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Fisher Says War Avoidable If U.S. Lets Hussein Save Face

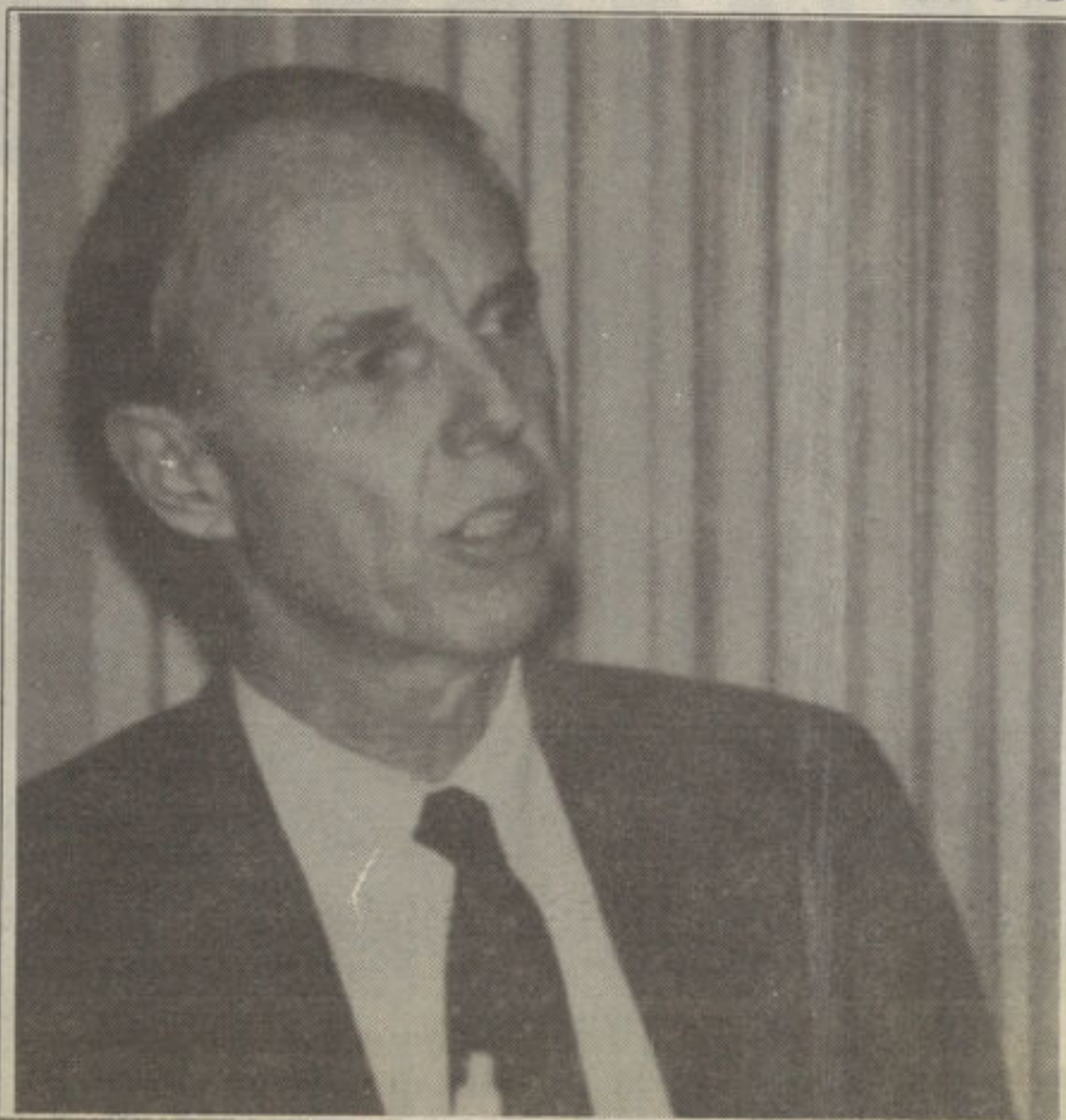
by George Paul

Editor's Note: At the time this story went to press, hostilities had not broken out between the United States and Kuwait. This story presents Prof. Fisher's opinions as stated during the entire course of negotiations with Iraq up until the past week.

Should the United States go to war with Iraq? Is there still time for peace? At a recent hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, leading negotiation expert Professor Roger Fisher urged patience and a carrot-and-stick policy to achieve compromise with Saddam Hussein.

"The frying pan is warming up, but Saddam has no incentive to jump into the fire. If sanctions are to have a chance of working we need to provide Saddam with a way out," Fisher testified. "Saddam Hussein is remaining in Kuwait because for him, getting out looks worse."

Fisher has criticized the Bush administration for ignoring the question of what happens to Iraq if it withdraws from Kuwait. Presently, "[w]ithdrawal is not encouraged by statements on our part that sanctions might



Negotiation expert Roger Fisher '48 recently outlined 6 point negotiating strategy before Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

continue in support of demands for compensation, war-crime trials and his overthrow." He states that the present policy would lead to a "lose-lose game" in which no matter what happens, every country will be worse off because of Iraq's in-

vasion of Kuwait.

Fisher notes that the United States can avoid the negatives of backing down or war by following a carrot-and-stick policy possessing several key factors:

1. "Give Hussein a way out." (See FISHER on back page)

Students Join Call For Peace

by George Paul

With the nation poised on the brink of war with Iraq, a number of concerned Harvard Law students have joined a growing number of Americans calling for peace in the Middle East. Recently, students have banded together to urge others to call on the government to come to a peaceful solution with Iraq.

Members have staffed tables in the Hark asking students to write Congress in a continuing effort to prevent the United States from going to war in Kuwait.

Joan Pepin, 2L, a member of the anti-war movement, said the group does not represent any one ideology but rather consists of individuals ranging from committed pacifists to those who want to give sanctions more time before possibly resorting to military means. Unifying the group is the desire for a "peaceful solution to the problems in Iraq," said Pepin. Jenny Green, 3L, agreed, saying, "We are trying to promote a peaceful solution and the prevention of the use of force in the Middle East."

A number of group members attended a Jan. 14 sleep-in at MIT. There, anti-war ralliers discussed a variety of options and planned strategies designed to encourage a peaceful resolution to the U.S.-Iraqi conflict. Law students lent their knowledge of constitutional law to those planning Boston area peace marches and rallies.

A number of participants called for President Bush to give

sanctions more time before exercising a military options, while others opposed any use of force in the region.

One person in attendance called the event "inspiring. It is good to know that many Americans are not sitting idly by as we plunge into war. I hope we aren't too late... We can't give up on peace."

Green said members of the movement are involved on several other fronts. In addition to a continued letter-writing campaign, members will attend upcoming rallies in Washington on January 19 and 26 to put pressure on public officials. The National Law Guild is assisting peace proponents in sponsoring legal counseling for military reservists resisting Middle East service, and serve as legal observers for anti-war demonstrations.

Training for those interested in counseling resisters will be held by the movement February 2, according to group member Lisa Sheehy, 3L. She commented, "We hope to come out of the training with a group of people prepared to offer legal options [to objectors]." Sheehy added that the group will not advocate desertion but rather provide reservists with information concerning their legal rights. She pointed out that many reservists joined the service for practical reasons knowing war was possible but never really expecting war to happen in their stint.

To date, the Registrar's office reports that no Harvard Law students have withdrawn from school to fulfill their military obligations.

Regina Rejected?

Austin Refused Spot On Faculty

By Evette Harrison

According to sources in the Coalition for Civil Rights, the Appointments Committee has voted not to offer former visiting professor Regina Austin a tenured position on the Law School faculty, allegedly by a vote of seven to zero.

"Harvard is trying to keep Regina Austin's rejection secret and behind closed doors because they don't want to be

held accountable," says Pat Gulbis, 2L. "The denial of a tenured position to Regina Austin is a perfect example of Harvard's continuing practice of discrimination."

Dean Robert Clark '72 declined to verify CCR's claim, stating that "The practice is not to talk publicly about decisions that have been made until they are official." Clark forewarned that as a policy the reasons for the rejection of a particular (See AUSTIN on page 3)

Black Men Of HLS

New Calendar Projects Positive Image

by Sharon Stone

Look out Paulina! Move over Christie! A new breed of socially conscious beefcake has entered the competition for America's wall space with the publication of the Black Men of Harvard Law School Calendar.

The calendar, conceived by Troy Chapman, 3L, features twelve law school men in various athletic and recreational poses. A miniature profile accompanying each photograph lists the subject's ambitions, favorite books and, of course, the their capsule descriptions of themselves. A sample entry reads: "thoughtful, compassionate, pensive, unpretentious." (See CALENDAR on back page)

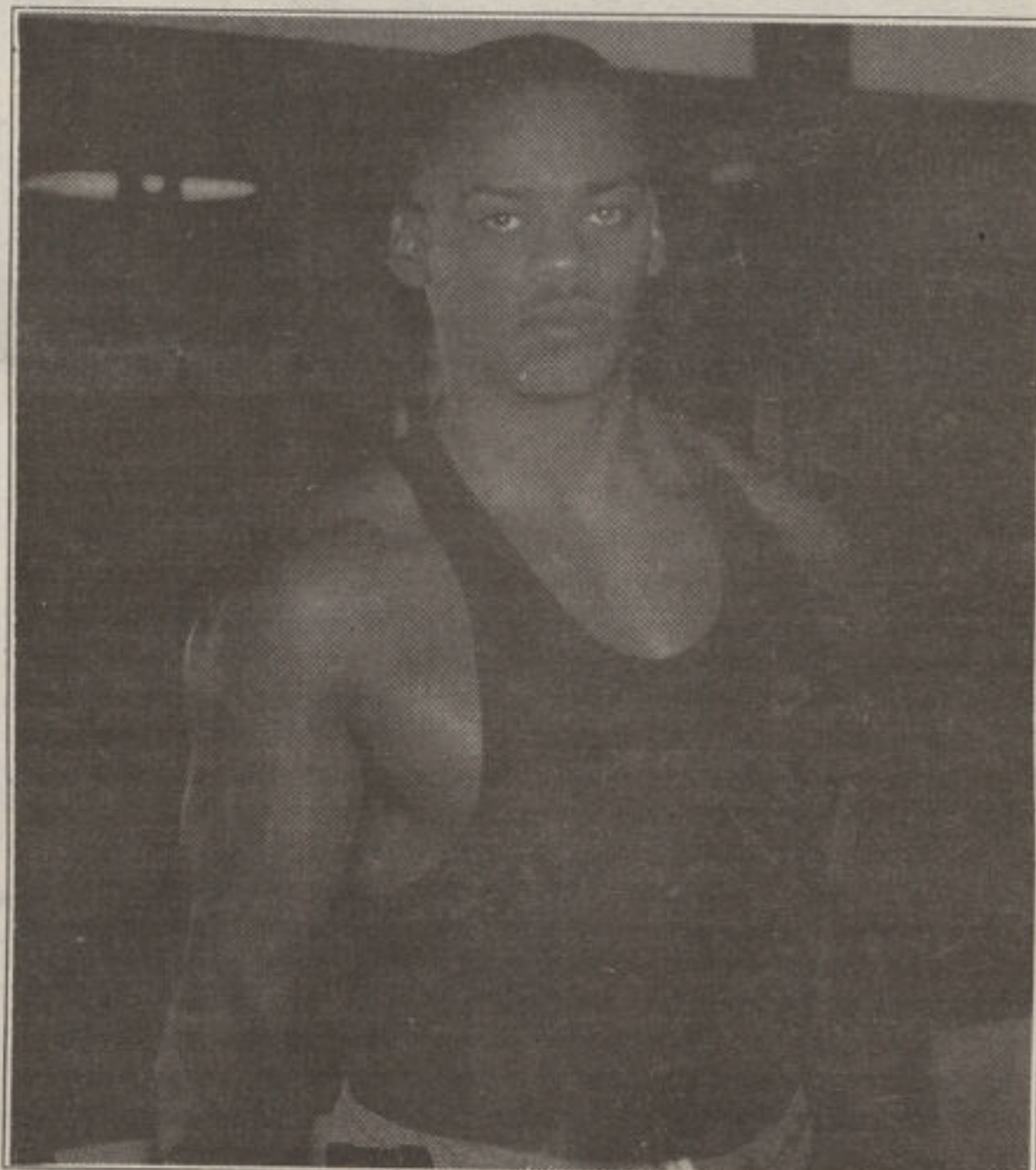


photo by Victor Merritt

Andre Nobles: Ambitious, humorous, and unpretentious.
Hobby: Weight training
Favorite Book: *Africa Must Unite*, Kwame Nkrumah
Favorite Quote: "Without education, you are not going any where in this world." Malcolm X.

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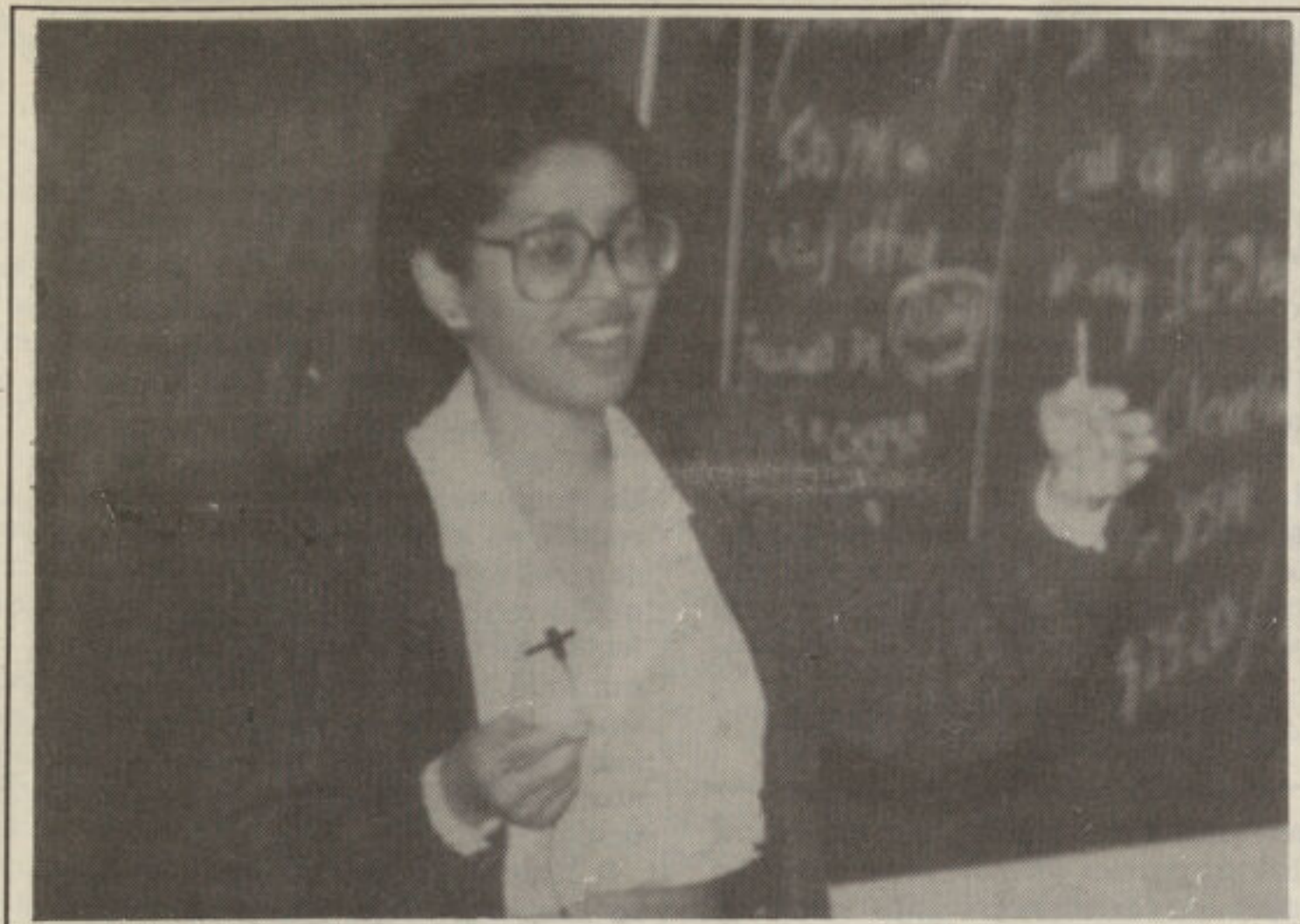
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Penn Professor Regina Austin allegedly turned down by tenure vote.

Austin

(continued from page 1)

candidate will not be discussed "for confidentiality reasons." However, Clark said that he is "considering a forum in the spring to talk about the faculty appointment process."

Clark acknowledged that there are no written guidelines for evaluating faculty candidates. "The total set of relevant factors for faculty appointment have not been formulated," said Clark. The process is "like the common law."

Julie Ferguson, 3L, CCR member, said the alleged Austin decision illustrates the deficiencies of the appointment process. "This is another instance of Harvard using its faculty decision-making process to undermine candidates, particularly minority candidates," Ferguson is concerned that "there are no objective qualifications for appointment that Harvard publishes

and stands by," and that "it's a very subjective process so qualified minority candidates are rejected and there's no indication of the reason for the rejection."

According to Clark, considerations of "teaching and scholarship" are of the utmost importance in the lateral hiring process. In terms of the "teaching" component, decisions are made based on factors such as course evaluations, comments from students "chosen randomly," and the observations of the Appointments Committee who sit in on classes. In the case of the "scholarship" component, the Committee makes judgments about the candidates' published works. In the case of special areas such as Islamic law the Committee defers to the judgement of experts in the field.

The seven members of the appointments committee are Robert Clark, Abram Chayes, Mary Ann Glendon, Paul Weiler, Detlev Vagts, Louis Kaplow, and Randall Kennedy.

Law Review Article Sparks Controversy

by Paul Tarr

An article alleging racial bias in automobile pricing has drawn national attention to the forthcoming issue of the Harvard Law Review.

The article by Ian Ayres, an assistant professor at Northwestern University Law School, reports that car dealers charge blacks and women a higher price on average for new cars than they do white men. His research has sparked interest both in and out of academic circles, garnering praise from civil rights groups and condemnation from the National Automobile Dealers Association. The issue is slated for publication on February 10.

Ayres' findings are outlined in his article entitled "Fair Driving: Gender and Race Discrimination in Retail Car Negotiations." His conclusions were based on more than 550 visits to dealerships in the Chicago area by research assistants posing as customers. Each targeted dealership was visited by a white male, a white female, a black male, and a black female; the visitors would employ prearranged negotiating tactics in an effort to draw the best possible offer for a car that cost the dealer approximately \$11,000.

White men received an average final offer of \$11,362; white women received an offer of \$11,504; black men got a final offer of \$11,783, with more than twice the markup of that offered to white men; black women got an offer of \$12,237, with three times the markup.

The study has been covered by the

New York Times, USA today, the Associated Press, CNN, and has been the subject of a recent column by Ellen Goodman of the Boston Globe. Law Review President Barack Obama, 3L, notes that "It's rare that an article will prompt a fairly immediate response. It's rare that scholarship has such a real-world effect."

Obama has received calls from a number of lawyers representing car dealerships, requesting pre-publication copies of the article. They have been "covering their backs," says Obama, fearful that discriminatory practices could invite litigation from disgruntled consumers. A number of potential litigants have called for copies as well.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has expressed interest in the article, noting that some of the analysis comports with anti-discrimination measures in federal housing law. Small business agencies from Philadelphia and other small cities have also contacted Obama.

One irate car salesman called to explain how hard it is to make a living these days.

Obama explains the breadth and intensity of the response by reference to recent public opinion polls. Discrimination has been shown to be an issue of intense but uneven public concern. "It's an emotional issue . . . there's a sense among blacks and women that there's a discrepancy between blacks and whites about whether discrimination continues to exist." Ayres' study will presumably reinforce these groups' perceptions.

(See REVIEW on back page)

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Harvard Law Record

Volume 91, No. 9

Daniel J. Greaney,
Editor-In-Chief

Why Aren't We In Saudi Arabia?

The ordinarily voluble students of the Harvard Law School seem a bit muted these days, awed almost to silence by the scale of events unfolding in the Persian Gulf. Beyond the usual suspects—the small, possibly unrepresentative group of activist students who can be counted on to protest almost anything—one sees scant evidence of strong student feeling either for or against the war. A Hark table now and then, to be sure, and a committee or two, but nothing which seems to have captured the attention or emotions of the community. Like the Democratic presidential candidates presumably waiting somewhere in the wings, most of us seem to be reserving judgement on whether war is a good idea until it is over. In other words, until it is too late.

There is some logic to this approach: certainly a quick and decisive win will have different effects than a long, exhausting struggle, and perhaps we lack the information to predict which the war will be. Thus we defer to the judgment of presumably better-informed authorities, but we do so equivocally, as if to preserve the right to claim that we were never really in favor of the war should things turn out badly.

There is, however, another element in the decision for or against war, one which is decidedly the province of the layperson: the question of what is worth fighting for. Because the institutions and people who have brought the country to the brink of war do not adequately represent the people who will be doing the fighting, this question has never been asked. Only two of the more than seven hundred congressmen have offspring in the military. Only one congressman has a son who appears likely to see combat in the Middle East. He voted against authorizing the use of force. When congress voted, it asked itself only what is worth having somebody else fight for.

The silence of the law school reflects an insular self-indulgence similar to that of the Congress. We have not addressed the question of war or peace rigorously because we will not have to bear the price. The demographics of the forces who will likely be fighting and dying in the gulf are dramatically different from those of the Harvard Law School. College graduates, minorities, and children of professional parents are all conspicuous in their disproportionate underrepresentation in the Gulf. The silence of the Law School reflects a fundamental indifference to the lives of people drawn from a social class different from our own. Who thinks the current calm would last if the president were to institute the draft?

The president has justified the war by analogy to Munich. Any concession to Hussein—even simply attending a peace conference—is seen as an unacceptable appeasement. Of course, danger in appeasing an enemy lies in the fact that it creates doubt about your resolve to confront him in future conflicts. The question is essentially one of character, of consistent action in conformity with clear moral principles. By reaching the decision for war through a process which does not represent the interests of the classes that will bear the costs of war, the United States' government has demonstrated the opposite of character. We have proven the unwillingness of America's governing classes to fight for its beliefs, and the willingness of the same privileged group to spend the lives of others on interests that are quite possibly marginal and hollow symbolism. The overall portrait is one of a skittish and unpredictable nation. We perhaps make the calculations of aggressors more complex—attack in an election year, attack on such a scale that a response from the US would necessarily involve the children of the elite—but we do not evidence the fundamental consistency of purpose and values that will provide a clear indication of our future likely action.

Sending others to do one's fighting is the moral equivalent of appeasing, and likely to have similar long term effects. Foolishly refusing even to consider a peace conference is a sign of the hubris that comes when betting is with other people's lives. The United States should seriously seek a negotiated settlement to the gulf crisis.

— D.G.

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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.

Neighbors Question Inn "Reforms"

To the Editor:

Your article performs a public service by informing the law school of a conflict that has been brooding for years. I write to clarify some points.

1. The so called Lincoln's Inn "management plan" does not address the neighbors' main complaints: limiting alcohol consumption, hours

Letters To The Editor

and numbers of guests. The Inn hosts drinking parties with over two hundred people and causes noise until two, three and four a.m. The management plan does not limit the alcohol consumption; nor the numbers of guests. It ends parties at 2 a.m. several hours after most people in the neighborhood try to sleep. The other changes it proposes are inconsequential.

2. Mr. Mehlman is wrong on a number of issues. First, the management plan has not "worked." Following the October 3 meeting with Mr. Mehlman, Matthew Kairis of the Lincoln's Inn, the chief of Cambridge police, the executive director of the License Commission, city councilor Deuhay and neighborhood representatives, the management plan was put into effect. The following weekend (Columbus Day) there was another drunken noisy bash that led to

the hearing before the License Commission. Quite wisely, during the six weeks before the hearing the Inn did not host any parties.

Second, Lincoln's Inn placed thermopane windows in their house to reduce its heating bill and as part of a general program of structural repair, not to reduce noise. Moreover, any effect on disturbance to neighbors will be minimal. Much of the disruption comes when the hordes of guests (many drunk) leave the inn and wander around the streets talking, yelling, and sometimes screaming.

3. Neighbors have little confidence in Lincoln's Inn. For more than 10 years we have tried to resolve the problem, all no avail. This is not the first plan to stop the nuisance. Letters of complaint to the Inn, the Law School and the License Commission show that the problem existed for 30 years before that. The Inn tells us they have a management plan and wants to cooperate with the neighborhood. But the case presented is otherwise. At the November 13 hearing one Lincoln's Inn alumnus told neighborhood residents that neighbors assumed the risk of noise on moving into a student neighborhood and suggested the neighbors purchase ear plugs. At the November 24th hearing Lincoln's Inn submitted a statement which denied it was the source of most

(See INN on back page)

Mandatory Pro Bono Misguided

To the Editor:

Since the State Bar of Texas is struggling with the concept of mandatory *pro bono* requirement for its members, I have watched with great interest regarding imposition of a similar requirement at HLS.

There is a universe of difference between encouraging attorneys and student to increase access to the legal system to all and requiring particular action to that end. While a law school may have greater abilities than a state bar to regulate the activities of students without violating the Constitution, it should not sacrifice the right of choice of an individual to any goal, however worthy, unless it is an absolute necessity.

My greatest fear is that if mandatory *pro bono* becomes a reality at any level, the authorities who impose it will also define what arrangements with clients would qualify for the quota of hours of cases. Those who have done true *pro bono* work in which the client bears no economic responsibility at all for the services performed know that low-cost arrangements both improve attorney-client relationships and allow for better utilization of attorney time than

those in which there is no client participation. When hourly rates are tailored to a client's means, be it \$20, \$10, \$5 or \$.25 per hour, the client remains aware that attorney time is a resource to be used appropriately. Client cooperation increases with the client's understanding that waste of the attorney's time through failure to provide requested information or otherwise work with the attorney will result in higher costs to the client. Yet many of these arrangements, including those in which the attorney reduces an ultimate bill to reflect the ability of the client to pay, may not be considered "*pro bono*" under any imposed structure.

Bar associations and schools should continue their efforts to create and publicize programs to provide low legal services. Academic credit or simple recognition and publicity of efforts as well as other incentives should be used to persuade people to spend time. However, in order to keep flexibility and economic "good sense" in the picture, ultimate control of the amount and manner of low-cost services must be left in the hands of the provider.

—Brooke E. Smith '80

Red Cross Offers Thanks

To The Editor:

I wish to commend the Law School Council, the faculty and staff donors and especially the students who participated in the auction sponsored by the council on November 30th. This event raised over \$1300 for the American Red Cross, funds which are much needed and will be put to good use.

The American Red Cross has a wide range of services which are delivered and directed by volunteers. These services range from assistance to victims of disaster, to emergency communication for members of the armed forces, to first aid, CPR and water safety courses, to food assistance, to blood

collection assistance, to occupational training and HIV/AIDS education. I'm pleased that the Harvard community is involved in a number of these programs. We welcome anyone who is interested in volunteering to call the American Red Cross at 527-6000.

It is not often that a group will develop an event to benefit charity of its own volition. The members of the Harvard Law School Council did just that and are held in very high esteem for their motivation and success. Kudos all around!

— John Fox,
Executive Director,
American Red Cross

Next RECORD February 8

Niewyk - Dappled, Drowsy And Ready For Sleep

First, a short side note to annoy the liberals: One of the great fallacies held as gospel by liberals at elite universities and other centers of Aggressive World Change Through Bumper Stickers is that those who disagree with them must be either stupid or ignorant or both.

By Robert K. Niewyk
Columnist

People "need to be educated." Such thoughts are not surprising when they emanate from sophomoric juniors, such as Sandi Dubowski '92, a member of Harvard College's Bisexual, Gay, and Lesbian Students Association, who said of his politically incorrect classmates, "They need to get educated." (Boston Globe, Oct. 29, 1990). But I hadn't realized just how far up the liberal elite hierarchy the attitude reached -- alas, hierarchies exist even for liberals -- until I ran across this statement in a *New York Times* editorial: "A public intolerant of taxes needs educating." (November 20, 1990). An editorial staff of a major national newspaper that thinks this way... needs educating.

And now on to bigger, better things. I have never made New Year's resolutions. I had always reasoned, if something was important enough to spawn a resolution, why wait to act on it until the one day of the year that is infamous for broken self-promises?

Thus it came as a shock when this New Year, for the first time in my life, I felt the need to make a resolution. I came to this realization in the middle of exam week when I heard myself say to someone, "What I want right now is 24 hours, a VCR, a stack of rental movies, and a really big bowl of hallucinogens." Since I have never done drugs of any

Robert K. Niewyk, 2L, is a RECORD Columnist.

kind (NOTE: if you are an FBI agent doing a background check ten years hence, please show this newspaper to your boss and assure her that it is an authoritative and accurate source), this was rather startling testimony to the need for some serious escapism. It was brought on by a semester that had, for the first time in my life, pushed me over the line from frenetic, exhilarating overactivity to stressed-out, overburdened misery.

So on New Year's Eve I resolved that for the rest of my time here at HLS, I would have fun. Relax. Play more squash. Watch more college basketball and an occasional mindless game of *Wheel of Fortune*. And every so often, whether I have an excuse to or not, get the hell out of Cambridge.

Many of you will read this and say "No kidding, you idiot, what took you so long to figure that out?" Well, it did not take me long to figure it out; I had always known it, but I had been forgetting it just a little more with each passing day at HLS.

Let that be a warning you 1Ls. I congratulate you for surviving your first semester of law school and your first set of exams. It wasn't nearly as bad as you thought it would be, was it? Now that you've celebrated with scorpion bowls at the Hong Kong, though, beware: For most of you, next semester will probably be worse than the one you just finished. Moot court will be piled on top of classes, and you will end the year with as many as four exams, without the benefit of a three week "vacation"/reading period. If you are feeling especially masochistic, your reward for finishing exams will be an immediate plunge into an eight-day Law Review writing competition.

After a wonderful summer, you will return to experience a semester that is even busier than the one before. Classes will be less of a burden, but you will have a seemingly endless series of in-

terviews and fly-outs, and you will probably have made enough extracurricular commitments to keep you from reading much of anything. Your first half of HLS will culminate with a one day "reading period" and exams in classes for which you may have read nothing but outlines.

Bit by bit, pieces of your life -- classes, sleep, recreation, even an occasional meal -- will start to disappear, squeezed out by an ever-growing mass of work. Like a gas, our work expands to fill any available space we give it. Once it bumps up against other activities, it demands even more space so that it can grow even bigger.

You see, we are law students. We are overachieving law students. We are, in short, anal-compulsive (many thanks to Sondra Hemeryck for her original contribution to law-school-speak: "anal-retentive" never really captured all the nuances of our neuroses). We are consumed with the business of busy-ness, and so we spend our days getting busier and busier and worrying about how busy we are and complaining to each other about it: "Oh, oh, oh." -- I am not making this up, someone just said this to me 30 seconds ago -- "Oh, oh, oh, life is so awful, and I'm so miserable, and I'm so tired, and I'm so behind, and I've got so much to do, and..."

Blah, blah, blah. Instead of complaining about it, here's what we should do: Take the time and expend the energy to relax. "Relaxing" can be hard work, but it is worth the effort. Our race to achieve may not suffer in the least, because, wonder of wonders, spending more time on fun does not seem to reduce the amount of work we can get done -- our work does not have as much room to expand, and we simply waste less time and become more efficient. If this theory actually works, my New Year's resolution has nothing to do with reducing my commitments; they

may actually increase next semester.

Epiphanies can have implications that reach farther than the remainder of our law school years. Last fall I received an offer from a New York law firm, the Mostest Awesomest, Bestest (but not Biggest) firm in the Entire Universe, a firm so totally excellent that, to steal a line from Dave Barry, if it improved any more it would just vanish in a blinding flash of total law firm perfection, collapsing in on itself in an impenetrable field of premium billing rates. I had been hoping for an offer from this firm for two years, ever since my senior year of college. For two years, I had been telling myself, "Who cares if they have higher billable hours than any other firm in the country? If they only have three work days per week (Monday morning until Tuesday night, Wednesday morning-Thursday night, and Friday morning-Sunday afternoon)? If they make associate positions at other New York firms seem like well-paid Club Med urban excursions? Think of the fantastic work, the amazing co-workers, the -- let's be honest -- huge piles of money."

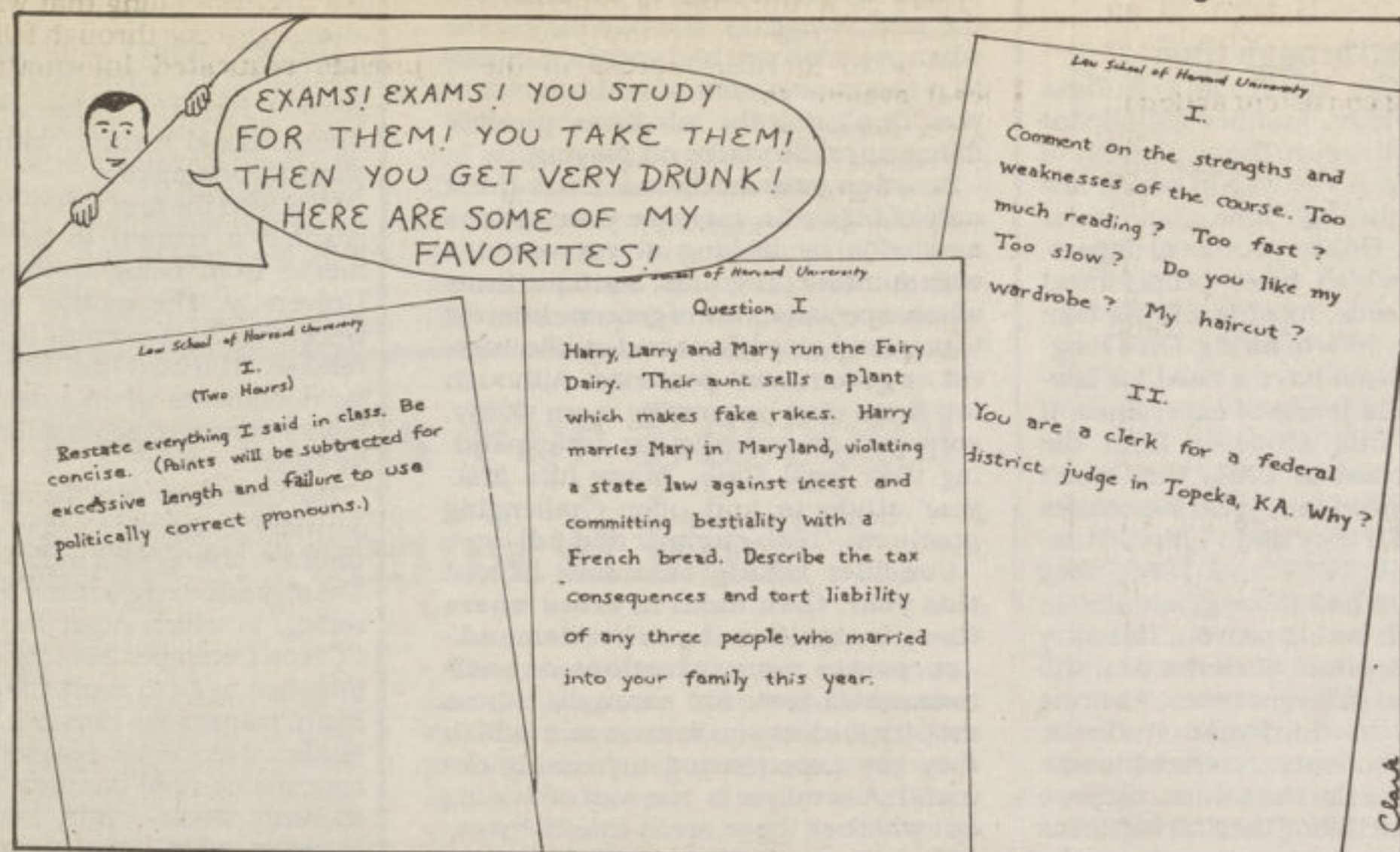
The day after my hallucinogen comment, in the middle of my Con Law take-home, I called them up and turned them down. Then every so often during the twelve days of Christmas break (count them; there really were twelve) I would stop in my tracks and think to myself, Niewyk, you idiot, what have you done? But I am sure I made the right decision. There are levels of work that will make for a permanently miserable life, no matter how well we organize our lives and no matter what the rewards.

Everyone ought to know this intuitively, but it doesn't sink in for many law students until much too late. A recent study reported that lawyers stand head and shoulders above the members of any other occupational group as the most miserable people around; does anyone want to bet that the intemperate desire for maximum-success-at-all-costs is a factor in those results?

The shaky New York economy chased many of us away from interviews with New York firms this year. Perhaps the economic situation simply prodded some of us into taking a second look at the quality of life in a New York law firm; perhaps not. But if it didn't, we may be thankful years from now that something persuaded us to work somewhere other than the City that Never Lets Lawyers Sleep.

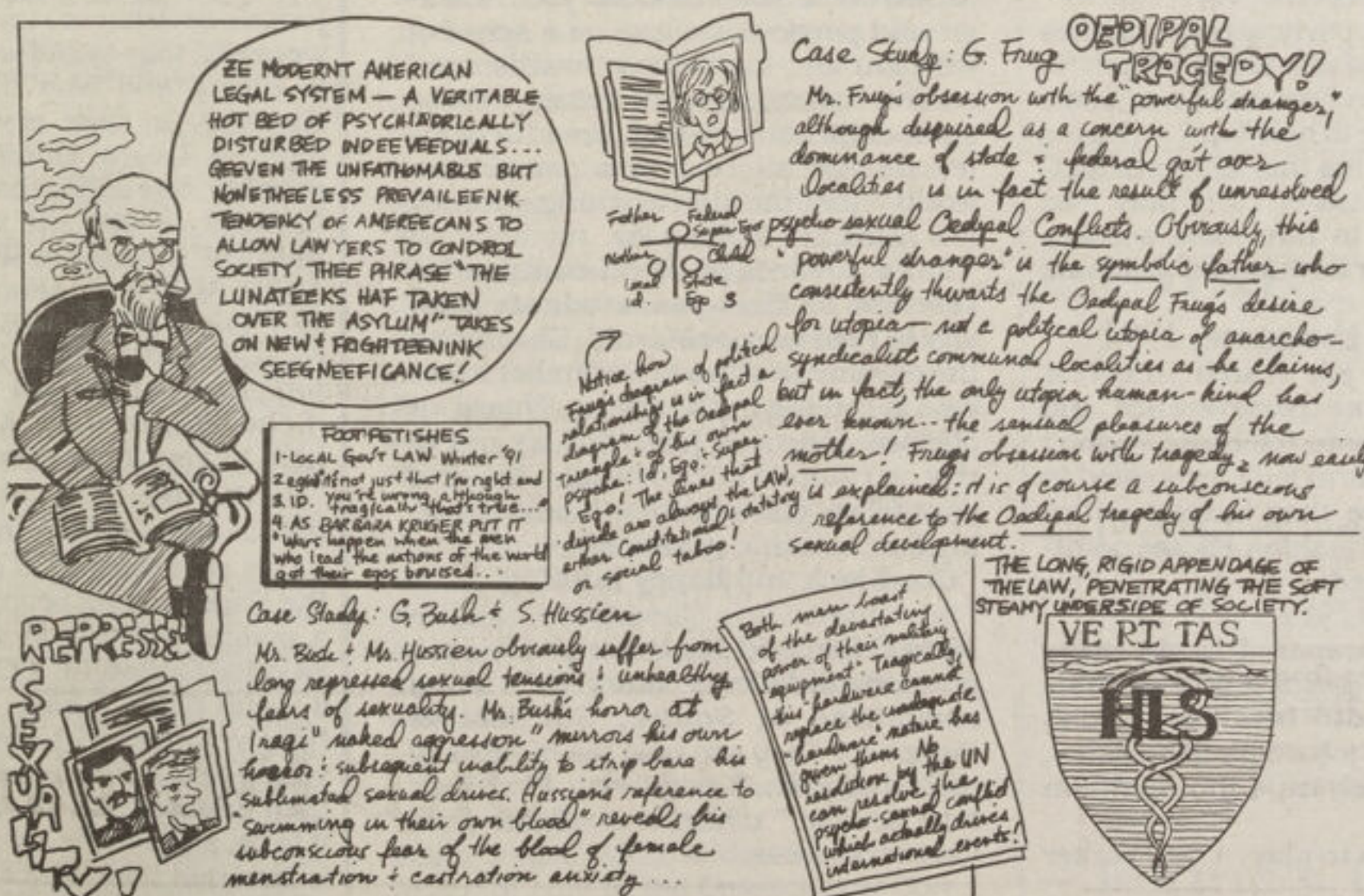
Agenda Neutral

By Eli Clark



Law of the Jungle

By The Idle Rich



Fenno

The dapper, craggy-faced cowboy made Fenno cringe with fear and excitement. There was something disingenuous about his flattering words. His hat and his holster seemed a little too big for a dove or quail or hawk. His big brown eyes reflected remembrances of victories in a time too long past to ever be again.

"It's them against us, something has to be done," he'd said as he waved his big, big stick. "It's destiny made manifest, our chance to restore the status quo, we must act now." Fenno's hat itched, the sweat trickled down back and his rifle weighed heavy on his shoulder. His mind was fuzzy, the cowboy's words, or were they whispers, lulling him into a restful state of deep relaxation.

Fenno forgot about the fighting. What was it for? Yesterday, the cold one had ended but today he was told he'd be starting the snake-in-the-sand one. Those who'd been your enemy during the "cold fight" were now friends, helping in the "sand snake, snake fight".

Nighttime near the cowboy's tent, the waiting continues. Fenno dreams of the cowboy, or was he an Indian, with the big brown eyes and spiked snakeskin boots. He awakens-- startled, groggy, excited. Fenno was confused. The old cowboy had promised the moon. Hadn't he?

Samuelian Reports On The State Of The School

by Henry Kerner

The Law School Council (LSC) will face a variety of challenges this spring, according to Tom Samuelian, 3L, who has reached the midpoint in his tenure as President of the LSC. Issues such as the continuation of flyout week, changes in the curriculum and sexual harassment will demand much of the LSC's time.

Last year, the LSC pushed for and won a so-called flyout week. Although the faculty made significant changes to the original proposal, it was a major accomplishment for the LSC, according to Samuelian. Or so it seemed. Now, many students have expressed dissatisfaction with the drawbacks of the flyout week. Students have been particularly disturbed by the contraction of reading week and the loss of two holidays throughout the term.

Samuelian stated that although he sympathizes with the arguments made by the students, he cautions that "there is a misperception among students that prior to flyout week, there was more time between the last day of classes and the beginning of the take-home exam period. That's just not so. Classes pre-flyout week ended on a Wednesday and the Administrative law exam was given the very next day [Thursday] and Tribe's Con Law exam was distributed on Friday." The Fall Reading Period only appears so much shorter because in the Spring both the take home period as well as the in-class examination

period straddle weekends; five days of reading week automatically becomes seven days, according to Samuelian.

As possible changes to the current flyout week format, Samuelian envisions more self-scheduled take-home exams, or multiple-day exams, where professors hand out their exams on the last day of class and the students have until the end of the examination period to turn it in.

Samuelian predicts that a faculty vote scheduled for next week will maintain flyout week for at least another year.

Curriculum reform is also on next semester's horizon. Samuelian hopes the LSC will take an active role in curriculum reform-- a task currently being undertaken by Professor Rakoff '75, who is evaluating the course offerings and requirements for all students.

"We should do our best to find out whether people are getting the maximum out of the school and whether the current course offerings are meeting the goals of a legal education. Are they educating the people as well as they can?" commented Samuelian.

The LSC has successfully lobbied for two student representative and an alternate to become members of the newly formed Sexual Harassment Committee, chaired by Kathleen Sullivan '81.

Samuelian said he was not sure what was the driving force behind formation of that committee but that he feels that students should be as well represented in policy making as they can be.

"Sexual harassment does not seem to

be a pervasive problem at Harvard Law School, but of course that all depends on the degree of reporting and what kinds of harassment we are talking about, such as possible bias in the classroom." He views as the first major task of the committee to be the development of a definition of sexual harassment. "It would break down into physical and non-physical components. And with regard to the non-physical components, there will be the difficulty of drawing a line between social and cultural norms and free speech issues."

From all indications, the fall was a relatively quiet term. Gone for now are student sit-ins at the Dean's office. There have been fewer visible, angry rallies denouncing the administration.

This should not, according to Samuelian, be interpreted as a sign of student apathy. Rather, Samuelian believes that student activism is more diffused now. "HLS is not a single-issue kind of place this year." And that, he says, is a sign of greater student activism. "More groups are demanding people's attention; it's not just one group taking up all the headlines," Samuelian said. Instead, groups like MELSA and the public interest activists have concentrated on formulating concrete proposals to achieve their goals. "I think in the spring we're going to see greater expressions of activism, but more diffused."

Samuelian is convinced that this year's LSC has improved the lives of students at HLS. "I view the role of the LSC as providing as effective a voice for

students at Harvard Law School as possible," said Samuelian. In order to accomplish that, the LSC has shifted allocating money from internal procedural matters to more substantive programs. Most of the money last year was spent on copying of resolutions and pronouncements by the LSC which were then distributed to the students via their Hark boxes, said Samuelian. "This year," he continued, "we have concentrated on posting notices in the Hark for people to read. That has allowed us to provide people with more direct service rather than filling up their Hark boxes with more paper."

Samuelian adds that the posting of candidates' statements for 1L section representative elections was more effective than distributing them to each Hark box.

The Hark, Samuelian said, can serve as a valuable source of information for students. He noted that the monthly calendar has been widely used by student groups to advertise their events, and future plans include a "Democracy Wall" which would give students the opportunity to write down their opinions on a variety of topics and share them with the rest of the HLS community.

The Fall Formal is another example of substance, notes Samuelian. The event lost money, but Samuelian reiterated, "Students appreciate this kind of benefit a lot more than getting notices in their Hark Boxes."

Expert Advice For The 1L Job Search

By Mara Babin and Mark Cusick
special to the RECORD

If you've spent any time talking with second- and third-year students, you know they have spent as much of the fall finding jobs as in going to classes. As first-year students you've probably been excluded from the job search process -- until now. But beginning later this month, many of you will start to look for summer clerkships for 1991. And from then on, the subject of jobs, both summer and full-time, will consume a great deal of your time and energy over the next three years.

You may have heard a variety of things -- some good and others not so good -- about the availability of law-related summer jobs. You no doubt have heard that this is a difficult year for law firms and that many firms are hiring fewer students at all levels. On the other hand, you may also have heard that summer jobs with law firms have become more available to first-year students in recent years.

What does the present business climate mean for first-year students this summer? We would like to share our perspective on your prospects. Contrary to what you may have come to believe, the news is not all bad.

Some historical perspective

Law firms have operated second-year clerkship programs for decades. These programs help firms compete with each other to attract talented law students. In addition, spending a summer together helps both the firm and the student avoid making an expensive mistake in choosing a first job.

The 1990's are beginning on a less robust note for law firms for a number of reasons that do not require much elaboration here. (If you want that explanation in detail, you might try the National Law Journal's special "Recruitment" issue - October 22, 1990.)

The firms who started hiring first-year students did so because of competitive pressures. Those firms got hooked on the quality of students they could hire. We would predict that many of them, as a matter of strategy, won't stop now, even though the risks and out-of-pocket

costs of hiring first-year students are higher than those associated with hiring only second-year students.

Firms think through time

In addition to law firms' relentless quest for quality, another significant factor that will assure the availability of first-year jobs is the way in which law firms think through time about their hiring needs. Unlike your local department store which hires people meet immediate needs, most law firms take a longer-term view of hiring. On a long-term basis, firms have a need for lawyers at various levels of experience. If firms don't hire students from the graduating class of 1991, they won't have experienced third-year associates in 1994, and if they hadn't hired summer clerks in 1989 and 1990, they wouldn't have had those graduates in 1991. In each hiring season, firms try to build a "pipeline" of clerks who will be available at different times. As firms make offers to third-year students, second-year students and students who have taken judicial clerkships, they are working toward filling their hiring needs two, and often three, years down the road. For many firms, hiring first-year students is the first (and an essential) step in that process.

The decisions a particular firm makes as to one class of students is likely to affect its hiring in the next class. Some firms may decide to hold back on hiring third-year students this fall. Anticipating a smaller class of 1991 may lead that same firm to hire more second-year students for its summer program.

Some rules of the game, 1991

Your summer job search this year may require more perseverance and patience. (And more tolerance -- don't conclude that a firm isn't interested in you just because they haven't entertained in a grand fashion.) Some pointers as you proceed:

Be mentally prepared to do more interviewing to get a job than first-year students did last year. Don't expect to collect job offers like scalps. Law firms are likely to be choosier than usual.

Resist the urge to play. A New Yorker

might think L.A. would be fun for a summer (or vice versa). But with the prospect of reduced job opportunities in the next few years, the day may come when you wish you had spent a summer in a geographic area of real interest to you. Don't risk the law firms' pipeline filling up while you're off playing.

Broaden your horizons. Don't think only of big firms. Increase your options and odds by looking at corporations with summer programs, boutique firms whose specialties are of genuine interest to you, mid-sized firms and public interest or government positions. Although law firms may be growing more slowly, corporations in particular are expanding their legal staffs. Many hire first-year students and offer challenging practices -- both summer and full time.

Consider taking seminars (if not this year, then next) in areas where there is significant market demand -- corporate reorganizations or environmental law, for example. Firms may try to steer you into areas in which they are experiencing increasing demand. A seminar is one way of finding out whether these areas interest you.

Prepare a good resume. Your resume will often be the only information available to a firm in deciding whether to interview you. Besides your background particulars, give us a sense of who you are -- activities, awards, successes, community activities. These show dedication, talent, breadth of interests and success in a competitive world -- just the kind of young attorney law firms are looking for.

Take advantage of on-campus interviews for first-year students (usually in February or March). Check with the placement office in December to see who is coming in the spring. This is an obvious source of jobs, but try not to rely on campus interviewing -- many of your fellow classmates will be competing for the same positions.

Good luck and happy hunting!

Mara Babin and Mark Cusick are each partners and former chairs of the hiring committee at Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. They are also the authors of the handbook, "Conquering First-Year Interviewing," which is available from Career Services.

CCR Lawsuit: First Round A Draw

by Evette Harrison

The first round of motions in The Coalition for Civil Rights' lawsuit against Harvard University has produced mixed results, with each side winning one motion.

CCR won the first victory when it was granted a motion to prevent documents from being destroyed by the University. The motion was granted December 20. According to a CCR press release, "Harvard had destroyed similar documents when a discrimination lawsuit was filed against the University in 1987."

The University won the next round on January 2, securing a stay of discovery until it is able to file a motion to dismiss. The stay followed extensive legal maneuvering, in which Allan Ryan informed CCR on December 22 of the University's intention to go to court Christmas Eve. Ryan, counsel for Harvard, refused the students' request to postpone the court appearance until January 2 when the students would return from vacation. However, when Ryan went before the court on the 24th, the judge told him to wait until January 2.

"We are very disappointed in the judge's decision to stay discovery, and we are curious to find out what Harvard is hiding and why they don't want discovery to take place now," commented Laura Hankins, 2L, CCR member. She added that CCR intended to continue with the lawsuit and felt they had a strong case.

When asked to comment on the lawsuit, Dean Robert Clark responded "I respect the sincerity of the students bringing it, but I think they're barking up the wrong tree. I don't think it's a particularly constructive exercise."

On January 11, CCR received a motion to dismiss from the University.

This past week CCR set up tables in the Hark eliciting people to sign up for a mailing list and to write affidavits. Said Pat Gulbis, 2L, CCR member, "As a result of the tabling, a lot of people have volunteered to help and get involved in the lawsuit because they see their education as not as they wanted it to be, and see the lawsuit as an effort to broaden their education."

Capucino's Italian Restaurant: Bland But Convenient

By Karen Levy

Capucino's
1812 Massachusetts Avenue
T:Porter Square
Tel: 547-8228

Reservations for groups of six or more. Weekdays lunch 10:00 a.m. - 3 p.m.; dinner 3 p.m. - 11 p.m. Sat. & Sun. dinner until 12:30. Featuring Sunday brunch 11 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Room for large and small parties. Full bar and wine list. Prices: Appetizers \$4.50-\$8; Entrees \$9-\$18.



(On a scale of 1 to 4)

With the hustle and bustle of a genuine Italian trattoria, the disarmingly quaint mismatch of sophisticated pink marbled stucco walls and red and white checkered greascloth covered tables, and -- who could forget? -- Verdi piped into the ladies' restroom, Capucino's seems to have taken Porter Square by storm. This latest addition to Cambridge's dining delights compensates for the spotty quality of the Northern Italian fare with a lively, versatile atmosphere and good value for a complete, satisfying Italian meal.

From the endless rows of tables to the seemingly endless menu (nearly 30 pages and apparently drafted by the same evil non-English-speaking aliens responsible for the Internal Revenue Code), Capucino's lacks a firm direction. In some ways it's sophisticated, yet its price, menu and style of service prevent it from being too casual. Some aspects are romantic, yet some aspects are more conducive to family dining or rowdier large groups; the restaurant is not really intended for a quick espresso and dessert, yet it somehow fails to accommodate a complete evening out. While this lack of definition might be fatal to another restaurant, Capucino's amorphous quality renders it adaptable to whatever you are looking for in a dining experience.

Since it was crowded for a Thursday

night, we were lucky to get seated right away. Be sure to note if you would prefer the nonsmoking section -- the host/hostess may not give you a choice. Even if you have to wait for a table, you'll be rewarded quickly by a delicious, bountiful basket of warm, cheesy garlic toast. After a detailed introduction to several specials by a diligent and pleasant waitress on top of an excursion through the menu, we put together a well-varied feast. As the four courses were delivered, we encountered a few surprises, some pleasant and some not so pleasant.

Passing over the antipasto bar -- it looked pretty unexciting besides being slightly wilted under the bright lights -- we started with steamed mussels in an herbed, garlic butter sauce. The mussels themselves were good, but the too-watery sauce was only mediocre. Serving the shellfish in a bowl would have helped capture some of the sauce on the mussels. For collecting lost sauce, however, the everlasting basket of garlic bread came in handy! An appetizer portion of penne con vodka (a quill-shaped hollow pasta served in a light vodka tomato-cream sauce) was

Cambridge Cuisine

surprisingly delicious -- very fresh and flavored just right.

Our green salads, which are served with all of the entrees, marked the first unpleasant surprise of the meal. The house dressing, topping iceberg lettuce and a couple of tomatoes and croutons, was a watery version of Seven Seas' "Viva! Italian." Not so surprising, on the other hand, was the house Chianti. Drinkable, if you drink vinegar. Fortunately, the moderate-sized wine list features some better Italian reds and whites, in affordable price ranges, as well as a selection of California wines.

There was nothing surprising about the entrees which arrived next. (Only their generous portions prevented me from requesting another basket of the addictive garlic bread.) With difficulty, we had chosen two meat dishes from the extensive list of pasta entrees

(ranging from the special tortellini pesto to the traditional fettucine alfredo), shrimp, shellfish, chicken and veal dishes, and the grill specials (including steak and lamb chops). The chicken marsala was tough and afflicted by the same problem as the mussel sauce and the salad dressing: somebody must have inadvertently passed the plate under a dripping faucet. On the other hand, the veal saltimbocca (which translates to something like: "the food is so good that it pops right from the plate to your mouth"), tender veal medallions smothered in mozzarella, prosciutto, mushrooms, and an herbed sherry sauce, was tasty.

As is true of any Italian meal complete with bread, wine and buttery sauces, we could have stopped after the salads. That is one particularly attractive quality about Capucino's despite higher-priced meat entrees, one can have an affordable, full meal by just ordering drinks and pasat entrees. I, however, cannot leave an Italian restaurant without sampling the cannoli.

After the arrival of good, strong fresh-brewed Italian coffee, I was unprepared for the final surprise of the meal: someone mistakenly replaced the creamy, smooth ricotta filling with sweetened mortar and chocolate chips. Oh well, I should have ordered another basket of garlic bread.

Without dwelling on the little pitfalls of the food itself, the experience at Capucino's was a treat. Capucino's decor, although unoriginal and slightly mismatched, creates an almost escapist atmosphere. If you're lucky enough to be in the back room -- the more romantic, serious dining room -- seated at white covered tables, under the dim

lights, you can almost forget for a few sweet moments that just beyond the pink marbled walls KFC, Brigham's, McDonalds, Dunkin Donuts and Popeye's await you. In the front room -- the more casual cafe-style room -- enough distraction is created by the crowded bar, the melange of bright colors, and the noisy chatter emanating from the neighboring tables to make you believe that beyond the full front glass window are the streets of Rome (or, at least, the Old North Church and Paul Revere's house of Boston's Italian North End).

The service was also consistently very good. I was relieved to discover that our gifted waitress was able to perform that indispensable service of the post-modern restaurant: standing in solidarity with a corps of waitpersons crooning "Happy Birthday" to a mortified patron. I guess it doesn't matter that it wasn't in Italian.

Through a combination of being in the right place at the right time and of doing a few important things right, Capucino's provides a positive dining experience. At the very least, this newcomer fills a gap in Cambridge dining much in need of filling. Where else can you get good portions of good pasta and a few other perks in an upscale, but not out of reach, restaurant without getting on the T? If you can overlook a few slips in the actual consistency of what you're eating, not worry too much about the unread, or undeciphered, pages of the menu, and ignore the suburban lawn chair seating provisions, you'll appreciate Capucino's for its fun atmosphere, menu variety, and fair prices. Oh, and did I mention the amazing garlic bread?

Clerkships: The Search For A Justice Begins

by Staff

The market for clerkships looks promising this year, according to Clerkship Administrator Margaret Tuitt. Expansion of the judiciary is one reason for optimism: the Senate recently added eighty-five positions adding to the more than 900 federal judgeships throughout the country.

Tuitt said January is time to begin the search for clerkships. She stated students should begin speaking with "practitioners, clerks, faculty, and third year students to get as much information as possible about particular judges. The more insight about judges you can get, the better able to determine which judges you should talk to."

Students consider clerkships for many reasons, according to Tuitt. "The chance to see the things [students] have studied in action and the chance to take an active role in the judicial process" are often a factor. Tuitt stated that clerking

provides "an excellent opportunity to learn litigation from judges." Even those not interested in litigation could benefit from the chance to be generalists and the experience of working with the broad perspectives of the law.

Second year student John Massaro said he was considering a clerkship because it looked like "a fun and interesting experience." He added, "clerking offers a lot of benefits for those interested in academia or litigation."

Those interested in trial work often choose trial clerkships, while those most interested in improving research and writing skills often choose appellate clerkships. Tuitt noted, however, that the differences between the two are often overemphasized.

Anyone applying for a clerkship should register with the career services office in January or early February and be prepared to send out federal applications by early March.

Law Prof Calls For Baseball To Adopt "Technical Foul"

To The Editor:

The recent suspension and fine of Roger Clemens by American League president, Dr. Bobby Brown, along with the attention being paid by the players' and umpires' unions to the "code" governing player-umpire interactions, force attention back to the troubling removal of Clemens by umpire Terry Cooney, in

Letter ToThe Editor

game four of the American League Championship Series. No genuine sports fan nor any (professional) athletic participant in a championship contest who values his own performance and the process for determining a victor looks with favor on the needless disqualification of a critical member of the opposing team in an important playoff contest. And a sport's rule structure should be framed to minimize such disqualifications.

Even if one recognizes that arrogance is hardly foreign to Clemens' behavior -- ask any member of the local Boston or national media -- a team's prime pitcher in a desperate game is entitled to some leeway when riled by an umpire's decisions. Cooney, or any other umpire, on the other hand, is entitled to be free of incessant verbal harassment so that he can concentrate on his task of facilitating -- not upstaging -- the contest.

Clemens' removal was troubling, however, because of baseball's failure to adopt the more discriminating, progressive disciplinary approach of basketball (and soccer). Can you imagine a veteran NBA referee, eg., Earl Strom ejecting a Magic Johnson, Michael Jordan, Larry Bird, or Patrick Ewing from a conference final playoff game? When an NBA official has heard enough profanity, he signals a technical foul. The result -- a stoppage of play, which provides a brief cooling-off period and a technical foul shot for the opposing team. More important, the technical serves as a fair warning to the offender. The element of unfair surprise is eliminated; he, and those who can influence him, are now on notice. Should he continue, or accelerate, his misconduct, he, the referee, his coach, and the fans know that the result may be eviction and that the punishment will fit the offense.

To avoid an embarrassing replay of the Clemens scenario -- with the attendant loss of dramatic excitement, aesthetic enjoyment, and commercial appeal -- Major League Baseball (MLB) should move to a similar intelligent scheme.

— Lewis Kurlantzick '68

Editor's note: Mr. Kurlantzick is a Professor of Law at the University of Connecticut.

Coming Next Issue...

- Dean Clark up for Harvard Presidency
- Cohen returns to Harvard to head International and Graduate Programs
- Faculty vote on Fly-Out Week
- Fenno's Fetish

Fisher

(continued from page 1)

We cannot hope for him to withdraw from Kuwait if doing so would make him worse off."

2. Have a clear purpose: "Iraq should not benefit from its invasion."

3. Sanctions: "Retain the oil embargo indefinitely."

4. Timing: "Be patient. To keep our forces in Saudi Arabia fit and our allies supporting us may seem difficult today, but both would be far more difficult during a war."

5. Keep objectives limited: "The Vietnam War again illustrates the problem. Limited objectives like moving the conflict from the battlefield to the conference table were gradually replaced by the goal of 'winning.' In the Korean War, the goal of pushing North Korean troops back beyond the 38th parallel-- which was achievable and achieved-- was superseded by that of conquering North Korea to the Yalu river."

6. Be specific in guarantees

to Hussein that a withdrawal would be tolerable.

Fisher argues that his recommendations do not suggest that the United States should give in to Hussein. "Backing down [and] allowing Iraq to seize Kuwait and profit from its oil would set a terrible precedent...We should continue to insist that Iraq get no more than what it should have been able to obtain through peaceful negotiations, or to which it is entitled under international law."

Fisher sees his policy as the way to avoid war.

"War could be disastrous. Militarily, we would be fighting a ruthless tyrant... Economically, costs of the war to America alone could make this year's deficit, collapsed stock market, bankrupt government programs and debate over taxes look like trivia... Politically, a war would almost certainly destroy the U.N. consensus on Iraq... The President's promising new world order based on U.S.-Soviet cooperation and wide U.N. support would be shattered."

more inclined to settle for a higher price. "Ayres is not accusing dealers of engaging in hatred, in animus-type discrimination, but they are engaging in race-based [behavior]" says Haile.

Ironically, buyers were shown to get the worst offers from salespersons of their own race and gender.

Other features of the February issue include a bicentennial commemoration of the Bill of Rights; an argument in favor of a constitutional right to beg; two book reviews; and three student book notes.

Anthony Brown, "Mr. October", reports that "the overall response has been positive, only one person brought up the objectification issue, but I think the scenes are good at preventing that from happening, the viewer focusses on the activity people are participating in, not just the person alone."

Joe Voyticky, "Mr. July", stated, "I think everyone liked it, my mom who was hesitant when I told her about it was really pleased when she saw it, she thought it was very professionally done, and was very happy, after reading the dedication, that it was for a good cause."

David Hill, "Mr. March", also has received a positive response to his participation in the calendar. "My family all got one for Christmas and they were really pleased with it, my father is trying to get as many of our family and friends as he can to purchase one. Some of my friends ribbed me about the adjectives 'unpretentious' and 'compassionate' in my personal profile but it was all good-natured fun."

The calendar seems to be meeting with a warm reception from the women of HLS. Cassandra Butts, 3L feels that the calendar was a good idea. "It's putting out the idea that there are black men out there doing good. And the fact that the proceed are going to Jeremiah Burke makes it doubly commendable."

Jean Marie Almonoor, 3L thought the calendar was very well done. "Some of the pictures were very artistic. Of course there's been some disgruntled comments about the vanity factor, but once



photo by Victor Merritt

Joseph Voyticky: Athletic, fun, adventurous, thoughtful.

Hobby: Running cross country

Favorite Book: *Beloved*, Toni Morrison; *Invisible Man*, Ralph Ellison.

Favorite Quote: "Live each day as if you had a thousand years to live, but knew you had to die tomorrow."

Inn

(continued from page 1)

of the noise and suggested that the noise came from the Cambridge Common. Lincoln's Inn has exhausted its good will in the neighborhood and its statements are no longer credible to us.

Neighbors are now focusing our efforts of persuasion on the Harvard Law School administration and Harvard Law School alumni to end this nuisance. The Law School until now has denied that it has any responsibility for the problem. Its policy is in marked contrast to Harvard undergradu-

ate policy, which strictly supervises finals clubs. We urge the law school to act in a like manner as a good neighbor. If the Law School fails to take some strong action to resolve the problem it will exhaust the good will of Cambridge residents to the detriment of law school faculty and students in the future.

This is not a "town-gown" grudge. Lincoln's Inn opposition includes law school and college alumni and others with close ties to the inn, including one Lincoln's Inn alumni.

--Marc A. Rodwin, Esq.
for the Neighbors of the
Harvard Law School
Lincoln's Inn Society

you consider the purpose of the calendar, I think that more than effectively silences the criticism."

Calendar creator Chapman, also known as "Mr. November," acknowledged that some might question his motives in including himself in the calendar. "It was a difficult decision, since the calendar is not about me and I was hesitant because of the possibility that my inclusion would generate some criticism about self-glory. But my friends persuaded me otherwise," said Chapman. "You must admit, mine is one of the more sedate poses in the calendar."

According to Chapman, the nationwide coverage by the press has generated a great deal, of interest in the calendar. He says that he has received calls from requesting calendars from across the country. "The season is a little past for calendars, so it is not being marketed in any stores. The Law School Coop had several but they sold out and there have not been any re-orders." The calendar, he says, is being sold by word of

mouth.

Chapman does not yet know how much money the calendar will raise for the Burke School. "Until all the money comes in however, I'm unsure of just how well we're doing. But, if the 30 letters I've received today are any indication of the volume of requests, I'd venture that it will be a definite success."

To help promote sales, Chapman plans a trip along the Eastern seaboard with Victor Merritt, the photographer who collaborated with him on the project. The pair plan to visit colleges, including many of the historically-black colleges, to speak to students about the purpose of the calendar and to encourage minorities to become more involved in community service.

"This project is taking up a lot of my time," he explains, "but I can't put it aside. I'm personally committed to doing everything in my power to see that it is a success."

Orders can be sent to Chapman at 287 Main Street, Apt. 15, Medford, MA 02155 or by calling (617) 391-9681.

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Review

(continued from page 3)

Rebecca Haile, 3L, who edited the piece, finds its conclusions to be "counter-intuitive." Logically, dealers should charge the highest price to those most able to pay--presumably, white men, who are demographically the country's wealthiest group. Yet the dealers studied seem to be acting on the assumption that blacks and women are less sophisticated bargainers, and

Calendar

(continued from page 1)

Creator Chapman says that the calendar is intended to provide positive examples of achieving young black men and to raise money for a predominantly black high school in Boston. The money from the calendar will be used to create a scholarship at the Jeremiah E. Burke High School in Boston. The scholarship will be named for the late Fred and Helen Moore, who helped raise Chapman and his two brothers as well as 19 other foster children and 5 of their own children in Guilford, Conn. For Chapman, the kindness and generosity of his foster parents exemplify the kind of community service that he seeks to encourage.

Asked how the featured men were chosen, Chapman responded, "Basically, I had certain scenes in mind that would depict black men engaged in interesting recreational activities. The men I asked were people who I thought had different looks and would fit the scenes. I'm pleased to say, the guys I asked were really enthusiastic so it wasn't a difficult search."

So far the overwhelming response to the calendar has been positive. Outside of the HLS community, the calendar has been the subject of newspaper articles in the Boston Globe and the New York Times. The Associated Press wire service also picked it up and stories have been spotted as far away as Los Angeles and Cleveland.

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