

Honorary Degrees Go to 12; Six in the "Harvard Family"

Harvard awarded 12 honorary degrees at Commencement. Two went to well-known literary and political spokesmen from Africa, six to members of "the Harvard family" and four to other distinguished Americans. Those honored, with the degrees and citations:

Max Delbruck, Professor of Biology at the California Institute of Technology, 1969 Nobel Laureate, known for his research which bridges physics, chemistry and biology. **DOCTOR OF SCIENCE:** *A revered figure among scientists, an inspiring and influential teacher of research scholars, a spirited progenitor of modern molecular biology.*

Dana Lyda Farnsworth, M.D. '33, psychiatrist and retiring Director of the Harvard University Health Services. **DOCTOR OF LAWS:** *This singular physician, our University doctor, has evoked new concern for health in academic communities across the land.*

Henry Jacob Friendly, '23, LL.B. '27, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, former Harvard Overseer and past President of the Alumni Association. **DOCTOR OF LAWS:** *Brilliant analyst of human affairs, lifetime servant of the law, the very model of probity and judgment.*

Helen Louise Gardner, Merton Professor of English Literature at Oxford University, teacher, scholar and critic of poetry. **DOCTOR OF LETTERS:** *A gracious and discerning scholar-teacher who helps us to sense in a work of literary art "the precious lifeblood of a master spirit."*

Verna Corinne Johnson, administrative assistant to seven Deans or Acting Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. **MASTER OF ARTS:** *Through a succession of deans the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been notably served by the administrative talent of this able and devoted woman.*

Richmond Keith Kane, '22, LL.B. '26. **DOCTOR OF LAWS:** *Lawyer, Fellow of Harvard College in two administrations, government servant, churchman — the kind of individual on whom institutions depend — able, faithful, and true.*

John Langeloth Loeb, '24, New York investment banker, senior partner in Loeb, Rhoades & Co.; former Overseer, leader of capital campaigns for the University. **DOCTOR OF LAWS:** *A paragon among alumni — able, thoughtful, generous, devoted — a credit both to country and to college.*

Alan Stewart Paton, author, teacher, leader of the Liberal Party of South Africa. **DOCTOR OF LETTERS:** *The words and deeds of this brave and compassionate man inspire determined fresh efforts for freedom and justice in his own beloved country and in other troubled lands.*

Asa Philip Randolph, President of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, dedicated to the eradication of economic, political and social inequality. **DOCTOR OF LAWS:** *A wise and courageous leader of labor, pioneer champion of civil rights, whose early and unflagging struggle for justice and widened economic opportunity made a signal contribution to our nation's life.*

Elliot Lee Richardson, '41, LL.B. '44, U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, lawyer, former Overseer and Radcliffe trustee. **DOCTOR OF LAWS:** *A man of intelligence and honor, concerned for the welfare of nations and of people; he has trod a path of increasing responsibility in service of commonwealth and country.*

Léopold Sédar Senghor, President of the Senegal Republic, poet and essayist. **DOCTOR OF LETTERS:** *Harvard salutes a statesman-poet, spokesman for nègritude, leader of a young nation in an ancient continent of new promise.*

Kenzo Tange, a leading architect of Japan known for his public buildings and urban planning. **DOCTOR OF ARTS:** *His imaginative designs and soaring structures, east and west, both enliven tradition and add new dimensions to planning and the building art.*

President-elect Derek C. Bok, who holds the B.A. from Stanford and the LL.B. from Harvard Law School, now also has a baccalaureate degree from Harvard College — an honorary one presented to him on Commencement morning. Thus the chain remains unbroken — every Harvard president since 1672 has possessed a Harvard A.B.



"The Testing Ground of the World"

Excerpts from the address of honorary degree recipient Alan Paton on Commencement day.

To what does one give one's highest loyalty? A religious person — which I myself am, though of no great quality — could claim that his highest loyalty is given to God, which is a just claim and a safe claim only when it is made humbly. A person who claims to have no religion could justly claim that his highest loyalty is to the truth, and that also is a safe claim only when it is made humbly.

But in what way can one's highest loyalty be given to one's country? Surely only in one way, and that is when one wishes with all one's heart, and tries with all one's powers, to make it a better country, to make it more just and more tolerant and more merciful, and if it is powerful, more wise in the use of its power.

But when loyalty to one's country means loyalty to some party or some government or some policy, or even in that mythical power known as the State, there are many people in both your country and mine who find it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to give that kind of loyalty.

I would find it difficult to say what love of South Africa means to me. It certainly means a love of the place where I was born, a love of the physical land, of mountain and river and plain, a love of its infinite variety, a love of its peoples and especially of those who have suffered for the things that they believe in. South Africa is often called a land of fear, and so it is. But it is also a land of great courage — and so is this. A friend of mine was once asked at a symposium, "if you did not live in South Africa, where would you like to live?" to which he gave the totally unexpected answer, "if I did not live in South Africa that's where I should like to live." My own views and beliefs which are often called un-South African, were made nowhere else but there in South Africa, just as many of the views that are called un-American were made nowhere else but in America.

Now when people hold un-South African and un-American views, there is a great temptation on the part of rulers to take steps against them. I should say at once that protest in South Africa has never been as vigorous and as widespread as it is in the United States. And I should say at once that the reason for that is that one has to pay a much higher price for protest in South Africa. Therefore one is tempted to conclude that if rulers took a firmer line in the United States, protest would to some extent die away. And in order to take a firmer line, rulers would have to interfere with that charter that was subscribed to when your country achieved its independence, and would have to curtail that liberty the entrenchment of which was the firm resolve of your founders, and would have to adopt the methods of Hitler and Stalin, which methods have rightly been held in such abhorrence by Americans.

So it is — in your country as well as mine — that there comes this schism between those who believe that the maintenance of law and order is the prime obligation of any good society, and those who believe that the preservation of civil liberty is the prime obligation. And this schism is made more bewildering by the coming into being of other schisms which are related but not identical — between the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the white and the black, the rulers and the ruled. The temptation to achieve conformity by legislation is very powerful, and I hope that the American people will never yield to it, because it will mean

the erosion of liberty and the rule of law, and that is what it has meant in my own country. . . .

We are both countries of many races, but whereas your policy — with many halts and hesitations — has been to aim at one American society, our policy — vacillating under earlier governments but determined under the Nationalist government — is to create a multi-racial society, with its African nations, which comprise 70% of the total population, allotted various portions of the country which total something like 13% of the total area, and the aim of the policy is to create homelands where these national groups will achieve cultural, social, economic and eventually — in ideal theory — political autonomy. . . .

I was the President of the inter-racial Liberal Party which was made illegal in 1968, and we opposed uncompromisingly the policies of separate development, and the creation of what we would have called subservient sub-governments. Now I find myself hoping that all our people who are not white, will make the fullest use of these instruments of power which are being put into their hands by the architects of separate development, no matter how feeble they may be; for the creation of these instruments has made it possible for the leaders of these sub-governments to speak with authority to an audience they could never have reached before. And it would be my hope that this would be a stage in our development towards some kind of common society. For in my view no other kind of society could ever give to black men a just share in the fruits of their labour and the earth.

I am often asked the question as to whether Americans should withdraw all investments in South Africa. I know this view is strongly held by some, and I respect it, but it is not my own. If those American enterprises in South Africa — and there are not a great many — and here I am quoting from the statement of the Polaroid Corporation entitled "An Experiment in South Africa," would "improve dramatically the salaries and other benefits of their non-white employees," then I have no doubt that this would exert a moral pressure on South African employers to do the same. It is my opinion — that apart from any colour of skin or difference of race and culture — the great disparity between white and black wages leads, paradoxically enough, to an intensification of white fear, for people of other colours and races, when they also, owing to their poverty, live a totally different kind of economic life, seem more alien and more other than ever.

Now I have reached my end. Your tribulations are known to the whole world. Some of us in the outside world derive satisfaction from them. Some of us in South Africa believe that your troubles are due to your policies of racial integration, and such people are trying anew to prove that separate can be equal. Yet you should not be discouraged by this. The problems of racial prejudice and friction, the problems caused by man's destruction and pollution of his environment, the problem of war and of deluding oneself — after all these centuries of experience — that war can make the world better, the problem of the terrible gulf that yawns between the rich and the poor, the problem of the impersonality and meaninglessness of human life, especially in the great city, they are our problems too, even if only in miniature. It is foolish of us to gloat when you appear to fail to solve them, for are we any better, any wiser than you? Therefore you must regard yourselves as the testing ground of the world, and of the human race. If you fail, it will not be America that fails, but all of us.

FROM THE CLASS ODE, 1971

*Fair Harvard, the evils we move against lurk
in our own shifting dreams; let us take
care to remark, in our hunger for change,
that it is us we must remake.*

—Jonathan Galassi '71

The University—Notes in Brief

New Alumni Directors Elected

Six alumni of the University have been elected to directorships of the Associated Harvard Alumni, in a postal election conducted concurrently with the election for Overseers. They are:

John C. Harper '46, Washington, D.C., Rector of St. John's Church; **Roy M. Goodman '51**, M.B.A. '53, New York City, State Senator, 26th District; **Charles C. Cabot, Jr., '52**, LL.B. '57, Dover, Mass., partner, Sullivan and Worcester; **Samuel Sachs II '57**, Minneapolis, chief curator of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts; **James D. Lorenz, Jr., '60**, LL.B. '64, San Francisco, assistant director of California Legal Assistance; **Kenneth L. Boyda '66**, M.B.A. '68, New York City, market manager, General Packaging Corp.

Council Forming at Law School

A 30-member Law School Council — with five members from the faculty and 25 from the student body — will be created next fall, according to a vote of the Faculty of Law in May. The Council's jurisdiction will extend "to any matter of Law School policy or practice touching the interests of students." The new Council was recommended this spring in a report of the School's Committee on Governance.

Nine Makes National Finals

Harvard's baseball team made the "college world series" this June. The Crimson nine took the District One NCAA championships, then went through the third round of the national playoffs at Omaha to end the season as the nation's fifth-best team. Season record: 27-8. Catcher Pete Varney '71 was picked as an All-American.

AMP Setting-up in Europe

A European version of the Business School's thriving short-course plan for senior executives, the Advanced Management Program, will be launched in the 1972-73 academic year. The Business School Faculty has been active in Europe for more than 25 years, working with educational leaders, doing business research, and developing cases and courses about European problems.

Medical Schools Evaluate Training

To train a doctor customarily takes 12 years — four in college, four in medical school, four in post-graduate programs. Can the time be cut down? Eight leading medical schools, including Harvard's, are collaborating in a study of that question, as part of a joint evaluation of formal medical education. Working together, they hope to develop a model program giving students "freedom of educational movement" among institutions. Besides Harvard and Yale, the participating medical schools are: Case Western Reserve, Columbia, Duke, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh.

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