



# Harvard Law Record

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## A. Bartlett Giamatti Team Takes Top Ames Honors

### Visit By Justice Kennedy Leads To Student Protest, back page

By Julia Gordon

The Honorable Anthony M. Kennedy '61, U.S. Supreme Court Justice, presided over the final round of the 78th Annual Ames Moot Court Competition, which marked the culmination of two years of work for the participants.

Respondents, the A. Bartlett Giamatti Team, composed of third-years David Blank, Michael Dorf (oralist), Michael Grossman, Matthew Kreeger (oralist), and Sylvia Quast, won in the categories of Best Brief and Best Team, and Dorf was chosen as Best Oralist. Petitioner team Carpe Diem included third-years Anne Berleman (oralist), Karen Jacobs, Kathleen Mulligan (oralist), George Postolos, and Jeff Tolk.

Arriving home after celebrating at the Charles Hotel, Grossman told the RECORD, "I can safely speak for the

whole group when I say tonight was the high point of my three years at law school." He added, "The other team did a great job. We weren't at all sure who would win."

The case, *United States of America ex rel. Douglas Dale v. Tech Corp.*, examined the constitutionality of a 1986 amendment to the False Claims Act intended to encourage private citizens to sue on behalf of the U.S. government. Justice Kennedy congratulated the author of the case, Prof. Charles Fried, for showing how "one of the most ancient provisions of the law [*qui tam*] presents a very modern dilemma." The attempt of an individual to seek redress for a corporation's allegedly fraudulent activities presented questions of standing and separation of powers.

Joining Justice Kennedy on the bench were the Honorable John T. Noonan, Jr., '54,



photo by Felicia Ravago

Justice Anthony Kennedy '61 presides over moot court competition; hours earlier, students protested Kennedy's role in recent controversial Supreme Court decisions.

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge for the Ninth Circuit, and the Honorable Constance Baker Motley, U.S. District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York. All the judges expressed their admiration for the teams, stressing the difficulty of the decision. Judge Noonan said of the

competition that it was "about as close a competition as I've participated in." Judge Motley added, "If only we had more lawyers in court like you. This kind of experience is what keeps us [judges] going."

Approximately 250 students, professors, and family members crowded into Ames court-

room for the competition, and almost as many students watched on video monitors in Austin Hall classrooms. For anyone who was not able to attend, the oral arguments will be broadcast on C-Span at 7 p.m. on Dec. 23.

## Kunstler Assails Supreme Court, Corporate Law

By Paul Tarr

In typically dramatic fashion, civil rights attorney William Kunstler bared his soul to an enthusiastic crowd at the Law School Forum last Monday. "At heart, I'm a philosophical anarchist. I don't like government. I take Jefferson's viewpoint: the best government is the least government. I realize, practically, that someone has to bring my social security check to me."

The New York-based Kunstler attacked the Supreme Court, corporate legal practice, and the state of the

nation with the barbed invective for which he is famous.

At the top of his agenda was the Bill of Rights. Noting this week's HLS visit by Associate Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy '61, he said "tomorrow, you have one of the Gang of Five coming here. I hope you picket him, I hope you make his life miserable, because he is one of this vicious group ... doing everything in its power to destroy the Bill of Rights."

Kunstler urged Americans to protest the Supreme Court with marches, letter writing campaigns, and in the case of state courts, even outright refusal to implement its deci-

sions. He told of a recent speaking engagement at Gonzaga Law School in Spokane, WA, in which the entire Supreme Court of Washington was in attendance. Kunstler claimed one of the justices later told him that they are planning to disregard U.S. Supreme Court decisions which they oppose, such as that allowing a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule.

Such an application of the state over federal law "is a way of getting around the Supreme Court," he said. "It is my hope that many states' highest courts will do the same, sort of nullify the Supreme Court, or at least its Gang of Five, wherever it can be done."

Much of the lecture consisted of a spirited, revisionist account of the Constitutional ratification process of 1789. Kunstler described the Constitution, in its initial incarnation, as a profoundly exclusive and inegalitarian document; the Bill of Rights, as a reluctant addition by Federalist leaders frightened by the prospect of a popular uprising. Kunstler sought to convey a sense of the Bill of Rights as a fortuitous creation, "something this country never wanted in the first place." Always a fragile guarantor of political freedoms, he said it now stands threatened by the current High Court.

To illustrate his point, Kunstler offered a litany of last term's "horrible" Supreme Court decisions. Among his least favorite:

*Croson v. City of*  
(continued on back page)

## Student Groups Propose New Placement Grievance Process

By Jim Houpt

A coalition of HLS student groups wants to propose stricter sanctions against law firms that use improper interview techniques -- such as the infamous remarks that made Baker & McKenzie the subject of a protest here during the firm's interviews last week.

The Coalition on Placement Issues (CPI) had its first meeting last week. Students who attended the meeting said the group is formulating a four-point agenda for increasing accountability among firms interviewing at laws schools.

Brian Melendez, 3L, president of the Law School Council (LSC) was one of those in attendance at CPI's first meeting on Nov. 7th. He said that LSC last year was largely "pissed off about the way the law school responded" to the Baker & McKenzie incident.

"We need to look into the grievance process," he told the RECORD this week. Melendez said the Law School Council agreed at its Oct. 31st meeting to appoint a representative to attend CPI meetings. Although LSC did not formally vote on the subject, there were no objections. "I think it's safe to say the council will support whatever this group is going to do," he said.

N. June Thompson, director of the Office of Career Services, said of CPI's formation, "We always appreciate student input." She added however, "we have a system set up for handling these types of problems -- there is a mechanism."

According to some, it is too

slow a mechanism. Melendez said the Law School Council passed a resolution in March asking for sanctions against Baker & McKenzie. But the school did not announce its plan to place the firm on probation until after students had left for the summer.

Thompson said the administration's Placement Committee is currently preparing a response to calls for sanctions against Baker & McKenzie made by the Harvard Black Law Students Association (HBLSA). Thompson declined, however, to predict the committee's formal response.

Through its four-point plan, the group hopes to improve the complaint process. It will suggest several student surveys to determine if there is a pattern of discrimination based on race, sex, age, marital status, and sexual preference among law firms interviewing here. It will also propose an improved em-

(continued on back page)

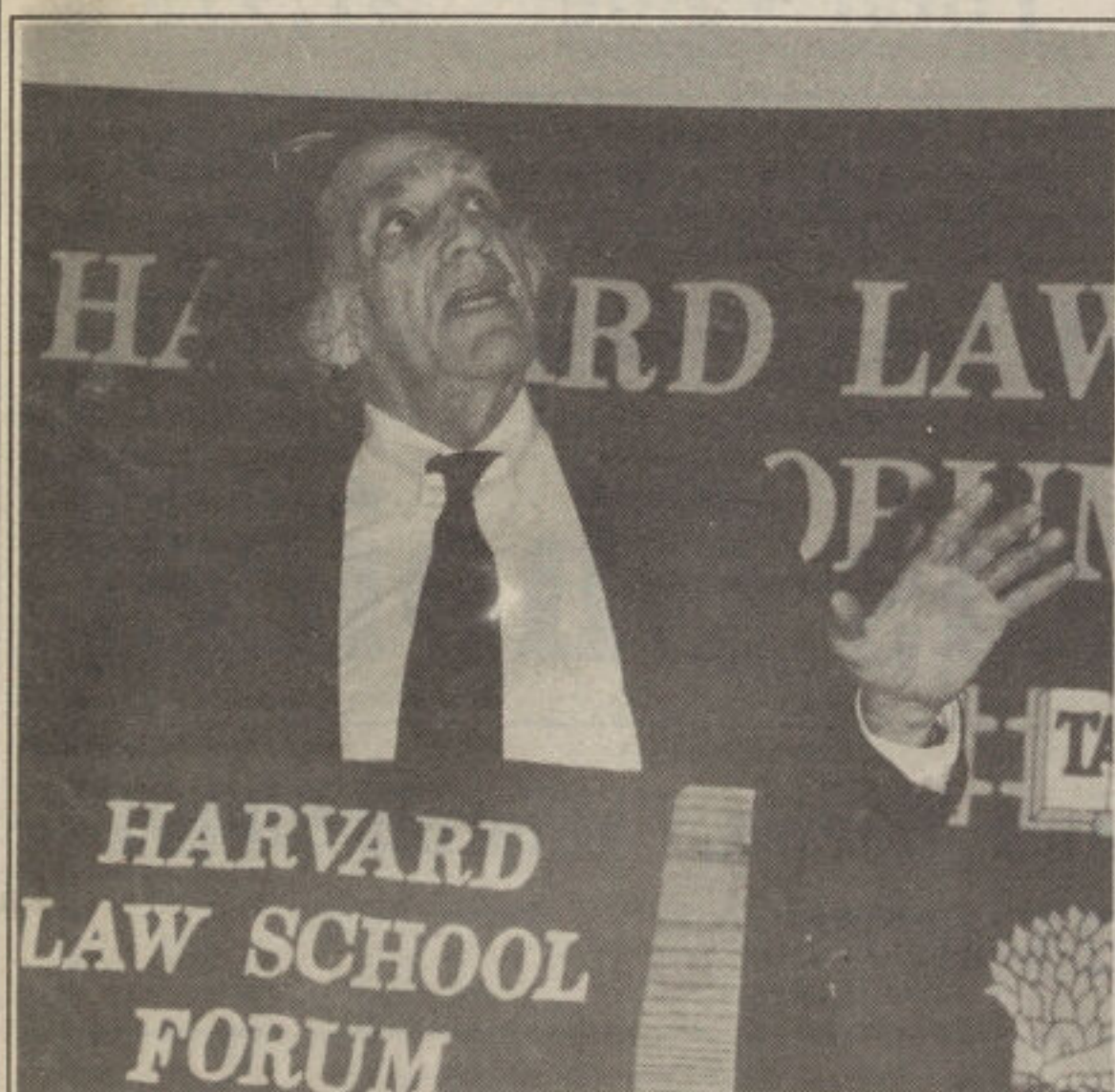


photo by Felicia Ravago

William Kunstler discusses the fate of the Bill of Rights in the hands of the current Supreme Court before a packed Austin Hall audience.

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# Drama Society Presents Revue *Students March For Abortion Rights On Nation's Capital*

By Linda Popejoy

When was the last time you saw a Harvard law student impersonate Linus doing the tango with his blanket? The law school community experienced just that sort of refreshing irreverence in "It's a Long, Long Way to Certiorari," a musical revue presented by the HLS Drama Society on Nov. 2 - 4.

The revue showcased the singing, dancing and acting talents of its 25 member cast through a variety of musical genres. Although most of the numbers were popular show-tunes from Broadway musicals, such as *The*



Cathy O'Neil, 3L, the play's director

any performers lacked in talent they more than made up for in sheer enthusiasm.

The best numbers were not always those which highlighted a single performer, but rather those that required a large group of performers to work together, such as "Hello Twelve, Hello Thirteen, Hello Love," from *A Chorus Line*, and "Summer Nights" from *Grease*. These numbers were well-choreographed, considering the limited stage space, and served to compensate for weaknesses in some individual voices.

A lively and polished pit band backed up the performers on stage. The set was simple and functional with a grandfather clock in the background symbolizing the passage of time, and movable blocks providing the only other props. As a result, the cast moved smoothly from one number to the next.

O'Neil said she was "very proud" of the show, noting that the cast really "pulled together and made it a great show." O'Neil commented that the HLS Drama Society provides an outlet for the creative energy that is all too often stifled by the drudgery and dry academia of law school. Next semester, the Drama Society will present an original musical and several one-act plays.

By Julia Gordon

More than 20 HLS students put away their books for the weekend to protest the Supreme Court's *Webster* decision and show support for freedom of reproductive choice. They joined a crowd estimated at more than 150,000 to hear the message. "Don't force the unwanted on the unwilling," as articulated by dozens of speakers at Sunday's "Mobilization for Women's Lives" rally in Washington, D.C.

Andrea Brenneke, 1L, who drove to the Washington rally with several other HLS students, said, "I went to Washington -- despite the 20 hour round-trip drive -- because I believe it's critical that we send the message to President Bush and the Supreme Court that women will not sit idly by while they take away our most basic rights."

The rally was organized by the National Organization of Women, whose

gan, author of *Sisterhood is Global*, spoke about the impact of abortion policies in the United States on population control in other countries. HLS student Jill Hargis, 1L, said she was particularly pleased to hear someone articulate that when the U.S. government restricts family planning resources here, international groups are denied access to the funding and information that the American organizations can provide.

Between speeches, the crowd sang along with several folk singers, including Pete Seeger, who led the crowd in singing, "This Land is Your Land."

Many of the speeches sounded similar themes. Several speakers noted how ironic it was that just as the Berlin Wall was coming down, the United States was erecting its own wall between Americans and their rights. Others talked about the message sent by last Tuesday's election results that voters want pro-

## Law Reviews

*Music Man*, *Pippin* and *Cats*, the cast also presented a rousing rendition of Otis Redding's "Respect" and a slapstick interpretation of Tom Lehrer's traditional "Bright College Days" and "Fight Fiercely, Harvard."

"Certiorari" invited its audience on a musical journey down the path of life, with 26 musical numbers representing the voyage from childhood reveries through the sorrows and joys of relationships and the dreams and aspirations we cling to in adulthood, culminating in the sometimes bittersweet reminiscences of old age. David Levy's spoken monologues, which were extracted from several different musicals, provided transitions between the different periods in time.

With the exception of "On My Own," from *Les Miserables*, the music was upbeat and filled with energy. A number of the performers truly shined, most notably the show's director and producer Cathy O'Neil, 3L. She obviously benefited from her extensive dance training, as did Kathleen McAchran who choreographed the numbers along with O'Neil. What

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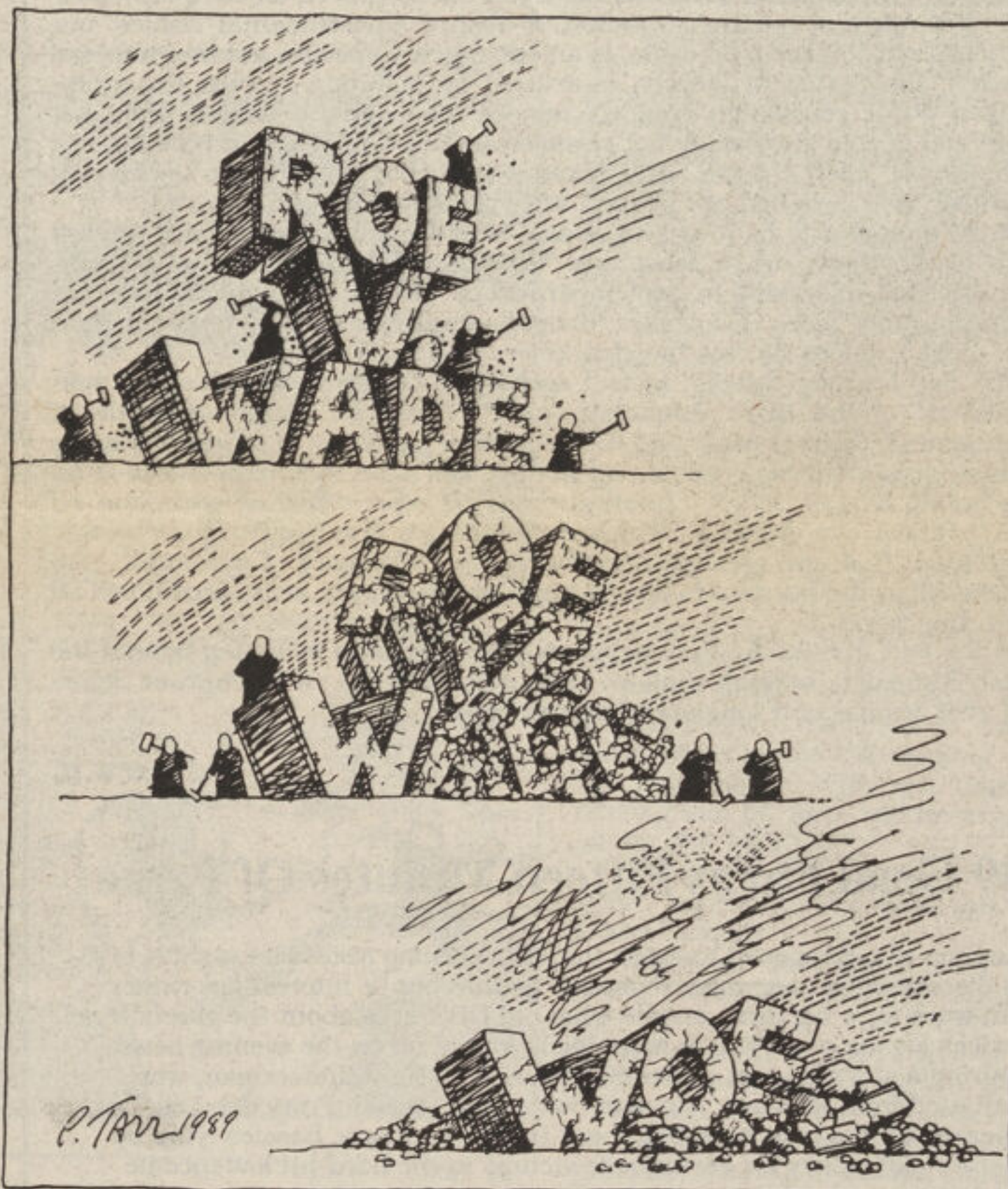
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president, Molly Yard, opened the rally and introduced the guests on the podium. Similar gatherings were held in every state in the country, including a sunrise service in Kennebunkport, Me., and a crowd of 20,000 in Los Angeles. Rally organizers feared that this rally would look weak in comparison to last April's march, and some marchers claimed that the excitement and vibrancy of last year's gathering was absent. Said Lee Tucker, 1L, "I'm glad that we have so many pro-choice politicians coming to power, but I wish the format of the event had been more creative. Having so many speeches back to back couldn't sustain the initial enthusiasm."

Speakers at the event included David Dinkins, mayor-elect of New York City, Senators Alan Cranston (D-CA), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Bob Packwood (R-OR), Representatives Ted Weiss (D-NY) and Nita Lowey (D-NY), and Eleanor Smeal, president of Fund for a Feminist Majority.

In addition, spokespeople from reproductive rights organizations across the world attended or sent messages. For example, Robin Mor-

choice candidates. In reference to the power of the ballot, Senator Cranston declared, "While the other side is out bombing clinics, we'll be electing candidates."

Senator Packwood, who sponsored a pro-choice bill in 1970 with only one co-sponsor, said the tide is turning. He cited the recent attempt to override President Bush's veto of legislation providing abortion funding for victims of rape and incest, noting that the House came within 51 votes of the two-thirds majority needed. In response to Eagle Forum President Phyllis Schlafly's assertion that "pro-life" has won the day, Packwood claimed, "She sounds like the British generals after the Battle of Brandywine... well, we will see Ms. Schlafly at Yorktown."

But the signs carried by protesters spoke most clearly. One read, "If I were a flag, I'd have more rights." Another asserted, "If men could get pregnant, abortion would be a sacrament." And one woman stood with a poster reading, "Toto, I don't think we're in America anymore."



# Harvard Law Record

Volume 89, No. 7

Erick Hachenburg Greg Herbert  
Editors-In-Chief

## Editorial

### Bush's Environmental Hypocrisy

Last week, the United States, under the so-called direction of President Bush, helped block an international agreement on specific timetables for the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. (N.Y. Times, 11-8-89)

Yet only six months earlier in Paris, Bush met with foreign leaders and described the "urgent need" to reduce such worldwide pollution. This is the type of "leadership" we have come to expect from the invisible president, who has promised to be a jack-of-all-trades but has delivered little more than rhetoric.

In his campaign, Bush alternatively claimed he wanted to be the "anti-drug president," the "education president" and the "environment president." Instead, he and his baby-faced and baby-minded sidekick have become the non-existent leaders of the 90s.

Bush promised revitalization of our country's faltering educational system. But his administration has yet to propose a new idea in this area, much less a comprehensive set of reforms. Meanwhile, high school teachers in rural Georgia and downtown Chicago are buying textbooks out of their own meager salaries while facing a dropout rate of 40 percent.

During the campaign in California, Bush called himself an environmentalist. Yet America remains a nation of absurd environmental ironies: our national symbol, the bald eagle, is an endangered species; another national symbol, the Statue of Liberty, is scarred by pollution -- even the multi-million dollar renovation couldn't remove the pollution streaks from her face; and during intolerably hot summers believed to be exacerbated by the greenhouse effect, many Americans can't cool off and go swimming because their beaches are littered with hazardous medical wastes.

Bush promised to be tough on crime. Well Congress has certainly helped him clamp down on at least one "crime." Judging from the patriotic rhetoric that was flying in September, people who burn American flags are immeasurably more despicable, dangerous and downright immoral than the most ruthless of cold-blooded killers and drug dealers.

The flag burning debacle in fact epitomizes the backwardness and self-defeatism of the Bush Administration. It was an incredible waste of presidential, congressional and future judicial resources at a time when our nation faces alarming crises on all fronts, from AIDS to homelessness to an expanding budget deficit. Internationally, it represented a restriction on free political expression -- which even Charles Fried told Congress was America's "first and greatest contribution to the history of mankind" -- at a time when the barriers to liberty and free speech are being torn down all over the world.

In the end, the Bush administration has followed in lock-step behind the Bush campaign, seeking shallow, short-term political victories while ignoring real results and long-standing principles.

—G.W.H.

### '89 Grad Earns Fifteen Minutes Of Fame

Anyone who happened to catch the ABC Evening News last night (11-16-89) discovered yet one more reason to go into public interest law rather than work for a big firm, despite what old DBC says about the glut of legal services for the poor: You're more likely to end up on the evening news.

During a story on post-quake San Francisco, Ken Zimmerman, who graduated from HLS last year and now works for San Francisco Legal Aid, appeared on the screen yelling about the bureaucratic hassles tying up federal relief money for earthquake victims in the hard-hit low-income districts.

Ken's work at the Legal Aid Bureau appears to be paying off. I wonder if Ken agrees with Clark that we're in danger of providing too many legal services to the poor?

—G.W.H.

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The RECORD welcomes letters to the editor on any subject from students, alumni and interested members of the law community. Letters are printed as space provides and are edited for space and clarity. All letters should include the name(s) and phone number(s) of the author(s). All letters submitted become the property of the RECORD.

## LSC Coverage Distorted

### To the Editor:

A news article and an editorial in the latest issue of the RECORD omit or misrepresent key facts about the recent appointments to the Advisory Committee on Public Placement made by the Law School Council.

First, four students applied for the committee. Three applied after being nominated by the Emergency Coalition for Public Interest Placement; the fourth was a Coalition member, but not one of its nominees. A Council subcommittee interviewed the applicants, and recommended that two of the three Coalition nominees and the independent applicant be appointed on the basis of their qualifications. The front-page headline implies that the Coalition was excluded from the committee; neither the article nor the editorial

The RECORD knew all this information.

The editorial also makes two personal attacks, both of them unfounded. First, it attacks a representative for a statement that he allegedly made in his section. The editor should not have used his pulpit to attack a single student without acknowledging the student's side of the story, or letting the student tell it himself on the same page.

Second, the editorial uses this episode to generally malign the motives of the Law School Council, whose representatives it labels as "resume-padding," among other things. But let's get real: why would anyone pad his or her resume with "Law School Council"? Frankly, very few prospective employers will care. However, if a resume, as it should, catalogs not titles but involvement and accomplishment, then we plead guilty: we work as hard as we can to pack as much involvement and accomplishment as possible into that line. The Somerville shuttle, recycling bins near the mailboxes, testing a preregistration system that cuts the need for strategic misrepresentation, a viable plan for a flyout week, a proposal to make grades less arbitrary, progress toward an automatic teller machine on campus, and negotiations to halve the price of photocopying at the library are just a few of the positive contributions that have "padded" our resumes in the last two months alone. For the amount of care and commitment that almost every Council representative invests, and the virtual absence of credit or attention that he or she can expect, a resume line of modest value is hardly a reasonable incentive. There must be some better reason that forty students spend several hours a week working to better our quality of life.

The author of the editorial has not attended a Council meeting this year; in fact, only two RECORD reporters have, and they stayed only for a single part of a meeting. The news and editorial staffs of the RECORD, like all students, are welcome and encouraged to attend and participate in the next and future meetings of the Law School Council.

Brian Melendez  
President  
Law School Council

## Council Members Effective, Not 'Pompous Sycophants'

### To the Editor:

I was extremely disappointed with the editorial in your last issue ("LSC/ECEIP Squabble Inane"), and I feel that, as a member of the Law School Council, I should respond to your characterization of that organization as a group of "pompous, resume-padding sycophants."

In the two years that I have been on the Law School Council, the Council has attempted to address the following student concerns, among others: a Somerville Shuttle, campus lighting, improved photocopying services, a meal plan in the Hark, an ATM for the campus, new grading and preregistration systems, a fly-out week, and conditions in Hemenway gym. Many dedicated people, some graduated, some still here, have worked with the administration on these issues in order to try to make student life at HLS a little better for all of us. These people spent countless hours meeting with administrators, taking

surveys, and doing whatever else was necessary in order to see those projects through. I think it is extraordinarily unfair to malign their efforts as your editorial did.

Although you have missed grasping most of these efforts and accomplishments with your elegant prose, I assure you that they occurred. Maybe if you had stopped patting yourselves on the back for being so witty and insightful long enough to attend an LSC meeting every now and then, you would have had more stories about the positive influence that LSC has had on the law school.

Fortunately, the work that LSC does continues. I hope that in the future you will not ignore the positive things that the LSC does for the law school community. Our meetings are open to all students (even you), so stop by some time. Maybe you could even put it on your resume.

Paul M. Balsier, 3L

The RECORD Wishes All  
In The HLS Community  
A Happy Thanksgiving

# The Forgotten Prisoners Of The Louisiana State Penitentiary

The state of Louisiana is nearly bankrupt, yet it spends more on its prison system per capita than any state in the union. It is not surprising, then, that Louisiana has what are probably some of the longest-confinement and most arbitrarily treated

**Steven Donziger**  
*Columnist*

inmates in the world -- inmates who have been forgotten by almost everyone except other forgotten inmates.

I reach this conclusion after reading a fascinating article from a recent issue of the *Angolite*, an award-winning magazine written and edited by prisoners in the state penitentiary in Angola, La. The article profiles members of the "\$30 Million Club" -- the 30 longest serving inmates in Louisiana, each of whom has cost taxpayers at least \$1 million over the course of their incarceration.

The members of this "club" pose about as much threat to society as a

Steven Donziger, 2L, worked as chief UPI correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua.

person in an old folks home, yet they seem to have little to look forward to except the prison graveyard. The article points out that for one act of criminal behavior, each has been incarcerated longer than all but one of the Nazi war criminals who engineered the murder of six million Jews.

Each of the profiled inmates is indigent and most are black. Many have not had a visitor in more than a decade, and a handful have never had a visitor at all.

Today few of the longterm inmates complain of mistreatment by guards and prison administrators, who know them the best and often are their staunchest allies (prison officials in Louisiana are barred by law from speaking at a parole hearing on behalf of an inmate). The poop that falls on these forgotten inmates comes from the callous politicians and law enforcement officials on the outside.

Typical is the case of 57-year-old Billy Joe Garrett, now in his 31st year of lockup at Angola. Garrett says he was stabbed in a barroom brawl in 1958; he then took the knife from his assailant and stabbed him. After the assailant died from the wounds, Garrett was told by his prosecutor and

judge that if he pled guilty to murder he would be released in ten years and six months, which at the time was the standard parole date for a life sentence in Louisiana.

After ten years and six months, Garrett filed a petition for release. There was no answer. He filed several more petitions over the last two decades, including one in 1982 that was supported by his trial judge and prosecutor. All were dismissed for technical reasons.

Of the 59 other lifetermners sentenced in Orleans parish between 1950 and 1958, five died in prison and 54 were paroled after an average of 8.5 years. Garrett, who entered Angola before the Berlin Wall went up, has been in prison about 400 percent longer than the average lifetermner from his parish. That's enough time to outlive his parents, three brothers, and a sister.

In 1985 the state pardon board recommended to Governor Edwin Edwards that he commute Garrett's sentence. Edwards, who was later indicted on corruption charges, never got back to Garrett. Nor have his successors. According to the *Angolite*, about 500 such recommendations sent to the governor this

decade have not received an answer.

The tragedy of this neglect is that a person given a life sentence in Louisiana is not eligible even for parole unless the governor commutes the sentence to a fixed term of years (which, when it happens, is usually 50 to 100 years). At the rate the governor's office moves, it will take about eight years for a lifetermner's request for a commuted sentence to be acted on. Then there is the added hurdle of the parole board.

James "Mattie" Robertson, one of the forgotten inmates, was 26 years old when he entered the Louisiana prison system in 1948. He was a black man charged with raping a white woman in a rural parish. Unable to read or write, he pled guilty to aggravated rape on the advice of his court-appointed attorney.

"The lawyer said everything was all worked out and all I had to do was plead guilty, and I did," Robertson told the *Angolite*. "I remember Judge Jerry Reed being there. They said

(continued on page 11)

## Fenno

By KA



Agenda Neutral

By Clark



"Welcome to Critical Legal Styx," said Dunking Drunken Dung King Kennelly, the cruel boat master. "Oh golly-gee-whiz, I hope he doesn't count this," Fenno mused as he deposited a quarter, two dimes, four pennies and a wooden nickel in the box and hopped lightly onto the ferry. "Wow, Baker's Hades office isn't half bad," murmured Fenno.

"There is a gap!" shrieked the Dung King. "Does this look like fifty cents?" demanded the boatmeister. "GET OFF THE FERRY!"

Fenno turned, shuddering. "Uh, uh, I'm sorry! I thought it was fifty...uh, here, let me make it up to you," he stammered, extending a silver dollar stuck to his frigid fingers.

"GET OFF THE FERRY! Or I'll call the Fascist Five and they'll spirit you away! SPIRIT you away! HA HA!!!"

Fenno turned to his fellow souls on the ferry. "Ladies and Gentlemen," he pleaded, beckoning with his right hand, "You see that I'm offering him my fare, and he won't let me on the boat."

"Nobody gotta couple a quartahs?" barked a voice from the back of the barque.

"What we have here, folks, is a FARE EVADER!" shouted Dunking. "Get off the boat. GET OFF THE BOAT!" Dunking raised an oar and Fenno fell into the flowing lava below.

Fenno soon found himself far downstream, so far down, so far gone, floundering in Boston Harbour, moving towards the Charles River (La Rive Droite--Cambridge). A cancer-bloated fishhead bumped his forehead leaving a putrid green residue. Fenno struggled in the sludge, grease and offal, in a futile attempt to swim back into the mouth of the Styx. "Oh my, oh my, I'm thinking, if I had my druthers, I'd rather be in Hades...There's no place like Hades, there's no place like Hades," he hooted, pulling a mucus-filled syringe from an epidermal membrane.

Fenno flung his forearm over a piece of floatsam and freaked. As he sobbed piteously, a tender suddenly arm slipped around his neck and a moppish spaghetti head reeking of seaweed fell on his face, wiping away all tears.

"Well, whaddya know, it's the Sea Hag," figured Fenno.

"Marry me, come dwell in the great depths of the sea..." sang the slippery-sloped siren. "We shall find the ferry man and rock his boat. Here," she smiled, proffering a barnacle-covered Meister Brau.

"I'm hep," said Fenno, and taking a right merry dive he sang, filling his lifeless lungs with limey liquid, "I'm going down, down, down; I'm going down..." With the flipper-footed filly he dove into the first really deep relationship of his law school career.

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# Kennedy Protest Was Both Inappropriate And Ineffective

So, did everyone enjoy the big rally organized by Students for Good and Moral Things (or whatever they're calling themselves) to scream at Justice Kennedy on Tuesday?

Never in my life have I been surrounded by so many grim, self-cen-

## Brad Smith Columnist

tered individuals out to save the world, as here at HLS. This event is typical; a sitting Supreme Court Justice, an alumnus, returns for the largely ceremonial act of judging Moot Court, and these nitwits have to have another of their insufferable protests. What is it with these people? Is nothing in life to be enjoyed? Do they go to bed each night thinking the fate of the world rests on their shoulders? Or is the never-ending call to arms just moral grandstanding on the cheap? Either way, it must make for a depressing life.

Oh, sure, you can buy the line of Bill Kunstler, who adds meaning to the term "homo-boobien" with each speech. On Monday Kunstler, before a polite audience, was running off at the mouth about the "racist" Kennedy, and how the republic is in danger if a few law students don't holler at him for twenty minutes on Tuesday. And yes, I know about the poor, the minorities, the women, the disabled (we're up to what, about 85 percent of the population now, including a majority of Bush voters?) being ruthlessly oppressed by Kennedy and his fellow racists on the Court.

Brad Smith, 3L, serves as a senior policy analyst for the Mackinac Center, a libertarian, Michigan think-tank.

So what? You think this little protest is going to change anything; as if Kennedy missed the 150,000 pro-choice marchers in D.C. over the weekend, or didn't know that any of the Court's recent decisions have been controversial, or as if he would have decided these cases differently if he'd only known what the spoiled, overschooled, under-experienced elitists in the HLS student body think? Maybe instead of protesting, we should all hold our breath until we turn blue.

If I could make one change around here, it would be to depoliticize this campus, to have a more thoughtful, reflective, caring student body. Not every event needs to be marked by a rally, candle-light vigil, or "teach-in." A civil society, and, one might add, racial and social justice, begin with the recognition that it's not "all just politics." It includes people, and the little ups and downs of everyday life, and taking time to smell the occasional rose. There is a time and a place for everything. Kennedy's visit belongs to those who have worked so hard to reach the Moot Court finals he has come to judge. This protest will change nothing in the world, primarily because it came at the wrong time, in the wrong place.

...

"There's no way for the Republican Party to find any silver lining at all in what happened [in last week's elections]." -- Ron Brown, Democratic National Chairman.

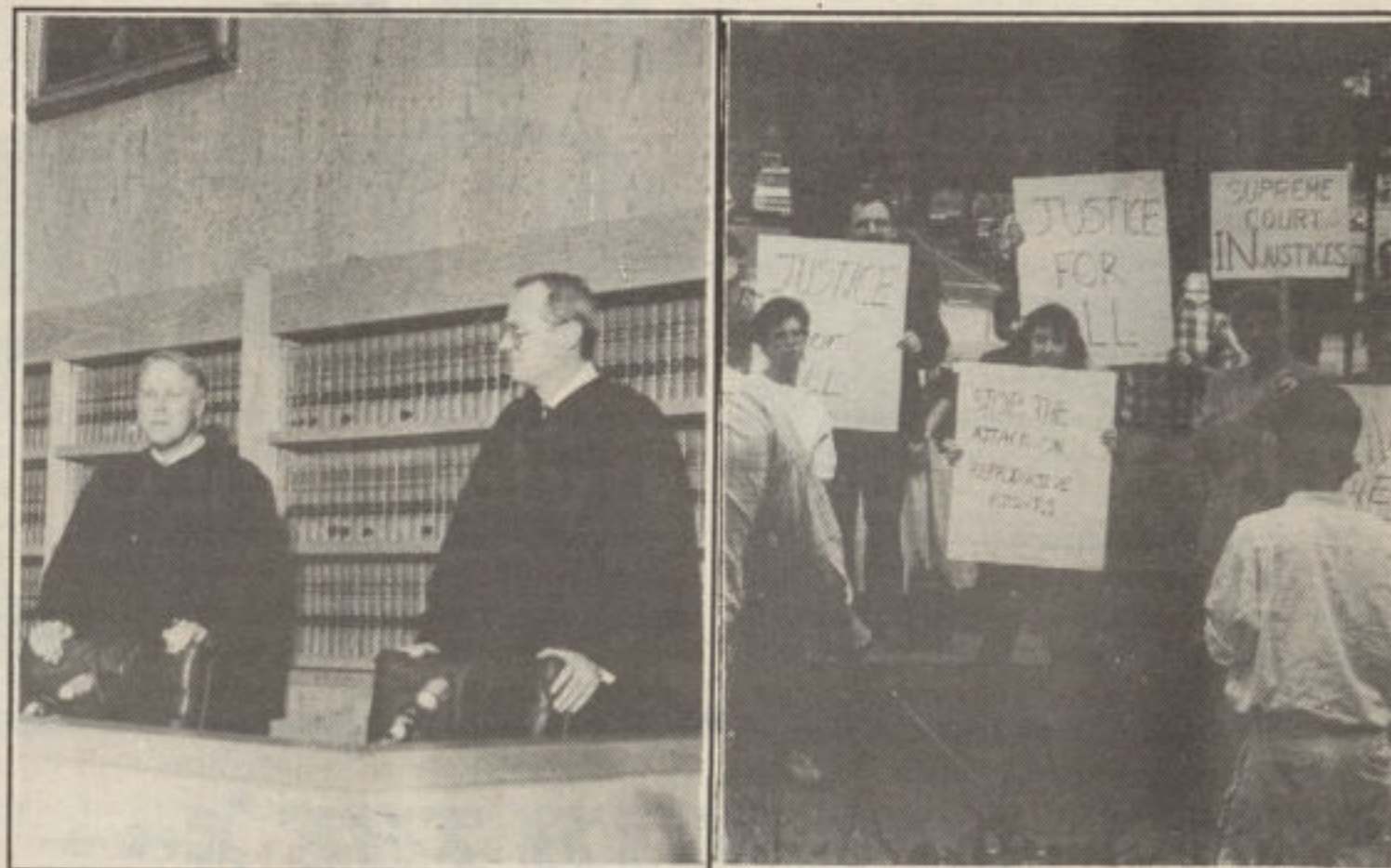
Well, hell, I plan to be a lawyer--so here's the silver lining: in last week's results I saw a bumbling electoral novice, coming off a brutal primary, bring the Republicans far closer to a win in New York City than at any time since the days of John Lindsey. In

Virginia, (where the recount may yet yield a Republican governor), Democrat Doug Wilder won by the slimmest margin since pre-Chuck Robb days. The only place the Republicans were hurt was in New Jersey, where they lost control of the Governor's mansion and the State Assembly. But even there, Democrat James Florio had been a huge favorite for at least a year, with far more name recognition and money than his opponent.

Elsewhere, in a non-partisan race,

for Democrats--what we saw was simply the electoral middle beginning to reassert itself now that the Court has begun to back off the issue. In the next few years, "extremist" positions on the issue, whether pro-life or pro-choice, are likely to be losers. The trick for candidates of both parties will be to get through their primaries without being backed into a corner, and then to paint their opponent as the "extremist" on the subject.

The Democrats are entitled to a little



Democrats reclaimed the Mayor's office in Cleveland when George Voinovich, the model Republican rust-belt mayor, stepped down. On the other hand, Connecticut's largest city, Bridgeport, elected a Republican mayor for the first time since 1927.

A common theme across the country was that victorious Democrats campaigned in the middle, not as liberals. Even the much touted "abortion issue" doesn't look too fertile

excess jubilation, just as so many Republicans got carried away last fall. But basically, the elections of both 1988 and 1989 were endorsements of the status quo. To the extent Democrats control most elective offices in this country, they won big. To the extent they hope to recapture the White House or jump-start the dying agenda of activist government, the results give them little to cheer.

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## Campaign Launched For Women's Legal Issues Endowed Chair

By Sharon Stone

As one of the goals of a major university capital fund raising drive to take place over the next five years, the Alumnae Committee of the Law School Alumni Association has commenced a campaign for an endowed chair reserved for a female professor.

With the approval of Dean Robert Clark '72, co-chairpersons Regina Montoya '79, of Dallas, and Nancy Schectman Nemon '67, from Boston, will be leading a campaign for contributions to support the chair. The goal of the Committee is to raise \$2 million.

This initiative comes at a time when the Dean's Office seems to have made a commitment to expanding the size of the faculty in general and when the Alumnae Committee recognizes a pressing need to foster the interests of women at the law school, both current students and alumnae.

According to Chairperson Nancy Schectman-Nemon, "no woman has ever held an endowed chair on the Harvard Law School Faculty. But since 1985 when the Alumnae Committee was first established to deal with the special issues and needs of the alumnae, there was a consensus that there were interests peculiar to women that had to be addressed within the law school community." The endowment of a chair in feminist jurisprudence, preferably to be occupied by a woman, was seen as the crystallization of this objective, according to Schectman-Nemon.

The campaign's goal is to establish a chair specifically devoted to teaching and research on women and the law.

The establishment of the chair will promote a means of systematically examining the social and economic realities of women in law school and the legal profession and the effects of these non-traditional choices on women's roles as child bearers and homemakers.

When asked how funds will be solicited for the project, Schectman-Nemon explained, "we hope to establish steering committees in various cities to work on fundraising activities and initiatives. In Boston, particularly, we want the Women's Law Association to be part of the picture."

The endowment project is also a means to bring women alumnae together to work on a ground-breaking project. Alumnae will have an opportunity to work on a project that strikes a common chord, but which on a more practical level will provide an opportunity to network. "I've personally been able to meet fellow alumnae at alumnae functions, that I never had the opportunity to meet at law school, who have not only turned out to be valuable contacts on a professional level, but good friends as well," Schectman-Nemon stated.

The chairpersons encourage interested alumnae all over the country to help with the women's endowed chair project.

## Alford Offered East Asian Post

By George Paul

HLS has offered UCLA Prof. William Alford '77 the position of director of the East Asian Legal Studies Program (EALS). If Alford accepts, it would be the first time in nearly twenty years that the chair position has been filled on full-time basis. Several HLS professors indicated that Alford's acceptance would boost the EALS program, which has suffered in recent years in comparison to other East Asian legal programs at other law schools. Alford who is presently head of UCLA's East Asian Legal Studies Program informed the RECORD that he hopes to make a final decision on the offer within two weeks.

Alford is a renowned expert in the field of Chinese law and history. After receiving his undergraduate degree from Amherst College, he worked for the Boston Globe, completed his graduate studies at Cambridge University and practiced law in Washington D.C. before beginning his present career at UCLA in 1982.

East Asian Legal Studies is a highly specialized field that offers legal scholars from around the world opportunities to research and report on Asian legal issues. This specialty requires both extensive language training and a strong cultural background knowledge. Alford, for instance, said he has been studying Chinese for twenty years.

Alford noted that EALS has experienced a resurgence since the late 1970s, when Communist China permitted scholars to travel throughout the country for the first time. Alford said that "extensive contact" with Chinese scholars and access to a wealth of materials has greatly improved the quality of work in the area. Also, scholars have been able to witness first-hand how Chinese society works. Alford cautioned that the Tiananmen Square incidents have seriously affected educational facilities in China. He added that it will take some time to determine the long-range consequences of the incident but he was "hopeful for the future."

Alford said EALS serves students specializing in International Legal Studies as well those interested in a broad education, whether they are studying law, government or some other area.

HLS established East Asian Legal Studies Program in 1965 to encourage students to study the legal systems of East Asia. In addition, scholars in residence conduct in-depth research. EALS is part of Harvard's international and comparative legal studies program.

## Administration, LSC To Decide Somerville Shuttle's Fate

By George Paul

Since the trial period for the Cambridge-Somerville Shuttle ended Thurs., Nov. 2, the Law School Council (LSC) and the administration have been debating whether the service will be continued. Paul Baisier, 3L, Chairman of the LSC Facilities and Services Committee expressed hope that the Shuttle could continue to provide students with inexpensive, safe transportation to and from the school.

Baisier plans to discuss the matter with Administrative Dean Simone Reagor in the coming weeks but does

not know when the administration will reach a final decision.

Ridership on the Shuttle averaged about 65 people per day during the trial period, which was more than expected, according to LSC President Brian Melendez, 3L. The bus ran Monday through Thursday from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. Baisier claimed that decision makers are taking into account the fact that they conducted the trial before the daylight savings time change and before the worst of winter weather. About 450 law students live within walking distance of the Shuttle's route.

A major obstacle to the Shuttle pro-

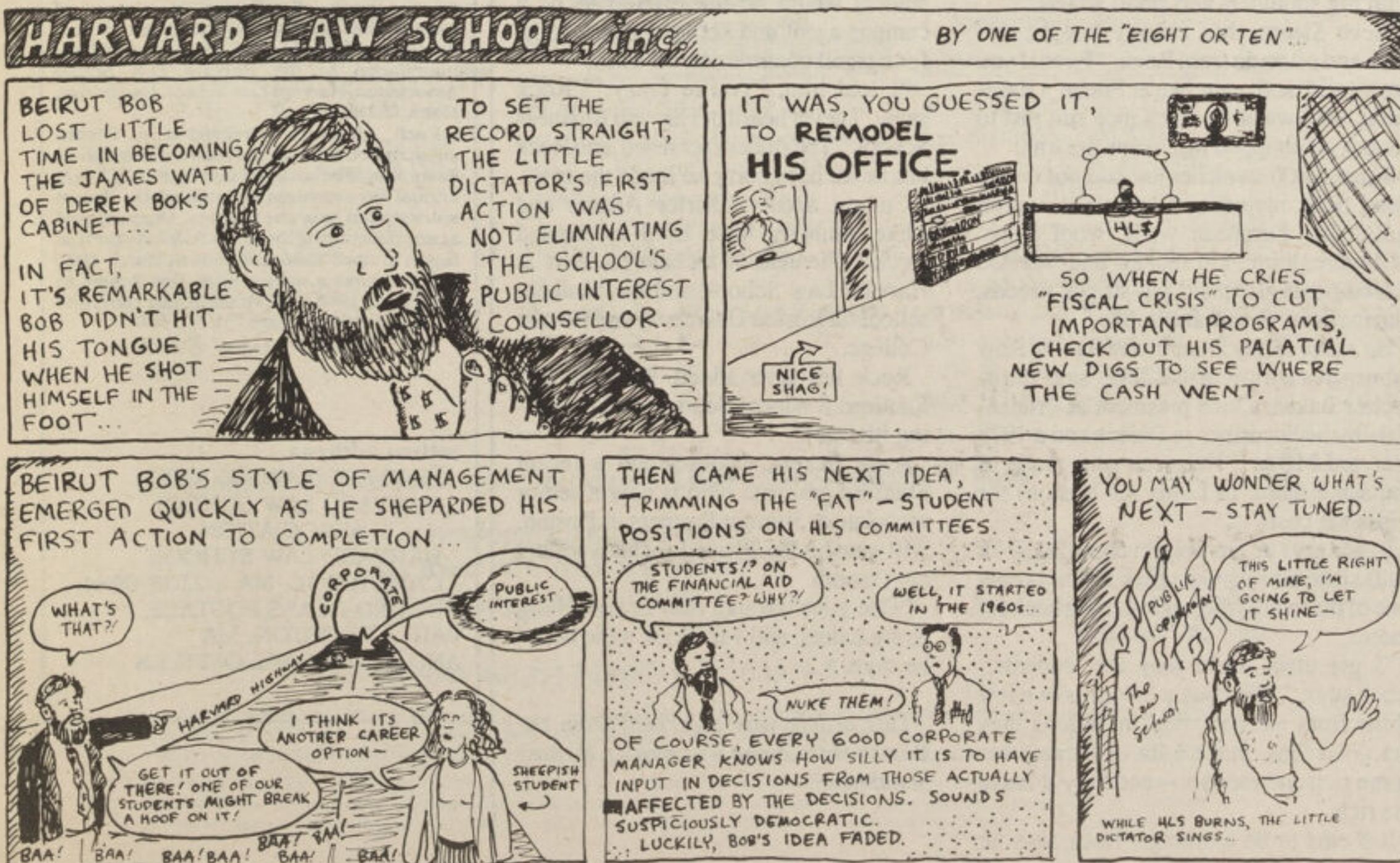
gram is its cost of operation which is about \$200 a day. Although ridership was higher than expected during the trial period, the school still would have to subsidize the bus service even if students paid to ride the shuttle.

Baisier acknowledged receipt of a number of calls from students urging that the service be continued and he encouraged further comments.

The proposal of a Shuttle to service the Somerville area surfaced last year in response to requests from students. It was designed mainly to give students safe transportation to the law school, according to Baisier.

## Guest Cartoon

By Luke Cole '89



# R.M. Rock's Holiday Visit

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### Harvard MBA Students Suit Salesman's Success

Harvard Business School student John Francis puts on his best business suit, only to be badgered for buying it in the first place.

"How much did you pay for this suit? Is this custom-made or ready-made?" R.M. Rock asks, tugging at the seat of Francis' pants, "I mean this suit - how old is this suit? I don't want to say anything but this is ridiculous. This is three, four inches too big around the hips."

Francis takes no offense - he just smiles.

He is about to be measured for Rock's perfect-fitting, completely custom-made suit. In fact, he's going to take three. With a \$250 to \$500 price range depending on the fabric Francis chooses, each suit will cost him less than the off-the-rack monstrosity he is wearing.

"I'll make from scratch anything you want," Rock promises. He takes a battery of measurements and two Polaroids of a shirtless Francis so the tailors in Hong Kong can make the suit to fit his posture and symmetry.

The suits will have rubber stays on the pants' waistband so Francis' shirt won't untuck, and the jackets will have his full name inscribed on the inside of the coat pocket.

"Any detail you want, I can do it," Rock says. "Paisley lining, pleat, no pleat, one leg cuff, the other leg no cuff. I can do anything."

Francis is relieved. Rock is everything his Harvard Business School classmates say he is.

Rock, an independent salesman of Hong Kong tailored clothing, has been suiting up the men at Harvard Business School for 20 years. The students call him an "HBS institution." Born in India and schooled only until age 12, Rock has come a long way since his first \$4-per-month job.

At 43, he dresses elegantly in Bally shoes, tailored silk pants, tailored shirt and silk tie. He makes it his business to know what is appropriate on Wall Street and in the corporate boardroom.

"Blue or gray - no brown," he advises the future corporate elite. "Dress very conservative. If you're with a company five, six years you can wear anything. When you're new you wear conservative clothes."

Rock sees 10 to 20 people daily in his Charles Hotel room during the five-week trips he makes each year to Cambridge from his Granada Hills, Calif., home. Most of his student clients complain that off-the-rack suits are not made for athletic men with big shoulders and small waists.

Steve Stearns has already bought two suits and a tuxedo from Rock. "Even if you get a good deal on it, like at Filene's Basement, who wants to buy a nice suit just to have it all chopped up?" says Stearns.

Some 5,000 swatches are laid out on the hotel beds, including cottons for custom suits, fine European wool, wool crepe, cashmere, mink, kid mohair and worsted silk fabrics in glenplaid, pin-stripes, tweeds, herringbone, flecks and solids.

He's able to buy Dunhill and Saville Row fabrics that are top-of-the-line," says Christopher Baker, a vice president at Prudential-Bache Securities in Boston and a 1978 Harvard MBA. "I've seen suits made of the same fabric in Louis (of Boston) for triple the cost."

Baker says he has bought about 20 Rock suits since his Harvard years, and he is only one of the many who keep coming back for more.

"I get them while they are students," Rock says. "They buy a few suits or a few shirts from me now, but I'm hoping they get good jobs, make a lot of money, become rich and famous -- and they'll make me rich."

It seems to be working. Rock says he

now has 2,000 clients in New York City alone who are either Harvard Business School graduates, their friends or business associates.

"That's the McDonald's theory - get them while they're kids," business student Mark Demetree says.

Rock never planned on the franchise he now enjoys. Twenty years ago he was approached in Seattle by an HBS student asking where he could get a suit like the one Rock was wearing.

That student quickly became a customer, and told Rock it would be worth his while to make a business trip to Harvard. As any good business school student would do, he offered to be a campus agent and set up appointments for a small commission on sales.

"I told him, 'You're crazy,'" Rock says. "I never heard of Harvard Business School." The student persisted, and Rock has never been sorry he made the trip.

Current agents Charles Adams and Mike Anthony have tried to expand Rock's clientele to include students at Harvard Law School, and the business schools at Boston University and Boston College.

Rock has also added Wharton and Stanford Business School to his traveling itinerary.

Andy Eckert, 6-foot-8 and a recent Stanford graduate who is now a senior associate at Summit Partners in Boston, will wear his Rock tuxedo at his wedding next month.

"I've gone through four or five Hong Kong tailors, and Mr. Rock's the best," he says.

*This article was excerpted from the Boston Herald and was written by Amy Schulman.*

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# Louisiana's Correctional System One Of Nation's Worst

(continued from page 5)  
everything would be okay."

Robertson was sentenced to life. He has been in prison for 40 years, while another man from the same parish sentenced to life in the same courtroom for the same offense (in 1954) was paroled after three years.

Think about that: two men were convicted of the same offense in the same place. One served three years, the other more than 40.

By all accounts Robertson has been a model prisoner, teaching himself to read and write and gaining trusty status in 1976. His latest request for release was turned down by the parole board last year, which cited "strenuous objections from law enforcement and judicial officials ... and the peculiar circumstances surrounding commission of the crime." The Angolite said the parole board uses these same words almost every time it denies a request.

"The victim is dead, the judge, the DA, and lawyer are dead, and much

longer in here and I will be dead too," said Robertson, who was described by the Angolite as "always jovial, with unexpected good spirit."

The last forgotten inmate I will mention is Donald Buffett, who at age 18 pled guilty to aggravated rape in 1962 (Buffett is black, the victim white). He too was given life with the understanding he would be paroled in ten years and six months, but like Billy Joe Garrett he remains in prison.

Buffett's continued imprisonment stands out for two reasons. One is that his co-defendant, who pled guilty to the offense and got the same sentence, was released in 1976. The other is that two years ago the victim learned he was still in prison and petitioned the Board of Pardons and the governor to release him. He was still denied parole.

Buffett, who last received a visitor in 1980, said, "I didn't think people could be this way. It is like an Alfred Hitchcock movie."

A study done by the United States Department of Justice in 1986 indicated that the average time served on a life sentence in the United States was six years and nine months. In Louisiana it is 16 years, more than double the national average. For the members of the \$30 Million Club, it is over 30 years and rising.

Between 1926 and 1972, it was accepted practice in Louisiana that a lifer would serve no longer than ten years and six months. When the Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972, the state department of corrections reacted by dismantling the "ten-six" procedure. This was the death-knell for prisoners who had pled guilty fully expecting to be pardoned after ten years.

According to the Angolite, most of these forgotten prisoners remain on the inside because of their poverty. Without money, they cannot hire an advocate to pressure the governor to commute their sentences. Most have

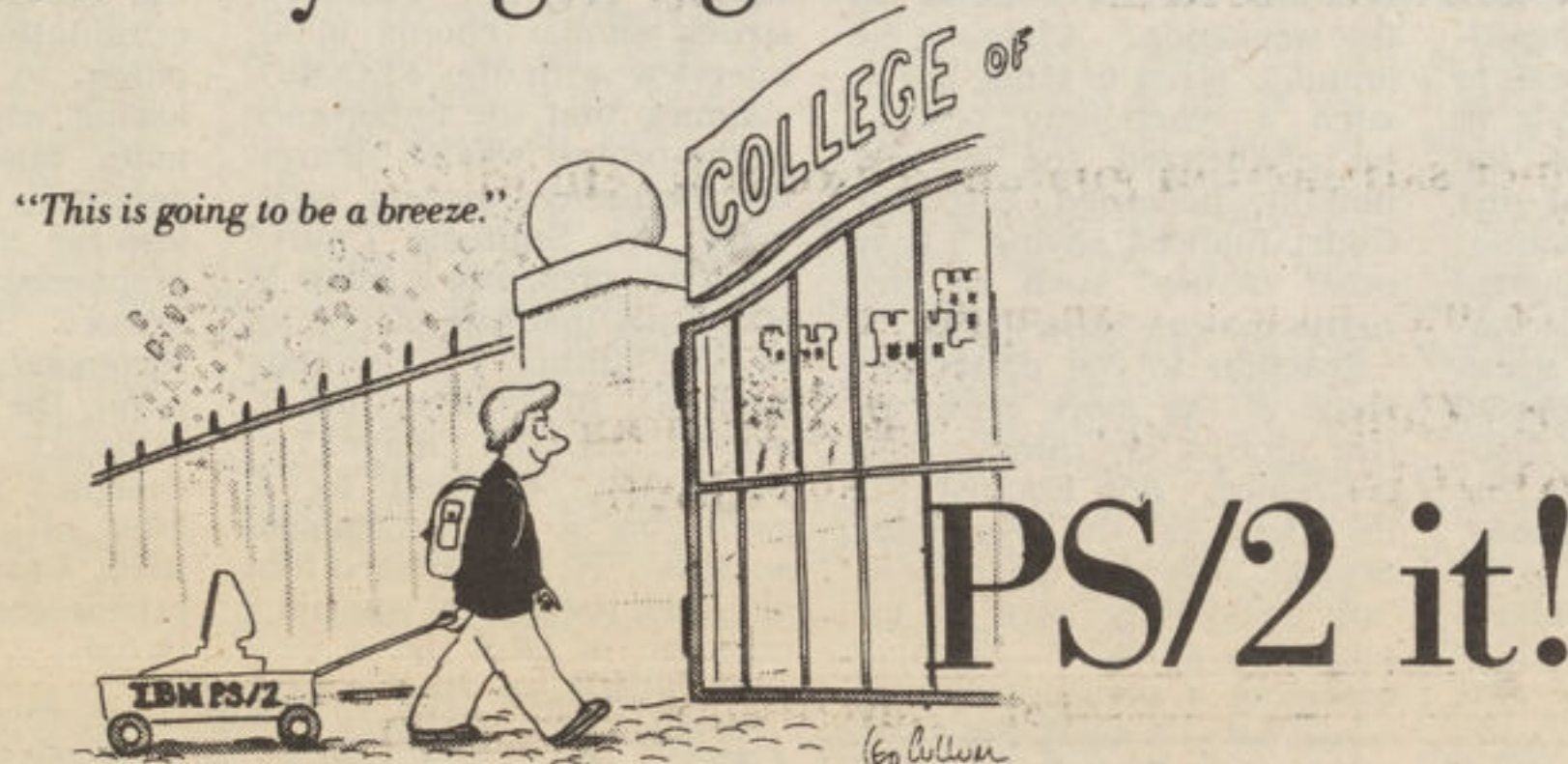
been isolated so long they have no friends or family to call on.

Governor Edwards recognized the problem of longterm prisoners in 1984, when he appointed a Forgotten Man Committee. Following nine months of research and hearings, the committee recommended automatic parole eligibility after 20 years. That recommendation was rejected by politicians who did not want to appear soft on crime.

The vast majority of states have a parole board that attempts to base its decisions on merit, not politics or poverty. In Mississippi, a lifer can be released in seven years; in Florida, five years; in Iowa, eleven years. Only in Louisiana is there no automatic eligibility for parole, and only in Louisiana must a lifer pass through the hands of the governor to get out.

Which raises a question asked by the Angolite: is it the soul of man which is defective, or is it the system of criminal justice that is at fault?

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## HLS Needs Latino Prof

### An Open Letter to Dean Clark:

As you know, for the past twenty years, Hispanic students at HLS have fruitlessly advocated the representation of Latinos and Latinas among the tenured faculty. This year, we call upon you, Dean Clark, to appoint Hispanics to tenure-track positions by the Fall 1990. The purpose of this letter is first, to describe who we are, and second, to explain why these appointments are essential to the entire Harvard Law School community.

Hispanics, also known as Latinos and Latinas, are Americans descended from the peoples and countries of Latin America. In the United States, we number 18.6 million people, and are of diverse races, political persuasions, religious beliefs, and economic strata—yet we share a common cultural heritage. We are the fastest growing population in the United States; we are among both the oldest and the youngest Americans.

## Letters To The Editor

Some of us have been here for centuries, while others of us are arriving every day. This same diversity of origins and beliefs is represented among the Hispanic student body at Harvard Law School.

Latino and Latina professors will enhance the Harvard Law School community by bringing this Hispanic perspective into the classroom and the profession. Hispanic professors will benefit the legal community generally, and the HLS community in particular, as people with insight into the legal needs of the Hispanic community. Latino and Latina professors will explore legal fields such as labor, family, immigration and minority business law with due sensitivity to Hispanic concerns. As the future lawyers and lawmakers of our country, the students at Harvard Law School need to have a genuine appreciation of these issues.

The cost of success for Latinos and Latinas in the United States has been a gradual erosion of our cultural heritage, with its differing conceptions of family, community and career. But now, as the definitions of success in the United States are broadening to include those of its many peoples, the Harvard Law School community needs actively to foster an environment conducive to those different values. This requires the appointment of Latinas and Latinos to the HLS faculty.

Dean Clark, with all respect, we urge you to act.

Rudy Rodriguez, 3L  
La Alianza

# Kennedy Visit Prompts "Awareness Rally" On Abortion, Civil Rights Issues

By Greg Dingens

A small group of students gathered in front of Austin Hall on Tues., Nov. 14, to "express concern" about several recent Supreme Court decisions which they claim have "rolled back the clock" on civil and reproductive rights. The organizers staged the protest rally to coincide with the appearance of Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy '61, who presided over the final round of the 78th annual Ames Moot Court Competition just hours after the rally.

Kennedy has sided with the High Court's conservative majority in most of the cases of concern to the protesters, including the controversial *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* which allows states to impose new restrictions on abortion and questions the premise that abortion is a fundamental right.

Several students spoke briefly at the gathering, which attracted 60-70 interested bystanders. The speakers stressed themes of peaceful protest against the new-found conservative power in the Supreme Court, emphasized the adverse effect on "real people" these decisions have created, and urged students to examine their consciences and "fight back" against these decisions. Kennedy declined any official comment on the protest, and Dean Robert Clark '72 requested that the content of the question-and-answer session held by Kennedy on Tues. be kept off the record. The protest, organized by



photo by Felicia Ravago

Students participate in rally outside Austin Hall to call attention to recent Supreme Court decisions on reproductive and civil rights.

the Students for Justice in the Courts, was aimed in particular at five recent cases decided in the Court's last term, four concerning civil rights and one reproductive rights. Organizers of the protest were careful to point out that they were in no way criticizing the school's decision to invite Kennedy to preside over the moot court competition, nor his right to speak to the students, but simply to promote awareness of the substance of some of the Court's recent decisions. John Bonifaz, 1L, who likened Tuesday's protest to last August's "Silent March" sponsored by the NAACP, exhorted the students to "join the thousands who say 'no' to the Supreme Court's decisions. Assailing the insulation of the higher courts, he claimed "the Supreme Court is out of bounds," and that this "elite

group" of scholars must realize that "we're talking about real people being affected here" by their decisions.

Aiming his comments at student apathy, James Bernard, 2L, called for "bold leadership, not followship" and asserted that "it is not good enough to work for a law firm and work in a shelter on the weekends." Claiming he found it "scary to study law in such a reactionary period," he challenged the respect usually accorded Supreme Court Justices, saying "I have other heroes" such as civil rights matron Rosa Parks.

Reaction to the protest by some of the more conservative groups on campus was restrained. Ron Edquist, 3L, President of the Federalist Society, regarded the rally as "an unlawyerly way to express an opinion." Without asserting a personal opinion

on either side of the abortion issue, Edquist agreed with the Court's sacrifice of power in their move to "put the issue back in the political sphere" of the legislative, in harmony with the constitutional separation of powers.

Another organizer of the admittedly "ad hoc" organization, Bernard Sanders, struck similar chords in an interview with the RECORD, claiming that the importance of the protest was to "demystify the judicial system, especially the Supreme Court." Sanders, presently a fellow at Harvard's Institute of Politics of the John F. Kennedy School of Government, served as the mayor of Burlington, Vermont for 8 years as a self-proclaimed socialist. He emphasized that although the protest was not a criticism of HLS nor a personal attack on Justice Ken-

nedy, it is important to realize that Kennedy is "the most reactionary member of a very conservative Supreme Court" whose recent decision modifying the *Roe v. Wade* decision would lead to the "suffering and death" of "tens of millions of women, minorities and working class people." The rally was intended to draw attention to four cases concerning civil rights which were decided in the last term. One is *Patterson v. McClean Credit Union*, which narrowed an earlier holding that had broadened the definition of a contract under which a racial discrimination action could be brought. The case *Martin v. Wilks* allowed a collateral attack by a white male claiming reverse discrimination on a consent decree which had been instituted to promote affirmative action in hiring patterns in the Birmingham, Alabama Fire Department. The decision in *Ward's Cove v. Antonio* strengthened an employer's ability to fire employees at will, shifting the burden of proof of discrimination from the employer to the employee, allowing some proof of legitimate business interests to determine terminations unless the employee can offer a preponderance of proof otherwise. Finally, in *City of Richmond v. J. A. Croson Company*, the Court held that a minority "set-aside" plan, designed to ensure at least 30% of city subcontracting work was given to minority businesses, was unconstitutional.

## Skadden Claims Kunstler's Nephew

(continued from page 1) Richmond, which invalidated a Richmond, Va. ordinance that earmarked 30 percent of a government public works fund to minority-owned businesses. This and previous 14th Amendment decisions "have knocked out affirmative action for all practical purposes," said Kunstler.

*Patterson v. McClean Credit Union*, limiting a Reconstruction-era law barring job discrimination to the initial hiring stage, thus not barring discriminatory treatment on the job.

*Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, which allowed states to impose new restrictions on abortion rights.

Two death penalty decisions, *Perry v. Lynaugh* and *Stanford v. Ky.*, permitting states to execute mentally retarded persons and those as young as 16 years of age, respectively. According to Kunstler, "the Court in one term has said you can burn flags and lunatics." He predicted the Court would lower the permissible age of execution to 15 this term.

Recalling his own professional heyday in the late 1960's and early 1970's, he told of recruiting HLS students to participate in the Chicago Conspiracy trial, and the Wounded Knee affair. Like many a veteran radical, he spoke with a mixture of resignation and revulsion toward contemporary law students. "I know this law school is going through changes itself," he said, in reference to the recent public

interest counseling flap. He urged students to resist current conservative trends.

Inveighing against the temptations of lucrative corporate practice, he warned his audience, "you will have miserable lives. All you will do is accumulate assets which you ungrateful children will squander. You won't have the stimulation of doing something that excites the hell out of you."

The perceived corporate pestilence has hit Kunstler close to home, with Skadden, Arps, Meager & Flom of New York claiming a nephew. "They lured him away from NYU law school and gave him \$2500 a week... because he's bright, he gets good marks, and they can corrupt him! And they have corrupted him. He's gone. He's through."

To students confused about the proper career path to choose, Kunstler offered his own brand of reassurance: "There is a right way, and it's not the way of sustaining American capitalism."

The 71 year-old Kunstler graduated from Yale University in 1941. Of his college days, he said only that the 1965 *Griswold* decision, legalizing contraception in New Haven, "came 30 years too late for me."

Upon graduation, Kunstler joined the U.S. Army, winning a bronze star for his service in the Pacific. He attended Columbia University Law School, graduating in 1948. After spending a year as an executive trainee at Macy's department store, he formed the law firm Kunstler,

Kunstler & Hyman with his brother, and spent much of the following decade practicing family and estate law.

Changing times changed Kunstler. He served as special trial counsel to Dr. Martin Luther King from 1962 to 1968. Radicalized by his involvement in the civil rights movement, he went on to represent some of the most high-profile and controversial defendants of the past quarter century. These include the Chicago Eight in *U.S. v. Dellinger*; Native American rebels at Wounded Knee; Darrell Cabey, one of the four young men wounded by Bernard Goetz in New York; and most recently, Gregory Lee Johnson, on whose behalf Kunstler invalidated the Texas flag burning statute earlier this year.

Along the way, Kunstler has developed a twin reputation as anti-establishment hero among his supporters and publicity-hungry subversive among his detractors.

Of his most recent entanglement, he said, "I think the flag thing is really a tempest in a teapot. If there were no stupid flag statute people wouldn't be burning flags... to criticize burning flags when every cocktail party has those little paper flags to stick in the weenies... is pseudo-patriotism." Recalling Samuel Jonson's oft-quoted maxim on patriotism, he observed, "we've got a lot of scoundrels."

## Students Forming Alternative Interview Complaint Procedure

(continued from page 1) ployer directory, including a listing of the number of openly gay members in a firm (in addition to the current breakdown of members by sex, race and ethnic groups). In addition, the coalition will seek a better written policy for handling complaints against firms. "We want to make it so when firms do something particularly egregious, something will happen," said one Coalition member, who asked not to be identified.

The new coalition appears in some measure to be an outgrowth of the groups behind the Baker & McKenzie protest, such as HBSA and the Women's Law Association (WLA). La Alianza and the Asia-American Law Students Association have also expressed interest.

One WLA member, who also did not want to be identified, says the coalition partially emerged from a two-year project in the WLA.

Another contributing group,

the Committee on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues (COGLLI) proposed the addition of the "openly gay" category to the breakdown of each firm listed in the employer directory.

"Firms don't get caught very often," said one COGLLI member. He said he hopes the coalition will be able to streamline the complaint procedures and encourage more students to report incidents of harassment in interviews. "All you want to do is get out [of an offensive interview] and put it behind you," he said. "You're worried about other firms and other interviews."

He added that the CPI doesn't want "to put the administration on edge," but simply to increase official awareness. He said the coalition seems to believe "the function of policing this stuff has to be in the placement office."

The coalition has planned its next meeting for November 27th.

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