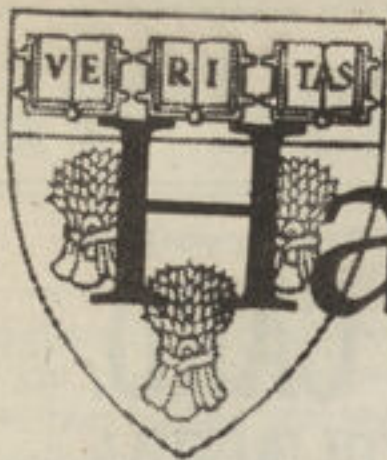




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Guy Wallace, 1L, speaking at the April 5 rally for Diversity.

Clark And Students Talk At Forum

By Linda Popejoy
and John Thornton

Dean Robert Clark '72 and students found little common ground on the issue of faculty diversity at an open meeting last Friday, as the students remained firm in their demands for a more diverse faculty and the administration refused to change any of the law school's hiring practices. But an impasse has been avoided by Coalition members who have been working this week on substantive proposals, hoping to improve HLS's efforts at recruiting minorities and women, assuage some of Clark's concerns, and combat some of the barriers Clark commonly

cites as excuses for the lack of minority faculty.

The tentative proposals include involving students in the decision-making process, forming a body of students to sell HLS to minorities and women who have been given offers, permitting visiting professors to choose when they will be reviewed for tenure, and encouraging more women and minorities to enter the teaching profession, thus the increasing the applicant pool.

The proposals, which according to their authors in no way

replace their earlier demands, appear to be a response to the faculty and administrative torpor exhibited at the open forum last Friday.

"All we saw was them throwing up their hands up and saying they can't do anything to change things," said Linda Singer, 2L. "It is very hard to understand [Clark's] complacency in the face of such alarming statistics," she added.

When asked by Michele Benecke, 1L, "What is Harvard's plan?" to increase faculty di-

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Pro Bono Wins 54 to 46

By Greg Dingens

Responding to weeks of heated debate, HLS students turned out in record numbers last week to vote in favor of several controversial referenda issues, including a slim victory for the highest profile issue of all, instituting a public service requirement.

Over 60 percent of the student body cast ballots last Wednesday and Thursday much better than last year's turnout of under 50 percent. Students voted overwhelmingly to collectively protest recent Supreme Court decisions limiting civil rights and a woman's right to choose abortion. Somewhat surprisingly, the voters also strongly condemned the recently adopted "fly-out" week, while the call to disband the Law School Council (LSC)—which fought for the fly-out week—was easily defeated. The last referendum, a proposal to loosen "independent" status for financial aid won a landslide

victory.

However, these victories give little tangible comfort to their supporters. "In practical terms," Brian Melendez, 3L and outgoing president of the LSC, said "the votes don't mean very much. The administration is not going to run out and implement these just because the students voted for them."

In the election for president of LSC, Tom Samuelian, 2L, won running away with 58.6 percent of the vote. He easily defeated the only other slated candidate, Dave Hoffman, 1L, who garnered only 33.2 percent of the vote despite a heavy paper campaign. Eight percent of the voters wrote in candidates.

The referendum for the public service program won by 78 votes, getting 53.6 percent of the ballots cast. Of those who voted "yes," approximately 40 percent thought it should only be required if course credit is given for the student's time.

Samuelian saw the referenda results as an expression of

student opinion which must be taken to the dean and the administration. However, he said the close results of the voting on the public service program "probably did not send a clear enough signal from this referendum to the faculty to make it mandatory." This, he said, will lead him to search for a compromise "more palatable to a wider base of students ... possibly not a mandatory program but a broad-based participation in clinical practice serving the Boston community."

"I'm obliged," Samuelian concluded, "to find the middle ground rather than take one side or the other."

As spokesperson for ECIPI, Lori Wallach, 3L, was hesitant to label the outcome as a "victory" for proponents of the referendum, objecting that such a simplistic term implies political overtones. She preferred to interpret the ballot as "a measure of approval for the issue of public service." However, she added that "with all the disinformation that went on, the fact that 580 students still got the message is a victory."

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Law School Rally Inspires Other Harvard Groups

By John Thornton

The high profile tactics of the Coalition for Civil Rights at HLS have inspired diversity advocates to step-up their efforts campus-wide.

Cara Wong, a leader of the Minority Student Alliance which staged an undergraduate class boycott and rally outside Memorial Church on Tuesday said, "In February we talked about the idea of a demonstration, but we thought it was too radical. But after the law students protested, we were inspired; we realized it could be done."

The more than 300 protestors who braved the rain Tuesday were protesting what they perceived as a lack of progress in hiring and retaining minority faculty in the ten years since the Whitla Report shed light on the lack of minority faculty. Today, 92 percent of tenured faculty at Harvard College are male and 93 percent are white, barely a one percent gain in minority and women faculty in the past ten years.

The students cheered when Rudy Rodriguez, 3L, was introduced as a law student involved in the diversity movement at

HLS.

The Alliance also collected over 1000 signatures for their proposals, and students and lecturers boycotted classes.

In a seeming departure from Coalition tactics, the Alliance rescheduled their protest from Wednesday to Tuesday because they did not want to "scare away" prospective students who were visiting on Wednesday. Law students last Monday hounded Clark out of a luncheon where he was addressing prospective students. Wong explained that the Alliance rescheduled because high school students are not accustomed to protests on minority issues and more likely to be scared away than prospective law students.

Peter Kiang, a student at the Graduate School of Education helped organize students there to confront their dean on the issue of diversity after learning of the law school protests.

"After the first sit-in, I read the article in *The Globe* and thought, 'That's fantastic,' and wanted to find out more."

"After the second sit-in we realized that this was not a one shot deal—that the law students were really committed

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Gay-Lesbian Group Pushes Campus Poster Campaign

By Eryn R. Brown

This article first appeared in the *Harvard Crimson*.

As posters advocating tolerance toward the display of homosexual intimacy continue to be torn down by members of the Law School community, leaders of the Committee on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues (COGLLI) are stepping up their efforts to eradicate what they have termed a "widespread" homophobia on campus.

The posters feature photographs of gay couples engaged in intimate contact alongside the slogans "Women Do Love Other Women" and "Men Do Love Other Men." They were hung by COGLLI members as part of a campaign to sensitize heterosexuals to gay displays of affection, organizers said.

"It's the pictures that are really provocative and bring the homophobia out of the closet," said COGLLI Co-Chair Morris

A. Ratner, 2L, yesterday. "A lot of people are frightened of gay intimacy, and the photographs make it concrete."

COGLLI Co-Chair Carrie G. Costello, 3L, said that people found the "Men Do Love Other Men" poster—which displayed two nude men embracing—"very confrontational."

First hung around the Law School and the Yard three weeks ago, the posters have been torn down each time they are replaced, COGLLI members said.

"I put up 25 posters [one day] at 9 a.m., and by 2 p.m. only two remained," said Costello.

And last week, anonymous students escalated their protests against the COGLLI campaign by hanging posters which declared that "Real Men Love Real Women" and displayed a photograph of a man kissing a woman on the back of her neck.

These posters were soon torn down, according to law stu-

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Fisher Granted Faculty Tenure

By Paul Tarr

In its only tenure decision of the spring term, the law school has granted tenure to Prof. William (Terry) Fisher '82. Fisher, who since 1984 has taught property and American legal history expressed pleasure and relief at the decision.

A native of Granby, Connecticut, Fisher graduated Amherst College, in 1976. His five-year college career included a year spent working in Alaska. Initially intent on pursuing English and psychology, he switched after his sophomore year to American Studies, and completed a senior thesis on "The Origins and Ideology of Populism."

He entered HLS directly after college, as part of an interdisciplinary J.D./Ph.D. program he had arranged with the School of Arts and Sciences. His first



William W. Fisher '82

year was followed by combined study of the law and American Civilization. "It was unusually difficult to work out a joint degree program," he recalled, but fit his twin career goals of practicing law and teaching history.

"I didn't originally intend to teach law," he added. "Legal history struck me as an arcane field," lacking the breadth and stimulation another discipline

would provide. Yet five-and-a-half years into his program, he had a change of heart. He left Harvard with a J.D. and an unfinished dissertation.

Fisher went on to clerk for Judge Harry Edwards on the Washington D.C. circuit, and for Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall. He left Washington to join the HLS faculty in the fall of 1984.

His published works include: "Reconstructing the Fair Use Doctrine," 101 *Harvard Law Review* 1659 (1988); "The Significance of Public Perception of the Takings Doctrine," 88 *Columbia Law Review* 1774 (1988); "Ideology, Religion, and the Constitutional Protection of Private Property," 1760-1860," 39 *Emory Law Journal* (1989); and, "The Jurisprudence of Justice Marshall," *The Harvard Blackletter Law Journal*, Spring 1989.

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Law School Considering Campus Renovations

By George Paul

Perched on the brink of resolving a six year study, the faculty will soon decide between two library renovation plans which will profoundly alter the future of the HLS campus.

The alternative plans, designed to accommodate future space needs for the library, faculty offices, and classrooms for the next 20 to 30 years, while having many shared features, but offer a choice between a new building in the quad next to the Harkness Center and an underground addition between Langdell and the ILS building.

The plans were developed by the HLS Space Committee - a student-faculty committee chaired by Prof. Andy Kaufman - its architects, Shepley Bulfinch, one of the nation's preeminent library-design firms.

Both plans would add 23,000 square feet of space to the law school, for an estimated cost of \$25 to \$30 million. An additional \$10 million will be spent on renovations of the Hark, the Legal Services Center in Jamaica Plain, and Wyeth Hall.

Each plan will include a completely overhauled climate control (air conditioning) and electrical systems. Each will move the main entrance to the second floor of Langdell, presently occupied by the round desk, and will be accessible from both Holmes field and Langdell West. The quality of "reader stations" will be improved, with new small study group space and added individual carrels, including "wet" ones that accommodate computer terminals. The level of stacks where the copiers are presently located will be removed to make the stacks lighter and roomier.

Full-sized staircases will be built on level two to provide easier access to all levels. In addition, the library will be made handicapped accessible. Langdell North Middle will become library space.

Both plans put four 35 to 50 seat classrooms on the top floors of Austin, displacing student organizations to Story Hall. This will allow smaller classes to move out of 150 seat rooms.

That is where the similarities end. Each scheme offers a fundamentally different vision for the future of the campus.

Scheme One is basically a reshuffling

of current facilities, keeping the faculty closer together and allowing faculty with offices in Langdell North to remain where they are.

The bulk of the new construction would be underground, with library built under the courtyard between Langdell North and ILS. This would be expensive and difficult given the condition of the land and the space would not be readily convertible should it no longer be needed for book storage.

A four story building would be built on the Bence's site. The Research Program could be moved there or could be used for student housing. This provides the advantage of moving students out of the Gropius dorms, but puts them on Mass. Ave.

The International Legal Studies (ILS) library would remain separate. However, this scheme is likely to be noisier and more disruptive during construction.

Scheme Two would necessitate constructing a new building in the northern end (closest to Harkness Commons) of Holmes Field, consisting of new classrooms and two floors of faculty offices. It would consolidate the library into

Langdell, providing a more inviting study area (reading space would be above ground), and allowing space to be more easily convertible in the future.

The ILS collection would move to Langdell North but would probably a reading room to accommodate the displaced LLM's. The ILS building would then become the main entrance to the law school with many of the administrative offices moved there.

The computer room and clinical offices would be moved from the basement, replaced by a closed stack area. This has the advantage of putting books and not people in the basement.

Pound and Griswold would basically remain the same.

The Bence's site would not be used at this time but would be reserved for future space, most likely student housing.

The Space Committee has noted that some people believe that building on Holmes Field will occur whether or not Scheme Two is implemented perhaps by someone other than the law school (it is not controlled by the Law School but is Harvard University property).

LL.M. Seeks Concert To Help International Education

By Patrick Miles

If Antony Gordon, LL.M., has his way, the Harvard Coliseum might soon rock the likes of Sting, Bruce Springsteen, and Johnny Clegg right into the soul of America.

Gordon, a Fulbright scholar with extensive experience in music and entertainment productions, now wants to stage an international benefit concert for the most appropriate of Harvard themes, education. More precisely, Gordon wants to produce the Harvard International Rock for Education (H.I.R.E.), and if his past is any indication, he will do exactly that.

Gordon is committed to driving home a message about the status of international education to the masses. He explained that he conceived the concert as a vehicle to publicize and raise money to deal with "issues such as the crisis of imbalance of education in the world, adult illiteracy, and people in Eastern European and third world countries who do not have access to educational institutions."

Gordon has laid groundwork for the concert, and is cautiously optimistic about the administration's reaction to the project. Commenting on the apparently favorable response, he explained, "There have been some preparatory endorsements of this project from the school. At this stage, both the law school administration, particularly Vice Dean David Smith, and Harvard President Derek Bok have been notified and seem to be receptive to this practical and expedient opportunity to increase

Harvard's involvement in international education."

In enthusiastic form, Gordon is jumping the initial hurdles so that the concert could be held early this fall. He has contacted potential sponsors to underwrite the production to ensure it makes money, and he noted that Ticketron has agreed to handle ticket sales. In addition, he has "arranged for the concert to be held at the Harvard football stadium, which I have been told is acoustically ideal."

Gordon has contacted the management of Sting, Bruce Springsteen, and Johnny Clegg. "They were very receptive to the idea of a concert at Harvard. I think the possibilities are limitless. The attention that this concert could attract is enormous."

Gordon, well acquainted with the power and reach of music, is also well acquainted with human distress and international spirit. A white South African, he worked on concerts similar to the H.I.R.E. concept while an undergraduate in his country. He is in a "self imposed exile" until apartheid is abolished, so he intends to continue his entertainment work in the States with projects such as H.I.R.E.

In 1984, Gordon chaired the Free People's Concert committee, which produces the largest political concerts in South Africa. He mused, "When I was placed in charge of the concert committee in 1984, I wanted the message of the concert to reach as many people as possible, and to prove to the world and to the South African media that people of all different groupings and political affiliations can spend a day in harmony

having a good time. I wanted that first concert to be as big as possible. The crowd at the concert was about 40,000 as compared to before 1984 when it was around 2,000 people."

"The concert was a model, to show that people of all races can certainly integrate. It was a glimpse of a post-apartheid South Africa, a sneak preview of coming attractions. We came together with one reason, the hope that there will one day be a free South Africa, that is, a free people."

The 1984 Free People's Concert Committee also launched the United Democratic Front (UDF) campaign to get 1,000,000 people to signify in writing their opposition to the apartheid regime, and to send the petition to the South African government. In 1985 Gordon again chaired the production of the Free People's Concert, which drew 40,000 people. At that concert Gordon met Paul Simon, who could not perform or appear because of a United Nations cultural boycott of South Africa.

Simon was in South Africa to learn about Mbaqanga, an indigenous type of South African music, and Isitikhathimya, a type of Zulu chorus singing. Simon heard one the bands at the Free People's Concert, Ladysmith Black Mambazo, which is well known for Isi-



Antony Gordon, LL.M.

tikhathimya and the band later performed on Simon's platinum *Graceland* album.

Gordon was the stage manager of the Concert in the Park in 1986. It was the largest musical concert ever held in Africa. Close to 135,000 people gathered in a huge football stadium to be a part of a musical message that transcended all geographical boundaries. The concert drew international television coverage, and according to Gordon, was a "phenomenal success."

The reality of the South African political situation thwarted an attempt to have another concert on the scale of Concert in the Park.

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Junior High Students Argue In Mini-Moot Court

By Lee Tucker

Junior high students are learning that it is never too early to experience the paper chase. In a program staffed by HLS students and faculty, junior high school students from Cambridge and Somerville are staging mock trials of provocative cases grappling with Constitutional issues which could arise their own schools.

Last year, one case focused on the rights of a boy with AIDS. This year the cases deal with the reach of school authority - can teachers intercede in an after-hours, off-campus fight? - and the extent to which a desk or locker search may violate a student's 4th Amendment rights. It is an "Ames-ian" exercise, but with a different vision and a whole lot more drama.

Professor Charles Ogletree '78 began the Kids and the Court project four years ago, after participating in a program on the bicentennial of the Constitution and realizing that "kids

are very concerned with Constitutional issues."

The project, conducted under the auspices of the Children and Family Rights Project, generally focuses on Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendment issues; the right to privacy and freedom from unwarranted search and seizure seem to be concerns especially close to the lives of young adolescents.

Nineteen HLS students and nearly 150 seventh-graders, students of Peabody Elementary School and the Powderhouse Jr. High School, are participating this year. HLS students visited in early April and presented a brief introduction to the world of law and the Constitution. The HLS team then argued a mock case of its own while the seventh-graders played judge. According to Ogletree, this process entices students to take a closer, more reasoned look at the law. As they discuss the issues and their varied reactions to the facts presented, "they begin to see that law is vague, amorphous, and ambiguous."

The legal insight is developed further as the students, with the help of HLS participants, begin work on their own cases. The issues are selected and the cases written by the HLS students, although the schools do have "veto power" over the subject matter.

According to Elliott Portnoy, 1L, who is coordinating the Project, that veto power was exercised this year. A case written by Anne Berleman, 3L, and Karla Martin, 1L, in which a locker search turned up condoms and a six-pack of beer, was toned down to a discovery of cigarettes and a pocket-knife. Each school then selects two four-person teams consisting of two "attorneys" and two "witnesses". They are required to learn the issues of their case, develop characters and testimony, and learn the basics of trial advocacy, including opening and closing statements and how to conduct direct and cross-examinations. On May 2, the students will come to HLS and conduct the mock trials in Ames Courtroom. Their classmates will act as jurors.

To draw attention to the dynamics of the deliberation process, Ogletree - who will be acting as judge - will be sending out two different juries. Their deliberation will be videotaped and later discussed. The teachers will also be asked how they would decide the case.

Ogletree believes that we underestimate the ability of young people to understand legal concepts. The Kids and the Court project draws on this ability and on the students' interest in exploring legal issues that affect them. The Project has two goals, says Ogletree. One is to get the students to begin thinking responsibly about legal issues. The other is to increase respect for the legal profession. Ogletree believes that as students go through the process they are able to see the ways which law serves the public interest.

Portnoy believes the endeavor is paying off. "Of all the organizations here, this is one where the time commitment and energy put in is small compared to the benefits you get back. The payoff is you can see the tangible results."

Homophobic Students Should Come Out Of Closet

Harvard Law School is an insidious place. Behind the banal smiles and professed leftward-leanings lurks an extreme intolerance. In an effort to confront this stifling commitment to homogeneity and heterosexual norms, I and other members of the committee

Morris Ratner
Columnist

on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues decided to run a "Men Do Love Other Men" and "Women Do Love Other Women" poster campaign.

Since most of the bisexual, gay and lesbian students at HLS are unwilling to come out and be stigmatized, we are virtually invisible. And those of us who refuse to retreat into total silence are usually unwilling to publicly display affection for each other. We fear the glares of disgust, and the verbal and physical harassment which often accompanies such displays of homosexuality.

The COGLLI poster campaign was an attempt to begin to fill this image-gap, to present pictures of gay people in the intimate poses which in part define us:

Morris Ratner is a second-year student and co-chair of the Committee on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues.

hugging, touching foreheads, expressing same-gender love.

I expected that students and HLS employees would attempt to reimpose the silence by tearing down our posters. I was foolishly surprised, however, by the widespread ferocity of this effort. Our posters on the first day lasted no more than a few hours before they were all removed from the boards. We have reposted, several times a day over the past few weeks, never quite able to keep up with our censors.

And then last week an anonymous person or group of persons put up a bunch of posters with a picture apparently taken from a porno magazine of a man and a woman stating that "Real Men Love Real Women." The messages were clear: gay intimacy is somehow threatening; images of gay people in intimate poses are pornographic (dirty); gay men are not real men and lesbians are not real women.

I wish that people who were offended by the "Real Men Love Real Women" posters had not torn them down. The poster was one more piece of evidence justifying my vague but strong sense of alienation from HLS and any of my student peers. It was a manifestation of the misogyny, heterosexism and homophobia which permeate the law school and the legal profession.

I invite the people who made and distributed the "Real Men Love Real Women" poster to identify themselves, to make more public statements, and to bring out in to the open their fear of

It was a manifestation of the misogyny, heterosexism and homophobia which permeate the law school and the legal profession.

me and other gay people. And I urge everyone to let the debate continue on the walls of HLS. Posters and newspapers may be a sorry second-best to real classroom discussions, but they are better than silence.

Although I encourage people to express themselves and engage in dialogue with me and other openly gay and lesbian students, I must point out the differences between the COGLLI posters and the "Real Men Love Real Women" poster.

The COGLLI posters were stating a fact: at least 10 percent of the population engages in or is predisposed towards same-gender physical intimacy. In addition, the COGLLI posters were

not intended as an attack or criticism of heterosexuality. They were put up in an effort to add homosexual imagery to a society which stamps out all positive images of homosexuality.

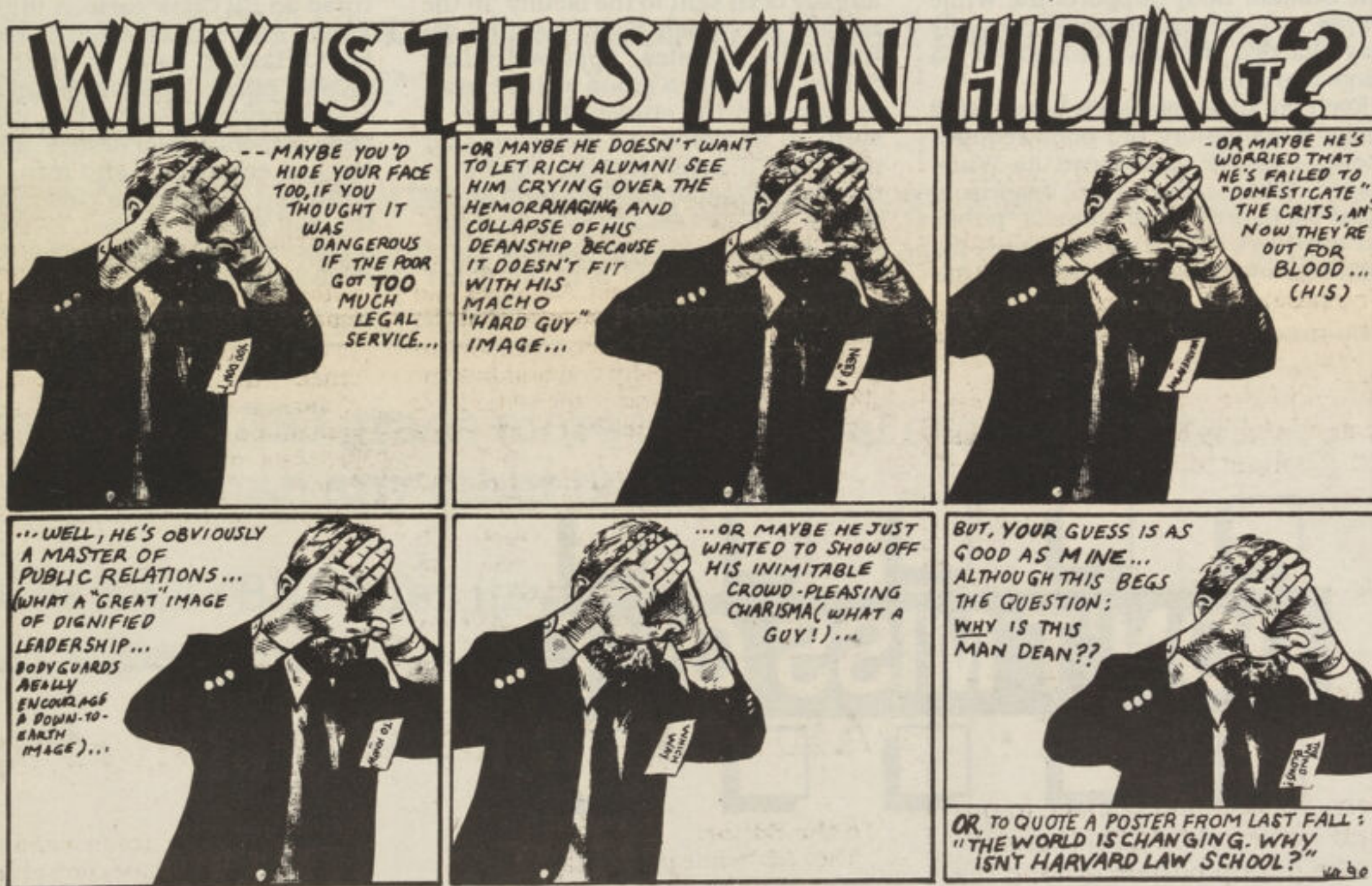
The people who made the "Real Men Love Real Women" poster were starting a lie. Women in fact love men and other women. And men love women and other men. More importantly, the Real Men Love Real Women poster attacked gay and lesbian people.

The posters were homophobic in the same way that a poster saying "Real People Are White" would be racist. Such statements are made within the context of a society which has for centuries excluded and disempowered people who do not fit the straight, white, male "majoritarian" norm.

The anti-gay posters were a desperate and crass attempt at reinforcing what is only slowly ceasing to be a de facto compulsory heterosexuality. To be real, to be included and accorded the rights and respect other humans to enjoy, one has to be straight. That is the message of Harvard Law School as well.

I reject it. I am gay. I am real. I am here. I and other gay and lesbian people demand not just toleration, by equality. And we demand not just formal legal equality, but substantive social equality.

Break Downs ————— By KA



Fenno

Today Fenno celebrates April 20, a/k/a First Annual HLSSpace Day. Fenno pays tribute to the bountiful space with which we are graced at the premier law school in our spacious universe.

Frankly Fenno doesn't see it. How great can all this space be? First there's that Big Black Hole of Space on second floor Griswold that sucks in all healthy organic matter and spews out lifeless, colorless goo.

Then there's that early morning Civil Procedure Space as Fenno's eyes fixate on a falling ceiling sprinkling his barren brain with life-giving asbestos: The space is invaded by a summary call from the front to extrapolate some procedure from substance.

"Mr. Fenno! Mr. Fenno!" "Uh...uh...uh..." the only words that filter into Fenno's head are far, far beyond the reach of his fuzzy neurons. BIG Space Day.

Then there's the space that makes the pot. Tao Space Day. And the pot that makes the space. Doobie Space Day.

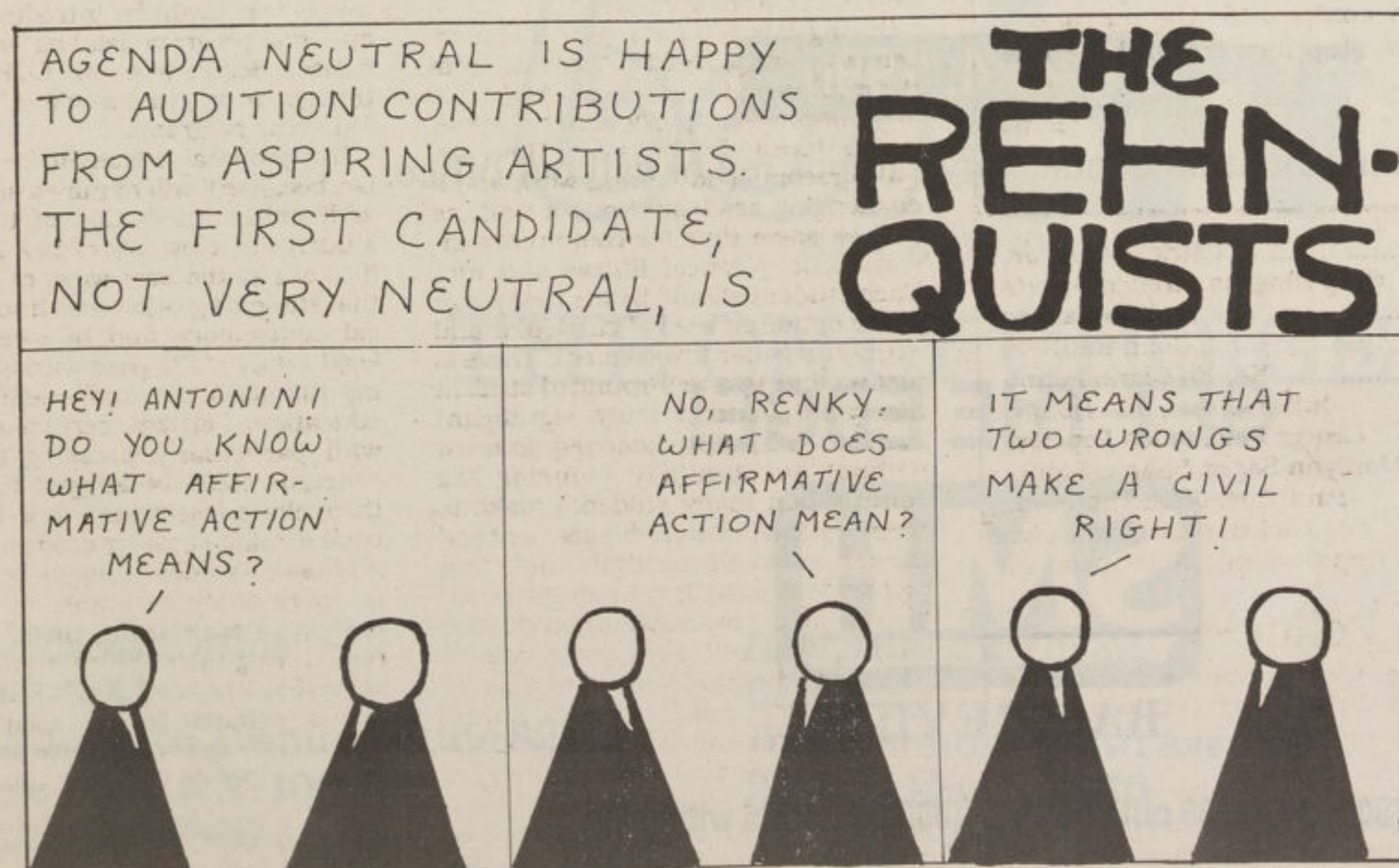
Then there's the space that separates Fenno from Everyone Else. The Everyone Else who have vibrant social lives, who are healthy, wealthy, witty and wise, who fly to the Bahamas for casino cocktail weekends, and who enjoy passionate afternoon interludes in the darkened basement corridors of Pound Hall (Fenno knows you're there, he saw you but you were too blind to see). Then there's the space in the Rice Krispies box that sends Fenno into frenetic fits before he finds the "sold by weight, not by volume" disclaimer that instantly soothes his soul.

Then there's the space Fenno inadvertently omitted from his Fed Lit brief. You know, the all important space between "F." and "2d."

Then there's the dance floor space at a certain club on a certain street near a certain baseball stadium in Boston, occupied by a particularly compelling person of unknown persuasion with a dark brown voice, well-cut calves, and a loose blonde wig.

My space or yours?

Agenda Neutral ————— By Clark



Pro Bono Results Prove ECPIP A Big Loser

At the cost of approximately 17 of America's finest young trees, the fiery battle of Pro Bono Pass ended last week with the Emergency Coalition for Public Interest Placement (ECPIP) falling back to the safer ground of petitions and media releases.

**Brad Smith
Columnist**

Just counting the votes, the Law School Council referendum on mandating pro bono work passed by a slim majority of 53.6 percent to 46.4 percent and within hours of the announcement of the vote, ECPIP was cranking up its media machine to sell the vote as a triumph for its agenda. But make no mistake about it -- ECPIP was the big loser in last week's elections.

Despite a significant edge in spending and an overwhelming advantage in organization, ECPIP, the biggest backer of last week's pro bono referendum, fell far short of its pre-election prediction of 75 percent student support. Not only would a switch of just 39 votes have led to a rejection of mandatory pro bono in any form, but students voted better than two to one *against* mandatory pro bono without academic credit, 69 percent to 31 percent. Since ECPIP leaders privately conceded before the vote that the faculty is unlikely to approve mandatory pro bono for credit, in effect the ECPIP proposal is stillborn.

Moreover, ECPIP spent the campaign running furiously away from the Public Interest White Paper it had helped to draft and so proudly presented to the faculty less than two months ago. And in the vote for LSC President, David Hoffman, 2L, whose campaign literature listed as its top selling point his role in drafting the White Paper, was trashed, 49 percent to 33 percent, by the more conciliatory Tom Samuelian, 2L. Samuelian made no mention of the

White Paper in his campaign statement.

The rebuke of the hard core pro bonophiles is all the more stunning because ECPIP has been working the student body on the issue for a good six months, whereas the opposition did not even begin to organize until five days before the vote, and never fully jelled. ECPIP's superior organization showed through right until the end. For example, after the first day of voting, ECPIP obtained a list of who had voted from LSC, and spent Thursday morning contacting probable "yes" voters who had not voted on Wednesday. The opposition, on the other hand, consisted of several loosely organized groups of students which never fully coordinated their efforts. After the election, Jim Wilon, 1L, an opposition leader who organized and staffed a "Vote No" table in the Hark, said, "I wish we could open the polls for three more hours, because I'm sure we would have won outright with a little more time and a larger turnout."

Meanwhile, the thoroughly discredited White Paper couldn't get anybody to stand up for it. Students were treated to the odd sight of referendum opponents handing out copies of the White Paper and quoting it in their literature, while the referendum's supporters, especially ECPIP, which drafted the White Paper in conjunction with LSC, worked desperately to persuade voters that the White Paper had nothing to do with the vote. Had the vote actually been on the White Paper -- "Resolved, the Student Body supports the White Paper. . ." -- the nays would certainly have carried the day, probably by a large margin.

Even on the single issue being voted on -- a mandatory pro bono requirement -- ECPIP abandoned its White Paper. When referendum opponents cited the figure of 100 hours of "public service" work (50 hours per year -- the figure recommended in the White Pa-

per hearing ECPIP's name), ECPIP called it "a lie." Instead of defending its original 50 hour per year proposal, ECPIP claimed that none of the schools that have adopted mandatory pro bono require more than 35 hours per year, and that would probably become the maximum here. Since many of those who voted "yes" on the referendum urged maximums well below 50 hours per year, the White Paper position was voted down even as the referendum narrowly passed. One can only imagine how large the "no" vote would have been had the White Paper's more controversial positions -- increased non-need financial aid, discriminatory admissions, hiring administrators rather than faculty, and the like -- been voted on.

ECPIP clearly did not expect meaningful opposition to this referendum, especially opposition that refused to yield the high moral ground. Nor did they expect such diverse and emotional opposition. Students who rarely get involved in campus politics were boiling mad over ECPIP's high-handed proposal. The ferocity with which many students attacked ECPIP appeared to stun an organization which often seems to view itself as anointed by a Higher Power.

So self-righteous and intellectually cloistered are many of the ECPIP radicals that they could only label any claim by their opponents as "a lie." To give just one example, ECPIP said it was "a lie" that the White Paper had already been sent to the faculty "in the name of the student body," even though the document states, "Approved by Law School Council", a group which claims to represent the student body and to speak in its name. It's incredible that many ECPIP members who worship at the altar of "gaps, conflicts, and ambiguities" couldn't see any room for legitimate disagreement over the meaning of that statement. (And if ECPIP didn't

think LSC's endorsement gave the document a certain legitimacy, why did they seek the endorsement of LSC, and only LSC, on the document). My favorite ECPIP charge was that the opposition was "lying" when it said that ECPIP "members" had already been lobbying the faculty. This was a "lie", said ECPIP, because not all the lobbyists were actually ECPIP members -- some were just supporters. The opposition stands corrected.

Despite ECPIP's histrionics, the vote pretty much confirmed what most of us supposed all along -- students here are concerned about pro bono work and want the school to maintain its commitment to public interest programs, but are not eager to accept the coercive utopian proposals of ECPIP.

Two things are needed now. LSC should withdraw its support for the White Paper, as the document is clearly at odds with student thinking on what should be done to support public interest law, and stands as the greatest single barrier to development of a more realistic student proposal and a more unified student voice. For its part, ECPIP should quit trying to force its vision of the good life on everyone else, and spend its time working to improve the abysmal recruiting efforts of many public interest employers, persuading students of the importance and personal benefits of a public interest career, and doing pro bono work itself, rather than whining at others to do it.

The last issue of the RECORD featured an Eli Clark cartoon titled, "The Public Interest Coalition Which Swallowed Harvard Law", in which an unnamed public interest group passes mandatory pro bono, then gradually bans corporate interviewers, abolishes law and economics, and turns the recruitment office into a Greenpeace office. But for now, at least, ECPIP is one public interest coalition which won't be swallowing HLS.



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Letters To The Editor

A Letter From Griswold Hall Coalition Action Unconstructive

Editor's note: This letter was written while the author was participating in the second diversity sit-in Griswold Hall.

To the Editor:

I am sitting here in Griswold, trying to decide whether I am a radical. In the next room, a group of students are performing a Seder in celebration of Passover. I occasionally overhear them praying in unison. Other students are studying, reading articles, or conversing in small groups. It all seems a bit too calm to be a radical action. Only the police at the doors suggest that something unsanctioned is going on, and everyone is polite to them.

If I am a radical, it is because of the cause, not because of the people. What is the cause? We are not here advocating a Marxist revolution. We are not demanding the Dean's resignation or immediate major shifts in the faculty to overcome the embarrassing predominance of white male professors. All we are asking is that the Dean recommend to the faculty that one (that is right, one) woman of color be given a tenured position by September 1990. Is that radical? I don't think so, but the Dean does.

The Dean has refused to give in to our

radical demand. Perhaps he fears that such an earthshaking move will rend the fabric of the Harvard Law School community, and leave nothing but a People's Park with an extensive library. Today a black woman faculty member, tomorrow, who knows? Maybe five or six more . . .

The Dean's response makes me angry, so I am here to let him know. The law is our social compact. The more we exclude the diverse elements in our society from the faculty, the more distorted and impoverished our study of the social compact becomes. Exclusion also deprives minority students of role models, and reinforces their fears of racial barriers to personal achievement.

As a white male, I guess it would be easy to say that the problem will take care of itself. I should just be patient and soon enough a diverse faculty will emerge by itself. It is a nice thought but Dean Clark's refusal to commit to a simple recommendation of one woman of color on the faculty has convinced me it is an illusion. So I am here at Griswold, a peaceful action for a humble goal: one point of light at Harvard Law School.

—Steve Parkinson, 2L

Alumnus Proposes Alternative

Continued from page 4

As most states have gradually done away with often elitist (and usually low paying) clerkship requirements, it is perhaps time that the law schools picked up the slack in the practical skills area of professional training. It should be remembered that medical students are expected to complete a significant amount of low paid clinical work before graduation (and an even greater amount

afterwards). Students should also note that the third year of law school and the requirement of a complete undergraduate education before law school matriculation are relatively new phenomena in legal education which originated with Dean Langdell. An additional year of study and full-time clinical work would help make the J.D. a true doctorate degree.

—Michael E. Malamut '85

To the Editor:

I left Friday's open meeting on faculty diversity feeling pretty disturbed about all of the hostility emanating from the Coalition for Civil Rights.

I think that faculty diversity is a great idea. It has definite educational benefits to all HLS students. I think that the Coalition is right on target when it encourages the appointments committee to strive for greater diversification. As Randall Kennedy noted, the Coalition serves a valuable purpose to the extent that it sharpens awareness of diversity issues. But I think that the Coalition has gone too far.

When the Coalition shifts from rational dialogue to disruptive and divisive tactics, it undermines the appointments committee's ability to discharge the duties with which it's entrusted. The appointments committee is chartered with a very difficult task: It is responsible for assuring the continued academic excellence of the HLS faculty. Diversity undoubtedly contributes to excellence—and as Friday's discussion indicates, the committee takes this into account.

The Coalition fails to recognize that the appointments committee is doing a good job with respect to diversity issues. Comments made by Professors Kennedy, Kaplow and Weiler evince good faith commitment to faculty diversification. It's unfair to conclusorily dismiss these statements as disingenuous or dishonest. Prof. Kaplow's statistics (over the past ten years women and people of color comprise more than 40 percent of the additions to the tenured faculty) offer even more convincing evidence of the committee's

good faith. I didn't hear a single response that weakens the force of the hard numbers.

The Coalition's antagonistic behavior makes the committee's job more difficult in two ways. First, by attempting to meddle in specific committee decisions (e.g., demanding a tenure decision for a particular individual by a particular date), the Coalition defeats the purpose of an appointments committee. Student input on tenure decisions is clearly useful. But mob rule is no way to run a process that is crucial to maintaining the prominence of the HLS faculty.

Second, by creating a divisive and hostile atmosphere, the Coalition makes it difficult for faculty members to approach hiring decisions with the appropriate level of rationality and detachment. In addition to being disruptive, the antagonism is completely unproductive. Boos, hisses and hostile words serve no function other than unnecessarily polarizing the school.

I don't mean to suggest that the Coalition ought to roll over and play dead. There is a need for continuing rational dialogue, and—as Randall Kennedy suggested—the Coalition can help the appointment committee locate sources of new professors (e.g., by reminding the committee of upcoming conferences at which potential new faculty members will be in attendance).

I do suggest that the Coalition ought to cool down a little bit. The appointments committee is acting in good faith. They're doing a good job. And the Coalition's tactics do nothing but create hostility and division.

—Andrew Feldstein, 2L

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Alumnus Criticizes Harvard Law

Continued from page 4

do with the law, let alone with any form of legal practice. As you can tell from the stationery on which I write, I am one of these.

What is particularly disturbing about this is that the Alumni Association shows no awareness that increasing numbers of HLS alumni are abandoning private urban corporate law practice. Thus, for example, in alumni questionnaires, we are asked to list typical clients, corporate and other boards on which we serve, and so forth. More and more HLS alumni throw these questionnaires away unanswered, in anger or embarrassment. They are angry because the Law School and its Alumni Association do not know or care about what they do; they are embarrassed—in my view, wrongly—because such questionnaires convey the unspoken message that if you do not fit the pattern the questionnaire sketches, you are a failure, a discredit to HLS.

Third, you assume that we are content with the Harvard Law School, pleased with its effects on American law and society, and eager to help it carry on its labors. Again, this is not the case—and I am astonished that you should think otherwise.

Many of us are disturbed that nobody at Harvard Law School saw fit to raise his or her voice against the plagues of junk bonds and corporate takeovers that have damaged our economy and our society. Many of us are appalled that few at Harvard Law School found it necessary to ask why this nation might need so many corporate lawyers. Many of us are disgusted that Harvard Law School shows so little interest in informing its students about the nature of urban corporate legal practice—the ultimate fate for so many of them upon graduation. Many of us are saddened that Harvard Law School does so little to inform its students about the achievements of HLS alumni in public-serv-

ice legal organizations—perhaps because such alumni, while admirable role models, do not generate much in the way of alumni contributions.

I am not proud that I went to Harvard Law School—though I suppose I am proud that I survived the experience. I do not make a fetish of flaunting its livery in my career; I have to cite it on my c.v. because otherwise I would have no explanation for what I did from 1977 through 1980, just as I have to cite the law firms for which I worked because otherwise I would have no explanation for what I did from 1980 to 1983.

I am not proud that, when my students at Rutgers University (Newark) learned that I, a Harvard Law School alumnus, had given up the practice of law, they asked, "How could you give up *all that money*?" I am not proud that so many students I have met want to go to law school—solely because of "*all that money*." I am not proud that my colleagues at colleges and universities from coast to coast have told me time and time again that so many of their students want to attend law school and to become lawyers solely because of "*all that money*."

The record of the 1980s demands that Harvard Law School, like so many other American institutions, must ask itself anew what role it should play in American society. Sadly, I see no sign that the Law School will even consider re-examining its priorities and institutional imperatives.

And now, with all this in mind, and knowing that I am not alone among my alumni in these feelings, I am supposed to contribute my mite to the sixty thousand dollars that those of my fellow alumni who do not feel this way have raised so far for Harvard Law School.

—Richard B. Bernstein, '80

Students Prepare For Earth Day

by Julie Bloch
Special to the Record

This Sunday, more than 100 million people in over 130 countries around the world will participate in Earth Day 1990, promoted by its sponsors as the largest single gathering in human history. The first Earth Day, in 1970, spurred the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the passage of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, and today's organizers are hoping that Earth Day 1990 will reinvigorate grassroots support for solving environmental problems.

A former HLS student, Dennis Hayes is the event's worldwide organizer. He was among a handful of students in 1970 who dropped out of college and graduate school to organize the first Earth Day. At a meeting with Harvard students in Cambridge in March, he urged them to "bring together the personal and the political and heal the artificial rift" between lifestyle environmentalists, who feel that environmental problems will persist until everyone lives according to environmental principles, and political environmentalists, who feel that the best way to solve environmental problems is through lobbying and political action.

To this end, the main focus of Environmental Law Society's (ELS) activity up to now has been the "Earthsteps" program, a promotional campaign designed to help students and faculty make small, pro-environment changes in their habits, such as using fluorescent light bulbs, foregoing paper cups for reusable Earth-Mugs, or taking public transportation. A different flier has been available to students each week at a table in the Harkness, and ELS Outreach Director Lori Osmundson, 1L, has distributed packets of fliers to faculty and staff.

"We're pleased with the response," said Trent Norris, 1L, the program's originator. "While we haven't reached everyone yet, it's clear that people will do the right thing if they know how."

Students from the Harvard Environmental Network in February met with University President Derek Bok '54, who at their request assembled a team of administrators and students to assess the University's impact on the environ-

ment, including wasted water and energy. Bok will soon release this group's report, which provides a blueprint for reducing Harvard's detrimental impact through conservation, recycling, and other coordinated efforts.

At the law school, ELS has been planning for Earth Day since September in cooperation with environmental groups at other Harvard schools who are part of the Harvard Environmental Network. Sen. John Kerry (D-Ma) kicked off the final stretch to Earth Day on Tuesday evening, April 10, with a speech to 80 students in Austin North on the importance of environmental work. On Wednesday evening, April 18, ELS members and others met to hear environmental lawyers and educators discuss the need for improved and expanded environmental curricula in law schools. ELS Curriculum Directors Tom Wathen, 1L, and Dawn Santana, 1L, are working with a committee of students to inform the faculty of the need for more environmental law offerings and professors.

Plans for this weekend include a get-together Friday evening with David Brower, formerly of the Sierra Club, and founder of Friends of the Earth and the Earth Island Institute, who was portrayed in John McPhee's bestseller *Encounters with the Archdruid*. On Friday nights ELS will sponsor and EarthParty at the Harkness Pub featuring live music and cheap beer for the entire Harvard Community.

Saturday morning will find a dozen ELS members at the John Harvard statue participate in Harvard's Cambridge Community Cleanup. Sunday is the big day, featuring a huge rally and festival at Riverside Park by the Weeks Bridge in Cambridge, followed by a march into Boston at 1:30 for the main New England event at Hatch Shell from 2:30 to 6:00. Performing in Boston will be Arlo Guthrie, the Del Fuegos, and other big-name artists who have yet to decide which of the six large American Earth Day events to play. ELS Events Directors Barry Dicker, 1L, and Julie Bloch, 1L, are expecting a large turnout of HLS students to add to the quarter million new Englanders expected by the Earth Day 1990 organizers.

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Peace Brigades Volunteer Speaks Of Guatemala Visit

By Lee Tucker

As a Peace Brigades volunteer, or "brigadista," Janey Skinner acted as escort to Guatemalans whose work has made them targets of death threats and assassination attempts: human rights workers, union leaders, religious workers, and visiting exiles. A Peace Brigades International (PBI) worker, she recently returned from a 10-month stint in Guatemala and spoke at HLS on April 11 at the invitation of the HLS chapter of Amnesty International. She has also experienced danger first-hand. In August of 1989, on the same day that the headquarters of the Mutual Support Group (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo - GAM) was bombed, two grenades were tossed into the PBI house in Guatemala City. A month later three PBI volunteers were knifed. Skinner, who was in the house when it was bombed, said her work "taught me a lot about living with fear, and not giving in to it."

Peace Brigades International, established in 1981, maintains a presence in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Sri Lanka. Over ten volunteers are stationed in Guatemala, which has perhaps the worst history of human rights violations in this hemisphere. According to Skinner, over 100,000 Guatemalans have been killed since the late 60s, over 100,000 are living as refugees in Mexico, and more than 40,000 have been "disappeared"—the largest number of disappearances in any single Latin American country. Guatemala is the size of the city of New York and has a population of eight million.

The objective of PBI is to provide a neutral international presence which will increase the safety of those vulnerable to death-squad attacks. These international observers—PBI volunteers come from Western Europe and North

America—carry out their mission armed only with a camera. In addition to accompanying people at risk, the brigadistas go to labor rallies, student meetings, and other activities which may pose a risk to participants. The escorts have two goals: one is to provide, by their presence alone, a layer of protection; the other is to document what happens.

Many of the Guatemalan organizations that PBI works to protect are often accused of being "subversive," or "communist." These include the GAM, a group of families of the disappeared, CONAVIGUA, a confederation of Guatemalan widows whose husbands were killed by government forces, and the CERJ, which advocates on behalf of the indigenous population. "In Guatemala it is very clear that to be called a communist is to be issued a death threat," said Skinner. Indeed, according to Skinner a dozen CERJ members have been disappeared or found dead in the past year, and CONAVIGUA members recently denounced a campaign of rapes directed against them by the military. These two organizations are located not in the capital but in Santa Cruz del Quiché; in 1988 the Peace Brigades established a second house there.

Skinner said that some people have interpreted the grenade attack on the PBI house in Guatemala City as an indication that the Peace Brigade presence is very effective. It also reflects the increasing danger and violence in Guatemala. Skinner said that it is generally agreed that, since mid-1989, when persecution and murder of Guatemalans themselves increased dramatically, there has been "less of a hands-off attitude toward internationalists." Rather than deterring them, Skinner said she believes the attacks have strengthened the resolve of the Peace Brigades workers.

Official Student Delegation Visits Tokyo And Hong Kong



Left to right: Dean George-Falvy, Barbara Manning, Paula Ford, Martin Elling, Anita Ramasastry

By Carol Umhoefer

An official delegation from the Harvard International Law Society (ILS) visited Tokyo and Hong Kong from March 25 to April 7, 1990 as guests of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Hong Kong Government.

The group's study visit was sponsored in part by Masuda & Ejiri and Nagashima & Ohno, two Tokyo law firms that frequently hire HLS students for their summer and post-law school programs. Accommodations for the delegation were provided by Hilton International in Tokyo and Hong Kong.

Trip organizer Martin Elling, 1L, stated, "ILS believes strongly that the study of international law cannot be confined to the classroom. We try to organize study visits to areas of particular relevance to the study and practice of international law."

The six member delegation was in Tokyo to focus on a wide range of issues of bilateral concern as well as to gain insight into the unique aspects of Japanese legal practice. The group was in Tokyo as the Structural Impediments Initiative negotiations between the United States and Japan were heading for conclusion. "At both the U.S. Embassy and the Japanese Foreign Ministry 'battle fatigue' was everywhere in evidence. Our hosts were generally directly involved in some aspect of the negotiations," noted first year student Dean George-Falvy, 1L.

One of the highlights of the stay in Tokyo was a round table discussion with graduate students and faculty at the University of Tokyo. The ILS members were also guests at a banquet hosted by the Legal Affairs Division of the Foreign Ministry. Students engaged high-level diplomats in a free-ranging discussion on subjects as varied as access restraints to the Japanese legal services market to whaling treaties.

George Smith, 1L, commenting on the difficulty in completing the SII said, "Americans see the Japanese distribu-

tion system and tendency to save money as impediments, making it difficult for Americans to penetrate the Japanese economic system. The Japanese conversely see America's lack of savings and poor educational system as impediments."

Paula Ford, 1L, said the trip was "tremendously educational, and it was tremendously interesting to see how American lawyers fit into the Japanese system."

Ford, who had never travelled to Asia before, said that "even though we were in a different culture... there was a sense of universality with the students we met, so it didn't feel alien." She also noted that all the firms they spoke with had one or two English speaking associates.

The group travelled to Hong Kong to focus on international legal issues related to Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule in 1997. The ILS delegation was fortunate to be in the Crown Colony on the day the Beijing government promulgated the Basic Law, which is to govern the territory after 1997. Participant Anita Ramasastry, 1L, stated that, "Our discussions at the U.S. Consulate and with the Hong Kong Government centered on 1997-related issues like brain drain, capital flight, and the plight of the Vietnamese refugees before and after 1997."

ILS hopes to host a delegation of Japanese law students next year. "There's a feeling that U.S.-Japan relations are becoming more crucial than ever," said Elling, noting the traditionally close ties between the students and faculty at HLS and the University of Tokyo.

The Tokyo-Hong Kong trip was the latest in ILS's ongoing effort to foster awareness of international law and practice. Last spring a delegation of ILS members travelled to Brussels as official guests of the European Community, and in May an official delegation will travel to Moscow to gain a closer look at the changes which are transforming the Soviet Union.

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Coalition Prepares For Next Steps

Continued from page 1
versity, Clark could not directly respond.

Jan-Michele Lemon, 2L, who represented the Coalition on the panel along with Jorge Ramirez, 3L, said "it was good that faculty and students got the air their views," but she "didn't sense any real commitment to really work with the students." Clark was unavailable for comment.

Clark told the overflow crowd in Ames Moot Court Room that diversity was "clearly, emphatically, obviously" an important value, but that the goal of faculty diversity may conflict with other important objectives such as academic excellence and subject matter needs in the short run. "The sacrifices sometimes seem too great," Clark said.

Students challenged Clark's assessment of the situation during an open mike period, blaming instead faculty prejudice, and the refusal to recognize and value non-traditional legal scholarship. Clark and the faculty are "assuming that to get top quality, they need white males, although they would never admit that," argued Lemon.

Profs. Randall Kennedy, Paul Weiler '65 and Louis Kaplow '81, of the Appointments Com-

mittee emphasized the efforts they have made to increase the diversity of the HLS faculty. Weiler said he is "quite proud of what the committee has accomplished over the last few years," and Kennedy said he tries "to spend extra time casting the net widely." Kaplow said that according to his calculations, 50 percent of offers in the past 10 years have been

dean, is to form a student group to help persuade those minority faculty who are given offers to teach to accept.

Students continue to criticize HLS' policy of waiting until a visiting professor has left the school before evaluating them for tenure. The Coalition has called on the Dean to abandon the policy for visiting professors from wholly unrepresented

It was good that faculty and students got the air their views, but she didn't sense any real commitment to really work with the students.

to women and minorities. Kaplow did not return a phone call inquiring about these statistics.

Students responded with considerable skepticism. "I am not proud of the appointments committee," said Morris Ratner, 2L.

"No matter what they are doing, it's not getting us where we need to be," Singer commented after the forum.

One of the student proposals, which are being sent to the

or under-represented groups, and, specifically, to waive the policy for currently visiting Prof. Regina Austin.

Clark, who received a tenure offer while he was visiting HLS, stands by the two-year old policy as necessary to prevent undue pressure on visiting professors during their stay.

Another proposal would allow visiting professors to choose between review while at Harvard or after they leave, with the result that none are subject to the review while at HLS unless they ask for it.

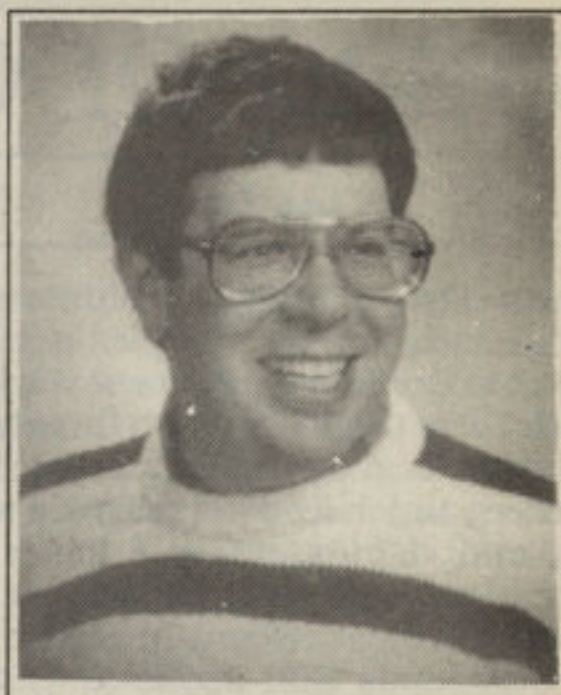
At the forum, Clark claimed a "dry spell" exists in candidates for assistant professorships, citing lucrative firm positions, and a lack of interest in academics as contributors. Singer commented later that "Clark has done nothing to counter the corporate impulse," of HLS students.

To address the purported lack of minority scholars, one of the student proposals urges HLS to encourage women and minorities to enter legal academics.

The coalition has also requested a meeting with Clark and the members of the Faculty Appointments Committee to discuss many of these proposals and develop a specific plan of action for improving diversity on the HLS faculty.

Samuelian Wins Election

By Carol Umhoefer



Tom Samuelian, 2L, elected LSC President.

Tom Samuelian, 2L, was elected President of the Law School Council (LSC) in last week's elections with 59 percent of the vote. David Hoffman, 1L, received 33 percent of the vote.

The major goal for next year's LSC, said Samuelian, is to improve the sense of community at HLS. He hopes to do this by holding monthly meetings on issues of common concern to students. "We've had no problem getting people to come out for meetings on public interest and diversity," he noted. "If people feel their participation is effective they'll rally. The procedural, community goal is perhaps the most important thing we can do. If we really are a representative body then the substance of what LSC does should be determined by the student body." He added, "I have no personal agenda. My job is to find out what people want done."

Samuelian said the results of the poll as to whether LSC should be disbanded were "a vote of confidence that LSC should exist. We should look to the two-thirds of the student body that voted to maintain the council. We are at least as representative as any other group

on campus...Some of us have been elected by hundreds of students." Samuelian received 411 out of a total of 701 votes cast.

Samuelian indicated that more referenda may be in store for next year. "The purpose of LSC is to serve as a voice to articulate student concerns, and to put issues on the faculty and administrative agenda. It's always helpful to have polls and more broad-based notion about how people feel."

The pro bono poll provided the school with valuable information, Samuelian said, and the student-faculty committee will use those results. At this point, he added LSC plans to "wait and see what the committee comes up with."

Referenda Issues Draw Record Student Turnout

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The "fly-out" week question was less divisive, with 70.4 percent of students voting wanting to restore both the reading days and the holidays which have been eliminated starting next fall. A paltry 3.8 percent of the vote, or 38 students, felt neither should be restored. When asked whether the concept should be abandoned entirely rather than kept in present form, 76.1 percent of the voters responded affirmatively.

Although Samuelian was "highly doubtful" that the academic schedule could be changed for next year, he's optimistic about changing the "fly-out" week in the future. He said it was instituted on an experimental basis, and must be reviewed after one year. He speculated that the faculty may realize that the changes, as they are scheduled for next fall, may be counter-productive to their goals as well.

Two other issues reflected greater voter solidarity. The referendum on civil rights and choice won handily, getting 74.1 percent of the votes. The least controversial proposal, on student financial aid independence requirements, won 83.8 percent of the votes cast.

Samuelian called the two to one vote favoring keeping the LSC "a tribute to Brian Melendez and the job he has done with the Council this past year." He said he wouldn't change much in the way the LSC is run except to "reduce the amount of time spent on the internal workings of the Council."

Samuelian said he hopes to get students more involved in discussing issues. He said one planned change will be eight "policy meetings" focusing on eight major issues facing the law school, well-publicized in advance to encourage more student participation and representation.

Diversity Protest Spreads To Other Harvard Schools

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and that they deserved our

slow. I hope you at the law school realize its a sten by sten

"Furthermore, I realized that we needed to re-raise the issue of faculty diversity at our school."

Kiang and other members of the minority advisory committee then met and developed an agenda, and presented it at a "Town Meeting" with their dean.

According to Kiang, the dean's response was "a predictable administrative response," expressing empathy with student concerns, but offering little action.

Nevertheless, Kiang is not discouraged.

"Change at Harvard is very

you've started here to the next year."

Rodriguez, who is a 3L, rests his optimism on just this sort of building that he has witnessed in his three years at HLS.

"It's a shame that in 20 years of trying we [La Alianza] haven't gotten a tenured Hispanic faculty member. But I'm hopeful because the incoming classes are increasingly vocal, as the old remind and inform the new, and the new pick up the cause with even stronger resolve."

"These issues don't die down," he concluded.

Gordon Seeks Harvard Support For Concert

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"Last year, the South African Musician's Alliance tried to use the same venue with similar artists to put on what we called the Rainbow Concert. But, at the eleventh hour the de Klerk government banned the concert."

But the experience left Gordon with an increased appreciation of the power and influence of music. "Because of the government's reaction, the

Rainbow Concert experience illustrated to me how powerful music can be in getting a message across," Gordon stated.

The action of the government drew the attention of major recording artists. "We received letters from U-2, Dire Straits, Phil Collins, and Sting who knew we were organizing this concert and expressed their sympathy and recognized the ban as something unconscionable," Gordon noted.

Gordon has two goals for the H.I.R.E. project. "First, the concert would raise international attention to certain issues which should be addressed in the 1990s, before the turn of the century."

"The second purpose of the concert would be to raise funds for various beneficiaries which are best equipped to address these needs," Gordon continued, "such as the Plus Education program, an American program which addresses adult illiteracy and is affiliated with the United Nations. The funds would be used set up an international trust fund for grants, scholarships, tuition waivers, and international conferences."

Gordon said the trust fund would be managed by a committed composed of people who worked on the project, and also Harvard faculty and senior administration members familiar with and sympathetic to the purpose and goals of the concert.

"The trust fund would distribute funds to an international group of people who have not had access to an education because of their economic and social conditions. The concert's purpose is to raise funds and then utilize an on-going network that would channel funds which would allow access to education for disadvantaged people, who would then get a better opportunity for employment, and therefore a better standard of living which would necessarily lead to a decrease in community vices such as drugs and crime. It would also lead to an increase in hope and morale of the people."

Gordon believes Harvard should lend its name and support to the concert because, he emphasized a little proudly, of Harvard's role as an international leader in education.

Next RECORD:
May 4



COGLLI Posters Ripped Down

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dents. COGLLI soon countered with a new poster campaign: "It's Not Anti-Heterosexual To Be Pro-Gay."

Sarah E. Wald, dean of students at the Law School, said that she believed the anti-gay posters were "juvenile" and "sexist," but claimed that the administration could not take any immediate action since the posters were "not pornographic."

"Short of seeing an individual tearing down the posters--which would be destruction of property--there isn't much to be done," Wald said.

Wald did, however, make a statement condemning the repeated vandalism in the April 12 issue of the Adviser, a Law School newsletter.

"This is not an appropriate way to express disagreement with another's point of view, and it has no place in this law school," the statement reads.

Ratner said he did not believe that the posters are being vandalized by any specific group of students, but rather by individual members of the general public who have an "unrecognized discomfort with homosexuality."

Costello said that she found the response to the poster campaign to be "sad and predictable."

"The law school is a staid place, so people's tolerance levels can be low," Costello said.