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TWENTY CENTS

'76 Alumni Boycott Continues; Results Currently Unclear

By Terry Keeney

The Class of 1976, whose class committee recommended a boycott of alumni contributions to the Law School by the class, contributed a total of \$2,918.55 last year. Although the total contribution for the class is significantly larger than the total contribution by previous graduating classes one year after graduation, the figures reveal no discernible trend and provide

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Bakke Amicus: Race Is A Factor In Admissions

By Bill Ross

To exclude race from consideration in admissions decisions would deny selective educational institutions the ability to achieve adequate diversity in their student bodies, according to a brief of *amicus curiae* filed by Harvard, Stanford, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania in the case of *Regents v. Bakke*, to be argued before the U.S. Supreme Court next Wednesday.

The brief argues that inclusion of

qualified minority group members in a student body serves important educational objectives and that the use of a racially neutral standard of "disadvantage" would reduce the number of minority matriculants. According to the brief, minority status must be considered independently of economic or cultural deprivation.

The brief urges the Court to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of California that the admissions program of the University of California at Davis Medical School is unconstitutional because it violates the rights guaranteed to the majority under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. But its discussion of substantive constitutional issues, while closely paralleling those advanced by the California Board of Regents as appellants in the case, are considerably less detailed than those in the Regents' brief.

"We [who prepared the brief] very much support the Regents' position," said John Mason Harding, '41, Maurice T. Moore Professor of Law at Columbia. "But we didn't try to cover all the bases. We thought that what we could do most usefully is to give them our own parochial view — to give special insights that we have that others might not have picked up."

Much of the brief is therefore de-

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HLS Fund Sets \$2 Million Contribution Goal For 1977

The Harvard Law School Fund kicked off its 28th Annual Giving Year last weekend with the goal of raising \$2 million for the Law School this year to be used primarily for continuing support of financial aid and library expansion and preservation.

In setting the goal of \$2 million, the Annual Fund, the primary vehicle for soliciting regular alumni and non-alumni contributions, has adopted the same goal as last year's drive. Last year, more than \$1.8 million was raised.

The proposed uses for this year's Annual Fund, which were prepared largely by Dean

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Proposed Allocation of Alumni Funds

Financial Aid	\$800,000
Library:	
Microform Conversion	150,000
Improved Storage	
Space	250,000
Book Acquisitions	100,000
	\$500,000
Building Renovations	\$200,000
Clinical Legal Education (including Trial Advocacy)	\$300,000
Professional Responsibility and the Provision of Legal Services	\$100,000
Placement and Counseling	\$100,000
Total	\$2,000,000

FANS: Consumerism Invades the Playing Field

By Larry Zelenak

Ralph Nader last week announced the creation of a new consumers' rights organization, designed to protect the interests of consumers of spectator sports. The new lobby, dubbed FANS (Fight to Advance the Nation's Sports), has received a \$10,000 loan from Nader's Public Citizens, Inc. as seed money. After that it will be dependent on membership dues for survival.

The Director of FANS, thirty year-old Washington public interest lawyer Peter Gruenstein, estimates that 10,000 members, at the very least, will be needed for solvency. "It's up to the sports fans whether or not this organization survives," Gruenstein emphasized in a telephone conversation with THE RECORD. "We won't be getting any more loans. If the fans are apathetic, then that's that."

Gruenstein had been toying with the thought of a group to represent the interests of sports fans for several years, and finally approached Nader with the idea last year. To his surprise, Nader had been thinking along the same lines. In fact, Nader had a supply of about 10,000 articles he had clipped from sports pages over the past ten years with the possibility of such an organization in mind.

With the help of some newspaper sports columnists, Nader conducted an informal survey to determine if there was sufficient interest to justify a group like FANS. The results were fairly encouraging: of the approximately 500 letters he received

on the subject, about 95% were favorable. On the basis of those letters, he agreed to supply the \$10,000 seed money.

There's no shortage of problems Gruenstein would like to see FANS tackle. Among them:

Consumer fraud: As an example, he mentioned the Ali-Inoke boxing-wrestling match. "Ali threw six punches in fifteen rounds. That worked out to two million dollars a punch. It looks like there may have been a tacit agreement for a safe draw. If FANS had been around, it might have brought a class action for the refund of ticket prices."

Unpopular player trades: Although he has nothing against trades per se, Gruenstein said that fans should have effective ways to let owners know of their displeasure with particular trades. If a team's fans felt strongly enough about a trade, FANS could help them protest, perhaps by aiding in the organization of a boycott.

Rules: Fans currently have no voice on rules like the three point shot, the two point conversion, and the designated hitter. Gruenstein considers this "incredible arrogance" on the part of the owners, and thinks FANS could have considerable influence on questions of this sort.

Ticket prices: "It's fairly easy to estimate a team's profits," Gruenstein explained, "because just about all their costs and revenues — salaries, broadcast rights, ticket sales — are public information. But for some reason no one's ever done it before. Once we make some esti-

mates and publicize them, we can put some pressure on the owners to keep ticket prices down. Think how hard it would be to tell the public that a team that made millions last year has to raise prices."

Season Tickets: "The average fan," Gruenstein complained, "can't get into a pro football game anymore. In Washington, corporations, law firms, and lobbyists have all the seats for Redskins games tied up in season tickets. Nader went to the game last Sunday and told me the crowd was maybe five per cent black — in a city seventy per cent black. Most of the stadiums are municipally owned, so taxpayers should at least be able to get in to see some games."

Gruenstein was rather irate about an article by syndicated columnist George F. Will which appeared early this week. Will claimed that, "like most 'consumerism,' FANS is organized resentment of the law of supply and demand."

"You couldn't find an economist in the whole country who'd make that remark," Gruenstein said. "Only a journalist would say that. A Brookings Institute study found that sports operate as classic monopolies. Free enterprise forces aren't at work; ticket prices aren't based on the law of supply and demand. Sports is the only unregulated monopoly in the country. Will's statement was absolute economic ignorance."

Will concluded his column with the remark that "FANS, like a lot of similar projects, looks suspiciously like white-collar 'leaf-raking.'" To this charge that FANS was concerned with trivia, Gruenstein replied that there are, after all, 100,000,000 sports fans in the country. He also claimed that FANS whole purpose is "to make sports less serious, not more, by keeping the fun in sports."

Anyone interested in joining FANS or doing volunteer work should write to the organization at PO Box 19312, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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Bond Advocates Formation of 'National Coalition of Need'

By Madison King

The socio-economic salvation of the common man in America is contingent upon the re-emergence of a "national coalition of need" including African, Hispanic and Native Americans, concerned parents, underpaid workers and a burgeoning class of unemployed citizens, according to rights activist Julian Bond.

Addressing a rather receptive Law School Forum audience last week, the sagacious Georgia state senator said the slow slide "from benign concern to malignant neglect of the needs of millions of Americans" will be reversed only by a massive political movement reminiscent of the civil rights/anti-war coalition of the 1960's.

"The rejection last November of eight years of Nixon and Ford seemed to suggest that the American electorate was ready for a change," Bond said, "and they elected as President the candidate who said he wanted the best."

"Sixteen years ago another Democratic administration came into office in Washington promising us the best and the brightest. This year's new faces in Washington's high places seem oddly reminiscent of many of those of 1961, almost as if they had been born again," he added.

Bond said the make-up of the Carter cabinet came as a surprise to those who expected it to reflect more the composition of the electorate which put it into office, citing the fact that 91 per cent of the black Americans who voted last November did so for the Carter-Mondale team, giving it the margin of victory in 13 states which provided 216 of the 270 electoral votes needed to win.

"It is therefore entirely reasonable now for these voters to expect their loyalty to be repaid," he continued, "not just by putting their faces in high



Georgia State Senator
Julian Bond

places, but by developing plans to eliminate more than 200 years of imposed pathology from their minds."

"About 10 years ago, the noted

fired. We are still last in, first out. We are still poor all out of proportion to our numbers, powerless despite our ability to elect presidents, ignorant in spite of integrated schools, and hungry regardless of integrated lunch counters."

Bond noted that despite symbolic improvements in race relations and token opportunities in the national economy, progress has been largely deceptive.

"In 1971 black Americans were 10 per cent of nation's employed workers, but only one per cent of the engineers, only two per cent of the physicians, only three per cent of the managers and administrators, and only six per cent of the craftsmen, as contrasted with 17 per cent of the service workers, 20 per cent of the laborers and 50 per cent of the women who earn their living in other women's homes.

"Those statistics," Bond said, "describe a people in a permanent crisis."

"while our general condition has improved . . . our relative condition has managed to actually get worse."

sociologist Dr. Kenneth Clarke described the ghetto where most black people lived, then and now, in the following fashion: "The ghetto is a social, political, educational and above all, economic colony. Its inhabitants," he said, "are a subject people . . . victims of the greed, cruelty, insensitivity and fear of their masters."

"That description," Bond said, "is sadly true today."

"Today, however, the tragedy is not that things remain pretty much the same, but that the removal over the decade of the 1960's of the more blatant forms of American apartheid has made it too easy for too many to believe them to have been radically altered for the better. Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth.

"We are still last hired, first

"In a very real way in 1977, we find our condition unchanged. A quick look at every statistic that measures either how well or how poorly a group of people are doing — the kinds of figures that measure infant mortality, median family income, life expectancy — these figures demonstrate rather clearly that while our general condition has improved a great, great deal, our relative condition has managed to actually get worse.

"It is almost as if we were climbing a molasses mountain dressed in snowshoes while everyone else rides a rather rapid ski-lift to the top."

Bond outlined what he sees as a responsible agenda aimed at combatting these inequities — which were aggravated by recent Republican cutbacks in many New Fron-

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Hunt Holds Forth on Sirica, Indicts Sentencing System

By Tammy Jacobs

"Some people go from prison to work in the White House, and others go from the White House to prison," a friend wrote to E. Howard Hunt Jr., shortly after President Carter secured the release of daughter Amy's nurse from a Georgia jail.

Hunt, at the time, was in prison for his actions during the Watergate years; and it was prison he talked about Tuesday night to a Harvard Law School Forum audience of several hundred.

In an hour-long speech, Hunt delivered an indictment of this country's criminal justice system in general and of Watergate Judge John J. Sirica in particular.

His authority to speak on the matter, he said, came from an "extensive and expensive" experience with that system over the last five years.

Hunt, originally allotted a provisional sentence of 35 years by Sirica, served 32 months of his sentence, ultimately reduced to eight years. He was released in February, and has been on the lecture circuit more or less ever since.

He chose to deliver his well-polished speech on sentencing, he said, because he thought the subject matter would be "appealing."

Apparently, it was not the topic most of his audience came to hear, judging from the question-and-answer period. Queries during the 25-minute period varied, but returned again and again to Watergate and to Hunt's years with the CIA.

Hunt, balding and with a grim set to his mouth, answered the questions freely, in the same unemotional tones which characterized the main body of his speech.

Among other things, he informed the inquiring students that he believes Deep Throat, the secret Watergate informant

to Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward, was "half Robert Bennett (Hunt's public relations firm boss) and half a television aide to Nixon named Dick Ward."

In answers to other questions, he told his audience, "I see no reason to disbelieve the findings" of the Warren Commission report on the Kennedy assassination; and he has no feelings that the 1972 plane crash that killed his wife was anything but accidental. The \$10,000 carried by his wife on the plane, he said, "was money of ours" that she was to invest.

"I didn't really want to turn this night into an all-Watergate night," he told his questioners after the speech. "But since the questions are turning that way, I will."

For the Watergate defendants, he said during the main speech, the "enduring irony is that we were punished for our assumption that a worthy end was justified by an unworthy means" and were punished by a judge like Sirica, who, Hunt contended, used his sentencing power coercively, to compel cooperation with Watergate investigators.

Asked later to elaborate on the "worthy end" the Watergaters had in mind, Hunt said that Gordon Liddy originally enlisted him to form a break-in team to check allegations that the Democrats unknowingly were receiving illegal money from Hanoi and Cuba. The team, said Hunt, was seeking to uncover the illegality.

"Unbelievable," commented the next audience member to be recognized. "That story is just incredible."

"I think if you remember the mood of the country," Hunt countered quietly, "it wouldn't seem so."

Although his audience was more interested in what actually happened during Watergate and why, Hunt had obviously tailored his

presentation towards topics more broadly aimed at law school listeners.

"Because I'm not an attorney — not even a disbarred one — a judge, or a stand-up entertainer, I must assume" that the invitation was extended because of his Watergate connections, he said at the outset of the speech.

His legal costs in defending suits arising from those connections, he said, come "close to half a million dollars."

"Costs of a simple legal defense, I've found, commonly reach six figures and become catastrophic once the appeals process gets underway. If this comes as a surprise to law students, it may gladden the hearts of lawyers."

During the course of the trials and the government investigations, Hunt said, he became "almost a professional witness," held in the Washington, D.C. jail for several months "at the pleasure of prosecutors."

The D.C. jail, he noted, had conditions so bad that imprisonment there was subsequently judged "cruel and unusual punishment" in a class action suit on the matter.

Besides Washington, Hunt served time in Danbury, Conn. and in the federal work camp at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

Indicted on six counts of conspiracy in September, 1972, Hunt changed a "not guilty" plea to "guilty" after his wife's death, partly, he said, out of a sense of duty to his four children.

He was sentenced to the "provisional" 35 years by Sirica, who "intimated," said Hunt, that the sentence would be reduced as Hunt cooperated. The sentence later was changed to eight years.

"I then became a plaything of the courts . . . at whose pleasure I testified endlessly," said Hunt. He ended up serving 32 months and paying a \$10,000 fine and, he said, "I am a felon, with all . . . that implies."

Quoting magazine articles and other sources, Hunt blasted Sirica as a judge who imposed sentences

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Race Defended As Admissions Factor

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voted to a discussion of the admissions programs of the medical schools at the four universities. The brief points out that available spaces in the schools' entering classes is so small that the schools reject many qualified applicants. According to the brief, racial factors, together with other non-academic factors ought to be considered in determining whom among the pool of qualified applicants to admit.

"Choosing from among the many who are qualified in order to achieve, among other things,

"we don't want our special programs to go down the drain."

the racial and ethnic diversity so important to our institutions, cannot be left to chance," the brief declares. "It is . . . essential to any program designed to serve this end that race be specifically considered in choosing a student body."

Pointing out that most of the "disadvantaged persons" in the nation are white, the brief argued that if universities, as the California court suggested, may only look at disadvantage in making admissions decisions, the number of minority students would sharply decrease. According to the brief, race itself, regardless of any disadvantage, is a legitimate criterion in determining admissions. "Growing up black — even middle-class black — involves a whole range of different encounters, perceptions, and reactions," the brief states.

According to Harding, the brief writers were careful to make two basic distinctions between Davis' situation and that of the four universities who filed the brief. First, unlike Davis, all four of the univer-

sities are private. Second, none of the universities filing the brief sets a definite numerical goal that might be called a quota. Davis, in contrast, sets such a goal. And although the Regents in their brief deny that it is a quota, it has been challenged as one.

"We couldn't say that Davis' approach was wrong," Harding said. "We couldn't say to the Court, 'Do what you want to do to Davis so long as you don't touch us.' We wanted to emphasize that we merely have a different way of achieving the same goals."

Harding noted that the distinction was important because if the Regents lose, "we don't want our special programs to go down the drain with theirs."

The brief states that "even if private universities are not legally constrained in their freedom to pursue admissions policies that they deem educationally most sound, they will be harmed if public universities are denied similar freedom." The brief explains that affirmation of the California decision would eventually decrease the potential number of minority teachers at private institutions.

The brief also notes that if the decision were affirmed, "private universities, even if free of similar legal constraints, would face uncomfortable choices. It might be felt that programs held by the Court to violate the Fourteenth Amendment if undertaken by state schools could not be pursued in good conscience by private universities."

"Others might argue that pluralism in American society is sufficiently important that, so long as their actions were not illegal, private universities should feel free to adhere to their principles without regard to what might or might not be permissible for state universities."

"A third point of view might be that private universities should attempt vastly to increase the number of minority students in order to compensate for the restric-

tions imposed upon state universities. We would greatly prefer to reach decisions on admissions solely on educational considerations, undistracted by a debate likely to be divisive and destructive."

Iris Brest, a Stanford attorney who worked on the brief, said that the four schools collaborated because "all four took the same position and there seemed no reason to multiply documents."

Harding said that the collaboration between the four universities on the brief possibly grew out of discussions between the attorneys for the eight Ivy League universi-

"The small number of participating schools kept the work manageable."

ties, Stanford and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Counsel for the schools meet regularly to discuss mutual legal problems, he explained.

Daniel Steiner, counsel to Harvard, who helped prepare the brief, was unavailable for comment.

Yale probably did not participate because of the interregnum which followed Kingman Brewster's resignation, Harding said. He noted that the administration of at least one university that did not participate was less tolerant of Davis' system of affirmative goals than were the participating universities.

Brest, who is serving this year as associate staff legal counsel at Yale, noted that some of the schools probably didn't participate because they did not have time to consult their boards of trustees.

"The small number of participating schools kept the work manageable," Harding said. "If there had

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Turow's Book Lets Outside World Inside HLS

By Jay Darby

For those students who have spent long hours on the wrong side of midnight, imbibing spirits and pondering their particular role in the greater scheme of Harvard Law School, Scott Turow's book *One L* may prove to be something of a disappointment. To be blunt, the book offers little in the way of profound observations or lucid insights: Turow is no more adept at refracting the law school experience than the average student through his late night prism of alcohol. Indeed, the initial reaction seems to be, "I could have written this, but who would want to write about first year?" Far more pertinent: "Who the hell would want to read about first year?"

As the book enters its second printing, it is clear that a lot of people besides Harvard students are interested in reading about Scott Turow's first year. The reason for this is not hard to discern. Like "sexploitation" or "blacksploitation," the exploitation of the Harvard name has become something of a literary genre, what with *Love Story* and *Paper Chase* as direct recent predecessors on the book racks. (God forbid another movie.)

The book is not reticent in brandishing the Harvard name, as one glance at the book jacket will illustrate. The interior

pages have more Harvard emblems than the stands at Soldier's Field when Yale shows up to play football. To cap it all off, Turow had a contract to write this book before he even set foot in Cambridge. If you think a book about his first year at Suffolk Law school would have lead to such a contract, then I have a bridge in New York that I can sell to you, cheap.

Yet the fact that the Harvard name got this book into print should not, in the end, be a reason to dismiss it without first assessing the substance beneath the Crimson wrapping. And make no mistake, this book has some substance. How much substance is a matter of personal opinion, and the opinions will certainly be varied because the topic is as controversial as Bert Lance's banking.

As previously noted, some students will be disappointed by the book's failure to go beyond a factual account and probe the deeper issues: Turow stops at the interrogatory "what" and never really hits the tantalizing "whys" that are inherent in the first year experience. Everyone knows that making Law Review is like getting to paint the fence in *Tom Sawyer*. So why do all those students aspire to Gannett House?

Everyone knows that grading is highly capricious, and may in

fact be about as useful in assessing legal capacity as ranking students by their ability to shot put. Why, then, do students feel a sense of personal failure when they get B's instead of A's? The answers to these and other important questions are not self-evident, and although the book accurately notes the phenomena, it contributes little toward an explanation of why these things occur with depressing regularity.

Yet to be fair one should recognize that this book was written for people who are specifically *not* law students or lawyers. In this sense the failure to conduct a sophisticated discussion of legal education

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Amicus Urges Bakke Reversal

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been more, it might have become unwieldy."

Brest said that "it is difficult to draft things in committee. There were no policy disagreements, only literary disagreements. The brief does not sing or even always speak with one voice. That is the inevitable result of having many people discuss which phrase most adequately conveyed what we were trying to say."

Harding agreed that "it was a happy collaboration."

In addition to the four universities filing the brief, Brown, Duke, Georgetown, MIT, Notre Dame, Vanderbilt and Villanova officially indicated their general support for the arguments advanced in the brief.

Neither Brest nor Harding was willing to comment on the potential impact of the brief on the Court's decision.

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'One L' Offers Few Profundities, But Description's Loud and Clear

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is forgivable because the purpose of the book is to tell the average rube what it is like to be a 1L at Harvard. How well this end is attained is again an object of conjecture and opinion, but I personally think that Turow has done a creditable job, and sometimes an excellent job, of conveying the experience.

Virtually everyone regards the first year of law school as an anxious and paranoid experience, like walking across a minefield wearing snowshoes. Turow has captured the ubiquitous trauma and self-doubt with remarkable power. Remember the morning before the first exam, when your stomach was digesting itself and your whole body was as tight as a banjo string? This book relives it, in panavision and technicolor.

More generally, the book does a workmanlike job of describing the objective facets of the law school that most law students take for granted. Things such as the Socratic method or a law library are described with a simplicity and clarity that is most impressive. There is also a lot of factual material about HLS and the legal profession that makes the book generally informative. Perhaps most delightful are Turow's personal observations about the various rituals of first year: his premier attempt at reading a case is a genuine classic.

There are some weaknesses in the book that I will quickly mention. Narrator apart, the characters in the book are unpleasantly one-dimensional. Other students are like the tertiary characters in an Elizabethan drama, appearing on stage to deliver information to the audience and then quickly disappearing once the task is completed. The faculty personae are marginally better, but still remain closer to caricatures than characters. As a personal predilection, the "my enemy" motif that serves as a

unifying thread between diverse elements of the book often seems inane, like "The Force" in the movie *Star Wars*.

Slipping into an editorial role, I would like to make two observations on the impact that the book has had in the environs of this law school. First of all, the book has apparently exacerbated the anxieties of some first year students. This is unfortunate, because the experience is simply nowhere near as bleak as the book paints it. Scott Turow himself cheerfully admits

"... the book has apparently exacerbated the anxieties of some first year students. . . . I would advise any 1L . . . to keep an open mind and make his or her own evaluation."

that he de-emphasized "all the fun," for reasons related to dramatic technique and sustained tension. Also, Turow's first year was rather aberrational, since he spent about 15 hours a week working on the book and did not have much free time to depressurize. (The book is dedicated to his wife Annette: they should create a medal in her honor and give one to every HLS spouse.)

My second editorial comment is very serious, and it is that too many people are attaching real names to the fictitious characters in the book. The book emphasizes that it has taken real events and built them around ostensibly fictitious characters. Unfortunately, many of the so-called "fictitious" characters show more-than-coin-

cidental similarities to real people, with cosmetic changes that are too easily pierced by insiders. Meanwhile, the author remains free, according to his ground rules, to embellish the characters as he sees fit. The resulting product is a characterizational minotaur, with enough fact to seem accurate and enough fiction to be inaccurate. Inevitably, the subtle distinction between actual events and fictional characters becomes lost, leaving people to equate the fictitious characters with their perceived real-life counterparts.

This danger is particularly acute with respect to certain "fictitious" professors. To call some of the characters "thinly-veiled" would exaggerate the level of disguise: a couple of the faculty are no more camouflaged than the average *Hustler* foldout. Yet between the purported disguise and the emendation of fiction, the identified faculty member must bear the brunt of real distortions. Any damage this may cause is probably not severe, but I would advise any 1L who has identified a particular member of the faculty as "Zechman" or "Perini" to keep an open mind and make his or her own evaluation.

Having made my editorial comments, I will conclude by saying that I found the book interesting and well worth reading. I was tempted to end with a comment like, "Scott Turow deserves an A," but the irony is too heavy and would probably be misunderstood. After all, the key to survival in law school is to beat the grades, to establish a base of self-worth that lessens the importance of external rating systems.

Virtually everyone eventually develops a "gimmick," an activity or hobby that absorbs a lot of time, energy, and pride. People jog or play bridge, they read books or play pinball. Some even write for the *HARVARD LAW RECORD*. But Scott Turow has the best gimmick I have ever seen for surviving the depredations of law school.

He wrote a book about it.

'76 Alums Contribute, Despite Continuing Boycott

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little indication of whether the boycott is succeeding.

Statistics released last week by the Alumni Fund office revealed that 74 members of the Class of '76, 12.52 percent of the class, contributed to the Annual Fund. By comparison, 123 members of the Class of '75, 19.40 percent, contributed during their first year after graduation, while the Class of '74 included 76 contributors, 11.85 percent, during their first year out of the Law School.

Jeffrey Reiman, Class Marshall of the Class of '76 and one of the organizers of the boycott,

classmates who were boycotting.

"We were actually prepared to see figures that more of our classmates had given more than the class of '75 after their first year," said Reiman.

It is still too early to determine whether the boycott has gained wide support among the Class of '76. Bevins pointed out that one factor which has tended to significantly reduce contributions from new alumni in recent years is the increase in student indebtedness. For example, in the 1950's, when financial aid was limited, new alumni participation was much

The reaction among older alumni to the boycott has been varied, said Bevins. "Some are amused," he said. "Some are furious."

Fred N. Fishman, '48, chairman of this year's Annual Fund, described himself as "disturbed" by the boycott. He objects to the boycott on two grounds: that it is counter-productive and that it abrogates to the alumni certain influence over school policy better left to the faculty.

"It seems to me that it is not proper for alumni to use the power of the purse to dictate policy to the faculty," Fishman said.

Bevins' major objection to the boycott is that many alumni who have refused to contribute received financial aid. That financial aid was made possible in large part by alumni contributions. By not contributing, boycotting alumni are, in effect, turning their backs on the very institution that gave them a "leg up" in their profession.

Reiman rejects this justification for contributing. "I find that theory very close to being a Lana Turner theory of Harvard Law School: 'Kid, you were nothing. We found you and we made you.'" Reiman believes that Law School graduates owe little to the school because they would have succeeded in any other profession or at any other law school.

"It seems . . . that it is not proper for alumni to use the power of the purse to dictate policy. . . ."

was pleased that the contributors among his classmates did not number more. Reiman emphasized that the boycott, which was also supported by the officers of the Class of '77, will continue.

"We have no intention of calling off the boycott," Reiman said. "I am enthused that only 74 of my colleagues gave last year."

The total contribution of over \$2,900 by the class of '76 is larger than the contributions by classes in previous years. The Class of '75 had contributed only \$1,900 after the first year; the Class of '74 barely over \$1,000; and the Class of '73 contributed about \$1,100 in the first year after graduation.

Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., director of the Alumni Fund, noted that several gifts among the Class of '76 were "a little larger than what we usually get in the first year out."

Reiman attributed the large total contribution by his class to the "polarization" caused by the class committee's advocating the boycott. Several members of the class may have contributed extra amounts to compensate for

higher sooner after graduation. The Class of '54 had over 33 percent participation after one year, Bevins said.

Reiman is encouraging fellow graduates to continue the boycott because there have been "no changes in the school with regard to student affairs, except to make them worse."

There is not simply a checklist of demands that must be met before the boycott will be lifted, Reiman said. "There must be a determination on our part that the Administration is willing to listen."

Laurie D. Zelon, Class Marshall of the Class of '77, hopes to work with Reiman to set up a network of '76 and '77 graduates who support the boycott so that graduates from other years might join.

"If nothing else, as time goes on and the Administration, faculty and older alumni realize that people are serious, then some real change can happen," she said.

Zelon has had difficulty in communicating with her fellow class members because she claims the Law School has given her no funds to correspond with them.

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Bond Outlines 'Economic Democracy'

(Continued from Page 3)

tier and Great Society programs including Model Cities, urban renewal, community action programs, public service employment, student loans, public housing and federal impact funds for education. The agenda, he said, must have as its objective a system of economic democracy for all Americans and an end to the morass of welfare and capitalism for the poor and subsidy and socialism for the rich.

Specifically, Bond proposed a system of income and wealth redistribution via a more equitable tax structure; a beginning to the end of unemployment with a program of full employment supported by a negative income tax; a program of lifelong training including educational and vocational components; free, adequate cradle-to-grave health care financed by the national treasury; an effective social control of monopoly enterprises; and the national, regional or municipal ownership of utilities and vital services operated for need and not for profit.

Despite the gravity of his remarks the affable state legislator managed to maintain a warm rapport with the majority of his audience by displaying his NBC *Saturday Night Live* style during his opening statements and the follow-up question and answer period.

"It's a real pleasure to be speaking pro bono to people who will soon be charging me to speak to them," Bond said in opening.

Later, when discussing the South African political situation, Bond said, "It's horrendous to me that these representatives of the South African government can go wherever they choose in this country but I can't go to theirs. You know, I'm a state senator, a unique kind of guy."

"I ought to be allowed to go to these other countries and I resent a country keeping me from going into it when its citizens come rather freely here. I don't think these people ought to be allowed to appear in civilized society."

The 37-year-old state legislator began his political career in the early 1960s as one of the founders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and later rose to national prominence as the first post-Reconstruction black politician to be elected to the Georgia State Legislature.

Bond was subsequently denied admission to that legislature by "colleagues" who disagreed with his anti-war position. In 1967 the Supreme Court of the United States held that the bar was improper, and the following year, at age 28, Bond was again active on the national political scene, this

television program, Bond replied, "I'd want some serious discussion of important national issues like the *Bakke* case."

"If you look at Walter Cronkite or the NBC News, you know that the case has been filed, the person filing it is white, he charges he was denied admission to the school because he was white and that's about it . . . and it is surely much more complicated than that and there are wider implications either way.

"So if I had access to that kind of television space, then I'd want that kind of discussion . . . or a show like Richard Pryor's."

What advice would Bond give to young minority students in profes-



Julian Bond: On a molasses mountain with snowshoes.

time as a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States.

At the turn of the decade, many Americans began to view Bond as the heir apparent to the reins of the nation's black political leadership and as a national folk hero among human rights activists of all hues. Despite that prognosis, Bond has remained in the Georgia legislature for four terms and is currently planning his re-election campaign for the state senate.

"I like being a Georgia State Senator . . . I like what I'm doing now so why should I do something different?"

Bond has in fact been involved in several films and recently hosted the popular variety show NBC *Saturday Night Live*. When asked what format he would select if he hosted an hour-long, prime-time

sional schools?

"Ten years ago, a lot of the black students I saw felt funny if they were at Harvard, they thought they should be at Fisk or Tuskegee or something, they felt a little funny . . . some of them didn't. But they had this attempt at self-justification. They said, 'I'm just here so I can get this diploma so I can go out and help my people.' Then I see them about three years later and they're at Yale Law School, and you know what they say, 'I'm just trying to get this diploma so I can go back to the ghetto.' And then, I see them about two years later and they're the assistant to the assistant to the general counsel to General Motors and they say, 'Listen bro', as soon as I'm secure . . ."

Controlling Legal Advertising

We view the Supreme Court's ruling on advertising by lawyers with mixed feelings of approval and apprehension.

We agree with the Court that there is no constitutional justification for proscribing advertising.

Furthermore, awareness of routine legal services may help economically disadvantaged persons who face a quandary, often at a time of deep stress, in selecting an attorney. Many such persons seek advice on routine probate and divorce matters, which are handled by few firms at all and by even fewer at low cost. Certainly a quick check in the newspaper will prove easier for such persons than a lengthy search through the maze of the yellow pages.

Advertising may also help the poor by encouraging more lawyers to enter practices that cater to the non-affluent. It could also help reduce the rising level of unemployment among lawyers by increasing the volume of work performed by such firms.

In ads for simple services, the possibility of misrepresentation is minimal; and practitioners of more sophisticated forms of law probably won't advertise in any event.

But the decision could create numerous problems. Ads that have appeared throughout the nation thus far are seemly, largely because state bars have severely restricted the nature and scope of advertising. We are concerned, however, that bar associations will grow increasingly flaccid in regulation of advertising forms, eventually permitting lawyers given to vulgarity to package themselves like soap. Matters of taste aside, this would further demean the legal profession in the eyes of lay persons and encourage the all-too prevalent suspicion among lay persons that justice in America is a commodity that can be purchased for a price.

Moreover, excessive competition on prices could mislead the public, since the cheapest legal services are not necessarily the best. Legal clinics offering shoddy services and relying heavily on para-legals could undercut the business of small firms that are genuinely dedicated to serving the poor.

Constant vigilance by state bar associations will be necessary in order to prevent improper expansion of the doctrine set forth in *Bates*.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

An afternoon drizzle was beginning to fall, and Fenno ducked quickly into the Hark. Inside, he was pleased to see that the Law School was beginning to fall into its familiar academic routine. A steady stream of students was exiting from the Coop, each student leafing through his new *Sum and Substance* or *Emmanuel*, bearing mute tribute to the revered process by which one generation of legal scholars passes its wisdom on to the next.

Strangely out of place in this pastoral scene was a 1L who was poring over a description of the student health plan with great anxiety.

"If it's food poisoning you're concerned about," said Fenno as he approached, "I wouldn't worry too much. If you were able to make it down the ramp under your own power, odds are that you're out of danger."

"If it were only that," said the 1L balefully. "Ptomaine they can cure, or at least control. I've got something worse."

"Ferguson for Civil Procedure?" guessed Fenno.

"No, but you're close. Professors Miller and Fried were assigned to the same first-year section, and I've got them."

Fenno winced. "You'd think that would be actionable," he said.

"Or at least foreseeable injury," added the 1L. "I'm just trying to find out if having those two at the same time constitutes a 'natural disaster' within the meaning of my student insurance."

"Check in the fine print under 'mental disorders,'" said Fenno, trying to be helpful. "If it isn't there, you're probably out of luck."

The 1L frowned. "What about other insurance companies?"

"You could try that," urged Fenno, "I hear Allstate is even giving a 20% 'backbencher' discount for people who don't sit in their assigned seats."

"You must be kidding, Fenno," said the 1L with a snort. "Backbench seats in those classes are already sold out for months."

"Have you tried the immunization route?" asked Fenno. "Go ask Tribe about Justice Rehnquist. After listening to that, Miller and Fried will sound like Donny and Marie. And if that doesn't work, you can always try what I did when I took Areeda for Contracts."

"What's that?" asked the 1L.

"Take a nine month vacation."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Asking the Wrong Questions

Ed Note: A copy of the following letter was sent to THE RECORD.

Dear Dean Daniels:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 29, 1977, enclosing your questionnaire which is part of "an ongoing longitudinal study of the Harvard Law School graduates". I made it through 5 questions in your questionnaire before I became disgusted with the whole thing. You speak of job interviews, invitations for additional interviews, job offers, and highest annual salary, rather than any concern over the quality of education received by your graduates, the quality of work they are now performing, or their satisfaction with their education and their profession.

Someday I hope to receive a questionnaire from Harvard Law School which asks whether we felt the school adequately prepared its graduates to perform a service to the community, what could be done differently at the law school to improve the quality (not the income) of its graduates, whether the graduates enjoyed the law school, and whether the graduates have been able to use their Harvard degree to the advantage of someone other than themselves.

John A. Myers
Assistant City Attorney
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Giving the Wrong Answers

To the Editor:

The answer provided for question 5 of last week's Sports Quiz was inaccurate and misleading. The question was "What currently active baseball player has played at eight positions in one game?"; the answer provided was "Cesar Tovar." In the first place, no major leaguer has ever played exactly eight positions in one game, since if any man ever played eight his team would surely have him play the ninth as well for historic value. Two major leaguers have played all nine positions in a game: Tovar, for the Twins, on September 2, 1968, and Bert Campaneris, for the Kansas City Athletics, on September 8, 1965. Campaneris is still an active major leaguer with the Texas Rangers, and was incorrectly omitted from your answer. Tovar, on the other hand, arguably does not even qualify as "currently active," for he did not play a single major league game in 1977, although he did play in the Mexican League.

Anne Moran, 3L
Cambridge, Mass.

Ed Note: If we had meant "exactly eight" we would have said so. And if we wanted to restrict the status of "active players" to major leaguers we would have done so. As to our omission of Mr. Campaneris, please feel free to take extra credit.

Printing the Wrong Names

To the Editor,

I noted with considerable interest a letter attributed to me in your last issue. Actually, "considerable" is too weak a word — let's say fascination.

Ah why should one obviously honored by your publication be fascinated? Primarily because I never wrote such a letter, I've never even seen Professor Sargentich (in fact, I don't even know what he teaches), and I doubt I would recognize a good George Carlin imitation if I saw it staring me in the face.

I demand that a correction be made if for no other reason than I like to see my name in print.

Thomas E. Metzloff, 2L

P.S. Technically I live in Sommerville [sic].

Ed Note: Who is Thomas Metzloff, and why does he keep writing to us?

SPORTS QUIZ

1. What first name did Hall of Famers "Red" Grange and "Pie" Traynor have in common?
2. Chicago Cub pitcher Mordecai Peter Brown was given a nickname based on a handicap suffered in a mining accident. What was Brown's nickname?
3. What famous football defensive line was known as "Mo, Ro, Kat and Andy"?
4. What ex-defenseman for the Buffalo Sabres, the Toronto Maple Leafs, and the New York Rangers, in the 1960's and 1970's was named Miles?
5. What ex-New Jersey bartender-turned-boxer has been given the nickname "The Bayonne Bleeder"?
6. Identify the following 1970's baseball players: "The Blade," "The Baron," and "The Glider."

(Answers on Page 13)

Prioritase

you know, love makes me guilty: i've got so much to do
that i'll never get caught up, so there's no time for you.

now my midnight oil's burning and you can't snuff it out:
it's my eternal flame.
love is only a game
so get rid of your yearning or you'll have to get out.

you can see that i want you, but i have to be chaste;
i repress my excitement cause there's no time to waste.

though i'm troubled and weary and i don't get much rest,
i have supercontrol
and it's good for my soul:
though my eyes may be bleary, yet my thoughts will be bless'd.

do you find me attractive? do you think i'm sublime?
just don't show your affection cause we don't have the time.

now you know my phone number, and i welcome your calls;
but expect to talk fast:
my attention won't last.
if i don't get some slumber, i'll be climbing the walls.

just like oil and water, love and law will not mix
so get back to your books now and read torts for your kicks.

1L

Cryptic Law

The following excerpt from a rather dated opinion is in "judicial code." Decode it. (Hint: Each letter stands for a different letter of the alphabet.)

"Hgm bhtixtoxb ad aoxuitow ao sarrai
jmajpm ad aco suhumb xa iah btishuai hgm
axao ad hgm etoi ui hgmuo pukuif
yctohmob, tix xa iah omcyuom hgm
gacbmzudm ha saihmrjpthm t etoi wtow tb
hgm omsmih teaxm ad hgm gacbm-dpw
teach ha toufgh ai hgm dtrupw daax."

(Solution on Page 13)

T-Shirts A 'Plus' For Harvard Graduate

By Larry Vilardo

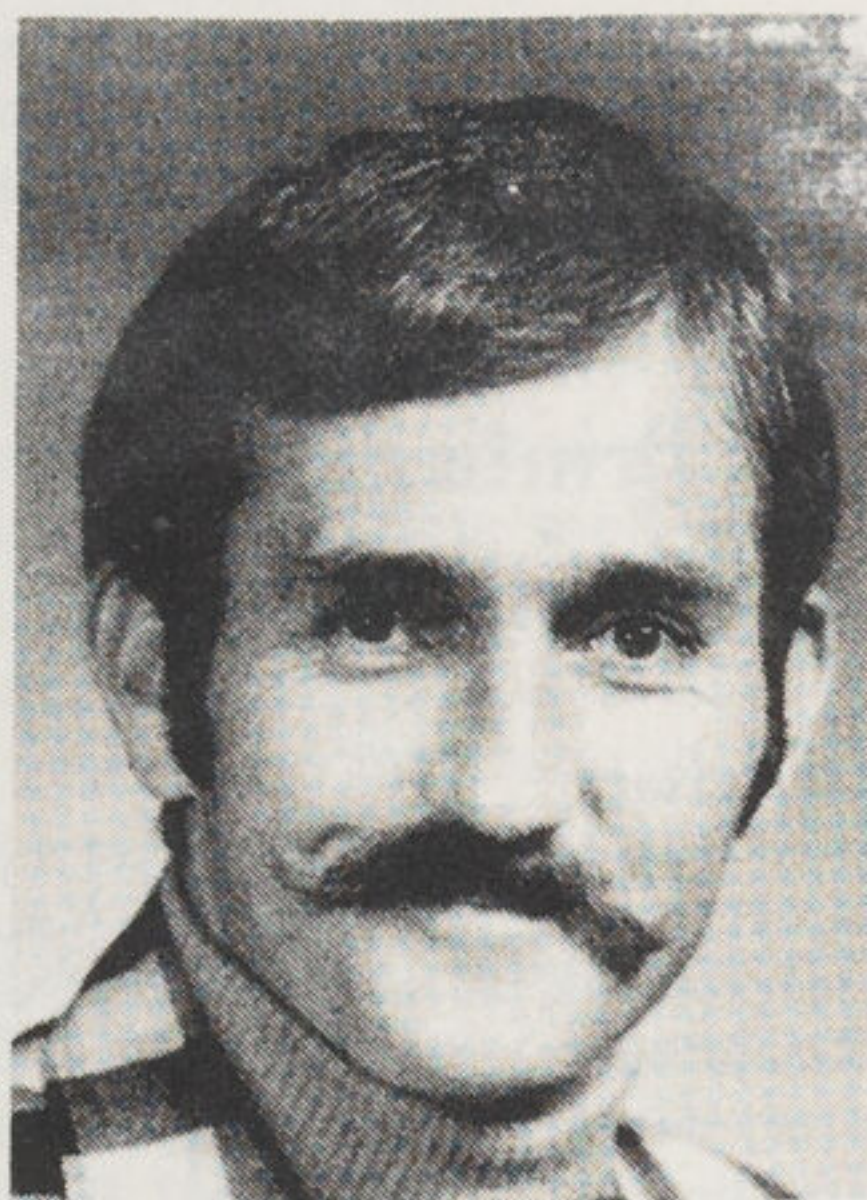
What's so unusual about Chuck Bennett?

The 1976 graduate of Harvard Law School's LL.M. program doesn't think he's so different from any other law school graduate. Except for the fact that Chuck is now selling T-shirts in Salem, Oregon instead of teaching or practicing law.

"After I got my (LL.M.) degree from Harvard," explained Bennett, "I could not agree to the contract terms offered to me by Baylor Law School, the school which I had attended, and at which I formerly taught. By the time I realized that we weren't going to reach an agreement it was spring and no schools were still hiring faculty."

"I began to look into business opportunities, and the T-shirt business was one of them."

At age 37, Bennett viewed his life as being at a crossroads. "I didn't have much fun in law," he said, "and I decided that I could probably do better financially selling T-shirts than teaching." And so Bennett decided to open a franchise of *T-Shirts Plus*, a chain of stores selling T-Shirts and other inexpensive items of clothing.



Charles O. Bennett, Jr.

"The opportunity looked great," he remembers. "It was a new business, and it looked like fun. So I decided to do it." Chuck thinks that the decision has proved to be a good one.

"I'm doing something that I sincerely have fun doing, and in which I'm the captain of my own fate," he said. "There's no paycheck coming from somewhere above. I can guide my own destiny."

Bennett's financial situation is keeping him happy as well. He believes that he's making far more money as the owner of a *T-Shirts Plus* store than he would be making as a law professor. "My busi-

ness began setting sales records for *T-Shirts Plus* franchises from the beginning," he said proudly. "We sell sportswear, athletic jerseys and T-shirts decorated with anything from 'Farrah' to 'The Fonz'."

(Continued on Page 16)

Hunt Holds Forth

(Continued from Page 4)

based on the amount of cooperation of the defendants, imposing an inordinately long sentence on Liddy for his refusal to testify and short sentences on those who did help prosecutors.

When Sirica reduced the sentences of John Mitchell, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, Hunt said, it came as a major surprise.

"I think he's getting on in years, that he'd prefer not to go down in history as the hanging judge, Maximum John Sirica . . .

"And I think the mood of the country has changed, that people pretty much want to get Watergate behind them."

Asked if he felt the circumstances surrounding the crime for which he was sentenced weren't "aggravated" enough to demand the greater amount of time, Hunt answered "I certainly acknowledge that I committed an offense."

But, he said, he was distressed at the lighter sentences given such Watergaters as John Dean and Charles Colson and Jeb Magruder.

"I think there should have been equity," he said. "Let's let it all hang out — I wanted company in prison."

Looking back, he said, "I find more than a little substance to my belief that I was sentenced as a political offender, treated as a political offender, and discriminated against in prison because of a notoriety I never sought."

Attila the Hun Is Here!

Save those rejection letters, folks, for the first annual RECORD Attila the Hun contest.

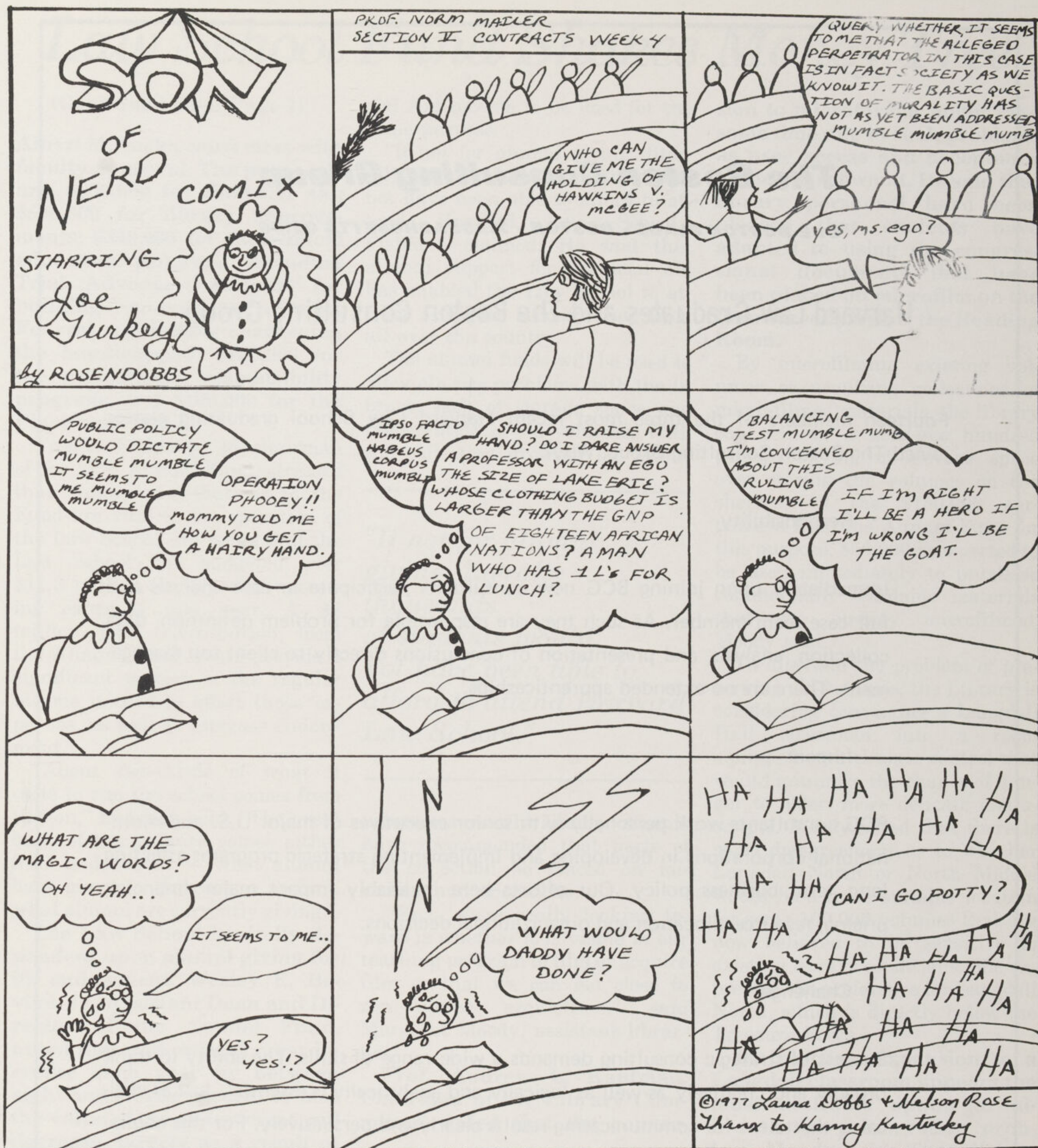
The RECORD is looking for your best and funniest and rudest rejection letters.

Hiring partners, don't miss this golden opportunity to try out your Don Rickles wit on some job-seeking, money-hungry Harvard law student.

All entries should be sent to the RECORD office, 23 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Prizes will be awarded for the funniest and most imaginative rejection letter.

Excerpts from the best letters may be printed in future issues. Names and law firms may be withheld on request . . . but no one can escape the wrath of Attila the Hun.



Solution to "Cryptic Law"

"The standards of ordinary or common people of our cities do not sanction the odor of the barn in their living quarters, and do not require the housewife to contemplate a barn yard as the recent abode of the housefly about to alight on the family food." *Johnson v. Drysdale*, 66 S.D. 436, 285 N.W. 301 (1939) (injunction granted against keeping of horses in a residential district).

Sports Answers

1. Both men were named "Harold."
2. "Three-Finger" Brown.
3. Dick Modgawleski, Roosevelt Grier, Jim Katavage and Andy Robustelli of the New York Giants.
4. Tim Horton.
5. Chuck Wepner.
6. Tom Hall, formerly of the Cincinnati Reds, George Mitterwald, presently of the Chicago Cubs and Ed Charles of the New York Mets.

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- Challenge

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An informal discussion will be held at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 19, 1977 in the John Chipman Gray room, second floor, Pound, for those interested in learning more about strategic consulting and BCG.

Law School Fund Shakes Money Tree

(Continued from Page 1)

Albert M. Sacks, must meet with faculty approval. The proposals are: \$800,000 for financial aid; \$500,000 for library improvements; \$300,000 for the clinical education program, including Trial Advocacy; \$200,000 for building renovations to meet Federal regulations concerning the handicapped; \$100,000 for the professional responsibility program; and \$100,000 for the Placement Office.

Fred N. Fishman, '48, chairman of the 28th Annual Fund, stressed that alumni contributions to the Fund are vital to the operation of the Law School. He noted that the Law School has budgeted over \$11.3 million for expected operating expenses this year. A \$2 million total contribution from the Annual Fund would provide a significant portion of the regular income needed to offset those expenses, as well as increase endowment.

"About two-thirds of what it costs to run the school comes from tuition," Fishman said. "The great bulk of the balance comes either from endowment — what alumni have given in the past — or from what alumni are currently giving."

The Law School is vitally dependent upon alumni giving for its endowment. Wesley E. Bevins, Jr., Assistant Dean and Director of the Annual Fund, noted that endowment must increase each year by between eight and eleven percent or else the value of the endowment will decrease, largely as a result of inflation. Income generated by the Law School endowment has been allocated most often toward financial aid and endowed professorships.

The largest part of the Fund income has been allocated to Financial Aid. Although no new programs are contemplated, the funds are expected to be divided between endowment, the proceeds of which will be used for loans and scholarships, and current Finan-

cial Aid income to be used for the same purpose.

"If not for alumni giving, literally thousands of students would not have been able to afford to attend Harvard Law School," Fishman claimed. He said that alumni support for financial aid has enabled the Law School to attract a diverse student body from all over the country.

The alumni funds will be used to alleviate two problems with the library: lack of storage space and preservation of old volumes. With the collection growing by 18,000

"If not for alumni giving, literally thousands of students would not have been able to afford to attend Harvard Law School."

volumes annually, library officials have recommended that parts of the collection be placed on microfilm and microfiche.

"What we're really looking toward is whether it is viable in our teaching program to film or acquire film so that we can get close to zero-volume acquisition," said Margaret Moody, assistant librarian.

Prof. Andrew L. Kaufman, Chairman of the Library Committee, noted that the conver-

sion to microformat might take some time due to such problems as user access and acceptance of the microformat. He said that library personnel have been pleased that students have adapted to using the congressional documents that have been placed on microfilm on the floor directly below the Reading Room.

By microfilming existing volumes or acquiring collections of micro-filmed materials, the library can achieve a near-one hundred percent saving of storage space over storing the volumes on the shelves. Of the \$150,000 earmarked from the Annual Fund for this purpose, \$50,000 is expected to be used immediately to purchase commercially available materials that are already microfilmed, Moody said.

To alleviate the problem of preserving old volumes, the Library is considering converting a Langdell Hall classroom into a room equipped with climate control that would minimize the chance of danger to older, more delicate manuscripts. Moody noted that there is some disagreement as to whether Langdell North or North Middle would be a more suitable location for some 100,000 volumes that are now believed to be sensitive to existing library conditions. She expressed the preference for Langdell North, which is directly below the Treasure Room.

At this time expansion to a Langdell classroom appears the most desirable option to alleviate the preservation problem, Moody said. The Library committee has considered other solutions, such as additional construction and warehousing of volumes at a considerable distance from the Law School.

The total cost of the library expansion is expected to be between \$500,000 and \$1 million. The Annual Giving Fund this year is scheduled to allocate \$250,000 toward the project. Although no

(Continued on Page 16)

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T-Shirts: An Alternative Career

(Continued from Page 12)

Practicing law is not completely a thing of the past for Bennett. "I still represent a small bank in Texas," he said, "and teaching law is still 'in the back of my mind,' but at least for now, law has taken a back seat to selling T-shirts." Nevertheless, Bennett does not regret his legal education.

"Every minute that I've spent in anything I've done has really formed me," he said. "I wouldn't trade any of it."

The 1962 graduate of West Point and 1970 graduate of Baylor Law School feels that his education has given him "an advantage in the business world." He believes that life as a law student and life as a businessman are basically the same. "Both the law student and the businessman are confronted daily with opportunities, challenge, frustrations, work and requirements for ingenuity," he explained.

Bennett has good memories of his days at Harvard, but says that he was often confused by the attitude of Harvard Law School students. "The overall impression I got as a student is that the students there are unhappy with their situation," he

said. "You'd think they'd be happy just to be there."

"Harvard Law School students are really no different from anyone else," he noted, "but they seem to be able to suppress any outward manifestation of joy — especially with regard to the school."

"I really am proud of my Harvard degree," he said, "and I had a tremendous amount of fun at Harvard. I'm very fortunate."

In addition to his legal and business backgrounds, Bennett served four years in the United States Army, and has two years of experience as an employee of I.B.M. Immediately after receiving his J.D. degree from Baylor, he spent three years practicing law with a Texas firm.

"Sometimes the best-laid plans go astray," says Chuck Bennett, and his plans of a legal career have certainly been set aside in favor of the T-shirt business. But that doesn't bother him at all.

"The key," he philosophized, "while you're grinding it out, is [to ask whether] the result of what you're doing going to make you pleased and happy with yourself."

Chuck Bennett has fun in the T-shirt business. He's happy with himself. And, as an extra added attraction, he's doing quite well financially. What more, he'd like to know, could anyone possibly ask for?

Dorm Council Activities

This Weekend

TGIF—Today, 4-6 p.m.

Harkness Downstairs Lounge

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE
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HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138

Alumni Fund

(Continued from Page 15)

timetable has been set for construction of the new room, Moody said that work might begin later in the year.

The Alumni contributions are expected to generate \$200,000 to support the Law School's ongoing building renovation program. Some projects this year are construction of ramps and other access routes for the handicapped, and installation of kitchens in the dormitories.

Fishman credits alumni contributions with the success of innovative academic programs, such as the clinical program and the course in professional responsibility. He argued that the nature of the instruction in Introduction to Advocacy makes it a very expensive part of the curriculum.

"Alumni giving has provided important support to the trial advocacy program," he claimed.

Last year, the Annual Fund failed to reach its goal of \$2 million. The Fund raised \$1.4 million from alumni and \$350,000 from non-alumni contributors, for a total of \$1,837,123. Last year 10,190 alumni contributed to the Annual Fund, with the average contribution being \$145.87. Assuming that the figure for non-alumni contributions will not increase, Fishman noted that to reach the goal of \$2 million, the Fund must attract about 11 percent more dollars from alumni.

Fund-raising activities are organized by geographical area and by class year. Under supervision of the Fund chairman, area workers concentrate on fund-raising in their own geographical territory. Class agents are responsible for solicitation of their classmates, regardless of their location. In upcoming weeks, area workers and class agents will prepare letters to reach prospective donors.