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TWENTY CENTS

Bok Elected Harvard President

By Jerry Snow

Derek Curtis Bok, dean of the Law School since 1968, has been elected the 25th president of Harvard University, ending an exhaustive 11-month search for a successor to President Nathan M. Pusey. He will take office on July 1, 1971.

His election became official on January 11 when Harvard's 30-man Board of Overseers approved the choice of the six Fellows of Harvard College, who had conducted the search for a new president.

President Pusey, resigning after 18 years at the helm of Harvard will become president of the Andrew Mellon Foundation. Pusey expressed great pleasure at the choice of Bok, stating, "He has shown himself admirably

equipped to cope with the intensified demands posed for administrative officers in these difficult times." Pusey himself took no



Charles Soberman

Former Dean Derek C. Bok

part in the selection of his successor.

Bok, a 1954 graduate of the Law School, attended Stanford University as an undergraduate. He thus becomes the first president of Harvard since the 17th century not to have been a graduate of Harvard College. His credentials also include an M.A. in economics from George Washington University. While at the Law School, Bok was an editor of the *Law Review* and graduated *magna cum laude*.

On January 23, Bok stepped down as dean of the Law School in order to devote the next six months to intensive preparation for the presidency of Harvard. He was the Law School's seventh dean. During his relatively short two-and-a-half years in office he acquired a reputation for sensitive and skillful administration, as the Law School underwent a period of swift and sometimes traumatic change.

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Braucher Named to State Bench

By John York

Before Professor Robert A. Braucher was sworn in last week as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, he had to surmount several obstacles.

The confirmation of Republican Governor Francis Sargent's nomination of Republican Braucher by the solidly Democratic Governor's Council was not the chief worry: it was unanimous.

The real trial came in Braucher's *Contracts* class when his first-year students presided over a breach-of-contract suit brought by disgruntled class members against the 25-year faculty veteran for abandoning his teaching obligations in mid-year. Eventu-

ally the co-author of the class' casebook triumphed with a defense of unforeseen circumstances, but not before being audience to what he termed "a listing of all the foolish things I've said in class."

Having the swearing-in ceremony at the Law School rather than at the Statehouse was history-making ("but what about Justice Story?" interjected the Massachusetts court's Associate Justice R. Ammi Cutter '25). The audience, including Justices Paul C. Reardon '35 and Francis J. Quirico, members of the faculty and Braucher's students, seemed as pleased with the laughter-filled ceremony as did the participants.

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Pusey Appoints Sacks Acting Dean of School

Dane Professor of Law Albert M. Sacks has been named acting dean of Harvard Law School by President Nathan M. Pusey, it was announced last Friday, January 23. His appointment was effective immediately.

Sacks has been associate dean of the Law School since 1968. He has worked closely with outgoing Dean Derek C. Bok. Dean Bok is

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Faculty Accepts Third-Year Writing Requirement Changes

By Richard McManus

Major changes in the third-year written work requirement which will increase the required number of course hours and encourage more independent and better supervised projects have been approved by the Law School faculty.

The regulations, applying to the Class of 1972 and all subsequent classes, still require that each J.D. candidate write at least one paper of considerable scope and length. Students who elect to do the paper in conjunction with a seminar, as most have done recently, will have a slightly greater course or writing load than previously.

Under the new rules, two credits will be awarded to a major written work done in the second or third year as an independent study project or to a major paper

Independent Projects Receive Boost

done in connection with a course which does not have a paper requirement. In extraordinary cases, the Committee on Legal Education may approve up to three or four credits for a paper.

Students who write their paper in connection with a seminar will receive only one credit for the paper in addition to the credits awarded for the seminar. A student may do two major papers instead of one, without special permission.

The total number of credits required in the second and third years has been increased by two to fifty-two credits. The four credit weight formerly accorded third-year papers in determining a final grade average has been eliminated. In any year, students may take as few as 24 hours or as many as 28, except that 2Ls not satisfying the writing requirement in their second year must take 26 hours.

With the permission and supervision of the instructor, students may write non-required one-credit papers in connection with a course. Two one-credit papers will not satisfy the written work requirement, however.

The current floor of at least 40 Law School class hour credits and the limits on cross-registration will remain in force.

In effect the new requirements will mean that a student who follows what has been the usual course—a paper in connection with a third-year seminar—will have to schedule an additional class hour or do extra written work.

The changes were presented to the faculty at its December meeting by the Committee on Legal Education. Professor Albert M. Sacks, chairman of the committee, said that the recommendations were unanimously approved by the faculty with one change—a requirement that second year students not satisfying the writing requirement take 26 class hours.

In its memorandum to the faculty, the committee argued that the changes were needed "to stimulate or capture a stronger motivation on the part of students in undertaking major projects of research and writing."

In past years, less than ten per cent of the third-year class chose to fulfill the writing requirement as an independent study project rather than in connection with a seminar. Under the new regulations the statistics may run the other way.

"We tried our darndest to strike a balance between the seminar and independent study papers," Professor Sacks said. "It wasn't our notion to give only one credit for the seminar paper. It is really two for the paper and one less for the seminar."

Seminar Enrollments Likely to Decline

"There is a definite student and faculty perception," he added, "that seminar work apart from the paper is less burdensome than a regular course with examinations."

Another problem area noted in the committee's memorandum was lack of effective faculty supervision: "... the generally late timing of the third year paper, with many being finished at the end of the year, tends to limit and even to discourage effective supervision and critique."

The greater leeway in the timing and amount of written work, it is hoped, will foster greater student interest and faculty involvement.

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Sacks Serves As Acting Dean

(Continued from Page 1)

on leave from the Law School during the spring term in preparation for becoming president of Harvard on July 1.

President of the *Law Review* and a *magna cum laude* graduate

D.C., with the firm of Covington & Burling, he joined the Harvard Law faculty in 1952 as an assistant professor.

In 1955 Sacks became a full professor. He has taught courses in *Constitutional Law* and civil

Review.

Within the Law School Sacks has been chairman of the Continuing Committee on Legal Education, the Committee on Race Relations, and the Committee on Planning and Development, as well as serving on various other committees.

In the Massachusetts community, Sacks was director of the Administrative Procedure Study in 1954. He drafted the Home Rule Amendment adopted in 1966, and also served as chairman of the Boston Home Rule Commission, and chairman of the Attorney General's Committee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. For a time he was a reporter for the Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Born in New York on August 15, 1920, Professor Sacks received his B.B.A. degree from the City College of New York in 1940. He is married to the former Sadelle R. Rader and makes his home in Belmont with his wife and two daughters.

By Jerry Snow.



Charles Soberman

Acting Dean Albert M. Sacks

of the Law School in 1948, Dean Sacks clerked for 2nd Circuit Judge Augustus N. Hand in 1948-49 and for Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter in 1949-50. After two years in Washington,

rights, but is best known for his work in *Legal Process*. He is co-author with the late Professor Henry M. Hart, Jr., of *The Legal Process*, and is the author of several articles for the *Harvard Law*

Women Students Present Own Law Course

By Kermit Kubitz

Despite administrative reluctance to allow a student-proposed course on *Women and the Law* this spring, more than 45 students, about one-third of them males, crowded into a room to wrestle with the problems involved in setting up their own non-credit course.

The group met yesterday to discuss exploitation of women in media and some important cases revealing assumptions made about women by the judicial system. Future meetings will be held on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. to allow interested secretaries and law wives to attend.

Last Thursday's meeting was spent organizing groups to divide the major topic into manageable areas. Initial organization was based on reading lists provided by Diane Schulder; Barbara Bowman, who is presently teaching this course at Yale; and a topic outline provided by Professor Vern Countryman. In a free-form discussion led by teaching fellow Linda Champlin, five sectors were tentatively sketched out: (1) abortion and birth control; (2) day care, housing, and welfare; (3) treatment of women by the media; (4) legal relations between men and women; and (5) employment. A possible summer

project is collation of all materials as a textbook on the subject.

When asked how the faculty had reacted to requests for help in setting up the seminar, Alice Ballard, 1L, said response ranged from people who said, "Look at this article, it may be interesting," to "Let me know if I can help in any way."

Much of the impetus behind this seminar has come from first-year women Erica Grubb, Margarita McCoy, Molly Munger, Rosalind Lazarus, and Alison Conner, who worked out plans for the initial meeting.

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The president-elect and C. Douglas Dillon,
president of the Board of Overseers

Charles Soberman

Dean Bok Elected President

(Continued from Page 1)

He is given credit for reforms that occurred in the areas of grading, minority recruiting and curriculum. His approach to campus unrest has been one of moderation and cautious reaction. He was among those opposing the police raid on University Hall in the spring of 1969. During his own most significant crisis in office—the disruption of a Law Faculty meeting last spring, in protest against the disciplining of five black law students—he managed to maintain his composure and see the dispute settled after student body meetings.

Asked about his technique, Bok denied any secrets, preferring to ascribe his success to “an awful lot of time and effort.” In a *Crimson* interview, he said, “My own feeling is that it is really terribly important that you be as open as you can be about what you’re doing, be very careful about what you promise and that you break your back to fulfill any commitments that you do make—and in that way very slowly build up trust in at least a substantial number of students and faculty.”

At a news conference, Bok stated his belief that the underlying causes of unrest are still

very much present, despite relative calm on the campus of late, and pledged to remain in close contact with students. “I don’t think this job would be much fun if you were not out there seeing a lot of students,” he remarked.

Giving the task of unifying the school the highest priority, Bok fielded questions on a variety of topics. He stressed the role of the university as a center of teaching and scholarship over that of social action. “The last several years should have taught us that universities should be rather modest in their capacity to solve a great many problems of the world,” he said.

Nevertheless, “that does not preclude social action,” he added. As dean of the Law School, Bok opposed the Carswell nomination to the Supreme Court and travelled to Washington with other members of the Harvard faculty to protest the invasion of Cambodia. “I certainly think a president ought to be able to speak out as an individual on any issue he thinks is important,” he insisted.

Bok also gave high priority to meeting the University’s financial crisis, a topic which recurred often during the news conference.

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Bok Reveals

By Greg Ward

After weeks of enduring press conferences, well-wishers, television talk-show invitations and even autograph hounds (“You make me feel like Tony Curtis,” he said as he signed a student’s Christmas card) Derek C. Bok has now begun his self-imposed six-month study period to learn the ins and outs of a university presidency.

Before leaving the Law School, Dean Bok talked with the *RECORD* about his appointment, his hopes for the University and his accomplishments at the Law School:

His Appointment

“Without disparaging the job I’m going into, I never thought seriously of becoming a university president. When this offer came along out of the blue, I think I was moved by the sense that Harvard is my institution and if I was asked to take the job I

**‘These decisions
are never wholly
rational.’**

ought to have a very good reason for not doing it.

“As I talked to other people I did get the feeling that the job could be challenging and very interesting and that there were a number of fascinating problems on which the president would spend a major amount of time. I also found a general desire to sup-

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Hopes, Past Law School Achievements

port the president in reshaping his staff to allow him to concentrate on the most important problems. It took me ten days to make up my mind and it was an extremely agonizing decision. These decisions are never wholly rational."

His Major Concerns

"I know what I would like to spend most time on — the development of the educational process and educational programs. That naturally is what brought me into academic life — concern with the quality of education. Nevertheless, I don't think that anyone can be certain where he will spend the major portion of his time, for circumstances often dictate that. The president has to respond to problems regardless of whatever his personal interests might dictate."

Student Activism

"I recognize that politics and protest can reach proportions where they make the job extremely uncomfortable. One of the gambles one takes is that if one works hard and is open and frank enough, the level of political activity will remain at a rational level where it contributes to the institution instead of creating animosity and distracting everybody to the point that progress ceases."

Term of President

"I don't think that the president should have a definite term. There are logical times for the president to withdraw, not only when he is asked to do so but when some substantial effort in the University has been completed and it seems better to get a new person in to start some new effort or reform."

"The tempo of change seems to have changed and the job is more arduous. It's probably wise to count on a shorter term of office than has been common, at least with the last few presidents at Harvard. The idea of serving 30 years seems inconceivable."

Post-Presidency Hopes

"I have always loved the op-

portunity to teach at Harvard Law School. I still love to teach and write. I would be more than happy to return here and take up the work that originally attracted me here."

Law School Accomplishments

When asked what he felt were his greatest accomplishments during his term as dean, Bok replied, "I . . . doubt that this is a valid question, since very little that happens at the School can be attributed to one person. But there are certain things that have happened in the past three years that I consider important."

"The first is the gradual development of different methods of teaching and different kinds of



Charles Soberman

Bok on record

courses. Though much remains to be done, this process will continue — I trust — and thus give greater diversity to the last two years of law school.

"The second development is the achievement of closer links with other parts of the University. This process is typified by the joint programs in business and public policy. I believe that further steps will be taken to assimilate into the Law School curriculum the most relevant parts of business administration, policy analysis, and other disciplines

and that lawyers will be much better equipped for the next generation as a result.

"A third tendency has been to develop a greater sensitivity to the needs of students in and out of the classroom. Although few students may perceive the gradual

**'I would be more
than happy to
return here ...'**

change that has occurred, a comparison with the past will show considerable movement reflected in student work on committees, first year feedback and grading innovations, improved living facilities, stronger support of law-related extracurricular activities, etc.

"Last but not least, the past three years have marked continued growth in the numbers of students from minority groups and a mutual effort to resolve a series of problems beyond those of recruitment and admissions. If successful, this process will mark one of the greatest, most imperative contributions of the School to a profession where the representation of minority groups remains negligible."

Selection of New Dean

"The selection process will be completed under Mr. Pusey, and I haven't been able to speak with him on procedures or the time of selection. I would certainly hope that we would look both inside and outside the Law School. There is no consideration being given to anyone at this point."

Until the new dean is selected, Associate Dean Albert M. Sacks will serve as acting dean. "I don't want people to think that I am running the Law School from the shadows," said Bok. "I will go on vacation," continued Derek Bok, "and leave someone else to cope with the problems of the School."

Bok Rose Fast

(Continued from Page 4)

In the earlier *Crimson* interview, however, he made it known that he does not believe that "a president can do the job I think is needed, if he spends a great deal of personal time raising money."

He also spoke of trimming the job of the Harvard president, parcelling out responsibility to provosts or other newly to be created high-ranking posts. It is Bok's expectation that power "will flow gently away from" the Harvard presidency during his term of office. He characterized the presidency as more a question of influence than of power. As to the length of his term, he promised a shorter and more concentrated effort than what has been customary in the past.

Dean Bok took pains to emphasize that he was leaving the Law School in no way through discontent with his position there. "I'm very happy and contented with the work I'm doing now," he said. "I find it hard to leave."

At his post as dean of the Law School, Bok presided over the successful completion of the \$15-million Sesquicentennial Fund Drive. The new Faculty Office Building and the Roscoe Pound Classroom and Office Building were opened during his tenure.

In legal education, Bok earlier served as chairman of a committee of leading lawyers which helped plan the future of the law school of Western Reserve University. He conducted a survey of legal education in Colombia, and he led an international task force which reported on law schools and world affairs.

As a scholar, he has been especially interested in the relevance of the social sciences for the law, and has furthered the interdisciplinary approach to law study at the School, allying many of its programs with the Kennedy School of Government and with the Business School.

In his research and teaching, he has worked particularly closely with John T. Dunlop, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and Archibald Cox, Williston Profes-

sor of Law, themselves both leading candidates for the Harvard presidency. He co-authored a work on labor law — his field of specialty together with antitrust law — with each of these men. In addition, he is the author of several articles and papers.

Well known as a labor arbitrator, Bok served in that capacity in several important labor controversies, including a special appointment by President John F. Kennedy to mediate the Florida East Coast railway dispute. He has been a consultant to the Department of Labor and to the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

Derek Bok is forty years old, born on March 22, 1930, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. His father Curtis Bok became judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia in 1937 and later became associate justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court from 1958 until 1962.

Bok's grandfather Edward W. Bok was the first editor of the *Ladies Home Journal* and the author of *The Americanization of Edward Bok*. Bok is the great-grandson of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, founder of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Bok grew up in Los Angeles where he attended the Harvard Military School in North Hollywood, California. After his years at Stanford and Harvard, he went to Paris on a Fulbright scholarship where he met Sissela Ann Myrdal — daughter of Swedish sociologists and cabinet ministers, Gunnar and Alva Myrdal — whom he married before returning home. The marriage ceremony was performed in 1955 in Louviers, France, by the former French prime minister, Pierre Mendes-France.

Upon his return to the United States, he served as a 1st Lieutenant in the Judge Advocate General's office. In 1958 he joined the Harvard Law faculty as an assistant professor and in 1961 became a full professor. After being made dean in 1968, he continued to teach courses in labor law and legal education, and to assist in extracurricular activities.

Braucher

(Continued from Page 1)

Characterizing Braucher as a man who combined humorous dialogue and hard work, Derek C. Bok, outgoing Law School dean and incoming Harvard University President, said, "We who know Bob know how wonderfully humorous and improbable he is



Charles Soberman

Mr. Justice Braucher

in argument. Those who argue before him will be delighted. But they will appreciate the meticulous craftsmanship apparent when he works on paper."

"He is the master of his field," Bok said of his colleague who has spent many years toiling on the Uniform Commercial Code. Braucher, Chief Reporter for the U.C.C. committee, is just winding up a review of Article Nine of the U.C.C.

Braucher feels that he was selected because a heavily political appointee might have run into confirmation trouble and Gov. Sargent — with the advice of his General Counsel, Christopher J. Armstrong — wanted to get a good judge rather than use the

Follows In Holmes' Footsteps

appointment to serve the usual political purposes.

In introducing Braucher, Sargent confirmed that his search had been for an academic. "I attended M.I.T., and couldn't look there," the governor said. "I asked Chris Armstrong, who went to Yale Law, whether they had any good people there. He said that they did, but that they were all Democrats. I asked him if there were any Republicans at Harvard Law School. He said that there was one, but that he didn't know any trial law.

"What better place for him to learn than the Supreme Judicial Court?" the Governor noted.

"We need a scholar of the law, a teacher of the law, a writer of the law," Sargent continued. "Holmes was a scholar of the law, a teacher of the law, a writer of the law. He did more to enrich the Supreme Judicial Court than any other man. I think that Bob Braucher can do the same thing."

In accepting the appointment, Braucher stressed his belief in the importance of having a tie between the academic and judicial branches of the law.

Lapsing into nontraditional utterances of a more typical nature, the contracts whiz continued: "You all know me as enthusiastic, gentle and kind . . ." Momentarily he claimed that he was flustered, and admitted splitting an infinitive as testimony to his excitement.

Braucher speculated that he may have been selected instead of other academicians because he has spent considerable energies on Massachusetts law rather than concentrating on federal issues as do many professors. He is vice president of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws.

"I've been on the fringes of the Massachusetts law business for some time. Since 1954 I have been on the Massachusetts Commission on Uniform State Laws. We go to the National Conference and get the uniform laws written,

then we come back to our home states and try to get them enacted. These are usually lawyers' laws, such as the anatomical gifts act, not political legislation."

"I have been frantically active in the town affairs of Belmont, which shows that I'm acceptable to regular people. And I've gone to a lot of state Republican conventions. I think that as far as my work with the American Law Institute goes, some of the Justices on the Supreme Judicial Court who have been active in ALI work like what I've done as Reporter on the *Restatement of Contracts, Second*. So people hear of you."

The chairman of President Nixon's National Commission on Consumer Finance, Braucher also served on the Massachusetts Attorney General's Advisory Council on Conflict of Interests. He is in the process of cutting his ties with a lot of these groups, including—he laughed—"the Town of Belmont Advisory Committee on Refuse Disposal, which hurts me deeply."

Braucher was to start work on the court the day after he was installed. One of the reasons for having the informal albeit precedent-setting ceremony at the Law School was that the services of

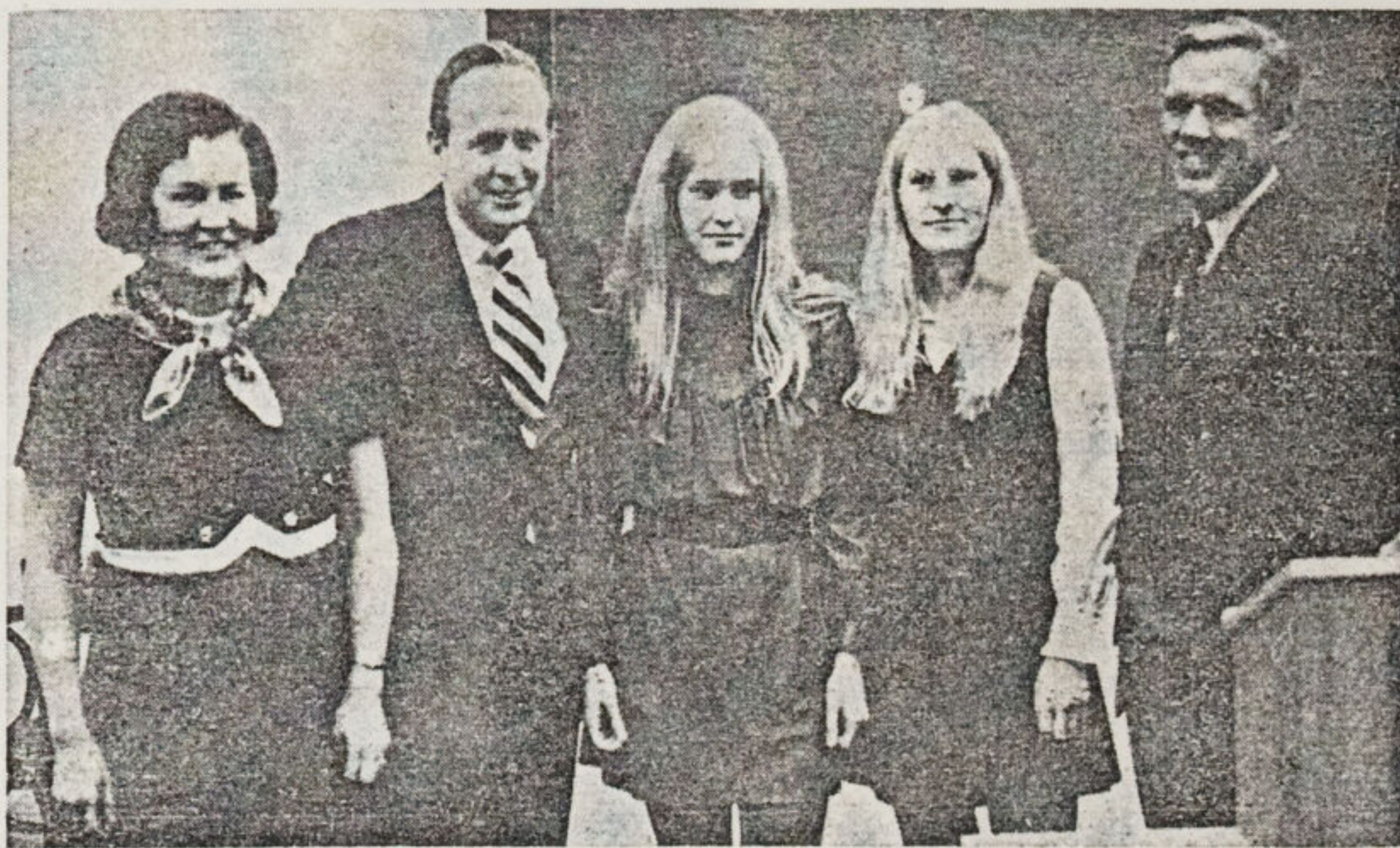
the new justice were needed on the court immediately, and there was not enough time to send out formal, engraved invitations.

"The entire court is extremely happy," said Associate Justice Reardon before the ceremony. "We look forward to working with him." Of the seven justices on the court, Braucher is one of four who went to Harvard Law School.

The new justice feels that Massachusetts might profit by having an intermediate system of courts to which there would be an appeal of right, thus freeing the energies of the top state court for the really important questions of law. A number of states the size of the Commonwealth now have such a system.

"I have as good an understanding of what is pornography and what is not as anyone," the outspoken new justice claimed. Whatever the subject, Braucher prefers "crisp" opinions in contrast to those written for the United States Supreme Court "which contain six or so overdone philosophical and historical opinions." In his new role he feels that "dissent is O.K. for important issues, but otherwise who cares if you don't agree."

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Charles Soberman

Betty, Bob, Karen and Jean Braucher with Governor Francis Sargent after the swearing-in ceremony.

Movie Review

Erich Segal's 'Love Story': Tears and

By Judy Carmack York

Admissions to the Law School have seen a dramatic increase.

After all, it takes just \$3.00 now.

Across the heartlands, Walter Mittys by the millions are vicariously tasting the Harvard experience for the price of a movie ticket.

They become Ryan O'Neal in *Love Story*.

Mr. Middle America joins Oliver Barrett IV (that's O'Neal) on the Langdell steps. We know it's Langdell because the camera points twice to the inscription, "Langdell Hall Harvard Law School."

A graduate of *the College*, Ollie is the type who would shun the Hark for a peanut butter sandwich in the snow with wife Jenny (Ali McGraw). But if he gets too carried away by his romanticism, his beautiful wife is likely to bring him down to earth, as she did when he announced he'd made *Law Review* — "You're only number three in the class. I want to see one and two."

And what housewife wouldn't think she too could wisecrack back to her husband and still get his undying devotion if she, like Jenny, had been a Clifflie?

Perhaps *Love Story* comes closer to home.

Jenny, who had once planned to study music in Paris, becomes the perfect law wife. She puts her husband through school by teaching at the exclusive Shady Lane School (that's Shady Hill here in Cambridge) and rides her bike aimlessly in the cold so that he can have their one-room apartment to himself for studying.

Undoubtedly, she plays bridge and excels in the creative crafts as her husband easily transforms himself into a promising Wall Street lawyer.

Then she outsmarts the luxury-after-drudgery idea that keeps 'em going at the Law Wives Club. She dies.

And I cried — *even more than John* — at the death scene.

But by the time I'd exited as far as the popcorn stand I noticed that the little old ladies attending the same matinee were also getting a little embarrassed by sniffles. In fact, we were all mad that we were tricked into tears.

Surely, there has never been a film to feed so many gimmicks to the audience's emotions — the flawless couple, flawless Harvard, flawless death.

The film is a beautiful commercial package about the beautiful people. Didn't they even choose Charlotte Ford to play the admitting nurse at the hospital?

O'Neal and Ali are so easy to watch, and some of the early scenes are quite lovely. And Harvard is nice in the snow. There's the Yard in the snow, the Law School in the snow, the Stadium in the snow and the hockey rink in the ice.

The plot is easy to follow, too. Boy chases girl, gets girl, loses father's inheritance, makes *Law Review*, and loses girl.

But most characters, emotions and reactions are strictly for reel. Particularly unbelievable are Ollie's and Jenny's relationships with their fathers.

We aren't given sufficient reason to hate Oliver Barrett III along with son IV. Why does Ollie snub his dad at the Harvard-Cornell hockey game? After all, Dad drove all the way from Ipswich to Ithaca to watch him play. And why won't he consider reconciliation with Oliver III even after Jenny's request?

Philip Cavilleri, as Jenny's dad, is unconvincing. What self-respecting, second-generation Italian would let his daughter call him Phil, renounce God and write her own wedding ceremony?

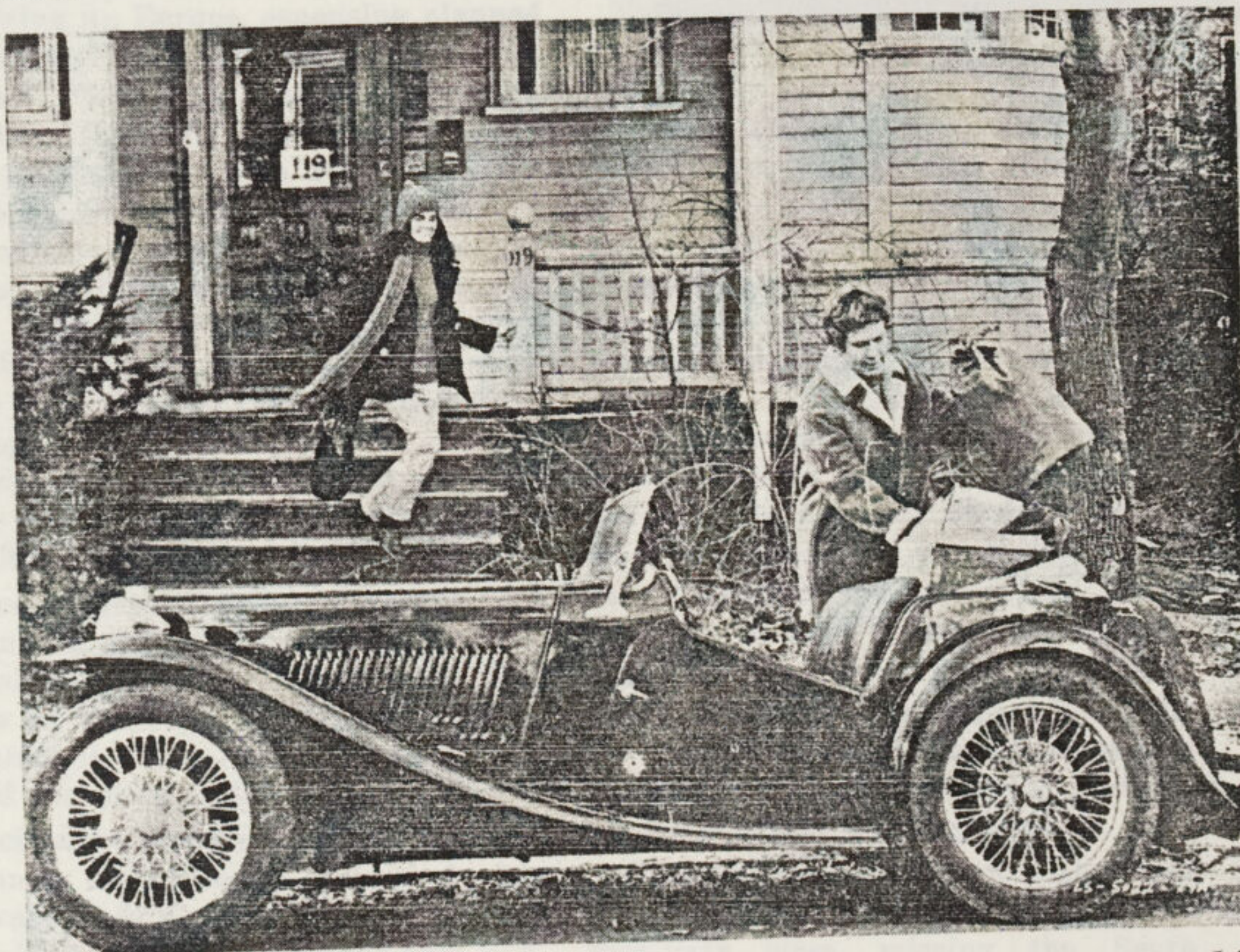
Although O'Neal is not allowed to develop his role, he reacts with feeling to the news his wife is dying. We suffered with him, — not Ali, at the news. She reacts with the same smugness she uses throughout the film. Not since Greta Garbo's *Camille* in 1936 has anyone slipped so gracefully into death.

As the seven million who have bought the book know, leukemia took Jenny. But movie viewers aren't told her disease.

This mystery caused one copy boy at my office to speculate, "It was probably VD." Ironical when you consider the picture Paramount was trying to paint.

Still the crowds will keep coming, partially because of the director's Harvard fixation.

It's too bad they couldn't send Ryan to the Business School also. There are some pretty scenes across the River.



If Oliver Barrett IV had sold his 23-year-old \$2500 sports car, his 25-year-old wife Jenny wouldn't have had to spend three years in their shabby \$85-a-month, one-room studio apartment while he was at Law School.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Cash Flow

Another Perspective

By John York

Perhaps the movie death of 25-year-old Jenny Cavilleri Barrett (Ali McGraw) in Paramount's *Love Story* would have been less tragic had Harvard Law School given her self-impo- verished husband a scholarship during his student tenure in Langdell.

Then her three years of toil sup- porting her spouse through Law School while they inhabited a shabby, \$85 a month, one-room studio apartment would have seemed less miserable when juxtaposed with what she could have had: (1) not only marriage to Oliver Barrett IV (Ryan O'Neal) but the use of his money had he simply maintained speaking terms with his rich father, or (2) her single life as a musician on scholarship in Paris (which she never visited).

But no Law School financial aid was forthcoming [See RECORD issues of Dec. 3 and 10, 1970]. Three of the last four years of Jenny's existence (the fourth was spent among the Wall Street set) saw her cheated of the "good life" that was to come to her, a social zero who hoped to marry better. The mystique of the family barony and Ollie's numeral IV had definitely enticed the 'Cliffe Cinderella. Yet in the end she claimed that those married years were worth the sacrifices — giving up Europe, espousing planned parenthood and forgetting the Mozart Köchel ("kirk-al") numbers — because together they had, yes, love.

Since Barrett was a Name at Har- vard, the young scion could not declare himself emancipated from the family money without arousing suspicion. If the Barretts gave buildings, why couldn't they support their son?

So must have reasoned the Law School's Dean Thompson, a schnook ensconced in a panelled, "medieval" office more reminiscent of the derivative architecture at Yale Law than here.

Since Harvard will not permit any filming in its building's interiors, the actual shot of the Dean's office was made in the New York City office of Paramount Picture's chairman of the board emeritus, Adolph Zukor.

Incidentally, screenwriter and Harvard alumnus Erich Segal planted in his Harvard movie (now playing at the Cleveland Circle Cinema) the first por- tent of who would succeed Nathan M. Pusey as President of Harvard. Jenny speaks the line to Oliver: "What could

be nicer than Mozart, Bok and you." Spellings differ in the book, but any- one can take a hint. Furthermore, the movie "theme" music, which will likely be a hit on all sorts of radio stations, is spun from Mozart and Bach.

Ollie's second financial mistake was his failure to sell his 1948 M.G. (Morris Garages) T.C. series roadster, a minor classic in excellent trim worth several thousand dollars. Living close to the law School as they did, the Barretts had no need for the car — she taught at handy Shady Lane School, not far from their address. (The filmed apart- ment was one that actually belonged

poshy job later. And on graduation he won \$500 for writing an essay.

At least their summer jobs as camp counselors were fun for both if an impossible way to earn the kind of money gobbled up by Harvard tuitions these days. Why, the preppy Ivy hockey-star couldn't even afford belong- ing to Lincoln's Inn. His well-heeled friends probably joined, didn't pay their bills and skipped out owing a wad — as is the vogue among many.

It is fun to speculate about the other changes that came over the couple as they became engulfed in *The Law*. Ollie became snappish when, in midst



Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Barrett IV

to some students here at the Law School last year.) One shudders to think of the upkeep for such a restored auto during Cambridge winters. Prayerfully he didn't attempt to rent one of the student spaces in the Law School's high-rise, high-rent parking garage.

Thus Barrett's motor constituted an asset which he could have sold to ease the couple's financial burden. Indeed, he would almost be required to sell it to get financial aid at the Law School — unless he kept it secret, as some do.

But it was only after they were denizens of New York's East Side near the Park that Jenny suggested selling the car. After all, the senior partners all lived within walking distance.

Ollie was unlucky at first with school prizes: he ranked only third in his first-year class, missing the Sears Prizes of \$1,000 each for first- or second-place. But he did make the *Law Review* of course, which paid off in a

of seduction by a leatherette-bound portia, his thrill was interrupted. He tossed his J. Press tweeds in favor of bellbottoms and a sheepskin-leather jacket. Indeed, during the filming of scenes at the Law School, students chancing upon Ryan were tempted to overlook him, so inelegant was he.

Likewise was Ali attired: in her Wellesley-girl's idea of what a 'Cliffe wears — black stockings, scuffed black shoes and shapeless sweaters. But her face was not from the 'Cliffe; it was caked with so much make-up that one is shocked to see it film smooth and flawless, even in death.

Why, oh why, did the niggardly Law School by withholding its scholarship funds crush the glamorous Barretts IV into a nearer-typical couple? Hopefully Ollie was not saddled with burdensome financial aid loans to repay on top of Jenny's medical and funeral bills. How could any young \$16,000-a-year man be a merry widower in those straits.

Bok By Acclamation

The election of Derek Curtis Bok as the next president of Harvard University has received the acclamation of the Law School community.

In less than three years as dean of the Law School, President-elect Bok has seen the School undertake major changes and survive several crises. While the opening of the New Faculty Office Building and the Pound Building enlarged the School's physical facilities, more significantly the active recruitment of minority group members and women began to diversify the student body.

Dean Bok encouraged students to combine studies in the social sciences with their law courses. He supported successful cooperative programs and exchanges among the University's professional schools. Under his leadership, faculty and student committees reviewed and revised the Law School curriculum and developed grading reforms. By providing students with the opportunity to express their views in open hearings for the entire School, the dean helped achieve the calm resolution of differences in the 1968 grade reform movement, in the Administrative Board disciplinary controversy, and in the May 1970 student strike.

In electing Derek Bok, the Harvard Board of Overseers has acknowledged his reputation as a leader and scholar. Many have emphasized his ability to mediate conflicts and obtain consensus. But, during his tenure here, we have appreciated even more his interest in all aspects of life at the Law School.

Students have noted the Dean's conscientious preparation for his popular *Collective Bargaining* course and his efforts to share in their extracurricular activities and concerns. His public opposition to the Carswell nomination and his work with the University National Anti-War Fund Committee convincingly proved his sense of public responsibility.

We congratulate Dean Bok on his election. And we hope that, despite the administrative burdens of his new position, he will have the opportunity to demonstrate to the University-at-large the candor and the concern which won him respect and trust at the Law School.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

"Whatsamatter, Fenno," said Bunky, grimacing as he gulped his Schaeffers.

"Aw, the dean axed my proposed course on *Sports and the Law*. I thought I had a real winner."

"Figured you'd finally found a way to get refs for the B-ball league, huh? It would have been nice to get credit for the mangling in that C league. It's almost as bad as an hour with Stern Vern."

"Don't be crude, Bunky," I said, jabbing another pin into my Keith Magnuson voodoo doll. "The clinical-legal aspect couldn't be developed for awhile yet. The important thing is that we are more than a few steps behind in this important area of the law. Look at the Flood controversy. Now it's Spencer Haywood. Who is producing the lawyers who can handle the contracts disputes of the future?"

"I had it all figured out," I continued, pulling out a bulging blue folder. "Heymann and Bobby Orr could have instructed the section on ethics. It's hard to know just how much a player should demand in the way of salary nowadays, not to mention how to protect yourself against shady recruitment policies."

"What about freedom of the press?" opined Bunky. "The coverage the *Globe* gives to the Denver Broncos is terrible."

"Keeton and Teddy Green could have handled torts in sports," I continued, ignoring him, "and antitrust questions could be dealt with by Areeda and George Scott."

"Yeah, George could help Phil over the rough spots," mumbled Bunky, engrossed in Dr. Crane's Quiz.

"With the Olympic Games coming up, the international and political problems boggle the mind. On a more mundane level, there's the issue of cruelty to animals—how they ever let women into . . ."

"Easy, Fenno, you don't want to get your car painted."

"And questions of family law!" I screamed. "Think of all the divorces caused by football games on TV and Sunday golf games."

"Well, it looks like you've got another chance to press your case now that Sacks has taken over."

"I'm way ahead of you," I rejoined. "It says here in this old RECORD profile that Agile Al Sacks played second-sacker for the Objewe Goshawks in 1932 . . ."

The election of David Clark Bok as the next president of Harvard University has received the endorsement of the Law School community.

In less than three years as dean of the Law School, President Clark Bok has seen the School undergo major changes and achieve several triumphs. Within the opening of the new Faculty Office Building and the Board Building, Bok has achieved a physical transformation of the School. Bok has also achieved a major triumph in the active participation of minority group members and women in the School's life.

Clark Bok has encouraged students to develop studies in the social sciences with their law courses. His support of minority students, his programs and exchanges among the University's professional schools, Bok has fostered faculty and student exchanges reviewed and revised the Law School curriculum and developed training for its students. Bok has also encouraged its students to develop studies in other fields. Bok has also encouraged its students to develop studies in other fields. Bok has also encouraged its students to develop studies in other fields.

In electing David Bok, the Harvard Board of Overseers has acknowledged his reputation as a leader and scholar. Bok has been elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers as a leader and scholar. Bok has been elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers as a leader and scholar.

Students have noted the Dean's commitment to the Law School's future. Bok has been elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers as a leader and scholar. Bok has been elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers as a leader and scholar.

We congratulate David Bok on his election. Bok has been elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers as a leader and scholar. Bok has been elected to the Harvard Board of Overseers as a leader and scholar.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

"Social Purposes" Limit Fiduciaries

To the Editor:

The letter from "over 25 law students" to Messrs. Casner and Loss, page 6, December 2nd, 1970, is not to me completely clear. I gather however that its signers do not question the investment acumen of the men who handle Harvard's funds. Their record of fantastic success has aroused the admiration and perhaps the envy of the financial world.

The authors of the subject letter apparently contend that the funds of Harvard should be so administered as to achieve "social purposes" rather than the production of income and the growth and security of principal.

I do not know of any decision which approves or supports such action by fiduciaries. It would certainly be attacked in the courts as a gross breach of trust, and as *ultra vires* on the part of the Corporation.

It does not follow that situations may not arise in which the use of Harvard's voting power as a stockholder may be influenced by "social purposes." I recall Teapot Dome, in which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was reportedly involved, and the Chase National Bank scandal, which resulted in the selection of the Hon. Winthrop W. Aldrich, '07, LL.B. '10, LL.D. '53, to head the Bank. In each case the Rockefellers served notice on the financial world that they would not permit any dirty business in a corporation in which they were interested. They threw the rascals out.

The exercise of voting power by a stockholder in support of the Rockefellers might be deemed to achieve a "social purpose," namely, a new birth of righteousness in these large enterprises. Nevertheless, it involved a business consideration, the protection of the stockholder's investment.

In the City of New York large numbers of skilled laborers are denied employment as carpenters, painters, electricians or plumbers, because they are not members of the union. The unions refuse to admit them to membership, because they are black. If the same situation exists in Cambridge, the Corporation has every right to insist that these Negroes be employed by contractors who are erecting a building for Harvard. It does not follow that Harvard should spearhead a drive to secure enactment by the

Massachusetts legislature of a law which will prevent such a shocking injustice.

Conflict between the urgent necessities of the University and the wishes of citizens affected by Harvard construction is inevitable. The theory that Harvard is a ruthless landgrabber, insensitive to human needs, strikes me as inherently improbable, and devoid of proof.

The suggestion that Harvard should expend its assets by constructing low-income housing demonstrates shocking ignorance of the duties of a fiduciary. Prudent administrators of other people's money do not pour trust funds down the well-known rat hole.

Reasonable men of good will differ sharply as to what "social purposes" are desirable, and as to ways and means of achieving "social purposes." In other words, dissent is inevitably aroused by the theory that to reform the world is the proper function of Harvard University.

Peyton Randolph Harris '15

Corporate Priorities Questioned at Harvard

To the Editor:

The open letter to students appearing in your November 13th issue soliciting views on Harvard's relations with the "Corporate World" prompted me to write. First, I think it unfortunate the Committee will not hold hearings. I can understand my own reluctance, were I a member, to subject myself to what could be a painful experience. Also, collecting views which might ultimately represent a consensus might never occur, the chance lost in the "radical rhetoric" such a hearing might generate. But the issue is to a large extent emotional, in the sense that students and others are bound to feel strongly. Writing a letter in such a case doesn't really meet the need to be heard.

But I'm not primarily concerned about the lack of a hearing. It's the questions that got me. Either they can't be answered for vagueness and/or they posit false conflicts. For example, does one really have to "trade off" presumably desirable "social purposes" in the management of the University's portfolio against "the urgent and mounting need for . . . scholarships . . . for needy and deserving students"? Does doing good equal losing money?

(Continued on Page 12)

Law Notes

Students bewildered at the photograph of Albert M. Sacks in last Monday's *Harvard Crimson* can relax. The photo is actually that of David Sacks, late curator of the Fogg Art Museum.

* * *

Two prizes of \$750.00 and \$500.00 have been established for the Elizabeth and Michael Wollan Essay Award by the Center for Study of Responsive Law, Washington, D.C. Essays should focus on various aspects of corporate behavior in its impact on society.

Competition for the award is open to all law students in good standing. While preregistration is not necessary, the Center would appreciate a short letter from interested parties. Deadline for submission of entries is May 1, 1971. Details of the competition are available through Dean Bernardi's office.

* * *

William J. Curran, LL.M. '51, Lee Professor of Legal Medicine at Harvard, has called for improvements in the methods by which medicolegal death investigations are conducted.

Writing in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Dr. Curran said the need for improvements stems from four problems—the rise in the number of violent deaths; the number of deaths where drug abuse is suspected; deaths resulting from resort to violence in political protest movements; and the rising distrust and hostility directed toward the American system of justice and law improvement.

Dr. Curran estimated that medicolegal investigations are handled poorly in well over 60 percent of American legal jurisdictions.

Expanding on each of the problem areas, Dr. Curran noted that from 1960 to 1969 violent crimes increased in the United States by 104 percent while the general population rose by only 11 percent.

Curran wrote that it is not impossible to conduct a highly qualified, professionally respected, independent medicolegal system in this country, and he cited as one model the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in New York City.

In contrast, he offered an incident which occurred in Augusta, Georgia last May, in which a mentally retarded juvenile offender was alleged to have been beaten to death in a county jail. The official investigation was delayed and rioting occurred, in which five blacks were shot to death by the police.

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

(Continued from Page 11)

And if so, is it money lost to "needy" (which suggests these days "minority") students? I can't accept the question as put in good faith unless there's a body of experience which demonstrates that doing the right thing requires losing money at the expense of needy students. Has this been the experience?

The questions taken as a group might be answered by stating the obvious: the University must move from a position of moral strength on each issue it considers. If Harvard University can't do this, who can? Beyond the obvious, priorities should be established to decide, for instance, if Harvard takes a beating because it sells out its shares in X Corporation because it consistently pollutes the Charles, how the financial burden should be borne. Are library acquisitions more important than scholarships? Are scholarships more important than faculty raises?

I'm not suggesting establishing the priorities is an easy matter. But every time the University budget is considered and approved, priorities are established. The process may have to become more painful. But the pain would not be incurred frivolously. And because pain may be a consequence of the Committee's recommendations, the process used to arrive at the priorities should be open to view. A former classmate commented to me a while ago that his clients are very willing to talk about anything from their sex lives to strongly held political opinions, but drop the veil when money is mentioned. Harvard's corporate veil has been pierced and to make a really good thing of it the "portfolio problem" should get a real airing that results in as clear a statement of purpose as the rules of conduct for students.

Carl F. Ehmann, Jr. '61

Silbert Denies "Hating" Morgan

To the Editor:

My name is Earl Silbert, Harvard Law School, Class of 1960. I recently participated in a panel discussion of a film of an actual criminal trial, a discussion which took place in the Ames Courtroom attended primarily by first-year law students. Professor James Vorenberg served as moderator.

Only a few days ago I received a copy of the November 19th issue of the Harvard Law RECORD. In the article reporting the panel discussion,

the writer states that "Silbert indicated candidly that he *hated* Morgan [the prosecutor] in the movie." (Underlining supplied.) Both the language of this statement and its implications are wholly inaccurate.

To be sure, I did criticize Mr. Morgan's judgment and performance as a trial lawyer. I was very careful, however, to qualify my criticism by referring to it at the beginning of my comments as "Monday-morning-quarterbacking." Moreover, I never stated, or in any way indicated or implied, that I "hated" Morgan. That choice of a word by the writer of this article was completely inaccurate, misleading, and regrettable. It was unfair both to Mr. Morgan and to myself.

Earl J. Silbert '60

Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney

Marshall, Bratter, Pays \$16,000 Too

To the Editor:

I read your article in the December 3, 1970 issue of the Harvard Law RECORD dealing with the "going rates" of New York law firms. That article erroneously showed the annual starting salary at our firm [Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker] to be \$15,000. I would appreciate your publishing a correction to show that the annual starting salary at our firm is \$16,000 as of January 1971.

Richard L. Veron it.

Women

(Continued from Page 3)

The disagreement on whether *Women and the Law* was to be part of the Law School curriculum this spring will probably be remembered as Dean Bok's last scrimmage with the students of the Law School before going in as quarterback for the varsity.

Although there were people ready to take the course, a faculty sponsor, and reasonable course outlines, the course was refused on the basis that: (1) first year students could not change their small groups without mayhem; (2) it would be difficult to devise a course up to Law School standards on such short notice; and (3) the class would be all women unless opened to all first-year students, with participants chosen by lot from those who applied.

According to Miss Ballard, a definite commitment to a course on *Women in the Law* was made for next year, with an effort to be made to hire a woman to teach it.

1971 YEARBOOKS AVAILABLE TO ALUMNI

For your copy of the 1971 Yearbook, send your name, address, and a check for \$10.60* to the Harvard Law School Yearbook, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

For your interest, a Rabelaisian account of a law student's creation of a \$40 million tragedy while clerking in a prominent Wall St. law firm last summer, a collage of materials on the disruptions of last year and their meaning, and an architectural study of the new Pound Building will be included in the 1971 Yearbook.

*Includes mailing costs. Please make checks payable to the Harvard Law School Yearbook. Books will be delivered in early May.

Braucher

(Continued from Page 7)

At the ceremony were Braucher's wife Elizabeth and his daughters Karen, 17, a senior at Concord Academy, and Jean, 20, a junior at Pembroke College where she is managing editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*. Son Bill, 23, is a sergeant in Vietnam; another daughter, Roberta, 25, works in Chicago.

The Brauchers met when he was at Law School ('39) and she at Radcliffe. He graduated from Haverford College in 1936 with a degree in economics.

When asked whether there would be any changes in family life now that their husband and father was going on the bench, all three Braucher women present responded that "he said we are going to have to be more legal around the house."

Would Mr. Justice Braucher strike a blow for women's rights? "I have no influence with my father," said Karen, who is active in such things. Betty Braucher said "he already has."

"I'm sort of in charge of women's rights here at school," Braucher said. He is chairman of the Committee on Placement, which handles sexual discrimination matters. "I was scheduled to teach a small section on women's rights this spring."

At his nomination, Antonia Chayes, lawyer and former dean of Jackson College, sent Braucher a telegram stating, "The bench's gain is the Movement's loss." Braucher had written Senator Birch Bayh (D., Ind.) during the debate on the Women's Rights constitutional amendment.

THE MISSES LITTLEFIELD

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Students to Aid in Selection of Dean

By Jerry Snow

The Law School Committee on Governance will soon be asked by Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey to canvass student opinion at the School about the choice of a new dean, reliable sources report.

A wide and thoughtful range of views on the selection will be sought to assist both President Pusey and Dean Bok. While the power of appointment resides in the President and Fellows of Harvard College, it is expected that Dean Bok will have considerable voice in the selection. It is possible that the selection of a new dean will not be made prior to Bok's installation.

The Governance Committee is composed of three faculty members and ten students drawn from the three Law School classes. While it has never received a formal mandate to speak or act for the Law School community in this regard, members of the committee took the initiative in seeking out Dean Bok and President Pusey to obtain assurances that student views would receive fair consideration. The designation of the Governance Committee as the vehicle of canvassing those views reflects its *de facto* legitimacy as the most representative standing student-faculty committee at the Law School.

The methods of gathering and presenting student opinion are yet to be worked out. "Whatever role the Governance Committee finally plays in the process, we hope to receive as comprehensive a range of candid student views as possible," said committee member Robert J. Dwyer, 2L. "In no way will the result of our work simply be the opinions of the committee."

Ideas and recommendations will be solicited on both the criteria and qualifications necessary for the job and on specific candidates. Faculty and alumni opinion will be solicited independently. While the Governance Committee will be the primary medium for conveying student opinions, students will remain free to express their views directly to Dean Bok or President Pusey, if they prefer.

"We had originally had the idea of a mass meeting," said Dwyer, "but we abandoned that idea as not only an administrative nightmare, but a rhetorical bloodbath. Instead, we hope to gather opinions somewhat along the lines of a Congressional hearing. We are also considering setting up subcommittees and distributing questionnaires."

However, none of this is definite, he stressed. Dwyer made it clear that the Committee intends to be as responsive as possible to student suggestions, both as to the way the committee functions as well as to its final recommendations.

The committee will meet soon with Pusey and Bok to discuss procedures. In the interim, students are encouraged to contact a member of the committee if they have ideas they wish to be considered in the selection process.

Members of the committee are: Joseph D. Gebhardt, Alfred K. Guggenheim, Ellen V. Shaw, 3Ls; Robert J. Dwyer, Margaret N. Kniffin, Nathaniel H. Akerman, 2Ls; Arnold P. Prosperi, Lewis H. Spence, Steven E. Landers, and Karen M. Nelson, 1Ls. Faculty members of the committee are Chairman Abram J. Chayes, Stanley S. Surrey, and Charles M. Haar.

Students to Aid in Selection of Dean

By Jerry Shaw

Idea and recommendations will be collected on both the campus and professional community for the job and on specific candidates. Faculty and student opinion will be solicited independently. While the Government Committee will be the primary medium for conveying student opinion, the dean will remain free to express his views directly to Dean Foy or President Foy. It may be that

"We had originally had the idea of a 'mini meeting,' said Foy. "But we considered that this was not only an administrative nightmare but a potential liability. Instead, we hope to gather opinions somewhat along the lines of a Congressional hearing. We are also considering setting up subcommittees and circulating questionnaires."

However, none of this is definite, he stressed. Foy made it clear that the Committee intends to be as responsive as possible to student suggestions, both as to the way the committee functions as well as to its final recommendations.

The committee will meet soon with Foy and Foy's assistants in the interim and details are expected to emerge. A number of the committee members have been chosen who wish to be considered in the selection process.

Members of the committee are: Joseph D. Edwards, Alfred E. Gorenstein, John V. Shaw, Ed. Robert J. Foy, Richard N. Kohn, Richard F. Altmann, Elia Arnold, F. Thompson, Lewis H. Thomas, Oliver H. Landers, and Karen M. Nelson. It is not yet known if Foy, who is chairman of the committee, will be a candidate. Foy and Charles M. Hays.

The Law School Committee on Government will soon be asked by Forward President Nathan M. Foy to convey student opinion at the School about the choice of a new dean. Foy's committee is a new dean, Foy's committee is

A wide and thoughtful range of views on the selection will be sought to assist both President Foy and Dean Foy. While the power of appointment rests in the President and Foy, it is expected that Dean Foy will have considerable voice in the selection. It is possible that the selection of a new dean will not be made prior to Foy's installation.

The Government Committee is composed of three faculty members and two student representatives from the three Law School classes. While it has never received a formal agenda to speak or act for the Law School community, it is the committee's intention to seek the best possible solution to the problem of obtaining a new dean. The committee's intention is to seek the best possible solution to the problem of obtaining a new dean. The committee's intention is to seek the best possible solution to the problem of obtaining a new dean.

The method of gathering and presenting student opinion will be to be worked out. "However, the Government Committee will play a role in the process, we hope to receive as comprehensive a range of student views as possible," said committee member Robert J. Foy. "It is no way will the result of our work simply be the opinion of the committee."

Brucher

(Continued from Page 1)
At the ceremony were Foy's wife Elizabeth and his daughter, Mary, 17, a senior at Case Western Reserve, and Jean, 15, a junior at Foy's College. Foy's wife is a manager at the Foy's College. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College.

The Brucher family was born in Chicago. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College.

Would Mr. Foy's daughter strike a blow for women's rights? "I have no intention of striking a blow for women's rights," said Foy's daughter. "I am a woman, and I am a woman."

At the ceremony, Foy's daughter, Mary, 17, a senior at Case Western Reserve, and Jean, 15, a junior at Foy's College, were present. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College. Foy's daughter is a manager at the Foy's College.

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Yarmolinsky Heads Island Project

By Michelle Scott

On January 1, 1971, Professor Adam Yarmolinsky assumed the position of chief executive of the Welfare Island Development Corporation, New York City.

During his next two years' leave of absence from the Law School, Professor Yarmolinsky will direct the construction and development of an entirely new, auto-free community of 20,000 people on Welfare Island in New York's East River.

Before his final class last semester, Professor Yarmolinsky said his very first recommendation would be to change the name of the island. While sorting and packing 20 years of his papers for cataloging in the Kennedy Library repository, he outlined plans for the project.

"We are now in what we call the schematic stage of architectural drawings," Yarmolinsky explained. "We have to discuss with prospective developers and city agencies the master drawings which were completed about a year ago. In 1973 we hope to have the first families move in."

Approximately 5,000 units of housing for all income levels, from \$4,000 to \$70-80,000, are slated for construction. Schools, offices, hotels, local retail shops and a town center shopping area to attract people from all over New York are also planned. The community will have five parks, including an educational and

recreational ecological park on the island's southern tip.

"We will exclude automobiles from the island," Yarmolinsky emphasized, referring to the project's most publicized feature. "People will have to park on entering the island and must use the electric mini-transit system." Subways and shuttle ferry will



Charles Soberman

Professor Adam Yarmolinsky

probably connect the community with other parts of the city.

Another technological innovation will be pneumatic refuse collection. A high-speed air system will collect dumped refuse and send it through tubes to a central point on the island where it will be compacted and then hauled away.

During his tenure with the Corporation, Yarmolinsky hopes to, "break the back of the problems." He has outlined three major jobs for himself.

"First of all, we have to make this happen, which is no small task, particularly in New York," he remarked. "Secondly, we have to maintain standards and provide the quality of urban life people can enjoy. And, third, we can create an example which can perhaps give hope. We can try to create an example of what can be done."

Yarmolinsky's interest in the one-quarter to one and one-third billion dollar, publicly and privately financed, project is not confined to the project's physical development. He foresees the creation of a communications system with an ombudsman representing residents' interests and the integration of medical services in a health plan which would include preventive care.

"Hopefully we can integrate community services in all governmental areas," Yarmolinsky stated. "The island is a natural for a sense of community."

Noting that the project had already generated enthusiasm among prospective occupants, Yarmolinsky conceded that the biggest problem facing the developers would be reconciling costs and objectives. However, the new corporate executive did not leave Cambridge without suggestions for his work. The final examination in his *Introduction to Urban Legal Studies* course required that students present a proposal to develop as a community an uninhabited "B island" located in a river near a major American city.

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Yarmolinsky Heads Island Project

"First of all, we have to make this happen, which is no small task, particularly in New York," he remarked. "Secondly, we have to maintain standards and provide the quality of urban life people can enjoy. And third, we can create an example which can serve as a model. We can try to create an example of what can be done."

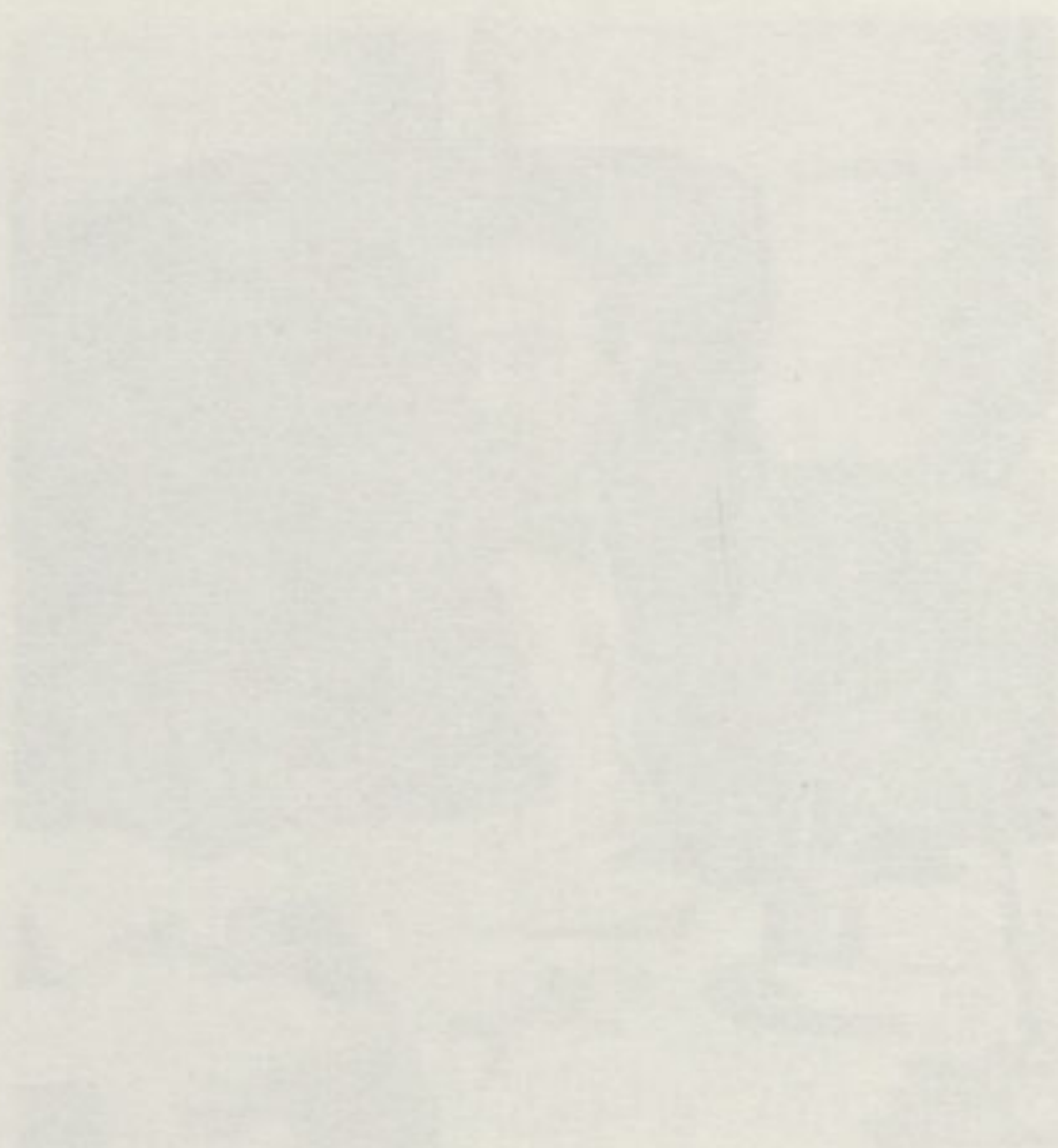
Yarmolinsky's interest in the one-quarter to one and one-third million dollar, publicly and privately financed project is not confined to the project's physical development. He focuses the creation of a communication system with an urban environment and the integration of medical services in a health plan which would include preventive care.

"Ideally, we can integrate community services in all government areas," Yarmolinsky stated. "The island is a natural for a center of community."

During the project had already generated enthusiasm among business occupants, Yarmolinsky stressed that the project would be a working model and not a mere showpiece. However, the new corporate structure did not have the same enthusiasm. The first examination in his jurisdiction is Urban Land Institute course required that students prepare a proposal to develop a community as an urban model. "The island" located in a river near a major American city.

newspaper and magazine back on the island's southern tip.

"We will create a relationship from the island," Yarmolinsky emphasized, referring to the project as a model. "People will know in part as an urban model and part as a model."



Yarmolinsky building, New York City.

probably represent the community with other parts of the city.

Another sector of the island will be a residential sector. A high-rise apartment building will collect tenants and will be located in a central part of the island where it will be connected and then moved away.

During his tenure with the Corporation, Yarmolinsky's plan to "move the base of the project" to the island. The plan outlined three major jobs for himself.

By Michelle Scott

On January 1, 1971, Professor Adam Yarmolinsky assumed the position of chief executive of the Yarmolinsky Development Corporation, New York City.

During his past two years have of absence from the law school, Professor Yarmolinsky will direct the construction and development of an entirely new, multi-story community of 20,000 people on Williams Island in New York's East River.

During his final class last semester, Professor Yarmolinsky said his very first recommendation would be to change the name of the island. While sorting and packing 20 years of his papers for cataloging in the Kennedy Library, reportedly, he outlined plans for the project.

"We are now in what we call the schematic stage of architecture," Yarmolinsky explained. "We have to discuss with prospective developers and city agencies the master drawings which were completed about a year ago. In 1972 we hope to have the first families move in."

Approximately 6,000 units of housing for all income levels from \$1,000 to \$20,000 are slated for construction. Planned offices, hotels, retail shops and a town center shopping area in the first phase from 1972 to 1975. The second phase, the town center, will have five parks, including an educational and

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Checkers Absent: Locked Doors Irritate Students

By John York

Along with the Law School Library's new open-stack policy has come the nuisance of sporadically locked doors.

Last Thursday the south door to the Langdell Reading Room was locked all day. At times during the recent exam period both the north and south doors were unattended and locked.

"It's not our policy to have the doors locked," said Acting Librarian George A. Strait. "But today we had three of our five checkers absent due to illness. We were able to call our list of student substitutes and cover one of the spots."

"Our studies have shown," he continued, "that of the entrances to the library, the central one is most used, with the north ranking second. The basement and south entrances are tied for least-used. The usage is probably because the Harkness complex is at the north end, and the elevators at the central entrance."

"We'll just have to live with the temporarily-closed doors from time to time," Strait added. "The only way to avoid it is to increase the staff, and finances are tight at this time generally."

When one of the doors at the top of two flights of stairs is locked, a sign—"Please use center door. Sorry."—at their foot warns would-be entrants. In a five-minute, non-rush period four students approached the south stairs and turned away.

Their feelings?

Frederick Gerhart, 3L, felt "exasperation and annoyance."

Nels Ackerson, 3L, said, "I appreciate that they don't have the manpower, but why don't they hire more people—they can afford it. I am generally very disgusted, but not as disgusted as when the outside doors to this [Langdell south] entryway are locked, as they often are."

One unidentified student launched

into a tirade about locked doors around the Law School in general, a chronic complaint.

"I didn't pay \$2,000 a year to run up and down stairs," voiced E. P. Ingalls III, 2L.

Equally disgruntled are staff members of the *Harvard Journal on Legislation* and the Legislative Research Bureau. Their offices are at the very top of the Langdell south stairwell. To enter the Langdell reading room, they must walk down to the basement, go through the tunnel, and climb all the way back up the central staircase. The long way is about 274 steps; the

Why is Everyone Here Repressed? Read On

regular one 37, portal to portal. Roughly the same inconvenience is experienced by any student wishing to get from the Langdell north or south entryway to the reading room.

"It's a miserable inconvenience," Ronald Nussbaum, 3L, the *Journal's* Note Editor said as he left the publication's office for the reading room. "Off to the boondocks."

"Strait, up against the wall!" said *Journal* President Philip Cook, 3L. He estimates that sometimes the locked library door below is rattled 20 times in an hour by people inside the reading room trying to get out. There is no warning sign inside the library that saves people the 75 steps from the central entrance to the north or south entrances. The drinking fountains are outside the doors.

"If people want a drink of water," Strait said, "there is a fountain in there serving the central door." He pointed to a door legended "Library Personnel Only." "We won't stop people from using it."

Strait said that worker absentee-

ism is generally quite low. "Our people are very conscientious. We do have a high turnover in checkers—about every year. Some of them are wives of law students."

The checkers, who are generally young, think that the complaints are a teapot tempest. "Why is everyone around here so repressed?" one unidentified worker asked. "If they walked the extra steps outside, they'd see that frozen squirrel out back of the south end of Langdell. That'd give them something else to think about. If they want the doors open, then there will have to be more people on the staff."

A co-worker, Denis Corbett, quoted in full Bob Dylan on crashing off the scuffing handcuffs of pettiness. [The quote is not reproduced because of copyright problems.]

Although the new security measures and open-stack policy have "made a substantial difference in cutting book loss" according to Strait, all copies of Professor Benjamin Kaplan's *An Unhurried View of Copyright* have been purloined. "It must be because the book is so small and can be easily secreted on the person." Kaplan's copyright course was just completed with the recent exams.

Several improvements benefit scholars in the stacks, among them pastel carrel walls and more powerful fluorescent lighting. Two new typing rooms and two new study rooms filled with carrels are now open at the south end of the stacks.

"We are trying to promote more freedom of use of the open-stack library by students," Strait said. "Second copies of the current issues of the 40 major law reviews can be found in the small anteroom at the foot of the central intra-stack stairs. And next summer we hope to have further painting and lighting improvements in the stacks."

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Students Draft Reform Measures

By Kermit Kubitz

Under the auspices of the Center for Political Reform (CPR), twenty law students are working to make the election process more responsive. Joseph Gebhardt, 3L, is research director for CPR and recruits members for the Washington based organization.

The present Center developed from a group effort called the 1972 Convention Project. Its director, Kenneth Bode, is described by Gebhardt as, "... the most knowledgeable man in the country about Democratic political processes."

The Harvard branch provides technical assistance to state party chairmen and others interested in insuring that the 18-21 year-old vote becomes effective and in developing grass-roots lobbying. Students are currently drafting measures to reform Democratic Party rules in six states. They intend to work on rules for all primary states, the twelve largest states, and the entire Northeast, before the next convention.

Coordinators are Francis J. Martin, 2L, for New York; Mitchell S. Fishman, 1L, for Connecticut; Boston University law

student Mrs. Alix Smuller for Rhode Island; Andrew M. McGinnis, 1L, research for Massachusetts, and David S. Fishbach, 1L, working on convention rules for Massachusetts.

In the Bay State, a reform bill was drafted along guidelines suggested by the McGovern Commission. The bill was accepted as written by the state Democratic Party reform committee and is now awaiting legislative hearings.

The McGovern Commission guidelines urge that the 18-year old vote be adopted by each state. The CPR group is working on interpretations favorable to students. In Massachusetts they hope to see the 30-day residency requirement interpreted to mean domicile equals dormitory, if it is the student's residence eight months of the year. Such an interpretation for state elections and primaries could affect more than 150,000 possible votes in Massachusetts. A court test would probably be required to determine whether 18 year-olds can vote in primaries.

Gebhardt stated that the reforms usually must overcome inertia rather than active opposi-

tion. He distinguished CPR from John Gardner's Common Cause, noting that CPR focused on issues that have received less visibility.

Representatives of the CPR have testified before the O'Hara Commission which is writing Democratic convention rules for credential challenges, platform hearings, security, and media. When asked about the relationship of the reforms to groups like the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party of 1964, Gebhardt pointed out that the present Democratic Party in Mississippi is the descendant of the Freedom Democratic Party.

"Democrats in the South have done more to reform their processes than Democrats elsewhere," Gebhardt said. "Probably the best election law rules in the country are Alabama's."

Gebhardt invited interested students to assist in the research. Issues to be investigated this semester include campaign spending and media limitations. One proposed rule would limit television advertisements to those in which the candidate appears for at least five minutes. As one result of reforms, many more credentials contests are already expected in 1972.

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In Memoriam

The editors and staff of the RECORD extend their sympathy to the family, friends and associates of Mr. Gardiner Maxcy of Lexington, Mass., who died recently. Mr. Maxcy owned the Lexington Press, printer of the RECORD.

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