



Harvard Law Record

Volume 93, No.6

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

November 1, 1991

Mean Streets Surround Harvard Law Campus

"People Need To Keep Their Heads Up"

"I always assumed that if you were a guy, you would have no

By Robert Arnold
and Rich Wareing

problems," thought Jay Morrison '93. That was before he was accosted by an unidentified assailant near the Beacon Street Star Market in the early morning hours of October 19. "People need to keep their heads up," said Morrison.

Ironically, he had just accompanied a fellow student, Isobell Jones '93, back to her apartment, because she was apprehensive about walking home by herself.

"I was walking on Beacon towards Washington when a vehicle approached me," said Morrison. "I thought maybe someone needed directions. When I walked over to the car, the man inside told me to get in. I talked and stalled, and he told me several more times to get into the car. He then grabbed

me by the back of my head and tried to force me into the car. Luckily, a passing car slowed down and I was able to escape. I got into the middle of the street and stopped a passing cab which took me to the Cambridge police station." The crime was classified as an attempted kidnapping.

Roughly an hour later that same evening, another HLS student, who has requested to remain unidentified, was attacked only blocks away in a separate incident.

"I was walking along Ellery street, when I heard these foot steps behind me," said the student. "I turned and saw three big guys running towards me. One of them had a Kryptonite bike lock in his hand."

"I didn't ask any questions," he continued. "I just gave them my wallet. That's when the one guy hit me over the head with the lock." The wound required ten stitches.

These two incidents follow

closely on the heels of the brutal attack on first-year student Alexander Acosta (RECORD, Oct. 4). Acosta was savagely beaten in front of the Spaghetti Club in Harvard Square.

These unfortunate events raise the questions: Is the area surrounding the campus unusually unsafe, or is the campus caught in the midst of an unprecedented crime wave, or both? Harvard University Police Department Deputy Chief Jack Morse thinks neither is the case.

"Every statistical report I read, shows that the number of violent crimes have actually dropped," said Morse. "The number isn't that low, but there has been no marked increase."

"Of course, our numbers may be misleading because our jurisdiction is limited to Harvard-owned property," Morse added. "Anything that happens in Somerville or Cambridge is usually underreported."

The outlying police precincts

Crime page 2

Legendary Civil Rights Activist Robert L. Carter Visits HLS Campus

Judge Robert L. Carter, the 1991 Ralph E. Shikes visiting fellow and Senior District Judge in the

By G. Sharon Stone

Southern District of New York, addressed a small gathering of students in the Mallory Smith Room on Monday, October 28.

Judge Carter was for many years one of the leading civil rights attorneys in the United States. From 1944 to 1968, he worked for the NAACP, where he became general counsel in 1956. During these years, he won 21 of the 22 cases he argued before the United States Supreme Court.

Among these cases was *Brown v. Board of Education*. Commenting on *Brown*, Judge Carter stated that "at the time there was a sense that we were making history, we just weren't sure if it would be good or bad history." For him the importance of *Brown* was not that it opened doors of educational opportunity for blacks, but that the decision was a catalyst for "freeing blacks from the psychology of slavery".

Carter reminisced, "before *Brown*, middle class

blacks in New York who were discreetly told they were not welcome at certain restaurants accepted such treatment because they felt that making a fuss was beneath their dignity. After, *Brown*, this was no longer the case. Blacks no longer felt content to accept the few concessions they had previously been given, they now felt empowered to demand full and equal treatment".

Judge Carter received his A.B. from Lincoln University in 1937. He received an L.L.B. in 1940 from Howard University and an L.L.M. in 1941 from Columbia University. After serving in the U.S. Army Air Corp from 1941 to 1944, he began working with the NAACP.

From 1972 to the present time, he has distinguished himself on the bench, serving the Southern District of New York, where he is now Senior Judge. When asked about his feelings on the Thomas nomination, Carter stated, "I had conflicting feelings. I disagree with his politics, but he was after all, a fellow black nominated to a highly coveted position."

"Furthermore, I felt that since Bush would only nominate individuals who agreed with his policies,

the chances of him selecting a nominee I liked would have been unlikely anyway, so why not Thomas."

Carter did note one positive aspect of the confirmation hearings. "This was the first time the country got to see so many talented, articulate, professional black people all at one sitting. People all over the country were glued to their television sets during the hearings, they could not help but be affected by the positive images conveyed by these people."

When asked about the present day impact of *Brown*, Judge Carter noted his dismay at the de facto segregation that exists in inner city schools today.

"Inner city schools are a disaster and the current theory is that kids from this environment cannot be taught. This is just not true. 91% of the students from the Adam Clayton Powell school in Harlem go on to college. The problem is that black kids aren't being academically challenged. They are simply being written off if they live in the inner cities"

Commenting on a question from Aphaly Coradin '92, asking what young black law graduates can do to further the cause of blacks, Judge Carter directed his

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Further Improvements To North Hall Announced

Further improvements to be made to the Law School's

By J. Derek Mason

newest dormitory, North Hall on Massachusetts Avenue, have been announced. The dormitory, formerly the Cambridge Quality Inn, had already been significantly renovated prior to opening its doors to students for the first time this fall, including the addition of new furniture to the 134 rooms, the construction of two full-service kitchens, the opening of a fully furnished three-room lounge with cable television for dormitory residents, and the complete renovation and beautification of the lobby, stairwells, basement, and existing elevators. The building was also made fully accessible to the handicapped.

The next improvements, some

of which are part of an agreement made with the Cambridge Zoning Appeals Board prior to permit approval, are to be supervised by Richard Keys, the Law School's on-site project manager, working under the general direction of HLS Director of Building Operations Frank Lamentea. The metal paneled exterior of North Hall is being painted a dark green, after consultation with members of the neighborhood association, architects, the university, and the city planning department.

A multi-purpose room has been created in the basement for use by the Agassiz neighborhood. A new elevator will be added to the Massachusetts Avenue end of the dorm's brick wing in December, providing access to the room from street level. The room will be open for

community scheduling in mid-to late-January, including programming for children, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays.

The entire site will be landscaped with planting to be completed this spring. There will be new green space on the Wendell Street side of the dorm, and on the site the pool, which is slated for removal, is now located. A covered entrance to the community room will also be constructed.

There will be new sidewalks, a repaved parking lot, a line of trees along the sidewalks, and a wrought iron fence around the property.

As Administrative Dean Sandra S. Coleman wrote in her recent memo to North Hall residents: "We believe that you will see a significant improvement in the exterior [of North Hall] by next summer."

PULSE Program Provides Students With Volunteer Opportunities

PULSE (Providing Unpaid Legal Services) is Harvard Law

By Eric Blair

School's new voluntary pro bono program. It is designed to give students the opportunity to do volunteer legal work during the academic year for non-profit and government agencies throughout the Boston area. The PULSE program was developed and implemented this past summer by the law school's Office of the Public Interest Placement Advisor (OPIA) at the request of Professor Christopher Edley, Jr. '78.

With this program, HLS joins a growing number of law schools across the nation, including The University of Pennsylvania, Tulane, and the University of South Carolina, that have orga-

nized voluntary or mandatory pro bono programs for their students.

In organizing the program, OPIA spoke to organizers of similar programs nationwide, and surveyed last year's IL and 2L classes about their interest in participating in a pro bono program. OPIA then contacted

Pulse page 2



JoAnn C. Corti '93

HLS Continues Move Towards Internationalization

One of the often enunciated goals of the Campaign for Harvard Law School

By Dante Ramis
with contributions
from the Crimson

funding drive is to transform HLS into a World Law School. Internationalization has been underway at the Center for Criminal Justice for well over five years.

The Center, founded in 1969 and currently located in Pound Hall, was constituted in order to examine legal issues on a domestic level. Under the direction of Ames Professor of Law Philip B. Heymann '60, the Center expanded its area of competency, working primarily with South and Central American countries.

The Center is now looking to new regions of the world, and concurrently administering reform projects in Colombia, Russia, and South Africa.

Thayer Lecturer on Law Sarah Reynolds is heading up the Russian



Professor Phillip B. Heymann '60

project, which in light of the August coup has an ever greater need for new criminal legislation.

Since last spring Reynolds and her associates have been working with the Russian Federation's Ministry of Justice to establish working groups that will examine judicial reform. Additionally, the project has called on colleagues in related legal and economic fields for advice.

A focus of the project is the Russian criminal code adopted in 1960, which, says Reynolds, "contains significant restrictions on speech and expression, and it is terribly vague all the way through, so it is open to much abuse in its interpretation."

The Center believes that the program is of great value, "fostering a long-term working relationship between experts and their Russian colleagues," says Reynolds.

"The schedule of events are such that an awful lot has to happen within the next two years," according to Heymann. "It's a very exciting place to be, so it could go on much longer."

"It's a country that badly needs help," adds Deputy Director Daniel McGillis. "It's also intellectually interesting. How do you build a new legal system on the ruins of a communist system?"

Program officials do not have any easy answers to that question but know that attempting to transpose the U.S. system to Russia is doomed to failure.

"You can't simply go from an American legal system to Russia unless you know the culture, economy and policy," says Reynolds. Accordingly, the first job of the working groups is to immerse themselves in Russian culture and society studies.

The program also aims to create a

Russian Institute of Law to retrain Russian lawyers schooled under the former system.

The demise of communist rule has underscored the need for rapid legal reform. The August coup has also made project fundraising increasingly difficult.

"It felt to a lot of funders like they would be taking part in an internal conflict, supporting the Russian Federation against the Union Government," says Reynolds.

The Russian program will continue for at least two more years, at a cost of about \$250,000 a year. Funding has come primarily from the Carnegie Foundation, as well as the Rockefeller Family and Associates.

The program has been spearheaded by Heymann and Professor Anthony Matthews of South Africa's University of Natal, a specialist in limitations on speech and state powers to arrest and hold.

In June, the center held a conference in Petersburg attended by both the South African police and the African National Congress, as well as other groups. New York City Police Commissioner Lee Brown also was in attendance.

"Police are frightened to go into cities, and they should be, because there is near warfare in many of the black townships," Heymann says.

After the conference, participants divided into smaller groups to work on solutions to black under-representation on the police force and on checks on its powers.

Representatives of the groups will discuss possible solutions to these problems at a conference in Cambridge this spring.

South African prosecutors, who in

the past have played a rather limited role in challenging the police or addressing the country's other ills, were another subject of the conference.

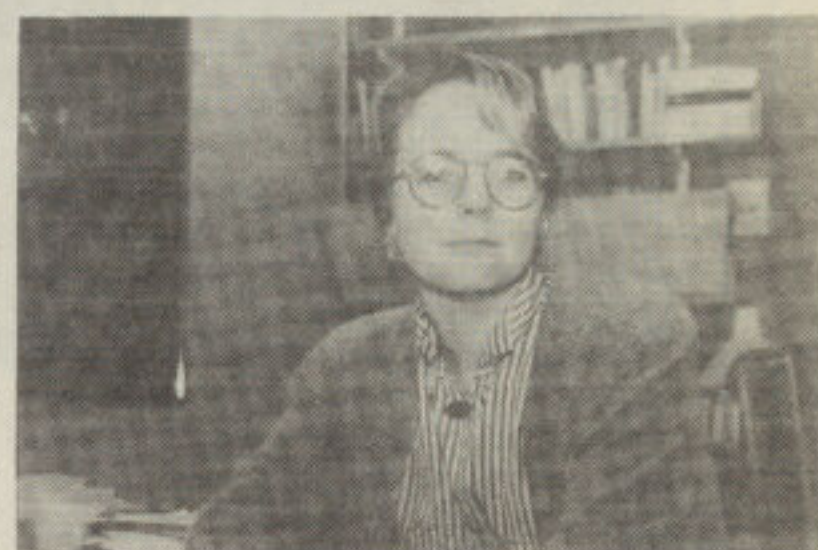
These problems can be seen as inter-related. "If a criminal justice system cannot handle ordinary crime, there is very frequently a call to have generals handle it instead," Heymann says. "And police have a tendency to execute and punish on their own."

"A lot of these South American systems have only judges," McGillis says. "This creates a situation where no one is really pursuing the cases."

Associates of the Center are currently working in conjunction with others in Colombia to help develop a plan to improve the prosecutorial system.

With its recently enacted constitution, Colombia is ripe for such legal reform.

Some law students have made contributions to the Center. David B. Pointer '93, worked in Cambridge contrasting Soviet law with English, German, French, Swedish, and U.S. law.



Lecturer Sarah Reynolds

Carter

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audience to strive to give something back to their community.

"Blacks who have been given an opportunity and who are capable, owe something to the community, owe something to those who are less fortunate. You shouldn't do things because you feel like you have to, but you should do them because you want to."

The Judge cited some startling statistics about the plight of blacks in America. "One in four black males between the ages of 17 and 26 are in prison, on probation or on parole," he said. "45% of black children are born into poverty, and that although black males make up only 5% of the population, they make up 26% of the deaths from AIDS."

"What kind of rights can these people have. That is your responsibility," he continued. "Effective change can only come from you. There are many things you can do. It takes a variety of people. Getting a job at a big law firm is okay, as long as you maintain your perspective which can be very difficult."

The Shike Visiting Fellowship was established in 1978 to bring to the law school visitors with records of distinction in the areas of civil liberties and civil rights. Judge Carter was in residence at the Law School from October 28-30. On October 30, he addressed a special session of Saturday School in which he reminisced about Thurgood Marshall and Charles Houston, two monumental African-American legal figures who left indelible footprints on the American legal landscape.

Crime

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have not been very responsive. In the week and a half since Morrison reported the incident, the Somerville Police department has done very little towards solving the crime. They lost Morrison's initial statement, and requested that he come down to the station to review mugshots a full nine days after the incident.

Detective J. W. Brown of the Somerville police department, who was the detective on duty the night of Morrison's assault, simply said, "This was an unusual incident. We don't see a lot of it in Somerville."

Morrison lamented, "I don't think they are taking this too seriously."

These incidents have caused students on campus to express concerns. Laura Boudreau '94 said that she hopes the

recent incidents will heighten the call for security improvements, and make students more aware.

"I don't feel particularly safe on campus," said Boudreau. "I don't think the lighting is very good. I would just hope that these incidents are well publicized so that people will be more careful and so that the law school will do something," she concluded.

Law school officials are concerned, but not overly so. They don't think that the recent incidents indicate an increased activity level, but they warn students to be cautious.

Director of Building Operations Frank Lamentea, who oversees Law School security, said the Law School does what it can, but that students have to take some responsibility for their own security.

"It's not exactly a jungle out there, but it's not exactly free of crime either," said Lamentea. "It's a metropolitan area and certainly one has to be careful."

Deputy Chief Morse cautioned students to act preemptively also. "If you're out in the bewitching hours, make sure you stay clear of eye, sweet of breath, and walk in groups."

Law School Council members have approached the Dean of Students. They cite the recent incidents as more evidence of the need for the return of the Somerville Shuttle among other security improvements.

Pulse

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Public interest and government organizations whose practice areas matched most closely those ranked highest by the students.

Already, a large number of students have stopped by the OPIA office in Pound 328 to look through the *PULSE* manual, which includes descriptions of organizations that have expressed interest in student volunteers. Students can then choose to volunteer, on their own initiative, for organizations whose needs are most suited to their interests and schedules.

Currently, *PULSE* has located twenty-seven different organizations which offer students a range of opportunities, including numerous projects in criminal law, civil rights, children's issues, and fair housing law. For example, students can investigate claims for the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination or assist the Political Asylum/Immigration Representation project in litigation to provide immigration relief or political asylum to those facing deportation hearings. Students can also work on a host of short term projects, such as those for the Law-

yers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law or the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.

Already large, the numbers of students participating in the program is expected to grow dramatically by the Spring. "The student response to the kick off of the *PULSE* Program has been incredibly enthusiastic, and *PULSE* is a wonderful addition to the myriad of public interest activities taking place at HLS," says Stacy DeBroff, Director of Public Interest Placement Advising. She points out that *PULSE* offers students not only the opportunity to perform volunteer service for the community, but also exposure to different types of public interest practice first-hand. JoAnn Corti, Student Director of the Project, notes that "we keep adding new projects to *PULSE* each month, and the opportunities to get involved in cutting edge legal issues in the Boston area are really exciting."

PULSE is still a growing program, and expects to incorporate additional volunteer opportunities into the program this spring. Students who have questions about *PULSE*, or suggestions for new volunteer opportunities, should contact JoAnn Corti, Student Director of the program, by telephoning the Public Interest Office at 495-3108, or leaving a message in her 2L Hark box.

Cambridge City Council Attempts To Legalize Marijuana

Cambridge became the first city in the nation to attempt to legalize marijuana

by Erica L. Werner
Crimson Reporter

for medical purposes this Monday, October 28. The City Council voted 7 to 1, in support of a home rule petition that would authorize Cambridge to prescribe the illegal drug.

The vote came after almost two hours of debate and testimony from doctors, activists, and medicinal marijuana smokers. With this petition, the council asks the state legislature to authorize Cambridge to take advantage of a now-defunct Food and Drug Administration (FDA) program which has allowed patients to smoke cannabis under heavy supervision.

"What we are making here, then, is a powerful political, legal statement," Councilor Edward N. Cyr said in favor of the act. Cyr and others who testified acknowledges, however, that this move is not likely to have a practical effect on state or federal law.

"It is a clear message to the state legislature that they need to get moved off the dime," Cyr said.

Massachusetts is one of 16 states which bans marijuana under all circumstances, including medicinal and experimental needs. For 19 years, the state legislature has pigeonholed a law that would give Massachusetts residents access to cannabis for medical use, according to Harvard's Associate Professor of Psychology Lester Grinspoon, who spoke at Monday's meeting.

"The people who are opposed to cannabis as a medicine say 'Well, there are other things that work just as well.' But there are substantial numbers of people for whom they do not work," Grinspoon told the council. "It's a crime not to make it available for those people to use."

Marijuana is useful in treating multiple sclerosis, glaucoma, AIDS, herpes and the side effects associated with chemotherapy, Grinspoon said. However, the FDA currently classifies the drug as a Schedule I drug, which means it can only be used in government experiments, and cannot be prescribed by doctors. Heroin and LSD are also Schedule I drugs.

An experimental FDA program, which has currently been phased out, made cannabis available to individuals in some

states for medical purpose, under very tight supervision.

Grinspoon said that although the city home rule petition will not make marijuana accessible to Cambridge citizens who need it, "it would...have great symbolic significance."

However, Councilor William H. Walsh, the only councilor to vote against the petition, said it could create "a nightmare for drug enforcement agents all across the state."

"What we would do here is we would be allowing people to come to Cambridge to get a prescription of marijuana," Walsh said. "Your cause may be worthy, but the question here is really what is the power of the City of Cambridge." Councilor Walter J. Sullivan abstained from the vote.

Debbie S. Talshir of Bourne spoke in favor of the petition, saying she has been treating her multiple sclerosis for 10 years by smoking cannabis. "The marijuana I smoke...has enabled me to go on and do the things I want to do," she told the council. "I think it's disgusting that people don't listen, because it's very sad. Marijuana helps a lot of people therapeutically."

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NASAH Requests

For most 2L's and 3L's, fly-out week is a time for far-flung travel, expensive

By Johanna Davis

hotels, and stressful make-or-break interviews. But for some HLS students, the week is also a time to raise money for the homeless.

"The Firm Commitment," a program run by the National Association of Students Against Homelessness (NASAH) allows students at Harvard and other universities to request that participating firms provide less expensive meals and accommodations for call-backs, and apply the difference in cost to help the homeless. Other firms choose to make a flat contribution based on the number of students who ask about the program.

Jim Bonner '91, who coordinates The

"Firm Commitment" From HLS Students And Law Firms

Firm Commitment's outreach to other campuses, called the program "a spectacularly good idea."

"It's such a minor sacrifice to make for a good cause," Bonner said.

Jonathan Harwitz '92, president of NASAH and director of The Firm Commitment, explained that there is still time for students to join the program.

"Even when students have already made callback arrangements, if a firm is on the list of participants, all they have to do is mention The Firm Commitment. It's still not too late," Harwitz urged.

Harwitz claimed that the biggest problem with the process is that member firms often neglect to ask students whether they are interested in alternative arrangements. "They are afraid of making the interviewees feel guilty if they don't want to participate," said Harwitz. Bonner

similarly felt that, "firms tend to hesitate to mention the program because they don't want to pressure students." Harwitz and Bonner agreed that for these reasons, it is crucial that students demonstrate their interest in the program.

Bonner stated that interviewees should not worry about firms questioning the type of students who want to join The Firm Commitment.

"When I mentioned the program, everyone looked on it very positively: most of the firms thought it was admirable to contribute to a good cause," Bonner claimed. Harwitz concurred, "No firm assumes that they're going to get political agitators when people indicate they're interested, especially if the firm is already participating."

Alternative lodging provided to Firm Commitment members by participating

firms costs about \$20-40 less, and alternative meals cost about \$10-15 less than ordinary meals.

Bonner noted that students, "are able to split up their call backs. They can pick and choose certain call-backs to request alternative arrangements, and see what a nice hotel or expensive meal is like for others."

A NASAH survey of firms involved in the program indicated that many partners felt the less expensive meals led to more enjoyable experiences with prospective summer associates. Harwitz said that firm commitment participants agree: "Some people like to go to the fanciest and best places where you have to decide which fork to use. But a more casual atmosphere takes away from the tenseness of the interview, and many students appreciate that." He pointed out that

NASAH page 4

Law School Names Ford Fellows In Public International Law

Seven current and former H.L.S. students are among this year's eight Ford

By Dante Ramis

Fellows in Public International Law. The program, which is in the second year of an initial two-year grant from the Ford Foundation, seeks to train the next generation of scholars in the field of public international law.

Among the recipients are five current H.L.S. students; K. Russell LaMotte, Angela Means, Grace Park, Annelise Riles and Timothy Allen Wilkins. Because of the fellowship, the fellows will be able to spend next summer working in public international law, and each will also be given the opportunity to engage in specialized research and study for one year after graduation.

Mr. LaMotte has published in the Harvard Human Rights Journal and is an editor of the Harvard Law Review. He has also co-authored a forthcoming paper on social security reform in Eastern Europe. He has written on Puerto Rico's economic and political prospects and has served as an advisor to the New

Progressive Party there.

Ms. Means is a joint degree candidate with the Government Department, where she is taking a Ph.D. in modern political philosophy. She has worked for the Refugee Policy Group in Washington, D.C., where she worked on the impact of the Single European Act and related treaty agreements on guest workers and asylum seekers. She has also studied the question of applying regional and international law to "internal refugee" populations in Africa.

Ms. Park was an editor of the International Law Journal and has worked on the Scholl Constitutional Law Project. She has spent a year in Japan working in the International Relations Division of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government in Sapporo, Japan. She has also served with the U.S. Economic Council in Seoul, South Korea.

Ms. Riles, an editor of the Harvard Law Review, is also a Marshall Scholar and is taking a Ph.D. in social anthropology at the London School of Economics, where she is specializing in Chinese and Southeast Asian Law. She has published in both the Harvard Law Review, as well as the Harvard Women's Law Journal, and has also

authored a chapter on Chinese copyright law in a forthcoming book on business opportunities in China, as well as an article on Chinese marriage arrangements.

Mr. Wilkins is a joint J.D./M.B.A. candidate. He has served on the Harvard International Law Journal, and is presently Associate Editor. He is active in the International Law Society's Study Visit Program and will lead a trip this Spring to Singapore and Thailand. A Rhodes nominee, Mr. Wilkins serves in the Harvard Negotiation Project, researching South African dispute settlement and spent three years in Tokyo as an account officer from a Japanese securities firm.

The other three recipients, Marcella David, Ileana Porras, and Paolo Wright Carozza, have been designated graduate fellows, and will have the opportunity to spend up to eighteen months studying and writing about public international law at Harvard and abroad.

Ms. David, a 1989 graduate of HLS, plans to focus her research on the international law of occupation as applied to the recent conflict in the Middle East. To that end, she has already traveled extensively in the region.

Ms. Porras will conduct research in the area of international environmental law and will likely spend time at the Center for International Environmental Law in London.

Mr. Carozza also graduated from HLS in 1989. He plans to focus on economic and social rights in the Americas, approaching the problem from both a comparative and social law perspective. He will likely split his time between Harvard and the University of Chile, in Santiago, where he will do work at the Institute of International Studies.



Tim Wilkins '93, a new Ford Fellow

Harvard Law Record

Volume 93, No. 6

Robert C. Arnold
Editor-in-Chief

"We are as proud of our graduates who have become leading journalists and entrepreneurs, writers, and mainstays of great opera houses, museums, and ballet companies as we are of those who have stayed more directly in the law."
Dean Guido Calabresi, Yale Law School

Yale Law School is Number One

According to *U.S. News and World Report*, Yale Law School ranks ahead of second place Harvard as the number one law school in the country.

Of course, there are many people who are skeptical of the rankings. However, if you're talking about nurturing and fostering the many talented people who pass through its doors, Yale is unquestionably the best. You have to give them their props.

Although Yale must be experiencing a weird combination of pride and pain at having spawned many of the key players in the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings, it can boast of having its position bolstered yet another notch by the contentious proceedings.

Besides Judge Thomas, class of 1974, and Professor Anita Hill, class of 1980, Yale graduated Senator John Danforth, class of 1963, Senator Arlen Specter, class of 1956, Senate staffer James Brudney, class of 1980, and the infamous John Dogget, class of 1972, all of whom became household names overnight. Also, three of the current presidential candidates call Yale Law School their alma mater. They are Edmund G. Brown Jr., Bill Clinton, and Paul E. Tsongas.

While Harvard continues to rely, almost categorically, on the reputation established by Holmes, Langdell, and other admittedly awesome figures in the nascent development and structuring of American law, Yale moves in modern times with unrivaled stature.

As most educators are starting to realize — yes, even slowly here at HLS — there really is a benefit to having close relationships with your well-connected, although admittedly ostentatious, pretentious, and boorish professors. There really is a benefit to smaller classes which allow for more active and involved classroom discussions and experiences. There really is a benefit to being treated like a human being as opposed to being treated like a numbered and packaged warm body which gets herded through and churned out of Langdell.

Yale's comparatively small class size lends itself to developing a family-type atmosphere where professors come to know their students and follow their fates after they graduate. The relationships that are developed there appear to add a specialness to the school that is not duplicated anywhere else — especially not HLS. Perhaps that's why Yalies seem to disproportionately impact the world. Harvard may have the quantity, but Yale has the quality.

I don't know of many people, none actually, who say they enjoy their time here. Sure, there are some things that make being here tolerable: fellow students, student organizations, and, of course, the RECORD, but for the most part, the law school part of Harvard Law School is a miserable experience. Too many students are suffering through the most miserable period of their lives.

In contrast to Yale, the much publicized successes of the graduates of Harvard Law School should not be attributed to some sort of immaculate metamorphosis that the students undergo while being herded through this place. The successes should be attributed to the passion, character, resolve, and talent that the students have before they get here and that Harvard tries so earnestly, and, unfortunately, in many cases, succeeds to dispel.

If we're talking about nurturing and further developing talented people, *U.S. News* has it right. Yale is the best law school in the country. If Harvard were located in a cesspool like New Haven, I doubt it would rank in the top five in student preference. I wonder if the powers that be are catching on to this realization.

Ra

Staff

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PRINTING BY THE HARVARD CRIMSON

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The Harvard Law RECORD (ISSN 0017-8101) is a publication of the Harvard Law RECORD Corporation, a non-profit, independent, student-owned and run corporation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Harvard Law RECORD, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138-9984. Telephone (617) 495-4418. Fax (617) 495-8457.

The RECORD is published on Fridays, sometimes weekly, sometimes bi-weekly, depending on the academic calendar, throughout the academic year and is distributed free of charge to Harvard Law School Students and at a minimal charge to Harvard Law School Alumni. Copy and photo deadlines are 5:00 pm, on the Monday preceding publication. Advertising deadlines are 12:00 pm, on the Wednesday preceding publication.

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"Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press;..."
FIRST AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION

Liabilities

By Paul Taylor



Career Placement Office Attitude Upsetting

To the Editor:

I refer to the editorial on page 6 of the Harvard Law RECORD of September

education there, a wonderful training of my mind.

After graduation I worked in the law for a year and then entered the business world. I have enjoyed my business career and have been both intellectually stimulated and financially successful.

The pursuit of non-legal careers by HLS graduates should not only be considered desirable, but should be encouraged by the Career Placement Office as a way of showing the diversity of accomplishments of graduates of the Harvard Law School.

Robert Marks '47
October 20, 1991

Letters To The Editor

20, 1991 concerning the attitude of the Career Placement Office towards "Non-Legal Careers."

If the quote in the editorial from the Career Services Handbook is accurate, I, too, find it upsetting.

I graduated from the Law School in 1944 ('47). I feel like I had a marvelous

Harvard Law RECORD More Than Just Oldest

To the Editor:

It gratifies me to see how the RECORD has been carried on during the years since 1946 when I got the idea and made it a reality with the help of classmates Paul Hellmuth, later managing partner of Hale & Dorr, and Charlie Sweet, who not too long ago retired as a common pleas judge in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

But, it wouldn't have happened without the support of our remarkable godfather, Reginald Heber Smith '14,

then managing partner of Hale & Dorr, long time treasurer of the Harvard Law School Association and author of the seminal "Justice and the Poor," the book that inspired the legal aid movement in the United States.

I have only one gripe: "America's oldest law school newspaper." There must be a more appropriate slogan. Old is not necessarily good and, I'll testify, 1946 isn't all that long ago!

Charles O. Porter '47
October 16, 1991

NASAH

continued from page 3

although most 1L's cannot take advantage of the accommodation portion of the program, since they do not receive free accommodations, when they interview in the spring, they can still request less expensive meals.

The program has grown quickly over the three years since its inception in 1988. Harvard law student Joseph Anderson '89 started the program while staying at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, to interview at a large New York firm. Reportedly, Anderson stepped over a homeless person while coming out of the hotel and realized he had to do something about the tragic disparity between where he was staying and the fact that the homeless had nowhere to stay.

Anderson first organized a benefit dance for the homeless, and called the effort, "Code Critical." But the next year, the program took on the form it has today.

"It began with just Harvard, but we've expanded the number of schools and law firms involved each year. This year, 22 schools are involved, and almost 200 law firms are participating," Harwitz said.

The amount of money raised has grown as well — from a respectable \$20,000 in the first year of the program to close to \$100,000 two years ago. Harwitz predicts high contributions to the fund this year, but said that "the amount may be less just because of the economy."

Harwitz stressed that every dollar helps.

"Last year we gave money to a soup kitchen in Boston that provides a breakfast, a light lunch and a sandwich for each person to take home for \$1.75 a day. When a student is able to raise a couple hundred dollars on their own, you can see what a difference every student in the program makes."

The Firm Commitment allows law firms to pick specific homeless care providers in their area, or delegate authority to a local university to choose where the money should go. The money never goes to lobbying groups or partisan causes.

Harwitz averred, "This is an apolitical organization — the money only goes for direct services." Last year, The Firm Commitment's largest donation was \$13,000 to the Holy Apostle soup kitchen in New York City.

How's Alysse's Patriotic Endeavors?

To the Editor:

I am a former RECORD Editor-in-Chief. I tried to kill Fenno in 1989 but public outcry demanded his revival. At first, I thought it was lame (the whole Fenno thing), but then I grew attached.

Also, Alysse MacIntyre is great. I hope she finally got someone to "slip her the Hebrew National," as she says.

Greg Herbert '90
October 20, 1991

The Legal Profession In The 21st Century

The cozy and nurturing relationship that existed within firms and between

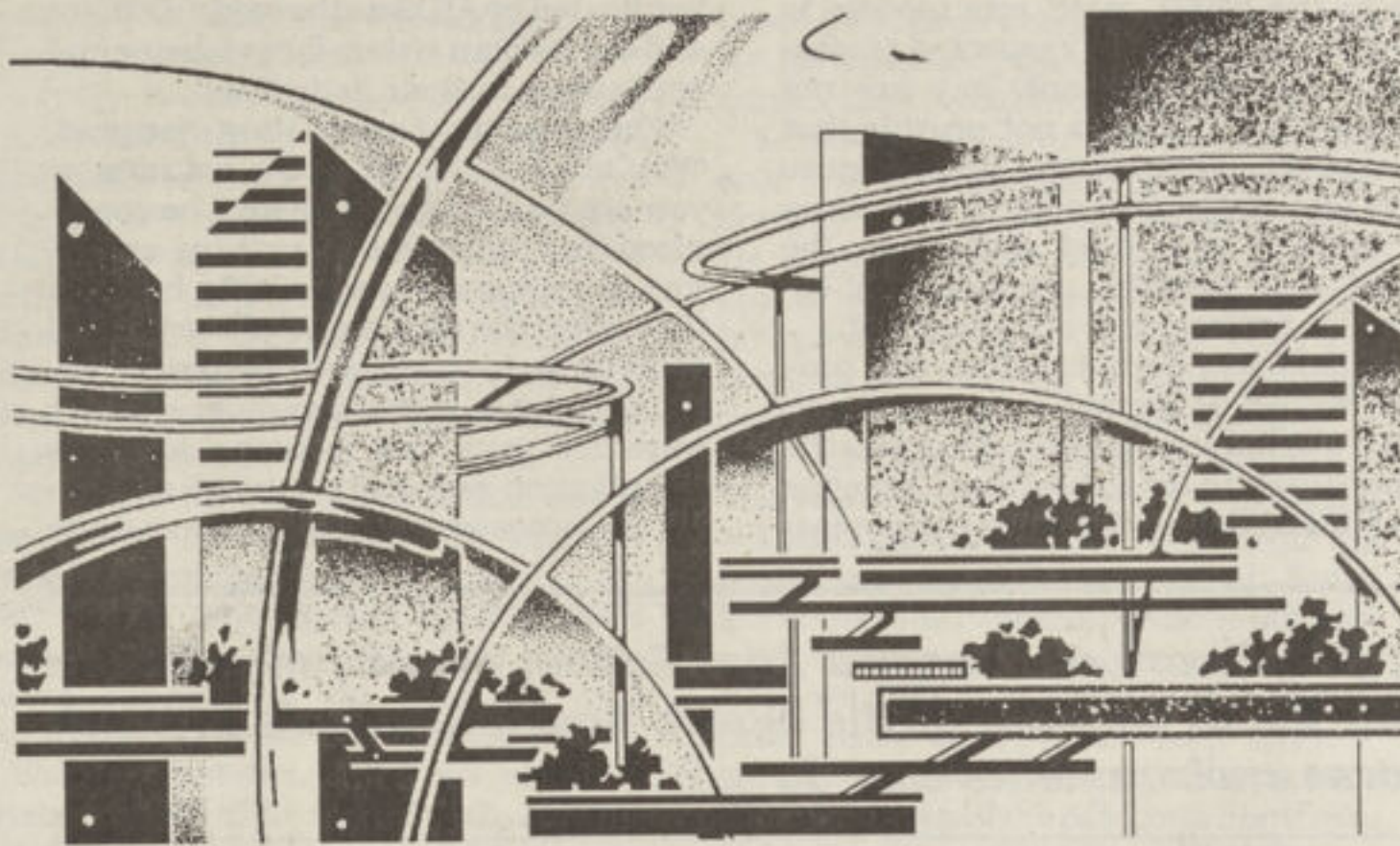
By Mario L. Baeza
HLS Alumnus

firms and their clients began to break down at an alarming rate by the beginning of the 1980's, in my view as a result of three key factors: The rise in prominence of the in-house general counselship, the emerging hostile-takeover practice and *The American Lawyer*.

From the end of the 1970's and throughout the 1980's, there was a burgeoning of staffs of in-house counsels. Eventually their departments would grow to encompass much of what had been the work of their outside advisers, and the general counsels would seek to interpose themselves as the key legal/business advisers to their companies' officers and directors. To further reduce the influence of outside counsel, general counsels began shopping for expertise in all areas. The services one firm traditionally provided were now split among many "expert" firms.

The impact of this development cut at the heart of law firm apprenticeship programs. By taking away difficult but relatively straight-forward work, firms lost important training grounds for first-, second-, and third-year associates. We also lost a good deal of the contact with the business types — the real clients — and we became, to a greater or lesser extent, lawyers' lawyers.

That is, until it came time for the big, complicated, high-risk transaction that had to be done in a hurry. General counsels wanted no part of those deals. When they came along, you would get the proverbial weekend-ending, Friday afternoon call, and you would have to staff up immediately — and smile. These transactions were inevitably partner-



intensive and moved so quickly that there was almost no opportunity to do the elbow-to-elbow drafting with associates that had been so important in my early development.

Such developments lead inexorably to a diminution in the quality of life in law firms and in the "fun" of practicing law.

Enter the Brave New World of the 1990's

Almost overnight, the takeover craze of the 1980's is finished. Gone is Drexel Burnham, the junk bond market, the era of high leverage, and the financial stability of our banks and insurance companies. In New York alone over 100,000 highly compensated individuals in the financial industry have lost their jobs, and further retrenchment is inevitable.

This time, however, law firms have gotten caught up in the fallout. For the first time in their history, many venerable law firms announced major layoffs not only of associates but of partners. Stability, which had been the hallmark of law firm practice, as distinct from investment banking, is no longer assured, as we all confront the horrors of running a big business in a recessionary period.

As I look forward into the 1990's, certain trends seem evident:

1. There will be plenty of hard, demanding, and interesting work for lawyers to do. We are about to undergo a fundamental reshaping and restructuring of worldwide financial and other industries. This will usher in a new order, a new way of thinking, and ultimately a new regulatory scheme.

2. There will be an increased emphasis on entrepreneurial efforts by lawyers — whether in large or small firms. The reality is that virtually all clients are up for grabs, particularly with respect to their activities in new markets where no one has yet acquired true expertise.

3. Obviously, the world has become global. Inevitably, lawyers will have to become more global in their thinking as they seek to remain of service to their clients, and to attract new ones.

4. I predict U.S. business will become focused increasingly on Latin and Central America in the coming decade. The increasing regionalization of the world will lead U.S. business inevitably to protect and develop Latin America as an area historically within our sphere of influence.

5. Finally, I believe that there will be a return to basics. We must return to providing great training for our associates and regain for them the fun of the practice.

Law Schools in the 1990's and Beyond

The overriding temptation today is to suggest that law schools need to shift emphasis to comparative law and international curriculum; or that lawyers should get more language skill training to be better able to compete in a global world.

I am of two minds on this issue. The kind of practice and the opportunities I have described will likely affect only one or two percent of all lawyers. The reality is that most law graduates will not be practicing international law and finance. Instead, they will be moving into local communities and will be asked to provide basic legal services to their clients.

I have no doubt that traditional legal education, with its focus on legal reasoning and the Socratic method, provides the critical tools that lawyers will need to deal with the worldwide opportunities before us. Nevertheless, I wonder whether it is the best way to prepare the majority of lawyers to draft the garden-variety contracts, wills, briefs, and leases that for most lawyers will be their life's work.

This leads me to rethink what we should expect of law schools. Law schools were set up with the expectation that a graduate must do an apprenticeship for a period of years in order to be qualified to practice law. Increasingly, however, the legal practice offers less and less opportunity for apprenticeship training. If the large firms are having trouble with training programs, I can assure you that the situation is much worse in the medium-sized firms and formal training is probably non-existent in small firms and the government sector.

Perhaps this raises the age-old tension between law school as "preparation for a learned profession" versus law school as "preparation for a trade." That tension has its analogy today, even among the large firms, where the tension is between "law as a profession" and "law as a business." In any event, the key issue for the legal profession in the 1990's and beyond will be how to provide high-quality service to a broad range of clients efficiently and at reasonable cost. That is, and will be, after all, our most solemn responsibility to our community.

Fenno

When last we left Fenno, he was about to begin his final interview with a very attractive, heterosexual, female hiring partner, whose calves were well-chiseled from years of high impact, low impact and step aerobics, not to mention the fact that she ran eight miles a day. She had just asked him if he had put a public hair in her Diet Coke...

Fenno didn't know how to respond. After all, it was an interview. He wanted to capitalize on the opportunity to say something clever and impressive, which he had yet to do ever during the interviewing season.

He scratched his head, cleared his throat and responded, "No, I didn't." One heck of an answer he thought: short, succinct, concise: pithy.

"Oh what the hell," the recent divorcee thought to herself. "He is kinda cute even if he is as dumb as a box of rocks."

At that moment, she took her glasses off, took her hair out of its banana clip and let it fall to just below her shoulders. She asked Fenno, "Do you like my hair up or down?"

Fenno didn't know how to respond. His new interviewing strategy was going too well. He just sat there with his patented, and natural, dumb look.

She kicked off her imitation, scuff laden Gucci pumps and said to Fenno in her best imitation of a sexy, Kathleen Turner voice, "massage my feet you law hunk."

Though her request seemed a bit uncharacteristic for an interview, Fenno battled her unusually pungent toe-jam and decided to comply with her request. "Oh well, I really do need a job," he thought to himself as he continued to fight-off her toe-jam and knead the balls of her feet.

She asked Fenno to have some of the wine she had purchased the night before at Harvard Square's finest wine cellar, CVS.

Fenno thought it would be inappropriate to refuse, so he got up to get two wine glasses and start pouring.

Then came the annoying knock on the door. Their 20 minutes were up.

"Quick," she shouted. "get undressed. We haven't got much time."

She walked over to the door and told the young HLS student waiting outside that her interview had been cancelled, and in fact, all interviews for the rest of the day had been cancelled due to the firm's over estimating its hiring goals. "Fenno is all we need," she thought to herself as she closed the door and unbuttoned her Yves Saint Laurent blazer.

By the time Fenno left — unfortunately he had another reception to go to, the afternoon had stretched into the night. We can't give you the graphic details of how their time together passed, but take this as an indicator:

As Fenno started to walk out of the Charles Hotel Suite, she accompanied him to the door in her monogrammed bathrobe and patted him on the tush. "I had a wonderful afternoon," she said. Fenno just smiled. He got the callback.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"I hope we are making history. I hope we will finally realize the hope of allowing Arab and Israeli children to live without hatred for one another, without the ever-present menacing clouds of war."

Israeli Foreign Minister
DAVID LEVY

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL 8TH ANNUAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1991

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Opening: Craig McCaw, founder and CEO, McCaw Cellular.

Presentation: 1991 Entrepreneurship Award.

Panel Discussion 1: The Launch

Nicholas Graham, Joe Boxer
Jerome Gilels, Bits of Hits
Charles Sekeres, Physician's Weight Loss Center
Jonathan Silver, Mother's Network, Inc.
Linda Mason, Bright Horizons

Break: Luncheon

Panel Discussion II: Changing Course

Louise McBain, Hebdomag
Norman Chambers, Rockwater Ltd.
Robert Naegle, Jr., Rollerblades, Inc. & Naegle Communications
John Sundet, Rollerblades, Inc. & Naegle Communications
Et al.

Closing

Burden Hall, Harvard Business School
10:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

For tickets and reservations, call Andy Goldfarb at 493-5509 or Matt McPherron at 493-8934. Tickets: \$10.

Sponsored by the Harvard Business School Small Business and New Enterprise Club

The Gay And Lesbian Professors Of Harvard Law

Harvard Law School has no openly gay or lesbian professors, but it does

By Ed Joy '92
RECORD Columnist

have several gay and lesbian professors. In spite of these professors' apparent intent to remain closeted, most students could probably name one or two of them. The time has come for the gay and lesbian professors of Harvard Law to step forward and step out of the closet.

During my years here at Harvard, I have sat in your classes and marvelled at your teaching ability and your diverse philosophies — ranging from the most liberal to the most conservative on campus. Yet, I have never been able to take pride in the fact that a fellow member of my minority group stood before me. How could I when I knew that many of my classmates view your homosexuality as nothing more than idle gossip or, worse, a dirty little secret? You never gave any indication that you took pride in your sexual orientation so how could I derive any pride from it?

Undoubtedly, you would hold out privacy as an excuse for remaining closeted, but this excuse rings hollow. I have heard it before: "My sexual orientation bears no relevance to my abilities as a law professor and, thus, I see no need to reveal it." The fact is that your nongay counterparts share no similar reluctance to mention their spouses or children in the classroom and to display pictures of their significant others in their offices. No, being gay is not relevant to your abilities as a law professor, but integration of one's professional and personal lives is the norm and it is healthy. You have as much right to a completely integrated life as any of your nongay colleagues.

Many gay and lesbian students, those who are out and especially those who

are in the closet, need role models to show us how being a respected professional and being openly gay are not inconsistent. You do not provide that role model. Your diverse lives seem to have one message in common: In order to succeed you must remain in the closet and sacrifice personal self-esteem for professional advancement.

Perhaps you do not believe any purpose would be served by coming out. The truth is your position offers you the opportunity to do a great deal. Imagine how you could provide constant inspira-

erated by AIDS as the world watches and our lesbian sisters face violence and oppression in their daily lives.

When Martin Luther King declared, "You are either part of the solution or you are part of the problem," he recognized that those who do nothing are not free from moral responsibility because they allow the status quo of bigotry and discrimination to be perpetuated. Coming out is one of the most effective ways for gays and lesbians to focus attention on anti-gay prejudice and begin the process of change. Please come

worse environments ever do so? You hold positions of privilege and prominence. Some of you are tenured, all are leaders in the field of law. While I am sure that some of you possess even greater ambitions, I cannot help but wonder how much longer you will be willing to trade off personal fulfillment for professional advancement. In the grand scheme of things, the significance of legal theories and arguments pale in comparison to the possibility of ending discrimination against living, breathing human beings.

Ultimately, the choice is yours. Perhaps, with your great intellectual skills, you have rationalized away the need and value of coming out. But the debilitating effect of the closet shows through and is starkly demonstrated by the fact that those who remain in the closet cannot even make a response to the arguments presented here.

If professors at Harvard Law School cannot muster the courage to step out of the closet, how will others in much worse environments ever do so?

tion and hope to your gay and lesbian students who have yet to accept their sexuality. You could show those students who have accepted their homosexuality that the Law School is a safe and accepting place to be out. You could be our voice on the faculty speaking for gay and lesbian issues as Professors Ogletree and Bell have done so admirably for African-American issues. Even if the role of outspoken leader is not for you, quiet leadership by example would prove invaluable. Your current total abdication of any role is of no value at all.

Your abdication of your role is mirrored by gays and lesbians throughout society. But the closet is a "luxury" that the gay and lesbian community cannot afford, especially when those in the closet occupy prominent positions in our society. Your failure to speak out allows the prejudice against gays to be perpetuated. The result: our gay children kill themselves because they believe that they are alone, our gay brothers are

out and be a part of the solution.

Coming out is never easy, but I have never heard one gay or lesbian say he or she regretted stepping further out of the closet. Jobs and friends may be lost and, under the worst circumstances, families turn away from their children. I do not doubt that you will lose the respect of some of your colleagues who do not understand why someone would want to "flaunt" his or her sexuality. You will, however, gain the respect of others and, most importantly, achieve a sense of self-respect that can only come when all the aspects of one's life are integrated into a whole. Malcolm X preached that blacks needed to fully accept their blackness if they were ever to overcome white oppression. Full acceptance of homosexuality is no less essential to personal and societal liberation for gays and lesbians.

If professors at Harvard Law School cannot muster the courage to step out of the closet, how will others in much



A Warning To Regular Guys Everywhere

I admit it, I believed Anita Hill. Okay, call me a wimp, a panderer, or even

By Rich Wareing '93
RECORD Columnist

desperate for a date. Revoke my membership in the He-Man Woman Hater club and send my apologies to Alfalfa, Buckwheat, and Spanky. Do what you want, but just don't call me sensitive, because **I AM NOT A SENSITIVE GUY!**

Growing up in Southern Massachusetts, I always thought P.C. stood for Providence College. Needless to say, I got a hell of a shock at the diversity forum last fall. "What's the big fight over P.C. about?" I thought. "Some people go to Holy Cross, some go to Boston College, and some go to Providence College, but it's nothing to get this worked up about."

How can I be sensitive? I like beer, American beer, from a can or keg, preferably in a place like the Bow and Arrow. I despise wine and cheese parties, especially ones where people talk about deconstructionist literature.

There is just no way in hell I can be

sensitive. I like loud rock and roll, stuff like Led Zeppelin, Aerosmith, and AC/DC, and I absolutely cannot stand Stinead O'Connor or her lousy music.

Let's face it, no sensitive man really likes boxing, or hockey, or football, especially Notre Dame football, and every sensitive man deplores violence, and won't say too many good things about competition either. I boxed when I was a kid, I love pro football and hockey, and I absolutely live for Notre Dame. As to violence and competition, all I have to say to the sensitive men out there is suck it up.

Come on, no sensitive man would, except to apologize, ever admit to having read Playboy, except maybe for the issue with the interview with William Brennan, but only if, of course, he didn't look at the pictures. No dice. I looked at the pictures in the Brennan issue, and though I'm hardly a regular reader, I can't say that I've never seen any of the other issues. And what's more, I'm not apologizing for anything either.

Look, I went to Holy Cross, just like Clarence Thomas, so how the hell can I be a sensitive guy?

I admit, however, I do not chew tobacco, but then again, nobody's perfect.

This all said, based on what I saw, I really do believe that Anita Hill was telling the truth. Now it may come as a shock to some of you, male and female alike, that a beer guzzling, jockish, peruser of girlie magazines, who went to a quintessentially male Catholic college does not believe one of his own, and takes the word of a woman, especially one with ambitions greater than being somebody's wife. I assure you, however, at great peril to my status as a regular guy, it's true.

Because I am one of the boys, I will do the rest of us the service of sharing an observation I've made: Siding with Anita Hill has allowed me to get past the bullshit with a good number of women and cut to the chase about what they really feel about this whole thing.

Gentlemen, women have taken this a lot more seriously than most of us. This has not been for them some minor political game that has been played out and is now to be forgotten. They have treated this as a personal affront to their dignity, and even to their humanity. They have not,

and will not, I think, easily forget this.

I will warn you fellas, that these women are not your stereotypical feminist man-hating nuts who can be dismissed as utterly irrelevant to everyday life unless you are so unfortunate as to live in either Cambridge, the Amherst-Northampton area, or Berkeley. They are, by and large, intelligent, ambitious, gutsy, and fairly conventional women, with ambitions not all that different from ours.

Right now, they are a bit confused and depressed because their personal integrity, their ambitions, and even their bodily safety has been so casually dismissed by the 98 old boys. I will warn you, however, that these women are not wallflowers to be trampled upon, or objects to be used and discarded.

They are human beings with real feelings, real ambitions, real talents, and very real concerns. They are mad as hell, and deserve our attention and respect. Right now, they are quiet, real quiet. They will, however, come around. When they do, there's going to be hell to pay for somebody, and that somebody is liable to be us regular guys.

Crosswalks and Nations: A Witness To War On The Thomas Hearings

On the way to class the other morning I was a witness to a war. I was walking

By Jim Datri '92
Managing Editor

along Mass. Ave., deep in the thoughts one has at the start of a busy day, when I heard the screech of tires against the pavement, followed by the prolonged honk of a horn. It was enough to turn a few heads. Before I knew it the fellow behind the wheel, not unexpectedly, was yelling an obscenity at the pedestrian he had almost hit, and the pedestrian, stopped in his tracks, looked ready to respond in kind.

There was no crosswalk and no signals: the type of intersection that seems to be alive and waiting for such confrontations between pedestrian and car to occur. But was this a confrontation

between pedestrian and car? Usually, in such instances, I think this is the case. The pedestrian sees the driver as simply an extension of the auto, or vice versa: when discussing the incident later with friends, the pedestrian is likely to say: "I was almost hit by a car today." Similarly, the driver in such cases feels shielded by the car, and acts differently because of this. When you see two people accidentally bump into each other on the sidewalk, how often do they erupt into a war of words? Indeed, they are likely to apologize to each other with gentle smiles.

Yes, confrontations with screeching tires and emboldened explications are almost always of the pedestrian-car variety. But not this one. Oh, you understood the facts correctly: there was an intersection, a car, a horn, a driver, no signal or crosswalk; it matched the pattern we have all witnessed many

times, and have perhaps participated in ourselves. But something here did not fit the pattern. Because when that driver stuck his head out the window, and before that pedestrian could respond, there were looks of recognition — then of embarrassment — then of sheepish greeting. Whether these two were friends, neighbors, or mere acquaintances, there was recognition. Each had a knowledge of the other as an individual, as human.

The comfort and ease of distant, mutual attack had gone: these were now two men staring at each other. After a quick wave from each, both pedestrian and car went off their separate ways, confronted with their respective personhoods for that moment on Mass. Ave. Their knowledge of each other as individual humans made the continuation of the conflict untenable, perhaps even unbearable for both.

I know now I had been a witness to a

war. It is not a war we often recognize because it happens with the efficient covers of frequency and normalcy. It is the war between the easy, unthinking abdication to roles, of driver or waiter or senator or soldier, and the challenging responsibility of knowing when to step outside of them. It is the war between the expediency of dignifying only those of the same circle of friends or acquaintances; or of the same social status, race or gender — or nation — and the ever-mindful diligence of treating all humankind with, if not personal friendship and camaraderie, at least equal compassion and respect, whether on the sidewalk or on the road, whether at home or abroad.

Jim Datri is a former lobbyist and currently heads the Law Students National Network for Children.

"Hello, I'm Alysse And I'm Single"

"Hi, Alysse!"
Since painful self disclosure is so highly praised in the tabloids these

By Alysse MacIntyre
RECORD Columnist

days, I've decided to come forth with one of my own. Yes, I'm single.

I wasn't always single, you know. I was in a relationship for years, and others for less time. But then Harvard Law School happened to me. I will regret forever the day I looked my would-be home town honey in the eyes and said that I wanted to be free to date new people when I went away to law school. Foolish me.

I was so young and ignorant then. I didn't know that the law and dating were virtually mutually exclusive. Of course, my ex has a new girlfriend now. She's a vegetarian who doesn't breath without consulting her astrologer and her psychic, so I guess I've had the last laugh. That would be great if I could only find someone to have it with.

For a long time, I thought this phenomenon of the relative absence of sex and dating at HLS could be reduced to the simple statement "girls with brains make boys you-know-whats shrivel," but I know now that the problem is larger than that. Whatever it is, I've given up on finding love in the law school, or even a guy worth a second date.

So where's a busy girl to go? Between maintaining my crazy and carefree image, keeping up in class, zipping down to the Charles for an interview, writing an offensive column now and again, when am I going to meet someone?

And so begins the story of how a nice

girl like me came to be checking out the Phoenix personal ads.

All my Jewish friends have relatives who constantly try to fix them up with their friends' children. This "dating service" aspect of Judaism had me practically ready to convert. Worried that I'd actually go through with it, my friends started trying to fix me up so I could see what it's really like. Unfortunately, not one of these potential Mr. Rights sounded interesting to me.

My friend Karen explained that this is how blind dating works. She said not once has her mother tried to fix her up with a guy who doesn't wear glasses taped together over the nose. You're never suppose to get fixed up with someone you might like, she explained.

Still, I persisted, until an attorney friend offered to fix me up with another attorney who happens to be the nephew of Meir Kahane. I might have considered it except that this guy also shares his late uncles view's. In a blinding flash of insight, I realized that if my luck at blind dates kept up, I'd probably end up sitting across a dinner table from Dinesh D'Souza. I therefore officially declared to all my friends that I was no longer available for a blind date and would be returning to the Roman Catholicism of my upbringing. Other than that, there seemed but one place left to go: The Personals.

It might be easier if I knew what I wanted. I could just place an ad. That not being the case, I'm stuck with those guys who go out on a limb and place their own ads. I've still never answered one, but I keep looking. Here is a sampling of some of my favorites. Yes, gentle-reader, they are all real.

"10 seeks 10...Prince awaits his prin-

cess" Boy, does this guy win for humility. He'd probably insist that I drive so he can fix his hair in the mirror.

"I-800-YO-Whasup" describes himself as a "SWM, funky, spunky and not at all chunky, looking for a sexy sweet junkie." He says he wants to go out and get stupid on the weekends. Sounds like he's plenty stupid all the time. I can just see this guy wanting to read Hallmark card poetry to me after making love.

"27, literate, athletic, attractive SM..." This one sounded pretty good. I hate going out with guys who need me to read the menu to them at the restaurant. But if literate were all I wanted, I could go out with a law school guy. Then again, maybe not.

"37, youthful, human services, guitarist, poet, peace activist, spiritual, mellow, nonyuppie seeks nonyuppie woman." Whew! I can smell the patchouli from here. Did he really need to add "mellow?"

"Try me, Touch Me. No promises. No Money. No glitz. A real man, no more. DWM, 49, college plus in menial job...[looking for] No make-up, no heels, no nails, no junk. Am I too old to live again? Not outdoorsy. No car. No drinkers." This one left me speechless. I referred it to a therapist friend in the area.

"Authentic SWM, independent, sensitive, humorous..." Nothing I hate more than a pseudo-SWM, that's for sure. This one has a real advantage over "I-800-YO-Whasup" in that category.

"Chuck Taylors. Skinny little skate punk, into chucks, breath hold diving, eye for an eye, misses California." If I didn't suspect that this guy was a psycho, I'd probably answer. We could certainly have an interesting discussion about jurisprudence.

"Anita Hill Type. Neo-Bidenesque

Charmer (non-plagiarist with hair) 42, seeks...SF capable of sophisticated role playing" Why not just come right out and bill yourself as someone who will let you down when it really counts? I'd rewrite this ad to read, "Ineffectual SM seeks SF victim of US Senate, has-been Democratic and Republican dirty politics. Credibility not a factor."

"HELP, SWM 24, hardbody, graduate student. Tired of dusty books, wants lady who smells good." Smell good?

"King Missile...I wish. B+ call me anyway." He wins for most honest, but you have to have your priorities. I mean, once again, I might as well go out with a law school guy. Then again, maybe not.

"Not a nice guy! Nor boring! World traveling..." Why do I have the feeling that this guy has gone out with a string of women who broke off with him by saying, "You're such a nice guy, but..."

"Fat, bald, toothless and ugly seeks relationship." This one could be worth answering because it could be someone with a sense of humor, but what if he really is fat, bald, toothless and ugly? Then what do you do? I guess the advantage could be that you'd recognize him right off when you meet for your first date.

"Amnesia victim needed by single father, help raise wild daughters." I guess you at least know what you're getting into with this guy, even if you don't know where you came from.

"Depraved Writer. Humorist, 32, seeks urban type for sleazy adventures, bizarre obsessions, sordid romance. Let's make trouble!" Dear Lord, it's Mister Right! But how could I explain to the kids that I met Dad when I answered his ad?

I give up. I'm going to L.A. so I can try out for Studs and Love Connection.

And Above All, Don't Listen To June Thompson

The Gratuitous Quote of the Week comes from Moscow by way of George Will. It's a joke formerly told by Soviet citizens: "Gorbachev says, 'When I came to power, Soviet society was on the verge of a deep abyss. Now we have taken a bold step forward.'"

Ah, flyout week. A time of hopes and fears, fattening food, fungible firms,

By Robert K. Niewyk '92
RECORD Columnist

and frequent flyer miles. It's a new thing for 2Ls, and a very, very old one for the 3Ls. To help you 2Ls survive your coming adventure, I offer this Guide to Flyouts.

RECRUITING IN ANCIENT TIMES. In the Old Days, (i.e. before the coming of the *American Lawyer* and NALP survey forms), recruiting season was different. Law students had to pick their firms without knowing anything about them; the most basic facts about a firm, including the location of its offices, were all closely guarded secrets. So students basically had to go on office decor and whether the firm's name sounded sufficiently stodgy.

Law firms, on the other hand, didn't have any of these problems. In fact, they had many recruiting tools that can't be used today. One was class rank. Harvard used to tell everyone their rank every year, and everyone knew everyone else's ranking. A senior partner once told me that students would give their class rank when introducing themselves to each other at parties. (I am not making this up.) Students would sign up for interviews and give their class rank, and firms would make offers based solely on that rank. (I am making this up.)

Another selection tool was the Old Boy Network. If you were a Boy (i.e. male), and if you dressed and acted Old (e.g. you wore wire-rimmed glasses with round little lenses, thought Herbert Hoover got a bad rap, and could talk knowledgeably about major golf tournaments that happened when you were six), then you were a member of the Network, and you were hired.

Nowadays, firms can't do these things. But it hasn't much mattered for the past ten years or so, because law firms were growing so fast they would basically hire anyone who didn't drool (and a few who

did). Unfortunately, these days ended right about the same time you entered law school. If you don't get a job offer this year, you can console yourself in knowing that you're merely a faceless victim of a giant Market Correction.

Although firms now hire on faith, students now know a lot more than they used to; these days you can't swing a dead lawyer by the hair without hitting another compendium of statistics about law firms. The way we're going, we'll soon have more statistics available in law firm recruiting than in baseball. As it is, when walking into interviews, you can almost hear Jack Buck or Tim McCarver saying "...and you know, Bob, this is only the third time this decade that a firm with a partner/associate ratio of over 1:3 has pitched itself to a guy with a GPA of less than 3.1..."

With so many numbers floating around, it's nearly impossible to take all of them into account. So some people just go by the starting salary; others use firm size or the partner to associate ratio. Some have tried a combination of two or more statistics. None of these approaches, though, does full justice to the amazing diversity of useless facts found in the average firm resume. The only method of putting it all together goes something like this: Take the average starting salary, multiplied by the partner-associate ratio. Add three times the number of foreign offices, and divide by the sum of average annual billable hours and the number of lawyers in the firm. Subtract the local cost of living multiplied by the top marginal tax rate. Now play this number in Megabucks, and if you're lucky, you'll be able to avoid entering the legal profession altogether.

But if you're looking for a job in a law firm, you might want to stick with picking a firm full of people you like. You find these people by embarking on flyout week.

THE COMING OF FLYOUT WEEK. Flyout week did not exist at Harvard until last year. Until then, students had to miss classes while they wined, dined, and shined. Students, especially 3Ls, were not particularly disturbed by a system that gave them an airtight excuse to skip class. (The third year of law school isn't about classes anyway. It is about law schools sucking more tuition out of students to support professors' research and writing, and creating a

higher barrier of entry to help keep the number of lawyers down and the price of lawyers up.)

So what went wrong? What happened was, the Law School Council (the Voice of Students, Defender of Our Interests, and training ground for Future Bureaucrats of America) made two fatal mistakes: (1) its members managed to agree on something, and (2) they tried to do something about it. The LSC proposed to the administration that, instead of having students skip classes, it simply eliminate a full week of classes so that students could leave when they weren't supposed to be in class anyway. Somewhere, someone in the LSC thought the administration would buy this.

Perhaps the LSC was on to something: after all, if students don't want to be in class, it's clear from much of the teaching that goes on here that professors don't want to be there either. Unfortunately, though, the administration felt there were standards to be kept up, so it cleverly "accepted" LSC's idea by adding flyout week and subtracting Columbus Day, Veteran's Day, the day after Labor Day, and two reading period days. Thus, LSC managed to lose our holidays, study days, and our excuse to cut classes.

Admittedly, it's hard to feel oppressed when you lose "holidays" that are only given to people at other schools with silly schedules and to government workers. But the elimination of two reading period days really hurts. For students for whom daily class preparation would interfere with the real business of law school (BSA, law journals, Defenders, protest rallies, rotisserie baseball), losing two reading period days constitutes a forty percent reduction in the semester's total available study time. This is not good. In fact, it is exactly the opposite (bad). Everyone who agrees with us should call the Dean and say so. Call him at home, at around 4:00 a.m. On Veterans Day.

FLYOUTS TODAY. Ever since the invention of the airplane, the word flyout has taken on new meaning. Even though we've just begun cramming the whole event into one week, there is a long history of flyout experiences, from which we can distill this helpful list of Flyout Do's and Don'ts:

-Do make sure that the bell boy (sorry, bell-person) knows you are a law-student and not a law-yer. Tell him of your

\$80,000 in student loans. Lament the tight job market. This will prepare him for your scanty tip.

-If you're interested in a spot on the Supreme Court some day, don't put porno video rentals on your hotel bill (pay cash instead).

-Do remember that the "total stranger" who greets you at lunch is in fact the person who interviewed you on campus.

-If in LA, don't ask what you would be able to see without the smog.

-At lunch, do order an iced tea, orange juice, or club soda. Don't order a double Irish whiskey, a sex-on-the-beach, or a Pangalactic Gargleblaster.

-Don't take a taxi from Hoboken, New Jersey to LaGuardia (Cravath won't pay).

-Do ask corporate lawyers to explain their toys and tombstones. Don't ask them why they didn't become an investment banker and do the deals instead of the paperwork.

-Don't ask your interviewer to remind you of the name of the firm.

Happy hunting!

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