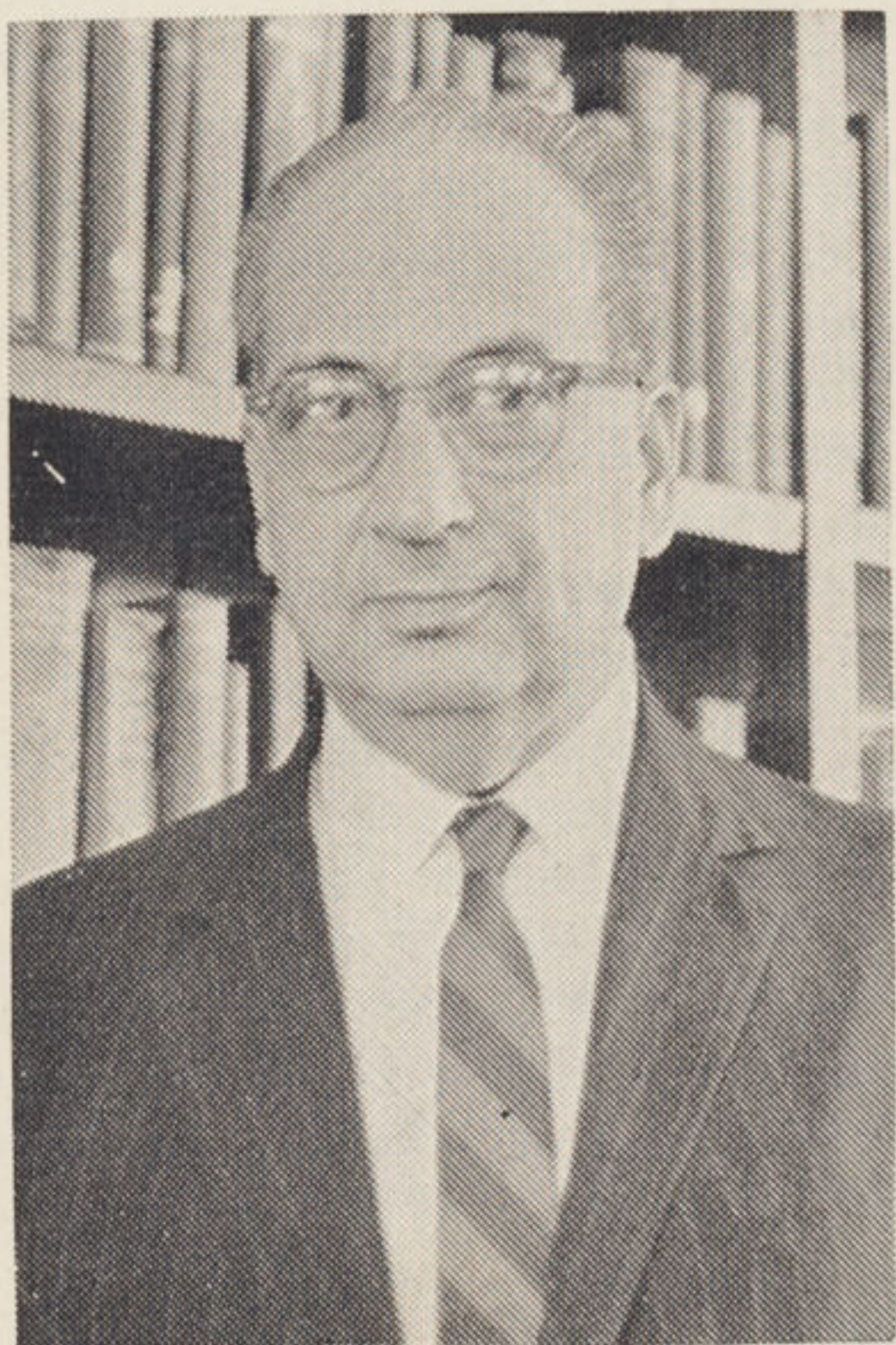
Law (CEPED), has enjoyed great success in its first year. Its ten-member faculty consists of Brazilian law professors and economists, while the 40 students are law graduates from government agencies and private practice.

Prof. Steiner, a Ford Foundation consultant to CEPED, noted that the ef-

(Continued on Page 11)

Freund Dislikes Extension of Sullivan Ruling

The big question which faced the United States Supreme Court when that tribunal was deciding *New York Times v. Sullivan*, Professor Paul Freund told the Harvard Law Wives on Jan. 24, probably was not whether to reverse the Alabama court's ruling in this



celebrated freedom of the press case but *how* to reverse.

Noting that the *Times* decision, a civil case in a state court, didn't fit in the historical mold because it was neither a case of press censorship nor seditious libel, Prof. Freund still contended that the required result was clear: "If a \$500,000 judgment had been allowed, freedom of the press would indeed be a pale thing."

The Supreme Court had four alternative bases for deciding the case, Prof. Freund said, which included:

- Grant the press a privi-

lege similar to that of public officials themselves, for utterances made within the scope of their public duty. (But this, Prof. Freund rejoined, might confer a "hunting license" on the most vigorous pressmen.)

- Link the case to historic seditious libel by assuming the offending advertisement the *Times* printed brought local government, but not Commissioner Sullivan, into disrepute. (This, according to Prof. Freund, might have been too narrow for a decision and the ruling would subsequently be limited to the *Times* case's particular facts.)

- Establish substantial truth as a defense. (This would also be too narrow, Prof. Freund commented, and would be undramatic, not involving any important constitutional issues.)

- Decide that the \$500,000 verdict embodied punitive damages. (But then the proceedings could be characterized as too close to the discredited criminal prosecution for seditious libel.)

Instead, Prof. Freund explained, the Supreme Court looked to state tort law. It compared the majority rule permitting "fair comment but no falsity of facts" with the minority rule allowing even misstatement of fact as long as no malice or reckless disregard for the truth was shown. The Court selected the latter (minority) rule as a mandate of the

First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Since then the decision has been extended to include public figures ("those who have entered the vortex of public life") in addition to public officials and candidates. This extension Prof. Freund dislikes, since he feels public figures lack the advantages of public officials, who have the perquisites of office, platforms for rebuttal, and a public duty to uphold trust and confidence in their positions.

RECORD Elections

RECORD officers for the semester have been selected. Thomas M. Geisler, Jr., 3L, a resident of East Orange, New Jersey, was elected President. He is a graduate of Harvard College, where he concentrated in mathematics.

Jack Tate, 2L, and John TePaske, 3L, were named Managing Editor and Senior Editor, respectively. Allan Freedman, 3L, will continue as Executive Editor. Richard Hoffman, 1L, was chosen News Editor.

John Harris and John Spitzer, both 3L, will remain Photo Editor and Corporation Secretary, respectively. Richard Goldman, 2L, is Business Manager for the semester.

Students interested in writing, photography, or drawing cartoons should contact Richard Hoffman at 492-6909.

The Seventh Dean

THE SELECTION OF DEREK CURTIS BOK as the next Dean of the Harvard Law School can only be termed excellent. Mr. Bok's commitment to legal education is well established by his record. His presence as the next Dean will more surely guarantee the continuance of Harvard in its tradition of excellence established by his eminent predecessors, from Langdell to Griswold.

MR. BOK is especially well-equipped to address himself to what may in the next years be recognized as a major trend in legal education: the interdisciplinary approach. Both in legal teaching and research there is growing awareness that exposure to the methods and insights of other disciplines may contribute significantly to the legal vision. As the possessor himself of an M.A. in economics (earned while he served in the Army) and the teacher of Economic Regulation, a course which by its nature brushes with another discipline, Mr. Bok is well qualified to pursue this development.

MORE GENERALLY, Mr. Bok is well qualified in the field of curriculum and legal education. At the School, he is presently in his third year as Chairman of the Continuing Committee on Legal Education. He has also participated in several studies of legal education outside the School. In short, he is a man well attuned to the demands of contemporary legal education at a time when students at the School have expressed the desire for changes in the evaluation of their ability (See RECORD survey, Dec. 14, 1967) and when the *Law Review* has at last decided to experiment with a competition (See Story, Page 1).

WE TRUST the Board of Overseers will give swift approval in March to Dean Bok.

Harvard Law Record

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TONGUE 'N CHEEK

By Fenno

"Fenno, what are you doing burning pages from your business planning book here in the middle of the Hastings courtyard!" exclaimed a first year student on the way to the gym.

"Life's too short to spend time digging out exceptions to the exceptions in the Internal Revenue Code."

"But I thought you were studying the life springs of corporate life, how to parlay a summer's earnings into a multimillion-dollar rocket engine enterprise, the flow and the ebb of earning power, 'image formation'— in short, the collected wisdom of our captains of industry that will transform a plodding law student into a hero of a Dreiser novel."

"I did learn a little about the kinds of things you need to buy to make belts, but other than that it's been a tedious series of practice jousts with the Commissioner, that Santa Claus in reverse, who somehow is in courts simultaneously all over the nation arguing and contending that a little more should be taken away from the bounty of the taxpayer.

"Surely there must be something better to offer on the corporate side."

"Yes, that the draftsman of the Model Business Corporation Act probably wrote the thing over a long lunch hour. When he means to talk about animals, instead of using the word 'animals', he talks about cows, dogs, cats, lions, bears and mice so that we have to spend a lot of time in class worrying about whether he meant to include goats."

"How will you survive in corporate life?"

"I've learned a lot about gold-bricking from the memo sessions," I mused as I added a flurry of pages on collapsible corporations to the flames.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Weinreb Article Warrants Revision

To the Editor:

The statement in the RECORD of December 7, 1967, that a United States Commissioner who hears an application for an arrest warrant or search warrant, receives no fee unless he finds that there is probable cause to issue the warrant is inaccurate. See 28 U.S.C. § 633. As several of your readers have pointed out to me, such a rule would run afoul of *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510 (1927).

Lloyd L. Weinreb
Professor of Law

The Story Behind the Forum

To the Editor:

I noted with some interest the article in the RECORD (November 30, 1967) by Mr. Robert Sawyer, 3L, outlining the history of the Harvard Law School Forum. It read well and is a tribute to the Forum's growth.

However, the "record" should be set straight on one point. The Forum did not begin in 1946 with a discussion of the War Crimes Trials, and Jerry Rappaport was

not its first President. The Forum actually began in 1940 under the name "Harvard Law School Forum Committee," and it was subsidized at that time by the Phillips Brooks House in the same way that the annual class dance was supervised. Actually another member of the Class of 1942, Lawrence Sperber, and I gave birth to the Forum sometime in 1940.

We were both in Professor Glueck's Class in Criminal Law and the discussion in class carried by the Professor centered on the economic basis and reasons for the development of the common law on larceny. I raised my hand and suggested that the point he was making was also made by Tawney in his book "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism." Dr. Glueck agreed, and we discussed it briefly for a few minutes back and forth. When that class hour concluded, Lawrence Sperber and I met leaving the room in Langdell Hall (we had only a nodding acquaintance before) and he said "I don't believe anyone was interested in your discussion with Dr. Glueck; they could care less." I replied that Harvard Law School students sadly were so intensely involved with their books that they ignored what went on in the world outside. We

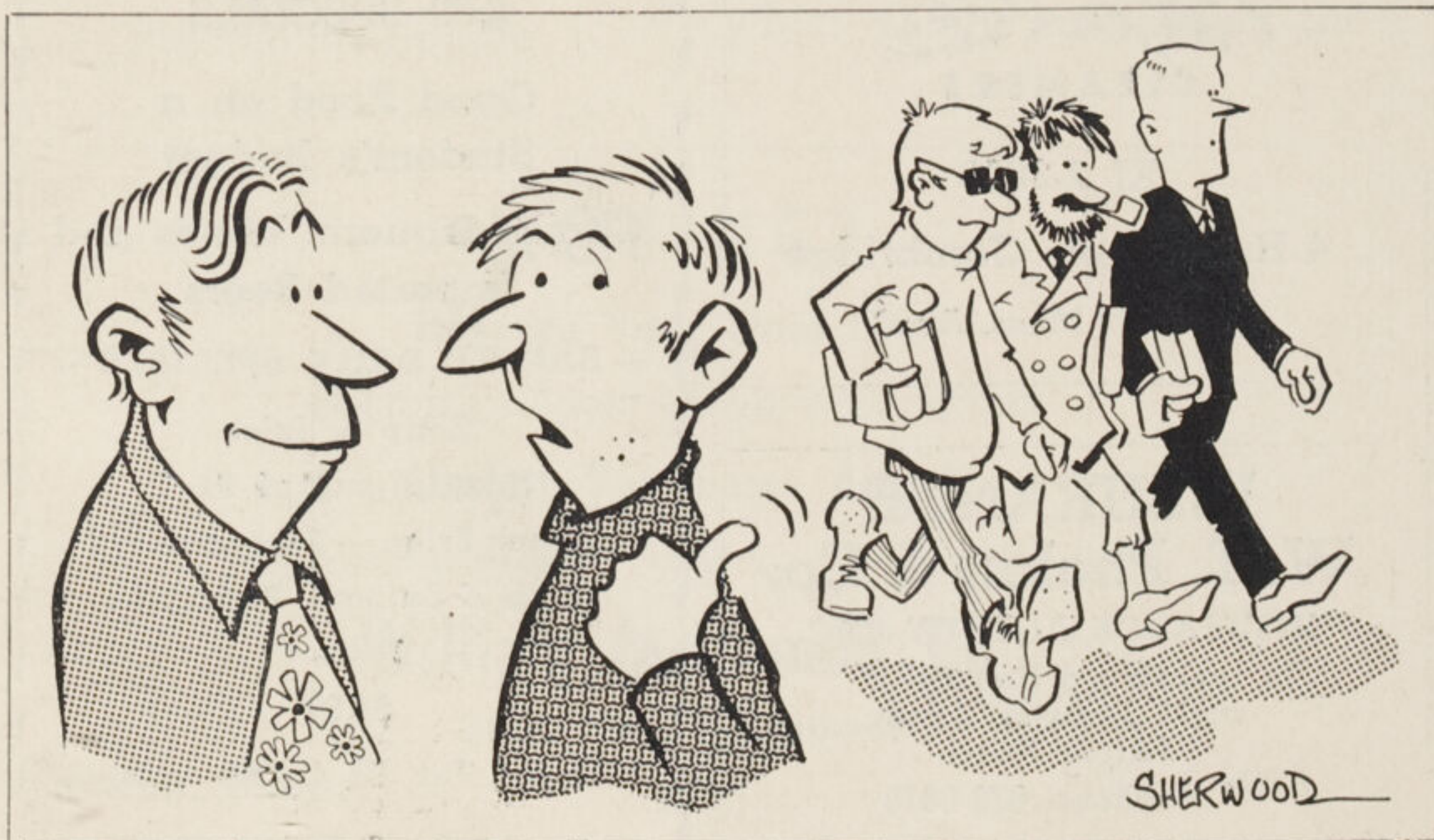
jointly wondered whether something could be done about it and thereafter the Forum was born. The Phillips Brooks House agreed to underwrite expenses, and in the next two years we had at least three discussions or debates including the following:

1. "The Application of the Anti-Trust Laws to Labor Unions" with then Assistant United States Attorney General, Wendell Berge, and then New York State Solicitor General (later Supreme Court Justice) Henry Epstein on opposite sides;

2. A debate on whether America should or should not become involved in the spreading European War with Norman Thomas and Professor W. Barton Leach opposing each other; and

3. A rollicking affair sparked by a passing comment by Bart Leach in a Property II Class on "Should Women be Admitted to Harvard Law School?" This last resulted in a near riot when two Harvard College students appeared demanding the opportunity to be heard while dressed in female clothing. The Boston newspapers covered that event with great enjoyment.

(Continued on Page 12)



~~~~~  
'Guess who hasn't  
got a job for  
next year yet ...'  
~~~~~

Legal Aid Establishes New Roxbury Office

The Legal Aid Bureau has decided to broaden its horizons by opening an office in Roxbury, in addition to the quarters at Gannett House.

The new program, begun last October, has been primarily concerned with alleviating the major dislocations caused by urban renewal in the area and has been cooperating closely with Fair Housing, Inc., in aiding tenants who find

find themselves homeless as a result of urban renewal projects.

Fair Housing Inc., headed by Mrs. Albert M. Sacks, has been active for several years in helping dislocated tenants find improved housing within Roxbury or good housing outside the area. While Fair Housing has had help from other law schools in the past, it found itself needing a more permanent legal services program to help advise tenants of the legal recourse available to them.

Often, Mr. Fink explained, the landlord will use various devices to keep tenants from knowing of plans to redevelop a particular building until the last minute to make certain that the building remains fully occupied up to the time the bulldozers move in, and will attempt to evict them on as little as 15 days notice. In such cases, Fair

Housing and Legal Aid work in tandem, with Legal Aid attempting to delay the eviction in order to allow Fair Housing a sufficient amount

Small landlords may be trapped

of time to provide adequate housing.

To a great extent, however, the small landlords in Roxbury may be trapped since the cost of renovating a building may be completely out of line with the amount of money that the building brings in. In such a case, Mr. Fink said, skill in nego-

(Continued on Page 16)

Program aids evicted tenants

themselves about to be evicted.

Sheldon Fink, 3L, director of the new office, explained that while urban renewal provides better housing for occupants, the new or renovated buildings often can not accommodate as many people as were displaced. Therefore, even though the tenants of the previous building theoretically are supposed to have the first crack at apartments in the new building, many tenants

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Events of Note

Third-year students should check the requirements for admission to the bar of the state in which they plan to practice. Copies of "Rules for Admission to the Bar" are available at the Placement Office.

Students with questions should contact Placement Office Director Eleanor Appel.

* * *

The deadline for the Williston Competition has been extended to tomorrow, Feb. 2.

Students interested in participating should contact Bruce Wolf at the office of the Board of Student Advisers.

* * *

The Legal Aid Bureau is accepting applications from students for summer volunteer work. This fall, several of these volunteers, chosen on the quality of their work, will be accepted as full-fledged members of the Bureau.

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Offer Course on Vietnam War

By Roger Lowenstein

America's involvement in Vietnam will be subjected to the scrutiny of a non-credit "course" to begin on Monday, February 19 at 7:30 p.m., and to continue for 10 two-hour Monday sessions throughout the semester. All students are eligible to enroll in the course, but registration will be limited to the capacity of the largest Langdell classroom, about 250.

Law School professors involved in teaching the course include Professors Dershowitz, Freund, Chayes, Michelman, Fried, Jaffe, Mansfield, Weinreb, Bator and Sacks.

Registration on a first-come, first-served basis will begin February 1 and continue on February 2 and 5 if necessary. Participants should sign up then with Prof. Alan Dershowitz's secretary.

All registered students will be expected to participate fully through an advance reading of the course materials, the first group of which will be available at the

distribution center February 12.

Although absolute objectivity may be too much to hope for in a course of this kind, the group of professors teaching the course nevertheless represents the widest spectrum of attitudes, both legal and political, about the war. Also, Prof. Dershowitz points out, the role of devil's advocate has never been a difficult one for most faculty members.

Prof. Dershowitz will probably conduct the first session of the course, which will comprise an introductory analysis of recent litigation concerning the Vietnam conflict and a discussion of the allocation of war-making responsibility between the President and Congress.

Prof. Abram Chayes will lead the second meeting in examining the international law aspects of the war, to be followed in the third week by Profs. Michelman and Fried discussing the morality and efficiency of the selective service system in raising an army.

After that, Profs. Jaffe and Mansfield will analyze the substantive exemptions to selective service, e.g. conscientious objection and national defense employment, to be followed in the fifth week by Prof. Paul Bator's examination of judicial review of the classification provisions.

In the next two sessions, Profs. Albert Sacks and Paul Freund will discuss free

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Vietnam . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

speech, dissent, and the resistance, while Profs. Lloyd Weinreb and Dershowitz will consider the rights of an inductee. Subjects of the remaining sessions will be disclosed later.

Harvard Law School's moderate anti-war statement has elicited the support of sixty percent of the faculty,

while student signatures are fast approaching the half-way mark.

The statement will be published in mid-February, hopefully in coordination with similar statements from other law schools, probably as a full-page advertisement in the *Wall Street Journal*. "Funds are now being solicited to pay for the ad," says Bruce Kohler, 2L, chairman of the fund-raising campaign.

Steiner . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

fort of the School to combine law, economics and sociology in solving societal problems parallels what Harvard Law School is now starting to do. "In fact," he emphasized, "if CEPED succeeds, Harvard will have something very useful to learn."

Through private lessons Prof. Steiner learned Portuguese in six or seven months and after about one month in Brazil will teach in Portuguese. He will also consult on the curriculum and teaching methods and engage in research on a legal system's contribution to solving problems of developing nations.

Letters

(Continued from Page 9)

Actually Lawrence Sperber was the first Chairman of the Law School Forum in the year ending June, 1941, and I was the Chairman for the year ending June, 1942, our year of graduation.

If I can reconstruct what must have occurred after World War II, the record of our prior existence was brought to the attention of a number of returning students since it was part of the meager extra-curricular activity engaged in by Harvard Law School attendees.

One further word should be added: what the post-War leaders of the Forum did in enlarging and enhancing its activities to a point of national interest was far beyond our original contemplation and they and those who followed, including the present leadership, deserve undiminished credit. Nevertheless, conception was ours; growth and maturity was theirs!

Stanley H. Lowell, '42
New York, N.Y.



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'Review' Okays Competition to Select Staff

(Continued from Page 1)

stated that the move was occasioned by a feeling that "grades are not the perfect measure of skills needed to put out the **Law Review**." Complete details of the competition, which was approved by a narrow margin, have not yet been worked out.

The tentativeness of the plan results primarily from the question of the program's administrability, a factor which next year's officers will have to evaluate. The competition is in any event experimental and may be discontinued if it proves not to be worthwhile.

The content of the competition has not yet been decided. Almost certainly it will include the writing of a paper similar to a note or comment on a specified topic. The competition may also include such tasks as "substantive cite checks," a **Review** term of art, in which students are asked to evaluate papers that are in bad shape. Such checks usually take a day or two.

The faculty will be involved somehow in the grading of competitors' efforts, though a precise mechanism has not yet been established. It seems certain, however, that the names of competitors will be removed from their works by someone in Langdell Hall.

The number of students who will be invited to join the **Review** as a result of the competition has not been determined, but the organization currently plans an expansion of up to five members. Crawford said approximately the present number of students would continue to be chosen by class rank.

If the competition draws a large enough number of students, it will be necessary to devise some "screening process" for initial elimination. Preliminary work like substantive cite checks might be used to this end.

Elaborating on the reason for instituting the program, Crawford said that there was considerable force to the argument that many at the School are capable of doing the work of the **Law Review** but are not able in the context of a four-hour exam to spot all the issues and express themselves with sufficient specificity. It was felt that a competition involving a week or two of intensive thought on a single problem may be a better test than the grading system. The competition will test that idea out.

This is the first time the **Review** has approved a competition, though in past years proposals along these lines have sometimes arisen. The previous suggestions, which appeared with something like twenty-year regularity, were sent to committees where they ultimately died.

There was considerable interest in the idea of a competition a year ago last fall, and this interest remained after the current officers were elected. A special committee formed to study the problem reported that it was too late to establish a competition this year.

This fall the committee again met to discuss the idea, and other members of the **Review** drew up alternative plans. A general

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Dean's Assets:

(Continued from Page 3)

Prof. Sutherland also pointed out that in addition to Langdell's 25 years, Erwin Griswold served for 21, Roscoe Pound for 20, James Barr Ames for 15, James Landis for 10 and Ezra Thayer for 5.

In summing up the accomplishments of each of these men as dean, Prof. Sutherland seemed to find it easiest to state the contributions of the men who had served 20 years or more.

Other faculty members appeared to support either a fixed term or a general assumption that a dean would normally serve about one decade.

Professor Clark Byse, for example, stated: "Although there may be exceptions, it is my conviction that a new dean at this or any other law school will make his contribution in 10 or 12 years and that thereafter he may

Selective Service

The Law School faculty two weeks before Christmas vacation officially requested the University administration to counter Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey's order of October 24, 1967.

This order, which was not made public until November 8, 1967, directed local Boards across the country to reclassify and make available for immediate induction those registrants whose protest activities are found to be in violation of the Selective Service Act, rules and regulations.

A substantial majority of the law professors voted December 12 to ask the University to react to Hershey's order. The resolution, however, does not specify what form the reaction should take.

According to the Crimson, one professor interpreted "appropriate steps" requested by the faculty as merely "an official expression of concern about the directive from the Harvard administration." Another professor thought the implied thrust of the resolution was a request for the administration to bar military recruiters from campus until General Hershey, a court or the President rescinds Hershey's order. Columbia University has already taken this action.

s: Ability, Swedish Speaking Wife

tend to regard proposals for change or innovation as implied criticisms of his stewardship and, therefore, may be unduly resistant to proposals which are necessary for the ongoing renewal of any institution."

Prof. Fuller pointed out that he favored the system now used at Yale, Chicago and Berkeley. At these schools a new dean is selected for a five year term which is customarily renewed for one additional five year term.

Prof. Bok, born in Bryn Mawr, Pa., in 1930, received the B.A. degree from Stanford in 1951 and the LL.B. degree *magna cum laude* from Harvard in 1954. After a year as a Fulbright scholar in Paris, he entered the United States Army as a First Lieutenant in the Judge Advocate General's office. He joined the Harvard Law School faculty in the summer of 1958 as an Assistant Professor and in 1961 he became Professor of Law.

He is married to Sissela Ann Myrdal Bok, daughter of Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal. They have two daughters and live in Belmont, Mass.

— TATE/Geisler

'Law Review' . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

meeting held to discuss the merits of a competition in general was indecisive.

At last week's meeting, there was a discussion of the elements existing in any of the plans for a competition, and the vote was taken on that basis.

The **Review** thus becomes the second of the honoraries to institute a competition to fill part of its membership. Last year the Legal Aid Bureau established a summer competition. Crawford said the **Review** rejected the idea of a summer competition because of possible unfairness to those not rich enough to stay in Cambridge.

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Legal Aid Bureau Advises Roxbury Tenants

(Continued from Page 10)

tiation comes to the fore, as members of the bureau attempt to convince the small landlord to correct the more serious housing violations, without causing him to abandon the building altogether.

Daniel Finn, director of the Housing Inspection Department of Boston, has been cooperating with the group, but his department has not been as effective as it could be, since it is hampered by a lack of funds and manpower.

Legal Aid has also aided tenants in avoiding being

penalized for using such devices as the rent strike. In one case, for example, a woman had legally withheld her rent from the landlord until he corrected the violations in the building where she lived. Some time thereafter she attempted to make a credit purchase, but was turned down because of a report by the landlord that she had failed to pay her rent.

Getting wind of this, a member of the Bureau telephoned the credit agency, and, after explaining the provisions of the Mass. rent strike law and the particular

circumstances in the case, succeeded in having her application for credit approved.

The Legal Aid Bureau, in accordance with a policy adopted last year, is presently accepting applications from those who will be in Boston during the summer and who would like to work in the Bureau. This coming fall several summer members, chosen on the quality of their work, will be accepted as full-fledged members of the Bureau, along with a number of students selected on the basis of their first-year grades.

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