

Law School Cagers Compete in Regional Basketball Tourney

By Brian Holman

Sixteen law school cagers will travel west today to Springfield, Massachusetts, to represent Harvard Law School in the fourth annual Student Bar Association of Western New England College School of Law basketball tournament.

The tournament will include teams from twenty-three other law schools in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states. The Harvard team will first play New York University's team in the double elimination bracketing.

Ed Burr, 3L, organized Harvard's first participation in the tournament. "I heard about the tournament from a friend of mine at Suffolk Law," he said, "and I felt that Harvard should enter a team. I spoke with some players I knew about it and they seemed enthusiastic about participating."

Burr assumed the roles of Promoter and General Manager of the team. At tryouts held February 8 he selected the sixteen players from the nearly 30 who showed up. "I picked the players based on their performance at the tryout and on my personal knowledge of the players' abilities," he said.

Burr sought financial support for the team to help defray the costs of housing, transportation, equipment and supplies. "The Dorm Council allocated \$150 to the team," said Burr, "and Dean Young has pledged \$150 of law school money. The players are paying the entry fees and will make up the difference between the other costs and the help we get."

Marc Schulkin, a Ph.D candidate in history at Harvard, and Ed Burr will coach the squad. "Our biggest problem will be our lack of size," Burr noted. "Our tallest man stands 6'5"; we are not a big team. We will rely on speed, outside shooting, and quickness. Our success will depend on minimizing turn-overs." The team has practiced about three hours a week since the try-outs. "We would like to have practiced more," said Burr, "but we were limited by the gym time available."

Burr expects the team to do well. "We don't know the quality of our competition, but we have a pretty good team," said the coach. Several of the players played in college, among them Brandon Boyd, 1L, who started four years at Pomona College, the last three as team captain. Boyd graduated as the all-time leading scorer in the school's history. Others with college experience include Craig Spiegel, Joe Mims, and Corky Plews, 3L's, Don Kanak, 2L and Terry Fleming, 1L. Chris Knapp, Greg Mast, Daryl Robertson, and Mike Wedner, 3L's, Peter Brav, Kent Davy, John Douglas, and Doug Meal, 2L's, and Brian Lanser and Steve Rouhandeh round out the roster.

"We hope there will be enough enthusiasm to make participation in the tournament an annual law school activity," Burr said. He added that the Dorm Council is interested in learning more about the organization of the tournament, as it may consider sponsoring a tournament here at Harvard.



Fighting the Boredom with Involvement

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from the Law School Faculty, and calling for increased student participation in the appointment and tenure process.

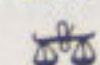
Younger's courses this year have been without a doubt among the most popular at the Law School. His departure (still under somewhat mysterious circumstances) appears to implicate the strong but largely unarticulated conflicts among student, faculty, and administrative visions of the importance of teaching ability in faculty members.

Third, there is the movement being initiated by the Law School Council to obtain student representation on the Appointments Committee. The appointment and tenure process has had a brilliant career as an overly political device to promote certain legal and judicial philosophies. Students are deeply affected by the philosophies conveyed in law school, and the imprint on them personally and professionally can endure for life.

Student representation in this process is seen as an attempt to build some accountability into the system. If, in the end, students are still not masters of their own destiny, at least we'll know where we're being taken.

Whatever happens with respect to the Michelman Committee, Younger, and student involvement in the appointment and tenure process, it is crucial that student concern for once be reflected. All of us — students, faculty, administrators and alumni — must speak now to reassert that Harvard Law School's most important product is its students, not its image and not the purity of the law.

It will probably be 10 years or more before there will be a better opportunity to show that there is indeed a limit to our apathy and masochism. The chance is now. **DON'T BLOW IT.**



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HLS Student Seeks Athletic, Legal Gold

By Dave Quinto

What can you do in seven minutes that will exact a greater psychological toll and give you a broader range of emotional feelings than spending a year at law school?

Harvard Law School's leading hopeful for an Olympic medal in 1980, Gregg Stone, has an answer: sculling. "I'm small. I lack strength and get off the line slowly. In the last international competition, I was the lightest by 30 pounds." For two years now, Stone, a 6'3", 185 pound 3L, has been the number-one ranked single sculler in the United States over the two kilometer international course, but he does "better in longer races."

Why does he put down the reporters and casebooks for four hours a day (and more on weekends)? "Very simply, I enjoy going fast. People have said that I love to compete but I don't compete in everything. I'm still rowing because I haven't been satisfied with my performance at high levels of competition," Stone avers.

But he adds that there is "no more satisfaction to winning big races than little ones. I just like to do the best I can. I continue to row because the world championships are an experience which can't be missed in terms of being in the limelight, being with people of different nations, and having something in common with other competitors."

Better Coached

Stone does not have the single-minded, life-long devotion to his sport that one expects of world-class athletes. "I played football and hockey in high school until I hurt my leg. There was no bicy-



R. Gregg Stone

cling team so I had to row. Until two years ago I still played tennis and golf and did downhill skiing," Stone adds.

He claims that it is pure coincidence that he comes from a rowing family (his father rowed to a world record in 1947), that he attended St. Paul's Academy (which has an excellent rowing program), and that he did his undergraduate work at Harvard (which was the national rowing champion every year he was there). Stone insists that his "better than average rowing style" is "just a function of being better-coached."

"Rowing needs a sense of motion akin to dance rather than a lot of hand-eye coordination," Stone says. "I've done better in the singles because it's more important to be smooth than strong." Additionally, "Everyone in my family has great endurance, and obviously there's also interest. You need some amount of self-doubt to drive you to participate in a 'no-name' sport; a person with a normal psyche wouldn't do it," Stone ex-

plained, while challenging a passerby to get up at eight and take him on in a race.

Stone says he does not get a lot of help with training and travel. "Four years ago scullers got no help. After the 1976 Olympics, the President's Commission on Olympic Sports was formed and it has been funnelling money into rowing as well as other sports. However I don't get much help because the focus is on developing athletes. I do get help with the big events: I have my travel expenses paid and I receive a per diem, a hair dryer, and chapstick — several flavors."

He notes that "in rowing, there is no pot of gold." He is also allowed to live at either of the Olympic training centers free of charge whenever he likes but he has been "too involved with law school" to take advantage of that offer. At Harvard he still receives help from the College coach, Harry Parker, and is given free physiological testing by Massachusetts General Hospital.

Do law firms and law schools look askance at world-class athletes? "I had to work in Boston last summer because I do all my training here. I was fortunate to find a sports-oriented firm which really encouraged me. I'd like to coach good athletes after 1980. I'm told that it's impossible to coach and work for a firm at the same

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BLSA Speaker Supports Carter

By Steve Friedland

Ben Brown, Deputy Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave a talk at HLS on Sunday March 11 entitled "Has the Carter Administration Forgotten Us?"

Brown, whose appearance was a part of the Black Law Student Association Speaker Series, touched on many of the more pressing problems facing this country, such as unemployment and inflation.

Brown essentially maintained that the Carter Administration has not forgotten the black community and other minority groups. Said the former Georgia State Representative, "The needs of the poor and black Americans are being dealt with as efficiently as possible in the present administration."

As an example of the Carter Administration's minority policies, Brown cited the increased number of blacks who hold jobs in the top 250 positions of the government: "In the past administration, there were only nine blacks in the top 250 positions in the national government. In the Carter Administration, 42 of the top jobs are held by blacks. This is a quantum leap."

Brown added that blacks hold several prominent government positions, notably Andrew Young, the U.S. delegate to the U.N., and Patricia Harris of the Department of Housing Urban Development.

Brown devoted some time to reviewing Carter's ascension to the presidency. "The Carter phenomenon took the people in this country—and in the world—by surprise. Carter was born out of a forced chemistry era . . .; a whole new period in which people began to come together."

Brown further stated that blacks made important contributions to Carter's victory: "In 1976, black America sought out a candidate. Blacks helped create the leadership which guides this country. The bottom line is that black Americans have an investment."

Brown noted advancements made by the Carter Administration

in the fight against unemployment in the black community. "In the past, the unemployment rate was up to 9%. Now it's down to 5-6%. We've made progress, but not enough," said Brown. He added that inroads have also been made on the inflation front.

Not all of the people in the audience were receptive to Brown's remarks. Reginald Brown, a black 1L, commented, "The members of the audience seemed to direct the hostility and frustration they had with the Carter Administration toward Ben Brown."

Mr. Brown views his position on the Carter team as "a vehicle to be used to improve the condition of black America—not to the exclusion of others, but to improve black conditions in the long run." And he added that his position was not gratuitous, but earned: "Nobody gives power. They'll give you authority, a shot. I created the opportunity for myself; I had to make my own base."

In answering some vigorous and probing questions from the audience, Brown stuck resolutely to the idea that working with the Carter Administration provides the best opportunity to further black interests. And although there was disagreement with his views, he did earn some respect. "Personally, I thought the man was as down to earth as can be expected of a national party official. He had the right perspective, that of political realism, with respect to solving the problems of black America," said Reginald Brown.

During the course of his talk, Ben Brown's priorities became evident. "Whoever it is, (whether it be Carter or another), the time has come to be a part of it. As long as deep communication is maintained, everyone will gain from it."



BSA Applications Now Available; About 17 Positions for 1Ls Open

About 17 members of the first-year class will be selected for membership in the Board of Student Advisers for their second and third years. The process began this week with the availability of applications at the BSA Office. Applications will not be accepted from members of the current second-year class.

The selection process is based on a point-system that includes ratings of applications, interviews with BSA members, evaluations by Legal Methods instructors, evaluations by the BSA member who has had the closest contact with the student in an academic context, and grades.

The process is completed during the summer when the Selection Committee meets to choose the members and alternates from the top 35 applicants. A limited

amount of discretion is vested in the Committee to select from those not in the top thirty-five, if necessary to get the proper balance and diversity.

The Board emphasizes that knowing current BSA members will neither help nor hurt the applicant, according to Amy Gershenfeld, 3L, a member of the Selection Committee.

The application procedure, and the formula in particular, was formulated in conjunction with faculty members Prof. Robert E. Keeton, Prof. David L. Shapiro, and Assistant Dean Stephen B. Young, who serve as liaisons with the Board. Applications are currently available at the BSA office and must be returned by April 4. The interviews will take place between April 6 and April 20.



Hike Fits Spirit of Carter Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)

the total received from tuition.

"Throughout the history of the Law School, increases have come in \$25 increments," said Simpson, explaining why the \$368 was rounded to \$375 instead of, say, to \$365 or \$370.

The dean announced the tuition hike, which must be approved by the Governing Board of the University, at a faculty meeting last week. During the meeting, several questions were raised regarding both the guidelines and the budget itself.

Absent Dean

Following the faculty meeting, the dean released the letter outlining the hike to the student's through the Adviser of Thursday, March 15. In the letter, Sacks said he would "welcome written comments from faculty or students."

The next day was Sacks' last at the school for two weeks, as he left for a trip to Europe which will extend through Spring Break.

The hike, said the Sacks letter, is due to an estimated 9.4 percent increase in expenditures, up to \$13,900,000 a year from an estimated \$12,700,000 this year.

Increased Expenses

Inflation accounts for a large part of the increase, along with increased utilities and building and maintenance costs. Increases in financial aid, clinical programs and faculty research support will account for some of this year's increased costs, while library improvements, a new system for allocating maintenance costs, a new summer program to aid faculty research and the projected opening of the new Legal Services Institute will help bring expenditures higher next year.

Simpson fears that unprecedented hikes in utility costs might bring expenditures so high as to cause a deficit, although the tuition

increase is tailored for a break-even budget.

The tuition increase comes along with an average 14 percent hike for dormitory fees, and an increase — to \$1700 for most students — in the amount students will have to borrow in financial aid funds before they are allowed matching grants. The projected budget for a single student next year will be approximately \$9,300 plus travel expenses.

The dean's announcement met with considerable faculty comment. Prof. David Herwitz, commenting on the "rounding up" aspect of the tuition hike, noted that "I would like the Law School not to be regarded as stretching a point." Responded the dean: "I think the substance, or the spirit, of compliance is there, at \$375."

Prof. Roger Fisher asked if the dean had calculated budgets using a lesser tuition hike, and cutting some programs instead, noting that "identifying some candidates so you'll know what the alternatives would be" might be a good idea.

No Consideration of Cuts

"I haven't come at it that way," responded the dean. "If there is any need, it is not to cut the educational program . . . at least, I haven't perceived any feeling along those lines."

"We're spending about a million a month at the Law School," said Fisher, as the exchange continued. "It might be worth looking at comparative costs of some programs."

Given that the law school funds come from a variety of sources and are used in a variety of ways, said Simpson, it isn't easy to "track a dollar" and offer a breakdown. Nor is it easy to identify how much each individual program costs, given the current accounting system.

Simpson said he has begun working with the figures so that there will be a better, more informative system in the future.

"In order for us to make reasonable choices in the future," he said, "we need to fashion our system to

better estimate what our costs are."

Of the \$12,700,000 being spent this year, Simpson said, \$2 million goes towards administrative costs, \$448,000 to student organizations, \$4,684,000 to instruction and support staff; \$201,000 to teaching materials and \$1,127,000 towards general library expenses and \$1,166,000 towards building and maintenance, not including the dormitories.

The remaining \$3 million-plus goes towards dorms, the library, and special programs such as the Criminal Justice Center, international studies and the like.

About 60 percent of the school's operating funds come from tuition, the rest from endowments and alumni giving, said Simpson.

One bright note, stated the dean's memo. If students think the hike is bad here, they should check schools such as Yale, Stanford, Columbia, Penn and Chicago, where fees are significantly higher, and equivalent hikes are expected.



SPORTS QUIZ

1. Who is the leading goalkeeper in the North American Soccer League?
2. Which quarterback has the highest total of passes intercepted for his career?
3. Man o'War still holds one American Thoroughbred record. What is that record?
4. Ty Cobb was the first American League Batting Champion. Who was the first National League Batting Champion?
5. Who was the first pitcher to pitch a perfect game?

(Answers on Page 11)

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HLS Student Sculls Books, Skims Water

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time."

Stone clearly does not believe it. Harvard has also assisted his plans by allowing him to take the semester off last fall in order to participate in the world championships in New Zealand.

When everything is frozen, says Stone, "I weight-lift, run on the flat, and cross-country ski. I also test my strength on an ergometer." However, Stone doesn't feel that this does him much good. "Physiological attributes are 85% genetic. Therefore, it's better to train by doing what you're good at. I did focus on gaining strength for a couple of years but my times grew worse and the extra weight disappeared as the weather grew warm."

Stone does feel that lifting might have done him some good ten years ago, but now that he's 26 it's "too late."

Unlike some U.S. athletes, Stone

"I'd like to win an Olympic Medal, and it's easier to win in the doubles than in the singles"

is not bitter about competing against athletes from countries such as East Germany which place a tremendous emphasis on sports.

"I like all the guys I row against. At the World Championships I got to know one East German very well. Rowing is not just a political tool in East Germany; it's also used to create enthusiasm, to improve the quality of life. They have 60,000 people rowing rather than the 500 which would be sufficient for an Olympic team.

"After the 1976 Olympics, the East Germans had a huge party for all their athletes who did not win a medal and gave them a trip to

Cuba. The East Germans are not trying to beat anyone; they're just trying to do the best they can."

"There is a lot of politics involved in rowing. I didn't make the Olympic team in 1976 because the Olympic Committee wasn't going to pick another Harvard man. But the politics are in my favor now because I've been #1. I'm sure to be selected for the 1980 Olympics because I've won the Nationals the last two years, but I think that's also wrong. People should be tested every year. Somebody young might be better than me by 1980."

Will the Olympics be the high point of Stone's athletic career? "I rank a world championship medal as highly as an Olympic medal because conditions are better monitored; the concern is on fairness. The Olympics demands, because of the schedules of other events and television, that you row even if the conditions are not good."

Stone is clearly thinking of the Olympics, however. Although he is still an Affiliate of Winthrop House, he has given up his work for the *Harvard Environmental Law Review*. More importantly, he plans to race in the double sculls in the Pan-American Games and in the next World Championships, in Yugoslavia. "I'd like to win an Olympic medal and it's easier to win in the doubles than in the singles," he concedes.

But for the meantime, Stone intends to continue seeking a release from the pressures of law school by rowing, from the pressures of rowing by studying law, and from anxiety about the Olympics by looking forward to the next World Championships: "Yugoslavia is beautiful; I can't wait to go."

Harvard Law Review Picture: See the Editors Get All Wet

Members of the *Harvard Law Review* were stunned by a freak attack Tuesday afternoon. Poised for the annual *Review* photo-portrait of members and new officers on the front steps of Austin-Hall, the suit-attired journalists had shone their scholarly visages for several takes when a humongous torrent of water cascaded down on them from an uncertain second floor perch.

Of the 70 present, approximately 30 were doused; five or six were totally drenched. Several courageous — or vengeful — members raced to the second floor but failed to discover the perpetrators.

The RECORD was contacted Wednesday night by an individual claiming to be the Minister of Information of the Ophane Cell, an independent arm of the HL-SLA, which accepted responsibility for the attack.

"That violence was spontaneous, as are all our acts," he said. According to the minister, "They just had to get dumped . . . They were primp-

ing and posing so much and making so much noise that cell members were having trouble preparing their corporate tax."

The minister admonished the RECORD, "We are a force to be reckoned with. Nobody is safe." *Review* members refused comment.

On a drier note, the *Review* has elected Brian Cartwright as its President for the 1979-1980 season. Chosen Managing Editor was Stephen Glover; George Spera was named Executive Editor; and James Braden was tabbed Treasurer.

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Appointment Process Long, Difficult:

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee members visit classes taught by the visiting professor, with his or her permission, and will interview students selected at random from those classes. Each of the seven members of the committee will interview a number of students ranging from two to five.

As part of the process, the members of the committee will also read work written by the person being considered. Often additional opinions on the written work are solicited from persons not on the Appointments Committee.

Other information the Appointments Committee seeks includes the course evaluations prepared by the Board of Student Advisers and, on occasion, information from the visiting professor's home school.

Assistant Professors

The process of evaluation of assistant professors, who have been hired with the expectation that they will be considered for tenure, is similar to that used for visiting professors. The tenure track is about five years long, according to Tribe. During the first year, the assistant professor is left alone by the Appointments Committee. During the second and third year, the committee offers to have people sit in on the classes to offer suggestions.

The only official evaluation comes in the final year, unless the period for consideration is extended. Tribe indicated that an extension is not uncommon and that it has no effect on whether or not the person will be offered a tenured position.

After the Appointments Committee has reached a decision, it then is sent to the faculty for consideration. The faculty does not rely solely on the committee's recommendation. Tribe stated that often faculty members will do their own reading of the person's writing and will talk to students in order to get more information.

University Procedures

The faculty vote is in the form of a recommendation to the University's Governing Board that a certain person be appointed. All appointments must be approved by the Harvard Corporation. In all cases involving tenure, the Board of Overseers must approve the appointment as well. Law School Dean Albert M. Sacks stated that the Governing Board views the appointments involving tenure decisions as the most important and those contemplating tenure as the second category of importance.

"Teaching and scholarship are regarded by the Appointments Committee as independently significant, so that if either falls below some high level, the person is less likely to receive an affirmative recommendation"

According to Sacks, the vote taken by the faculty of the Law School is accorded a great deal of weight because of the thorough nature of the evaluation done by the Appointments Committee.

On some occasions the Governing Board will seek outside appraisals and may also ask questions about the recommended appointment. This will primarily be done by the President of the University on behalf of the Governing Board.

Sacks said that no appointment is complete until the Governing Boards have approved the appointment. Then the individual offered the position must accept the position. It is because of this delay from the time of the faculty vote

that the Law School does not announce its recommendations about appointments. Sacks said that the Law School does not "think it would be wise" to give deadlines by which specific appointments decisions are to be made. "Our position is that we act as promptly as we can. If things are delayed, there are reasons for the delay. Talking about the delay gets tied up in the merits of the appointment."

Evaluation Criteria

Tribe stated that the evaluation of a faculty member is made as a whole. "Teaching and scholarship are regarded by the Appointments Committee as independently significant, so that if either falls below some high level, the person is less likely to receive an affirmative recommendation." It is possible that a person's excellence in one of the areas can make it easier for the other requirements to be met. This requirement of independent weight is also required by the Harvard University procedures.

Students participate in this process in several ways. The most institutionalized input is the interview by committee members of students, randomly selected from classes taught by the person under consideration. In addition, faculty members, including those on the committee, will often talk to students they know in regard to a particular appointment.

Tribe also indicated that the committee receives several dozen letters a year from students about professors, presenting a wide diversity of views. Tribe said that, though these letters have little to do with the committee's perception of the person's scholarly works, they "certainly affect our sense of how the faculty member affects students." The committee is "often grateful for students who offer comments, positive, or negative." Tribe indicated that no particular form is required, but that letters which deal with some concrete point are the most effective.

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Faculty Hiring Handled with Care

(Continued from Page 6)

Committee Selection

The members of the Appointments Committee are appointed by Sacks. When selecting new members, as he must do once or twice a year, he looks for people who "by past actions or past experience, have shown an interest in this work an interest in looking for qualified people and appraising qualities." Another important factor is to get people who are articulate enough to be good at an exchange of ideas and also people who hold a variety of views.

Sacks sees the one or two vacancies a year — a result of natural turnover — as being about right. That way the degree of change is minimized so that there will be people on the committee who can recall prior problems and situations. Some degree of change is necessary, but thus far it has come about naturally.

The current members of the committee are Profs. Phillip Areeda, Arthur R. Miller, Sacks, Henry J. Steiner, Richard B. Stewart, Tribe, and Bernard Wolfman. During the seven years Sacks has been dean, eight or ten other faculty members have served on the Appointments Committee.

Several of the faculty members of the committee have special responsibilities. Steiner is responsible for the recruitment and hiring of minority faculty members, along with the necessary contact work which accompanies that task. Steiner said that the committee has had good luck thus far in this area and that many people have been very responsive. He especially pointed out the current minority members of the faculty as having been very helpful and "enormously important" to this aspect of the committee's work.

Clinical Program Appointments

Stewart is the member of the committee who deals with the hiring aspects of the clinical pro-

grams. The practice had been for those people to be screened and hired on an informal basis, involving Sacks, Associate Dean Robert Keeton, Prof. Gary Bellow, and Assistant Dean Susan Kupfer. Nothing goes through the Appointments Committee if the person is not going to be a regular faculty member. (The positions considered as regular faculty positions are professor, assistant professor, lecturer and teaching fellow.) Positions such as field supervisor do not hold an appointment from the Harvard Corporation and are not voted by the faculty.

Stewart, in connection with the work he does on the Appointments Committee and on the clinical committee, has headed up the drafting of a proposal that would establish a small committee on clinical appointments to handle them in a more systematic and formal manner, because, after Keeton's and Bellow's departures, the Law School "can't rely on these informal methods." This will be presented to the faculty on April 4 and the report's recommendations will be available to faculty and students before that time.

Many of the people in the clinical program are hired with a greater emphasis on teaching skills, according to Stewart. Most teach on a part-time basis and are generally members of the local bar. The full-time faculty members involved in the clinical program must still go through the formal procedure.

Committee Members

The members of the Appointments Committee have varying amounts of experience. Steiner is new to the committee this year and Stewart was appointed last year. Areeda has served on the committee since 1963, with an interlude from 1974 to 1979. Miller and Wolfman also have extensive experience, having both served on appointments committees at Minnesota and Michigan and at Pennsylvania, respectively.

All of the members of the com-

mittee regard it as one of the most important things they do at the Law School. Wolfman stated, "It's hard to imagine anything more vital."

"Everyone agrees that the appointments problem is a very serious one and the future strength of the school is affected by the quality of the appointments," said Areeda.

Accordingly, many of them put in significant amounts of time doing Appointments Committee work. Miller indicated that at certain times of the year, it becomes almost full-time. The last few years have involved more work due to the large number of visitors and the necessity of filling curriculum needs. Wolfman indicated that it would be hard to quantify the amount of time that they spend because "to reduce it to numbers would be to mislead and misconstrue."

Pleased with Process

Overall, the members of the Appointments Committee are pleased with the quality of the process. Miller indicated that there are some responsibilities the committee has which are not central to its work and might well be handled by someone else. He is happy with the committee, saying that members work with the highest motivations and want to do the best for the institution. This sentiment was echoed by several of the other members.

The work can "be worse than unpleasant sometimes", according to Miller. The problem of evaluating someone is always difficult and the fact that the person is often well-known to the people doing the evaluations does not help. Tribe regards this problem as one of the basic reasons for the confidentiality of the process. He feels that the division between those on the inside and those on the outside of the process is necessary, despite the fact that it often results in misconceptions about the process and the concerns which are behind a decision.



Untenured Profs Face Uncertain Future:

(Continued from Page 1)

visited Younger's class, with Younger's permission. In addition, members of the appointments Committee had interviewed students who were in Younger's classes.

Younger did not elaborate on the withdrawal of his name from consideration for a permanent faculty position. He stated that there were many reasons for his decision, that he did not want to go into them; and that no one reason was controlling.

The Law School Council sent an open letter to Dean Albert M. Sacks indicating their concern that Younger would not be returning. A set of petitions was also circulated. Both groups of students stated that they felt that Younger had done an "outstanding" job here and used the fact that he is not returning as an example of the need for more student input into the appointments process. Younger stated that this was the first time that such a thing had happened to him and that it "was an honor" and that he was "proud to have the students' esteem."

Younger stated that "I am as happy about going back to Cornell as about anything else that might happen. At no point during the year, no matter what things were doing here, was there dissatisfaction with Cornell. I have thoroughly enjoyed the year here, this is a terrific place in many ways, but so is Cornell."

Tenure Postponed

Decisions have been postponed until this year about whether Richard D. Parker and Lewis D. Sargentich, both assistant professors, will be receiving tenure. Parker stated that he submitted written work to the Appointments Committee about two weeks ago. At this time, no date has been set for a final decision about his status.

Sargentich had no comment about his status. His written work was submitted to the Appointments Committee last spring.

The members of the Appointments Committee will not be visiting either Parker's or Sargentich's classes, according to Tribe, because that was done extensively last year. The same will be true of interviews with randomly-selected students.

Other Visitors

Questions about the status of visiting professors have also been raised. It is widely rumored that Martha Field has been offered a permanent position, but the Appointments Committee and Dean

Albert M. Sacks have declined to make any announcement until final action, if any, is taken by the Board of Overseers.

There have been interviews with the students in Prof. Stanley Henderson's Contracts class and Prof. Charles Donahue's Property class. Members of the committee have visited both Prof. Donahue's class and Sally Falk Moore's class in anthropology and the Law, given this fall.

The only appointment which has

(Continued on Page 9)

Law School Council Proposes Appointments Posts for Students

The Law School Council has suggested to the Law School that two students be appointed to the Appointments Committee with full membership and voting rights.

The proposal was made in an open letter from the Law School Council to the administration, concerning problems in the appointments process.

Baker Kurrus, Law School Council president, indicated that no detailed plan has been presented. Immediately after spring break, the council plans to take several proposals to the faculty for their consideration. One of them will provide for full student participation on the Appointments Committee.

Kurrus stated that the proposals will provide a range of options, including, as an alternative to the

suggestion that two students be placed on the committee, a separate committee of students to sit in on classes, organize student input, and present recommendations to the faculty Appointments Committee concerning particular faculty members being considered for tenure or appointment.

Dean Albert M. Sacks has indicated that "to the extent that some group wants to propose something to the faculty, I would attempt to help make that possible." He did not venture any opinion concerning the merits of any specific option because, he said, none has been presented in sufficient detail. However, he said, he is willing to have an "exchange of views" about the appointments process and possible changes.



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Selection Committee Plays Musical Chairs

(Continued from Page 8)

been officially announced is that of Prof. Robert Clark, formerly of the Yale Law School, whose appointment was approved by the Governing Board in October.

Several of the current assistant professors at the Law School will be evaluated for possible tenure by the Appointments Committee over the next year or two. They are Elizabeth Bartholet, Douglas Ginsburg, A. Mitchell Polinsky, and Hal Scott. Assistant Profs. Todd Rakoff and David Rosenberg are several years away from tenure

evaluation.

Assistant Professor Sally Schultz Neely, who has been on leave for the last two years, is not scheduled to teach at the Law School next year.

Prof. Richard B. Stewart has indicated that the clinical program is fully staffed for the upcoming year and that no cutbacks are anticipated in the future for the program.

Another rumor often mentioned is that Harvard Law School is becoming a less desirable place for visiting faculty members and

young people interested in becoming law professors. None of the members of the Appointments Committee felt this was true. The major problem they saw was the difficulty of the two-career family and the problem of accommodating a spouse's career when one is asked to come to the Law School. Sacks stated that he has had to do more in recent years to alleviate this problem than in earlier years. Overall Sacks feels that "we have done very well in attracting visitors."

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Nickel and Diming to Death

No matter how facile the explanation, "rounding up" from \$368 to \$375 just doesn't look right. It's bad enough that students are faced with another stiff tuition hike for next year; but for the school to pick up an extra \$11,000 or so out of students' pockets and call it the "spirit" of the wage-price guidelines is an additional affront.

Sure, the explanation is that the guidelines will still be met, given that utility costs run high enough to keep the Law School from turning a profit. Sure, students can understand that things work better in nice, round increments of \$25, and a \$360, or even a \$370, hike would just mess up the books.

But that doesn't help much when the cost of living is going up along with the cost of learning; and when the Law School's financial aid standards are going to require \$1,700 of indebtedness before a student can receive any grant money.

And it doesn't look good, either, that Dean Albert M. Sacks announced the hike — and asked for student and faculty comment — the day before he left town for two weeks.

Nor does it look good when it becomes apparent that the dean did not even consider a smaller hike, with belt-tightening in some areas. His insistence on keeping educational services at current or expanding levels, in a time of national economic distress, is admirable; but it would feel better if he had at least checked to see if something non-essential could be cut — like the Hark deficit, for example.

Moreover, it might be a good idea to check it out with the consumers, and let students and faculty have some input into whether there should be a rate hike or a service cut, or a combination of the two. Input, we would remind the dean, is best received *before* the decision is made.

The Law School, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion. It should not set an example of sticking to the "spirit, but not the letter" of the president's guidelines; it should not announce a hike and request comments when the person to whom the comments should be addressed is absent (my door is open, but I'm not at home?); it should not charge an extra few hundred dollars without at least the appearance that alternatives have been considered and rejected.

The hike is enough of a blow — it adds insult to injury when it's effected in a way that insults the intelligence of the students who will be paying it.

HARVARD LAW RECORD

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Fenno

Fenno felt a hand on his arm as he walked down the stairs of the Harvard Square subway station.

"Say, buddy," a voice said, "Can you spare a quarter to help me pay next year's Law School tuition?"

Fenno turned to face the speaker. "My gosh," he said sadly when he recognized the 1L. "Has it come to this already?"

"Fenno!" said the 1L surprisedly. "Had I known it was you, I would have asked for at least fifty cents."

Fenno looked sternly at the 1L. "Aren't you ashamed to be asking for handouts? And shouldn't you be doing it in a place where your fellow students aren't likely to see you — in Charlie Fried's class, for instance?"

"Why should I be embarrassed?" the 1L asked incredulously. "Ever since the dean announced next year's tuition hike, everyone's been panhandling."

"I suppose that it is keeping within the spirit of the dean's request that 1L's not take on outside employment," Fenno said.

"Right," said the 1L. "And besides, for me the choice was either this, or working as a research assistant to Harold Berman."

"Not much of a choice there," agreed Fenno. "But there are other alternatives, you know."

"Come now, Fenno," said the 1L skeptically. "Where can I find a well-paying job which is simple enough for a 1L, and only takes a few hours a week?"

"I don't think there are any openings for Conflicts of Laws professors," Fenno said thoughtfully. "But maybe they'll need a Legal Profession teacher after Younger leaves."

"I've applied for that already," the 1L noted. "But what if it doesn't come through?"

"Maybe I could help you get a job with Roberto Unger," Fenno said. "Of course, you'll need your own space suit."

"I think I'll pass," said the 1L. "I'm afraid of heights."

"Darn," said Fenno. "That rules out Duncan Kennedy too."

"Well," suggested the 1L, "why don't you tell me where you find the money to pay tuition."

Fenno winked at the 1L. "There are some advantages to not taking any classes," he said.

"You mean you don't pay any tuition?" the 1L asked.

"I've been here for 17 years free of charge," smiled Fenno. "And let me tell you, it's been worth every penny of it."

Letters to the Editor of the RECORD

Teaching Suggestions

To the Editor:

Will the day ever come when professors who demand respect from their students learn to give some respect in return? It has been my experience that the professors who demand preparation and use the Socratic method are usually those who have little to say about a subject. Consequently, the more one prepares, the more dull class becomes. I have attended classes (though not for long) where the "Socratic" method consisted solely of calling on students to recite what the cases said. No analysis was undertaken. I'm sure many students feel embarrassed to answer such elementary inquiries, which question only our ability to read.

These same professors often support their analyses, to the extent they have any, by phrases such as "It is inherent in the nature of contracts (or the federal system)," or "A contrary result would be unthinkable." I would expect to fail any exam in which I had used such arguments. But then, I don't have tenure at Harvard Law School.

I would like to offer the following suggestions. First, unless the professor has something to add to the material, he should either not assign the material or not hold classes. Second, for those paternalistic professors who think only they know how a twenty-five-year-old student should order his priorities, they should either base part of the course grade on class participation or devise a final exam so strenuous that one who fails to keep up with the assignments cannot pass it.

Of course, the best practice is for the professor to go beyond the course materials in class and to accept voluntary discussion. Fortunately, many professors here do this; unfortunately, many do not. Although at present the law must be coercive, the same is not true for law school.

Roger Townsend, 3L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

A Little Legal History

To the Editor:

On p. 9 of your March 9 issue, I learned that "during Medieval times the tithe was a means of making the rich richer and the poor poorer." I wish I could say that this statement is simply wrong and leave it at that, but I can't. It is possible that careful study of the actual operations of the tithes system would reveal that it had this effect at some period(s) in some place(s) in the Middle Ages and that from such a study it would be possible to generalize, cautiously, that this was the effect of the system in all the places which had such a system throughout that long period we call "Medieval times" (with or without an upper case "M").

Whatever the actual effect of the system, that was not its purpose, as may be seen from even a cursory examination of medieval writing on the topic. The tithe was a flat rate (and hence somewhat regressive) tax on the produce of the land paid in kind. The revenues generated from it were to be devoted one-third to the maintenance of the parish priest, one-third to the repair of the parish church, and one-third to the relief of the poor of the parish. How far the actual system deviated from this ideal is a much-controverted question, but the most recent study of the matter concludes that at least in England in the 13th century the tithe was the source of funds for a reasonably effective system of relief of the very poor.

I mention this not to put down the author of the piece, but because I hope that you and your readers will not perpetuate a mindless form of "lawyers' legal history," in which history is summarized and distorted to show either (a) how a given modern legal phenomenon is exactly the same as one in the past or (b) how much better off we are than our beknighted ancestors.

Charles Donahue, Jr.
Visiting Professor of Law
Harvard Law School

Early Renovations

To the Editor:

Letters from Messrs. Treanor and Belton in your issue of March 2, wondering why it took the administration so long to complete the expensive renovations for the handicapped, deserve answer. When Dean Griswold was appointed in 1946, his first priority in new construction was to go as far as finances permitted in making as much of the law school accessible as possible. Elevators were quickly installed in the "neck" between the main part of Langdell Hall and its west wing, and in Austin Hall. When the International Legal Studies, Faculty Office and Pound Buildings were built, elevators were provided to all floors. Only the large classrooms in Langdell were left for another generation of administrators to render accessible.

Livingston Hall, '27
Great Barrington, Mass.

To Bubbele

Mr. Gutman, you may know all the answers in antitrust, but you erred four times in your letter to the editor, as printed in the March 9th RECORD. The word, bubbele, is "quotation."

Sue Schwartz, 3L
Cambridge, Massachusetts

We're Sorry

When the RECORD goofs, it goofs. Not only did we omit the names of the members of the Luther Martin Society - James L. McElroy, William L. Harbison, Lee E. Bains, James H. Cooper, Steven M. Heller, and Peter K. Ingerman - from our March 9 issue; one we did print, we misspelled. It's John H. Eickemeyer of the Marshall Club. Results of the semifinal arguments were pending as the RECORD went to press, but we hope that all above did better than we've done.

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1. Phil Parkes of Vancouver who has a goals against average of 0.95.
2. George Blanda with a total of 277.
3. The record for 11 furlongs which he set at Belmont, New York with a time of 2:14.1.
4. Larry Doyle of New York with a .320 in 1915.
5. Cy Young in 1904 pitched for Boston against Philadelphia and the final score was 3 - 0.

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Rusk Rambles 'Round Foreign Policy

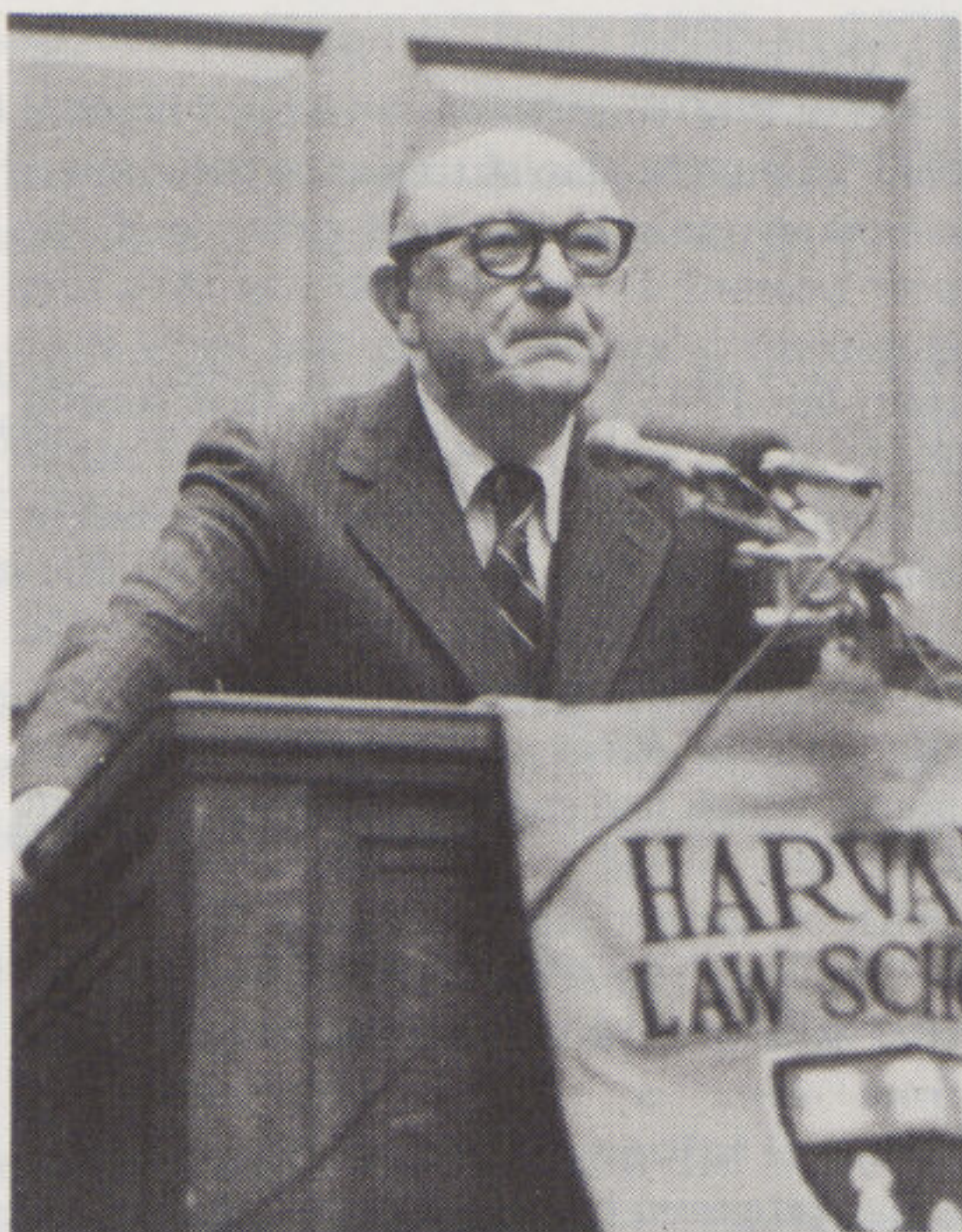
By Becky Wesley

HLS Forum guest speaker Dean Rusk was pleasant with the grace of a sophisticated Southerner, mildly humorous, mildly interesting, and ultimately uninformative in his Thursday, March 15 talk in Ames Courtroom.

His listeners were a polite audience composed of regular Forum-goers, students hoping to hear words of remorse or apology about Vietnam, some curious for insight into the current confusions of the Middle East and China situations, and a few J.F.K. groupies. But the former Secretary of State did not apologize, offered little light on foreign policy intentions today, and refused to gossip about his White House boss.

His opening remarks were a plea for empathy for the misunderstood and constantly critized plight of the American head diplomat and his unwieldy bureaucratic charge, the State Department. Even before any was offered, he deflected the criticism from academia he clearly anticipated by drawing a sharp line between the "luxury" of the law professorship he now holds at the University of Georgia, where opinions abound free of deadlines and consequences, and his former government position where "real decision-making" occurs. One wonders why Mr. Rusk is now a teacher if he truly believes that academic thought is so far removed from reality and so impotent in its capacity to communicate with that tough world of government action.

Inconsistently, Mr. Rusk insisted that American foreign policy is a nonpartisan reflection of national character, and then warned of the dangers of wide-spread disfavor with what Rusk labels the bedrock policy of "collective security," which translates, fight little wars to prevent big nuclear ones. He called for "hope and confidence," which translates, trusting the policy-makers who understand the international and intrabureaucratic complexities which the rest of



Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk

us "vastly underestimate."

Rusk on the one hand hotly remembered his anger and embarrassment at testifying before the Warren Commission without having been told of CIA assassination plots against Castro, but then defended government censorship in wartime as necessary for the sake of the morale of "young men being asked to fight in hot blood for a public giving them only cool-blooded support."

Apparently Rusk values communication among those on the inside very highly but does not extend that vital safeguard to the education of the ivory tower-sitters and the naive populace. After all, it was the awareness of Sixties youth

which started "hope and confidence" on its decline.

Switching tunes again, when asked what he had learned from the Vietnam experience, Rusk answered that policy issues must be studied in the universities and think-tanks, and publicly debated so that the United States will enter no treaty agreements without being fully prepared to carry out the obligations incurred.

"The crucial decisions at the end of the war were not in response to campus demonstrations, but to the message from the grass-roots of America that if we could not tell them when the war would end, it would have to stop immediately." The listener frowns, and wonders how Mr. Rusk's ideal of a hopeful, confident, agreeable public fits into this picture of sophisticated discussion.

In fact, the American public is better informed and more involved than the "Silent Majority" of the Fifties, and well it should be. Unfortunately it took the deceptions of Vietnam and Watergate and the resulting wary disillusionment to get us there. Doubtless this is not how Mr. Rusk intended his inconsistencies to be comprehended.

On the issue of Vietnam, Mr. Rusk said, "As any Secretary of State must, I take full responsibility for all foreign policy im-

(Continued on Page 13)

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Rusk: Trip Down the Memory Hole

(Continued from Page 12)

plemented during my tenure in that office; I have since had many mea culpa opportunities, none of which I have taken, because the responsibilities are continuing."

But when asked why the nation was led into the war at government insistence that Vietnam was the puppet of a dangerous Chinese communist force, Rusk denied that the "puppet theory" was "really the central government policy line." This was obviously not what the inquirer and other listeners remember.

Perhaps the most glaring fault in the reasoning behind Mr. Rusk's answers to audience questions was the false analogy, as one questioner pointed out, between the Korean

and Vietnam Wars and World War Two.

"Communism isn't Naziism!" the student exclaimed; "Don't you think there are poor peasants who are really attracted to the idea of a

"We have never argued with the Russians or the Chinese about political ideology"

socialist state?" Rusk answered that such a notion is "old fashioned," and brushed aside the relevance of communist ideology. "We have never argued with the Russians or Chinese about political ideology; it's only their aggressive

expansionism we are concerned about." And he added, somewhat defensively, "Besides, I've yet to see them produce the equality they promise."

Nor does our own system, according to Mr. Rusk, who criticized American human rights campaigns as "sanctimony we have not earned the right to indulge in, given our national problems of discrimination." It's all very fine to fight fire with water, but we should "work toward the solution of those problems with other nations, rather than sermonizing about it to them."

Mr. Rusk praised the recognition of Red China as an important first step in relations with that awaken-

(Continued on Page 16)

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Visiting Committee Digests Gripes

By Tammy Jacobs

Criticism was served along with chicken two weeks ago when Visiting Committee members dined with about 80 law students, who hoped that the Visitors would digest student views along with the meal.

The luncheon was the brainchild of Dean Albert M. Sacks' office and was aimed at providing a forum for a frank exchange of views between Visitors and inhabitants of the Law School. Besides the approximately 40 prestigious members of the committee, there were 25 students picked at random and invited from each class, and another dozen or so "student leaders."

No faculty or administration members attended. Their absence had been carefully advertised on the invitations that went out to the randomly-selected students.

The prestigious committee, the students learned, comes once a year to take a look at the law school and report to the Overseers. Their report has moral strength, but the committee itself has no real power.

Profession's Future

Committee members seem to take varying views of their responsibilities; and the annual two-day meetings, as described to one table of students, often center around such apple-pie-and-motherhood questions as "Should we have more books in the library?"

This year, one member told the students, the Visitors concentrated on "the future of the legal profession." The consumers of the services that will shape that profession seemed to feel that present problems of legal education were more pressing.

The luncheon, with its dissemination of a random selection of views, is a good starting point; a place to bring problems to the attention of the Committee. However, all the good-faith effort that went into the luncheon doesn't make up for the fact that when the Visitors come, one of their two days here is Satur-

day when students aren't present; and they rarely spend any time visiting classes.

"You come for two days a year and see us for one hour during lunch," one randomly-selected 2L said. "How can you hope to understand the problems and make recommendations?"

The Visitors tried, pressing often-hostile students to list grievances. At one table, at least, the list may have been new to the Visitors, who did not seem particularly well-appraised of the day-to-day problems and controversies of the Law School. But it wasn't new to the students, and it was probably typical of the laundry lists being given Visitors at other tables.

That list included, in no particular order, the lack of student input into appointments decisions (with special emphasis on the Irving Younger Affair), problems with a Financial Aid process that discriminates against students with middle-income parents and older students in general; the need for more clinical programs (the overloaded waiting list for the first-year Federal Litigation elective was brought up here, as was the fear that, with the departure of the mainstays of the Introduction to Advocacy team, that program would suffer); the problems of a placement procedure where all flights seem to land in New York; the problems with living at the Law School (skyrocketing dorm prices and Hark deficits) and suchlike.

Educational Exchange

Most Visitors appeared interested and willing to listen. Those disagreeing with certain points (such as the need for clinical courses) were willing to discuss their differences, and may have educated a few of the students to whom they were talking.

But the fact remained that the Visitors have not the power to

change things and even if they had that power, would apparently let it go unused while they discussed the Future of the Profession and other non-specific subjects.

The people who do have the power sometimes eat lunch with groups of three or four students at a time; they sometimes show up at the TGs; but never do they get fed, en masse, at the Sheraton Commander as consideration for listening to the kids for an hour.

The luncheon is a good idea for when the Visiting Committee comes, although it should be combined with more formal manifestations of student views, such as a report from the Law School Council, to be delivered to the Visitors on their arrival or sent to each member of the Committee in advance.

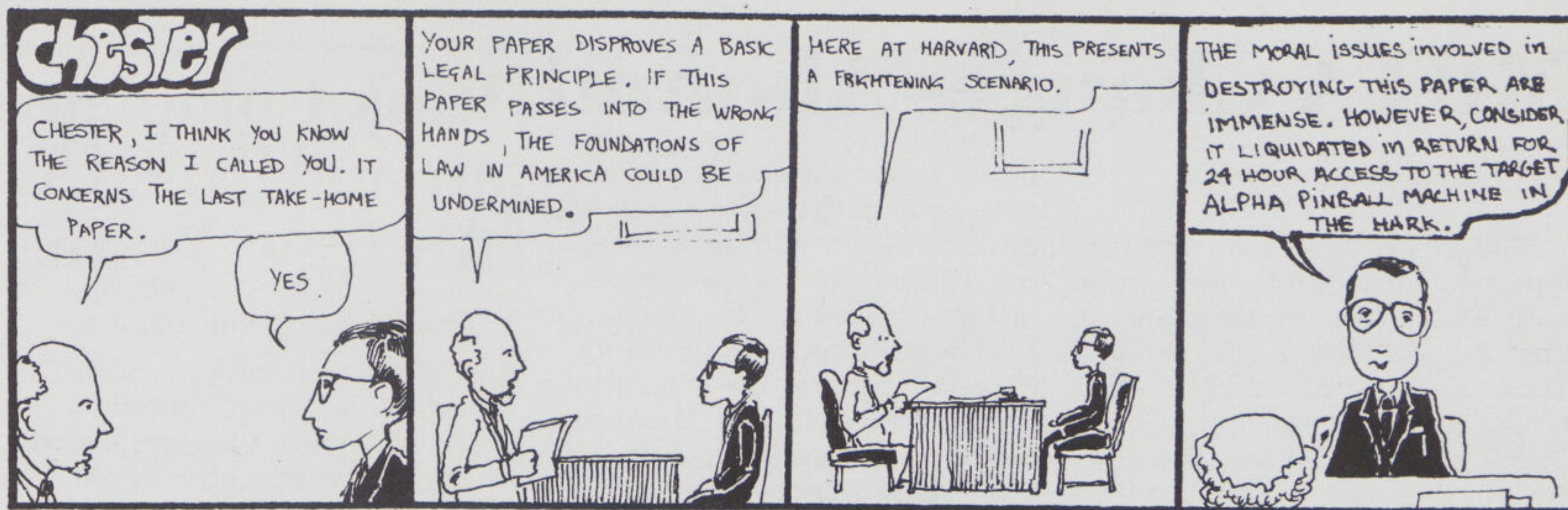
But the luncheon may also be a good idea for when the Visitors aren't here — one way in which the typical student can interact with faculty and administrators in a setting specifically structured as a general gripe and communications session.

In smaller schools, where student contact with administrators and faculty occurs everyday, it wouldn't be necessary. And for students who have opened the doors of the Faculty Office Building and found the inhabitants of that building more accessible than expected, it isn't necessary.

But for the randomly selected 1L, the faculty members who don't dine with students, and the administrators who lose sight of the living human beings between the lines of the bureaucracy; a monthly or bi-monthly lunch or tea might be just the thing to nourish new, more open environment.

Student views and student access to decision-makers should not be a once-a-year thing. What happened during the Visitor's luncheon bears repetition.





Repentant Terrorists Return Sacks

By Michael Smith
and
Tammy Jacobs

Two repentant terrorists, with the help of a Catholic priest and a law professor, have returned the photo of Dean Albert M. Sacks abducted from the Pound Building earlier this month.

The photo was unscathed except for "a screw loose in the back," said one of the two terrorists who disrupted Prof. Arthur Miller's Civil Procedure class last week to return the photo.

The terrorists, garbed in hats, ski goggles and ski masks, entered Miller's class in Langdell South carrying the picture, wrapped in a large blanket, and accompanied by Father Carney E. B. Gavin, Curator of the Harvard University Semitic Museum.

Gavin said that the terrorists had repented and had asked him to intercede with the Law School as they returned the dean and requested amnesty.

"You don't know what it's like having the Dean in your home for ten days," said one of the terrorists.

Although Gavin said the terrorists had told him there would be no further acts of terrorism, and that they would wear "sackcloth and ashes" for their deed; one terrorist told the RECORD it "couldn't be sure" that the Harvard Law-Students Liberation Army would completely halt operations.

"The RECORD could be next," threatened the terrorist.

Difficult Days

After handing over the picture,

still bound and gagged from its ordeal, to Miller, who welcomed it back to the school, the terrorists left, handing out a few copies of a statement to members of Miller's class.

"The past ten days have been very difficult for all concerned," said the statement. "Dean Sacks and the administration are to be commended for the manner in which they have maintained their good humor in the face of overt terrorism. As for us at the HL-SLA, we have found that the constant presence of the Dean's portrait in our headquarters has caused severe psychological problems, mainly a never-before-experienced guilt and anxiety from insufficient studying. We are unable to withstand the Dean's captivating smile watching over us for a single hour more."

Continued the statement: "The Dean has shown good faith in negotiating the demands, especially by showing up at last Friday's TGIF."

Sources who have made a study of the kidnapping noted that not only did the Dean show up at the TG, but other professors did as well, and continued to do so after the picture was returned, in larger numbers than usual.

"Perhaps some good came of it after all," said one source.

Amnesty Promised?

The dean, said the kidnappers' statement, "has also guaranteed us complete amnesty, and promised we'll still graduate this May [sic]

(grades permitting). We are therefore returning the portrait unscathed to the Administration."

Sources expressed doubt that the terrorists would indeed graduate this May, but refused to elaborate. Sacks, asked about the alleged amnesty promise, responded with an unpronounceable syllable of derision.

A Lesson to All

"We hope this can be a lesson to all involved," said the kidnappers' statement. "We began this venture as meek and unassuming bookworms, who wished only that the dean and faculty would realize student-faculty communication and socialization is important even at Harvard Law School.

"But we gradually became transformed into brutal terrorists — at one sadistic high point we read to the Dean from Gilberts on Contracts for six hours straight (with the BeeGees new album playing repeatedly in the background). Now we will return peacefully to our books, and convert our HL-SLA headquarters into the Dean Sacks Memorial Shrine. Contributions are welcome."

Although the terror that gripped the law school during the ordeal has now dissipated, a new disappearance has been noted. While the picture rejoices in the return to its familiar surroundings, the real dean has disappeared, allegedly to Europe, for two weeks.

MBTA Changes Abound

By Joshua Dratel

Remember the old Harvard Square? That wild intersection with Mass. Ave. at right angles, and Brattle and Boyle Streets? That hit-and-run haven? That Grand Prix paradise?

You say that's the way it is now? Ah, yes, but when you return from spring break the fabled traffic corner that stopped the world will be just another piece of urban nostalgia.

March 24 will mark several alterations of Harvard Square due to the commencement of work on the Square subway station as part of the MBTA's Red Line Extension project.

The underground bus terminal will be closed. The bus lines have been rerouted and commuters are advised to find out where the new above-ground stops will be. The MBTA will also open a subway station at Elliot Street, next to the Kennedy School of Government, and the station will be in use until the project is finished (The MBTA contract with Perini Co. calls for completion by December 1983).

The Harvard Square subway station will remain open, but Holyoke Street will be closed to facilitate construction of a temporary station in Holyoke Center. The station is due to be operational by the summer of 1980, and will be the entrance to the station until the permanent new access points are built on Church Street, Brattle Street, at Strauss Hall and at the Cambridge Savings Bank.

The kiosk in the Square has been saved by the Historical Commission, but the westerly passage from Mass. Ave. to Brattle Street will

not survive. Instead, a peninsula will jut out from the Cambridge Savings Bank (with the kiosk relocated upon the appendage), and motorists wishing to proceed to Brattle Street will be forced up to Flagstaff Square (the intersection of Cambridge St. and Mass. Ave. between Gannett House and the Cambridge Common) before they will be able to turn around and head toward Brattle via Mass. Ave. heading south (which will remain open).

Sound confusing? Well, learn it fast because it represents a permanent change that will affect thousands of commuters a day.

Regarding the effect the surface operations of the contractor will have on business in the Square, Project Manager Curtis McDermott noted, "We must maintain access to these buildings, but to what extent I can't say." The contractor is also responsible for keeping two lanes of traffic open each way on the streets subject to the drilling and relocation of telephone and utility lines.

The Square project, designed to create a larger, more modern Harvard Square station as well as a tunnel to Porter Square, will also involve tearing down the portion of the wall surrounding Harvard Yard that runs from Wadsworth Hall through one-third of Strauss Hall.

Originally scheduled for contracting in November the Harvard Square phase of the project is already suffering from cost overruns. A supplemental \$20 million was recently authorized, increasing the current estimated cost to \$71 million.



Rusk Complains about UN, CIA, Andrew Young

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ing "sleeping giant," and said, "Although I feel I can honestly say I have done more than anyone now living in the Executive Branch to support Taiwan, it was time to stop indulging their fantasy of leadership and eventual take-over of mainland China with American financial backing."

When asked about the implications of China's recent forays into Vietnam, Rusk shrugged his shoulders and said, "I really don't know what they're doing; they just went in and piddled around for awhile, and left."

Mr. Rusk bemoans the "virtual dismantling of the CIA as a useful intelligence-gathering organization"; said that "Andy Young is a good man and will be okay when he gets used to having a boss"; wished that the U.N. were a bicameral organization, so that "2% of the financial contribution would not, as now, control the vote", but praised its work against world epidemic diseases."

He commended Carter's Middle East peace efforts as "valiant, and significant, but only the first step down a very long road; in fact, it will probably stir up problems in the immediate future."

Mr. Rusk's most successful joke was that he phoned Henry Kissinger to convey congratulations for his Nobel Peace Prize, and told him, "You know it's tax exempt, don't you? Because the IRS doesn't think you earned it!"

And his speech closed to more laughter when he refused to answer a persistent questioner's inquiry about what he liked least about John Kennedy by saying, "I will never write memoirs because the positive things, everybody knows; and the negative things are back-stairs gossip that historians don't need to know. And what they don't need to know, you don't need to know!"



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