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Jesse Jackson urges the nation to close society's investment and education gap. "Now is the time to change the rules [and create] rules that are inclusive and fair," said Jackson. See story on p. 3

Guinier Says Yes to Tenure at HLS

By Sarah G. Vincent

Following approximately two years of conjecture over whether she would join the University, Lani Guinier, Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, accepted a tenured position as Professor of Law at Harvard Law School.

On January 23, Dean Robert Clark announced that Prof. Guinier would take her position at the Law School next fall. Dean Clark said, "She is a gifted and extraordinarily effective teacher, as the students who had her when she visited here



Lani Guinier is set to become the first tenured woman of color at the Law School.

will attest. She is also a first-rate scholar who has produced extremely important work." During the winter 1996 term, Guinier taught Law and the Political Process.

Guinier said, "I am happy to join a university that is building a remarkable corps of public intellectuals devoted to issues of race and equality. I intend to help the law school engage more directly with that activity."

Guinier has also shown scholarly interest in issues such as voting rights, democratic theory, professional responsibility, legal education, public inter-

est, and gender theory. Last April 18, Guinier addressed affirmative action and higher education. She criticized the increased focus on quotas, which she claims detracts attention from improving higher education and creating strategy decisions for admissions. Guinier claims admissions offices rely too heavily on standardized tests scores which mainly reflect parental income.

There had been some doubts about whether Guinier would accept Harvard's offer. Her decision was said to hinge on whether her husband, Nolan Bowie, a professor of communications at Temple University, would be able to join her at Harvard. Next fall, Bowie will commence a senior fellowship at

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HLS Wins Six Skaddens

NYU Reaps Five, Yale Two; Stanford Recieves None

By Suzanne Carter

Six HLS students and alumni were selected to receive 1998 Skadden Fellowships, making Harvard this year's leader in recipients of the prestigious grants. NYU had five winners, and Yale had two.

This year's HLS winners will be working in fields such as children's law, access to affordable housing, employment discrimination against persons with HIV, and community economic development.

Each year, the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom selects 25 Skadden Fellows among graduating law students and outgoing judicial clerks. This year, an additional fellowship was awarded in recognition of the ten-year anniversary of the program, bringing the total to 26.

Fellowships are awarded for work at public interest organizations providing civil legal services to the poor, the elderly, the homeless, the disabled, and those deprived of their civil or human rights.

The Fellows receive a salary of \$32,500. In addition, the organizations which employ them receive monetary grants.

"Thanks to the incredibly hard work by Judy Murciano and our other fellowship advisers, the accumulation of eight years' experience with Skaddens, and the tremendous people we were working with, we are thrilled to once again be the law school with the most Skaddens," Office of Public Interest Advising Co-Director Stacy DeBroff said.

In the past five years, HLS has won a total of 25 Skaddens. During that same time period, Yale has won 16, NYU 13, and

Stanford eight.

Although Harvard leads by a wide margin in total number of fellowships awarded, it does not fare so well when the relative sizes of the schools are considered. With a total enrollment of about 1,660 students, HLS is roughly three times the size of Yale (600 students) and Stanford (540 students). HLS is about 25 percent larger than NYU (1330 students).

If the total number of winners were adjusted for school size so that all schools had Harvard's enrollment, Yale would have had 44 winners in the past five years, followed by Harvard at 25, Stanford at 24, and NYU at 16.

Thirteen law schools had one winner each among this year's crop of Skadden Fellows. Those schools are California-Hastings, Fordham,

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Faculty Proposal Recommends Changes to Attendance Policy

Students Who Regularly Skip Classes Will be Dropped

By Suzanne Carter

The Law School's Legal Education Committee has unanimously proposed a rule change that will allow professors to force students with "substantial delinquency in attendance" to withdraw from the course. The faculty is expected to vote on the measure Friday.

The current HLS catalog reads: "If, after written notice of delinquency concerning attendance ... you continue in a course of persistent and unexcused absence ... the Law School may, after appropriate procedures, treat you as having withdrawn from the course or seminar in question."

The proposed change drops the "written notice" requirement, and would instead read: "In cases of substantial delinquency in attendance, the Law School may, after appropriate procedures, treat you as having withdrawn from the course or seminar in question."

The committee prepared an explanatory memorandum to accompany the rule change. The memo criticized the current written-notice process as so "excessively formal" that it "stymied application of the Rule, and so blurred, or even erased, its message."

The memo states that, as a guideline, failure to attend 25-30 percent of scheduled classes could be considered "substantial delinquency."

According to the committee's memo, if "a student informed an instructor, in advance, of an upcoming absence ... [the stu-

dent] deserves to be told whether an upcoming absence would make for a 'substantial' number of total absences."

Under the proposed rule change, "if the student contends that s/he was not 'delinquent' or



Prof. Richard Parker '70

has an adequate excuse, s/he should talk, first, with the instructor."

If the student cannot resolve the issue with his/her professor, then the matter is referred to an associate dean. If issues still remain, the student may petition the Administrative Board which, according to the memo, "will have the ultimate responsibility to oversee enforcement."

According to a survey conducted by the Law School Council's (LSC) Academic Affairs Survey late last semester, 89 percent of students oppose the proposed change in the attendance policy. Only 15 percent of the surveys distributed in student Hark Boxes were returned.

Despite the LSC survey results, all three student representatives sitting on the committee voted in favor of the rule change.

Robert Edmund '98, one of the students currently serving on the committee, said that the language of the current rule was "self-defeating."

"It establishes a procedure which more or less eviscerates the policy. There was a need to try and strengthen the faculty's hand," he said.

"There are cases where people who don't even live here sign up for the class, never attend class, come and take the final, and receive a passing grade," Edmund said.

Parker Says Change is "Pro-Student"

Legal Education Committee Chair Richard Parker '70 explained that the rule change is aimed at enhancing the quality of education at HLS.

"I see this proposal as a pro-student proposal insofar as it's one among many steps toward improving the educational culture here," Parker said.

Edmund said the proposal was a compromise between student and faculty concerns.

"From a series of many wrenching, long debates on various attendance proposals, I think all of us on the committee agree that this proposal balanced student/faculty interest in a way that takes attendance seriously and ultimately takes the classroom seriously," he said.

Edmund stressed that students under the proposed rule change would be expected to take a greater share of responsibility.

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10 Years Ago in the RECORD



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Calero Assailant Is Found Guilty

By David Snouffer

Joshua Laub, a Tufts University senior, was convicted late last month on charges stemming from his attack on Nicaraguan rebel leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero at HLS last fall. Laub has announced that he will appeal the decision.

Laub was convicted in a bench trial in Middlesex County District Court on Jan. 28 of disorderly conduct and disrupting a school. Judge Wendie Gershengorn, who presided, fined Laub \$150 and ordered him to pay two smaller fees.

The judge made no finding on additional charges that Laub committed assault and battery against a Harvard police officer and that he assaulted Calero, a political leader of the U.S.-backed guerrillas based in Nicaragua and Honduras who oppose Nicaragua's governing Sandinista party, instead reserving the power to make a finding on these two charges later.

Gershengorn also ordered Laub to pay the HLS Republican Club, sponsors of the speech, \$221 as restitution for Calero's air fare from Miami to Boston and ordered Laub to stay away from Harvard's campus during a six-month probationary period.

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Dole Discusses Iowa And New Hampshire

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Day." Dole said it was custom then that she and the several other females in Leach's contracts class would not speak, except for one day when the females each delivered a poem to the class and then responded to questions from the professor.

Not all her memories were thus colored, she added. "I love this law school. It brings back some wonderful memories, and some tough

exams, especially in here."

Dole's visit, sponsored by the Harvard Ripon Society, included the HLS speech and a subsequent send-off for several van-loads of Dole supporters headed to New Hampshire, where she planned to meet them again after flying on ahead.

"We're gathered here on very serious business," she told the Ames Courtroom audience, exulting the crowd of students to support the

candidate "with a record, not a resume. Bob Dole has been there, making a difference."

Dole, who left her position as Transportation Secretary last Oct. 1 to campaign for her husband, said the federal deficit would be "the number one item on the Dole agenda as president. If we don't get this deficit under control, you will be the ones who literally will have it in your laps." The Kansas senator



HLS Ripon Society guest Elizabeth Dole '65 campaigns for her husband.

Elizabeth Dole Stumps For Bob

By Chris Crain

The 1988 presidential campaign trail brought Elizabeth Dole '65 back to an old haunt last Friday, Feb. 5, just days before her husband faced the first real test of his run for the Republican nomination. The former Transportation Secretary spent little time reminiscing, choosing instead to tell a standing-room-only crowd why Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) should be the next president.

Facing a huge banner proclaiming "Welcome Back, Liddy," she did pause to recount her first moments at HLS, in early September 1962.

Dole said she was approached in Langdell Hall by a male student who asked her why she was filling a slot in the first-year class when he knew "men who would give their right arm for that slot, men who would use their legal education." Dole said she has told that story a number of times in Washington, D.C., and added that several of her male classmates have asked her to "please tell me I wasn't the one who said that."

Another HLS memory still prominent in Dole's mind was the infamous "Professor Leach's Ladies

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has proposed a federal spending freeze in all areas of the budget except those affecting the underprivileged.

Dole claimed that if the House had only passed the 1985 Deficit Reduction Plan that her husband pushed through the Senate, "this whole thing would be off the table today."

Calling Maggie

On the foreign agenda, Dole defended the Senator's hesitant support of the recently signed INF treaty, eliminating medium-range strategic missiles from Europe. Vice President George Bush, the Republican front-runner, has assailed the Senate Minority Leader for not aggressively supporting the treaty more quickly after the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

"Bob, as the Republican leader, wanted to read the treaty first, and I think that's reasonable," she said, adding Dole received input on the treaty from a number of experts here and abroad, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Dole said she remembered her husband placing a call to Number 10 Downing Street, and then telling her, "Elizabeth, I think she's seen the polls in Iowa because she took the call."

Addressing that all-important first caucus state, where her husband subsequently came in first with 38 percent of the vote, Dole said the race there "tightened up after the Rather interview, but that makes us run all the harder." Of New Hampshire, the next major test and a state where Dole trails Bush in the polls, Mrs. Dole said "we're behind, but I see movement and it's looking good."

Dole said her husband is leading in Minnesota and South Dakota, two early primary states, and that the Senator is "clearly the more electable Republican, and I certainly hope the party will nominate the most electable person."

While some have criticized Dole for leaving office to campaign for her husband while he retains his position as a leader in the Senate, she responded by pointing out that another member of the Reagan cabinet, Labor Secretary Bill Brock, also left his post to work full-time as Dole campaign manager.

Dole stayed in the courtroom after her speech to meet personally with every person in attendance and to ask for his or her support in the campaign. Asked by one well-wisher why she was not running for the presidency, Dole laughed, paused, and said, "I'm not running because he's far more experienced and qualified and ready for the job than I am."

HARVARD LAW RECORD

Jackson Kicks Off Black History Month at HLS

By Alyssa Caples

Political activist and former Democratic presidential primary candidate Rev. Jesse Jackson kicked off Black History Month celebrations at HLS with a rousing Saturday School address to crowds assembled in the Ames Courtroom and Austin North on Monday.

Picking up on the theme of his recently announced Wall Street Project which encouraged the hiring of minorities in the financial industry and investment in minority communities, the Rev. Jesse Jackson pushed for inclusion of African Americans in the marketplace and emphasized a need for rectifying the economic disparity existant in our inner-cities.

"There is no race gap," said Jackson. "Our skin colors distinguish us, but there is no gap in our human race factor. But there are investment gaps which are quantifiable, there are education gaps which are quantifiable, there are judicial gaps which are quantifiable...there are trade gaps."

"Passing the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments did not address the right to trade."

Jackson argued that the systematic exclusion of blacks from trade and investment opportunities in such events as the California gold rush, the Homestead Act of 1862, and more recently, the sale of television and radio bands, has deprived blacks of property and economic advancement.

He explained the need for increased

investment in black communities, both to improve opportunities in those communities and to increase overall economic prosperity.

"This generation must make an argument that to close the trade gap is in America's overwhelming interest," said Jackson. "There is no Third World mar-

ket with as much money as, as close as, urban America."



Prof. Charles Ogletree '78 welcomes Rev. Jackson

RECORD Photo/James McCormick

ket with as much money as, as close as, urban America."

Likening the need for urban development to the need to rebuild former communist countries and other areas hard hit by economic crisis, Jackson urged that "if we can have a plan to develop Poland

and Hungary and South Korea, then we can rebuild Roxbury too."

Jackson criticized the recent policies of California that ban affirmative action. He noted that California currently has a high demand for jobs in the high technology sector, but is denying African Americans the chance to vie for those jobs

Martin Luther King, Jr., and led a campaign for U.S. disinvestment in apartheid South Africa. Jackson is a two-time Democratic presidential primary candidate and a Baptist minister.

Jackson's speech was well received by the crowd who rose to their feet not fewer than three times to applaud him. "He explained complex political problems that have an impact not only upon the African American community, but upon the nation at large," said Reginald Skinner '00.

"I'm pleased that Rev. Jackson's remarks focused on wealth and economic development, not simply on the race divide ... I'm glad that he kicked off our Black History Month not just with Dr. King's dream, but his lifelong quest for economic equality," said Prof. Charles Ogletree '78.

Ogletree is in the process of organizing a spring conference with Jackson to discuss some of the issues raised in Jackson's speech with scholars, business leaders and members of the clergy.

The Saturday School Program at HLS was founded in 1988 by Ogletree to provide students, particularly women and minorities, with positive role models in various fields by bringing prominent women and minority speakers to campus.

In addition to serving as the Director of the Saturday School Program, Ogletree is also the President of PROJECT CONCERN. The organization, which is touring this year to universities around the Northeast, was founded in 1989 as an effort in delinquency diversion through talent development.

Conference Focuses on Economic Crisis in Asia

By Justin Yap

"Looming global depression." "Opportunity in crisis." These were two of the many expressions used to describe the impact of the ongoing Asian financial crisis at this weekend's fifth annual Harvard Asia Business Conference, which was organized primarily by students at the Business and Law Schools.

The theme of the conference, "Asia Towards the 21st Century: Is the Miracle Over?" encapsulated the concerns that motivated over 1,200 students and business professionals from as far away as China, France, Sweden, and the Philippines to hear the prognostications of more than 60 business, government, and academic leaders in the Asian field.

After years of untrammelled growth, the sudden economic backslide by a number of Asian countries raised doubts

about the region's future prospects — a humbling situation for countries which had begun a vigorous economic expansion.

Conference panel discussions were pervaded by issues of how effectively and quickly Asian countries might recover, whether the financial crisis might spread to presently unaffected countries, and what effects the crisis might have on economies outside Asia.

The dramatic appearance of topics such as "The Big Bang: Financial Reforms in Japan — Process and Prospects" and "Comparisons and Lessons from Financial Crises in Asia and Latin America" among more innocuous and expected subjects such as "Capital Markets in Asia," "Foreign Direct Investment in China," "Project Finance in Asia," and "Economic Reforms in China after Deng," demonstrated the impact of the crisis on the Asia field.

The crisis also infected panels on subjects which, under different circumstances, might take on a markedly different spin.

Kenneth Pang, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Commissioner to the United States, spent much of his allotted time on the "Hong Kong Post-Handover" panel reiterating the viability of the Hong Kong dollar's peg and addressing China's determination not to devalue either the Chinese or Hong Kong currencies in the face of competitive pressures from other Asian currencies whose values have fallen precipitously in recent months.

Dr. Hong-koo Lee, the former Prime Minister of South Korea

rea and a former Fellow at the Law School, delivered the Conference's keynote address.

Although his country has been hard hit by the crisis, Lee took a stoic approach to South Korea's and the region's current difficulties, saying that the current crisis was a clear demonstration of the kind of pains necessary to drive societies toward change.

Playing on the Chinese word for "crisis," which is comprised of characters denoting both "danger" and "opportunity," Lee said Asian countries needed to use the crisis to restructure their financial institutions and policies in order to create a firm foundation for long-term economic growth.

"Asia has to experience a transformation in making itself a legitimate partner ... in the management of global enterprise," he stated.

Shigematsu Sugisaki, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, noted that the crisis was forcing formerly highly protective economies such as Indonesia and South Korea to open up to foreign competition and investment, which would ultimately improve these countries' integration into the global economy.

Participants' reaction to the conference was generally positive, and several praised the organization and smooth running of the event. However, some complained that their enjoyment of the panel was diminished by the faltering command of spoken English of some panelists.

Others noted the networking that took place outside panel sessions with cynicism. Israel Soong '00, observed that the corporate speakers were mobbed by enthusiastic students after the panels were over. "It was overtly self-promotional," he said. "It was a feeding frenzy."



RECORD Photo/Joee Kim

Former Prime Minister of South Korea
Dr. Hong-Koo Lee

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Briefs

Graham '88 Considers Run For Congress

Lawrence Otis Graham '88, who gained national attention in 1992 when he went undercover to write an article exposing bigotry at a Connecticut country club, says he is considering a run for New York's 19th Congressional District.

Graham posed as a 23-year-old college drop-out and took a job as a busboy at the all-white Greenwich Country Club. At the club, he secretly tape recorded unguarded racial comments by the staff and members, and chronicled his experience in a cover story of New York magazine's Aug. 17, 1992 issue. He described a world where country club members regularly and casually denigrated blacks, Hispanics, Jews, and women.

Graham has authored 11 non-fiction books, is a frequent commentator on CNN, is a contributing editor for U.S. News and World Report, and is credited by that publication with being the original source that helped the New York Times expose the Texaco employment bias scandal.

DeBroff Co-Authors Book for Moms

Office of Public Interest Advising Co-Director Stacy DeBroff has co-authored a book designed to help parents better organize their family lives. The book, titled "Mom Central: The Ultimate Family Organizer," was written with Marsha Feinberg.

The book is scheduled to go on sale Mother's Day. DeBroff is taking a leave of absence from HLS May 1-Aug. 15 in order to promote the book.

"While we had both risen to management levels in nonprofit organizations, the running of our family lives could only be described as utter, unrelenting chaos," DeBroff and Feinberg write in the book's introduction. "After spending many hours bemoaning our disorganization while we pushed our two infants in their strollers, we decided to create an approach to running our homes that would bring the structure we sought."

The book is a series of fill-in-the-blank lists grouped in categories such as "Children and Family," "Grown-Ups," "Travel," and "Entertaining." The authors write that the lists "have been designed to minimize time spent on the mundane and to create a structure within which your family's tasks can be accomplished with ease."

Ten percent of the profits from the book will be donated to charities benefiting women and children in need.

Svonkin '99 Pens Book on Civil Liberties

"Jews Against Prejudice: American Jews and the Fight For Civil Liberties," written by Stuart Svonkin '99, has hit the bookstores with much critical acclaim.

The book, based on Svonkin's doctoral dissertation at Columbia University — where he earned a Ph.D. in history — focuses on the history of Jewish organizations founded in the early twentieth century to fight anti-Semitism. Svonkin shows how these groups evolved during the 1940s and 1950s to help lead the fight for civil rights and civil liberties for all Americans.

After completing his dissertation, Svonkin signed a contract to publish with Columbia Press. He spent the next year revising and fine-tuning the thesis.

"Jews Against Prejudice: American Jews and the Fight For Civil Liberties" can be found in the Law School library, as well as in bookstores around Harvard Square.

Judge Jackson '64 Rules Lessig Will Keep Job

Federal District Court Judge Thomas P. Jackson '64 refused a petition from the Microsoft Corporation that would have removed Prof. L. Lawrence Lessig from his position of special master in the antitrust litigation against the software giant.

The Redmond, Wash. company had argued that the appointment of a special master was unnecessary and that Lessig in particular was an inappropriate choice.

Microsoft is currently considering whether to appeal the decision, according to company spokesperson Jim W. Cullanin.

Jackson announced his ruling at the end of a two-day hearing related to other matters in the case, which alleges that Microsoft illegally tried to gain market share in the Internet browser wars.

—The Harvard Crimson

Two Daylight Muggings Reported

Two daytime muggings in the campus area were reported recently, both involving unseen weapons.

On Jan. 28, at approximately 4:30 p.m., an individual reported to police that he had been robbed by several black males at the corner of Broadway and Quincy streets, according to a Harvard University Police Department report. The intersection of Broadway and Quincy is located at the northeast corner of Harvard Yard, near the Fogg Art Museum. The victim reported that one of the robbers stated that he had a gun under his coat, but the robber did not display the weapon.

On Jan. 13, at approximately 2:00 p.m., a Harvard undergraduate was robbed by two men at near the intersection of Bow and Arrow streets, according to a report in The Harvard Crimson. That intersection is located southeast of Harvard Yard near St. Paul's Catholic Church.

The student reported that he was threatened with an unseen weapon. The robbers took \$20 and a portable compact disk player, and then fled in the direction of Central Square.

The suspects were described as one black male and one Hispanic male. One was wearing what appeared to be a Tommy Hilfiger jacket and the other was wearing a "police-style" jacket.

Husband to Join Guinier at Harvard

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the John F. Kennedy School of Government.

After years of criticism from Derrick Bell, a former Harvard Law Professor who currently teaches at New York University Law School, Harvard has appointed Guinier as the first African-American female to join the Law School. In 1974, Bell threatened to resign if no other black professors were hired. Harvard then hired the late Clarence Clyde Ferguson, but denied any connection to Bell's ultimatum.

During the late '80s, Bell called on HLS to give tenure to a black woman. In 1990, Bell left the faculty after Harvard failed to do so.

Bell responded to Harvard's appointment of Guinier in a New York Times editorial on January 29th. Bell wrote, "At some point, demands for change have an unacknowledged effect. Those in authority eventually come to see the value of diversity and even take credit for doing what they should have done earlier."

There are currently five African-American men and eleven Caucasian women who are members of Harvard Law faculty. Bell attributes this change to students' desires. Bell states, "It is the Harvard Law School students who deserve credit for this appointment, and they can now celebrate this positive step."

Some alumni disagree with Bell's tactics. Barry Langman, an alumnus of the Law School, wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Times on January 30, praising Guinier's appointment, but adding criticism to Bell and student protesters. Langman wrote, "Administration and faculty die-hards dug in their heels on the diversity issue, worried about appearing to capitulate to protests... Many qualified female and minority faculty candidates were reluctant to be drawn into this unpleasant scene." Langman stated, "Mr. Bell and student protesters he lauds had worthy goals, but in hindsight it is clear that their tactics only

delayed achieving them."

Guinier views the makeup of the Harvard Law faculty optimistically. Guinier said, "Though I am the first woman of color to join the tenured faculty, I know that I will not be the last, and this is important to me. I am acutely aware that in joining the faculty, I am building on the accomplishments of other women of color and people of all colors in legal education, especially those who have taught at Harvard Law School and who helped establish the path of excellence, innovation and grace under fire."

Michael Chmura, News Director of Harvard Law School, noted that Guinier's appointment is just one of many positions given to minorities. Chmura noted, "Over all, 44 percent of the people appointed to positions of professor or assistant professor since Robert Clark became dean in 1989 have been women or minority group members."

Dean Clark also acknowledged the importance of Guinier's appointment for legal scholarship at Harvard Law School. Dean Clark explained, "Her presence will further the mission of Harvard Law School to produce the best possible legal education and scholarship. I also expect her appointment will help the School to attract other top scholars of diverse backgrounds, including more women of color."

Guinier is not only renowned for her landmark status as the first tenured African-American woman, but also as the nominee in late April 1993 for Assistant Attorney General. President Bill Clinton, a former classmate and friend from Yale Law School, withdrew her nomination after she was attacked by political opponents who disagreed with her alleged position on racial quotas.

Guinier's books include "Becoming Gentlemen: Women, Law School, and Institutional Change," and "The Tyranny of the Majority: Fundamental Fairness in Representative Democracy." During April 1998, Guinier will release her latest book, "Lift Every Voice: Turning a Civil Rights Setback into a New Vision of Social Justice."

Prom Royalty Crowned



Chris Manning '98 and his girlfriend, medical student Maria Towne, were crowned as king and queen at the 3L/LL.M. Prom held in Hemenway Gymnasium. From left are master of ceremonies Steve Mudder '98, Manning, and Towne.

Gropius's Legacy to HLS: Functional, Efficient Architecture Low on Amenities

By Paul Gowder

Walter Gropius had a simple vision for his architecture, and this philosophy is reflected in all his remaining works, from his family home in Lincoln, Massachusetts, to the Gropius Complex on campus.

A humanist, Gropius believed architecture had to facilitate social interaction in the industrial world. Here in the Gropius Complex, the buildings are laid out to create several courtyard-like common areas.

The common area theme can be seen in Gropius's other work as well. His family home — constructed far from industrialized society in rural Lincoln with \$20,000 (roughly, the equivalent of \$250,000 today) donated by Helen Storow (of Storow Drive fame) — maintains the same principles.

The first floor of his home was constructed with only one major room — a common sitting and dining room. Only curtains were available to provide privacy as needed. The kitchen and bathrooms were put into compact spaces and are not central features of the house. Like the common areas in the dormitory complex, his house was designed to ensure interaction between all members of the household and guests. The second floor was reserved for private space, and was rarely entered by guests.

The rationality and efficiency of Gropius's architecture can be seen in the Gropius dormitory complex as well as his personal Lincoln home. The Bauhaus style of architecture was first intended to be used in industrial and worker housing, where amenities were less necessary than functionality.

His family home, like the Gropius complex, was designed for minimal artificial climate control. The house is oriented so that all walls face a cardinal

direction, and is placed on high ground. The heavy use of glass allows solar heating in the winter, and the house is positioned to exploit the winds from all directions in the summer.

Gropius's house was also designed to waste little space. The kitchen was designed very narrowly, with everything in a short arm's reach. The house was built with no custom materials: almost everything used in its construction could be obtained at the nearest hardware store. These principles were also employed in

ent in most modern metropolises. Gropius and his successor at the Bauhaus, Mies van der Rohe, are largely responsible for, among other innovations, the towers made almost entirely of glass found in many 20th century office buildings.

The design principles Gropius created were not limited to architecture. Everything from the Fargo shoe factory to the smallest household object can be created using the principles of Gropius. Today one can purchase replicas of Gropius tea services, chairs, kitchenware, or live in

Office package) — the Bauhaus school even had an effect on modern typography. Prefabricated houses and functional design all came about as a result of Gropius's vision.

Gropius wanted to make architecture meet the modern world. This idea brought him prestige in Germany, with the Bauhaus school, and brought him to the Graduate School of Design.

After fighting in World War I, Gropius became director of the Bauhaus institute in the city of Weimar, and later at Dessau. He left the institute to practice professionally, practicing in Berlin and London before eventually traveling here to join the faculty of the GSD in 1937, later rising to department chair before leaving. While in Cambridge, he founded the Architects Collaborative and produced the campus complex under that name. This combination of private practice and teaching raised some controversy in the department.

Gropius often clashed with the then-dean of GSD, who some believed was jealous of Gropius's increasing fame. Gropius also stepped on the dean's toes by trying to bring the departments into greater collaboration, believing that the same principles that applied to architecture could apply to other forms of design. Gropius believed that all artists and craftsmen should work together and apply their talents to the projects of all. Eventually, Gropius left the faculty, harshly criticizing the dean and returning to full-time private practice.

Gropius believed that, since the Industrial Revolution, there had been a destructive gap between art and machinery. Rationality, community, and compatibility with the industrial world were the key concepts in any building designed by Gropius. Architects must be able to apply scientific principles economically to create functional art.



The original model of the Gropius complex, proposed in 1948

the dormitory complex.

The complex on campus was designed with a relatively low budget for such a large project, and the same features designed for worker housing were applied here. The cinder-block walls and cheap material are reminiscent of the apartment towers and housing projects created using the Bauhaus principles by other architects.

Gropius's pioneering concepts still remain in use today; his influence is appar-

a Gropius dormitory complex. In many ways, Gropius has been successful in bridging the gap between art and industry, creating art to serve the modern world, rather than to enter conflict with it.

Because he had relatively minor ambitions in terms of vision, his principles of rationality, community, and coherence remain relevant and in use today. If you own a computer, you may have noticed the font "Bauhaus 93" (in the Microsoft

TV Theft Disillusions Gropius Residents

By Dusan Stojkovic

The unsolved theft of a communal television set from the fourth floor lounge of Story Hall has elevated concerns about personal safety among Gropius dormitory residents.

According to hall residents, the alleged theft must have taken place some time between 4 a.m. and 11 a.m. on January 24.

"The TV was still here at around four that Saturday morning; people remember seeing it when they were coming home," says Eilish Cahalan '99, resident assistant for fourth floor Story.

At approximately 11 a.m., Ross Hallock '00 woke up and proceeded to the lounge area to watch TV. "I sat down and started fumbling for the remote control," Hallock recalls. "Then I noticed the TV was gone, too. I was devastated."

The Harvard University Police Department (HUPD), Building Operations, and the Office of Student Life were promptly notified of the incident.

"There are not many leads to go on at this point," says Detective Sergeant Richard Menderos of HUPD. "This is a very small item which could have easily been carried out in a box or bag."

No witnesses reporting suspicious activity have come forth, said Menderos.

Frank Lamentea, Director of Building Operations, said, "When we first heard about this, we assumed that someone selfishly took the TV set for himself over the Super Bowl weekend and that it would turn up again. Obviously, this hasn't happened."

Lamentea adds that the Building Operations office has computer locks that it would have made available to the fourth floor residents in Story had it

known of their TV set.

What makes the apparent theft all the more painful for the dorm residents is the fact that they pooled their resources last October to collect the \$225 necessary to purchase the 20" screen Toshiba.

"It is really disappointing," said Cristina Burbach '00. "We're a group of hard-working students who chipped in to buy something everyone could use and enjoy. It's just not fair."

"We don't know whether we're going to get another TV yet," said Cahalan, adding, "We're afraid it might get taken again."

As to the suggestion that more stringent security measures might have prevented the loss, Cahalan responds, "Because of the hours when the theft occurred, we figure it had to have been planned. Tighter security would not have made a difference. They would basically have to hire a 24-hour guard, which would not really be cost-effective."

Wary of pointing the finger at anyone in particular, the hall residents do admit that the general consensus has been that the set was taken by someone who has a key to the Gropius complex.

"Since it was located on the fourth floor, an insider would be more likely to know about this TV set," says Lamentea.

But Detective Sergeant Menderos maintains, "We can't assume anything there. Someone off the street could have easily 'piggy-backed' into the building when one of the residents was coming in."

"It's really scary to think a student could have done this, but anyone with keys to Gropius had access to the TV set," one student says. "It's even more upsetting to think someone from outside could have entered the building at that time of night."

Either way, the students are now very much aware of the importance of minding their personal belongings. Cahalan points out, "People should be careful. This should serve as a reminder for students to lock their doors and make sure nothing is stolen from their rooms."

Nevertheless, Lamentea insists, "This

appears to be an isolated incident. We haven't had many problems in the dorms."

Asked whether this experience has brought the fourth floor residents in Story closer together, one student quips, "No, the TV brought us together! And now it's gone."

spring break fever

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Across the Country



News From the East, West, South and Mid-West

Casual Sex In, Committed Relationships Out on College Campuses According to National Survey

BOSTON (AP) — College undergraduates these days are hard-working careerists with a growing taste for casual sex, according to a survey of students in Massachusetts and around the country.

Arthur Levine, president of Columbia University's graduate school of education, found in a survey of 9,100 undergraduates that many students are rejecting committed relationships and putting off family further into the future than any generation before.

Levine's study, which included students at Boston University and Emerson

and Wellesley colleges, predicts that today's college students are expected to drive up the median age for marriage higher than even the latest U.S. Census figures — 26.7 years for men and 24.5 years for women.

Many students said they don't have the time or energy for close relationships.

Northeastern University undergraduate Katerina Ostrovsky said she agrees with the findings.

"With my schedule right now, I don't have time to date anyone," said Ostrovsky, who is busy competing for

part-time jobs and worrying about ways to pay off her tuition.

While formal one-on-one dating is on the outs, casual sex appears to be making a comeback, the study shows.

"There's no shame involved any more," Ostrovsky told the *Boston Herald*. "If I came home and told my roommate, 'Oh, I hooked up with so-and-so last night,' no one would say, 'Oh my God, you're easy.'"

To some, staying celibate is not a badge of honor.

Levine, who is writing a book on the study, noted: "One student at Boston University cried and admitted she was a virgin."

Instead of going on traditional dates, young men and women are heading out to the bars in unpartnered packs and waiting to see where the evening leads them.

Boston College sociologist David Karp said he sees a benefit to that approach because it gives men and women an opportunity to become friends first before

launching into a relationship.

"On some levels, this is healthier," Karp said. "The group provides a kind of safety that allows them to interact in ways not quite so heavy as the old dating system."

One disturbing finding is that more than half of the students surveyed reported they have sex without condoms, despite education about AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

"What they're saying is, 'The whole time I was growing up people have been throwing condoms at me'" Levine said. "What we have now is a group of students who are inured to it."

In the end, sociologists say most of the students will settle down, find a steady partner and even say "I do" at the altar.

"Marriage is changing," said professor Betty Farrell of Pitzer College in Claremont, Calif. "But this is a culture that celebrates romantic love. And even with the other options, marriage still holds a certain legitimacy the others can't claim."

Bar President Decries Attempts to Oust Judges

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Threats to impeach federal judges or oust state judges over unpopular rulings endanger judicial independence and, by extension, American justice, the American Bar Association's president said.

Jerome Shestack '49, the Philadelphia lawyer who leads the 346,000-lawyer group, on Sunday accused some members of Congress of trying to intimidate federal judges even though they are protected by life tenure.

Intimidation can take the form of statements such as "If you write one decision we don't like, Congress doesn't like, we are going to impeach you," Shestack told reporters at the bar association's national convention.

"I have no objection to healthy criticism," he said. "Every lawyer who appeals is criticizing a ruling." But Shestack denounced those who form "militia groups" bent on putting judges out of office for decisions with which they

don't agree.

House Republican Whip Tom DeLay of Texas caused a stir in Congress last fall when he suggested that "judges need to be intimidated."

"They need to uphold the Constitution." If they don't behave, "we're going to go after them in a big way," DeLay said then, as he pushed for impeachment of so-called activist judges who allegedly make rulings that conform to their own views rather than the law.

DeLay did not initiate any formal complaint against any judge.

Shestack also defended his organization against accusations by some conservatives that it has shown a liberal bias in rating people nominated to be federal judges.

He said the rating process is one that focuses on a nominee's experience, ability, integrity, and judicial temperament — and not on politics.

"Any criticism of it is simply mindless," Shestack said.

Judge Wants Tribe to Send Him to Law School

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. (AP) — An associate justice of the Navajo Nation Supreme Court wants the tribe to give him leave with pay so he can attend law school.

Wayne Cadman Sr. wants educational leave with pay, but his request has hit resistance from the Navajo Nation Council's judiciary committee.

Cadman wants to attend law school at Arizona State University in Tempe for three years to get a law degree. Cadman's request is in the form of a proposed resolution asking that he be granted educational leave for three years with pay, which is \$57,387 a year.

The proposal recommends Cadman continue on the payroll while in school, subject to the availability of funds.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Kenneth L. Begay, said in a memo

last Friday it is unrealistic "to believe that a law student can perform the duties required of a full-time associate justice and it is the opinion of the Judiciary Committee that payment for work not performed is ethically unsound, if not illegal."

Cadman has worked for the tribe's judicial branch since December 1985. He is a former tribal district judge.

The tribe does not require its judges to have law degrees.

A list of qualifications for a Navajo Nation judge requires that applicants be members of the tribe, over age 30 and at least high school graduates. They must have two years of experience in a law-related area and have a working knowledge of Navajo laws as well as applicable state and federal laws. They must speak both Navajo and English and have some knowledge of Navajo culture and tradition.

Law Office on Wheels Assists the Elderly

ALBUQUERQUE (AP) — It may look like a 1991 Chevrolet pickup truck but it is really a law office on wheels.

The lightweight maroon pickup is The Law Mobile. The attorney who rolls from client to client is Diane D. Strader.

Her novel brand of lawyering takes her to the homes of the elderly and disabled who find it difficult to get to an attorney. And she visits the offices of busy professionals who can't tear away from their work.

"I have one great-grandfather who was a small town lawyer and judge and another great-grandfather who was a circuit-riding minister," Ms. Strader says. "I thought, 'Wouldn't it be great if I could be a circuit-riding lawyer and go out to the people.'"

Client Naomi Jacobson, who was nursing a broken ankle and foot during Ms. Strader's last visit, likes the personal approach.

"I'm 84 years old," Mrs. Jacobson says. "It really helps a person like me to come right to the house like that."

For busy professionals, Ms. Strader is a time- and stress-saver.

"She comes at the times that are good for me and at the place that is good for me," said Dr. Lydia Prado, an Albuquerque gynecologist. "She's somebody who is a friendly, informed professional and gives good advice and does it expeditiously."

Ms. Strader's idea for a mobile practice evolved while she was in law school at the University of New Mexico in the early '90s. She had returned to school after working as a secretary and a legal assistant, and staying home to raise two

children.

A "feeler as much as a thinker," Ms. Strader says she's designing her practice around her personality.

"It's an old-fashioned way of doing business," she says. "I have the time to care and the time to visit."

After graduation from law school, she worked at an Albuquerque law firm. Six months ago, she struck out on her own. Her truck advertises her unique practice with signs on the doors showing a vehicle and statements proclaiming: "The Law Mobile ... The law office that comes to you."

The approach may be unique among her colleagues in the legal field, said George Kuhlman of the American Bar Association's Center for Professional Responsibility in Chicago.

"I think it's a stellar idea, myself," Kuhlman said.

Ms. Strader handles wills, living trusts, bankruptcies, Social Security disability appeals and real estate closings — things she describes as "simple everyday law."

She expects to build volume to make a comfortable living, although she readily admits she won't get rich.

"I've picked up two new clients each month," she says. "It may not sound like a lot. But for a start-up practice, it's darn good."

While Ms. Strader views her approach as old-fashioned, she credits technology with making it possible. Valuable tools include a laptop computer, a law library on CD-Rom and an Internet connection.

"I couldn't do this kind of practice and still be tied to an office," she says.

PUBLIC FORUM

What do you think of the proposed change to the attendance policy?

Kim Stahlman '98

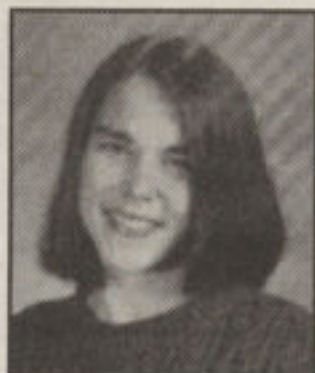
My first thought when I saw it was, "I'm glad I'm a 3L." I just don't see how its relevant to measuring academic performance or what we learn. I guess there's a question as to why students don't show up. The only time I've noticed an attendance problem is when the class is really dry. Even when the class is moderately bad, most people attend.



if they do pass the exam, it shows they did. I've been a university professor and had an attendance policy for undergrads in a required courses, but as a grad student, you deserve more autonomy than that.

Mary Ann Peterson '99

I can see their argument for it, because I think they're really tired of student apathy. You don't want the doctor who skipped all their classes and just showed up for the exam. On the other hand, I think if I'm not getting anything out of class, I don't think I should have to go. I think that a lot of people feel that way. Personally, I feel that if I'm paying all that money, I should go to class, but I don't think the school should force people to go to class if they don't want to.



Douglas Pierson '00

I personally would be opposed to this, considering there wouldn't be a written notice requirement. I think we should be treated more like adults. Having mandatory attendance in class is not really appropriate at the law school. We're the ones paying them money, and if someone makes the deci-



sion not to attend class, and if it's not a small section, then it really shouldn't be an issue. But for a small section, there should be at least a preliminary warn-

Jason Vigna '00

On the one hand it does seem reasonable, but it's not something I support. I can see professors' frustration when you see 3Ls coming to ten percent of their classes. But I really feel that sometimes there are indeed personal reasons that people have for missing class. We are mature enough to decide if these reasons are valid. Maybe professors want to know what these reasons are, but I'm not convinced they need to know what they are. Although I think its a subsidiary issue, if the fear of the professors is that students are passing without attending class, perhaps there are other issues that need to be addressed, including content of the class. There are probably better ways to address this than mandatory class attendance.



Maritza Castro LL.M. '98

Actually, in my own country of Chile we have a more strict system than that. Professors and students take class attendance very seriously. But it seems to me that good professors always attract high attendance regardless of official school policy.

James F. Clark '99

I don't think I agree with it. I think the current policy with the advance warning is sufficient. The people I know who've gotten the warning start attending classes after they've been warned. I suppose they want to make an example of people, but if they can get people to come to class with a warning and their goal is to get people to come to class, why adopt a new policy?



Janet L. Goldberg '98

It strikes me as a bit harsh. I usually go to class, so it kind of annoys me when I get up at eight in the morning for class and no one else is there, but my general philosophy is to each his or her own. We're all graduate students, and people should do what they want. If an individual professor wants to have an attendance policy, that's fine, but it should be clear that a professor has such a policy before a student registers for a course, and there should be a clear policy on extenuating circumstances. And I don't like



the lack of notice — there is very little Due Process there.

David Franklin '00

I agree that non-attendance is a problem. I don't think that the new attendance proposal strikes at the root of it. The problem is that some teachers just don't organize their classes. If you go to a certain class two out of three times a week, it's probably because the teacher just repeats what he says during the first two classes on the third day. In cases like this, the rule will only force students to waste more time. HLS selects only the most capable students, so it's justified in assuming that they'll know themselves whether or not they're learning in class. It's a decision best left up to them.



Brian Fitzpatrick '00

Legal Education Committee Student Rep.

Basically, there were some serious concerns with the previous system, and the Committee decided that the change would alleviate some of those serious probs while at the same time instituting procedural safeguards to prevent unfair application. For instance, unless the student is notified otherwise at the beginning of the semester, they won't be dropped from the class unless they've missed 25% of classes. And if the student has taken the courtesy to notify the prof, the student has a right to know if their absence will put them over the threshold at which the student could be dropped from the class for substantial delinquency.



Rob Edmund '98

Legal Education Committee Student Rep.

Egregious instances have been recorded when someone gets credit for a class only by taking the final and nothing more. The current procedures make it very difficult to do anything about it. One of the fears I had was, you tinker with the policy, but students aren't on notice of that. You don't want to catch students by surprise. So I figured if you're going to make a change, you've got to make it very public. However, I think the efforts to try and publicize the new default rule makes clear what the faculty expects from the students. So from a series of many compromises and many wrenching, long debates, I think all of us agree that it balanced student-faculty interests in a way that takes attendance seriously and ultimately takes the classroom seriously.



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Looking for Answers in the Wrong Places

The Legal Education Committee's proposal to give teeth to HLS's attendance policy is a misguided attempt to provide a quick-fix to the deep and complex problem of student apathy. Not only does the proposed policy provide an inappropriately superficial solution, but it does so in a way that has become typical of the Law School administration — namely, in utter disregard of student concerns.

Prof. Parker, the LEC chair, claims that the stricter attendance policy is one step towards the goal of improving the quality of education at HLS. The presumption is that the more people attend, the more they will become engaged in enlightened discussion for the benefit of both themselves and their fellow students. The reality is more likely that the policy will merely increase the ratio of bored and/or unprepared people to active ones.

Naturally, students shouldn't be particularly concerned about the promulgation of ineffective policies. What we should be concerned about is whether the faculty and administration are planning on seriously addressing the underlying causes of student apathy.

Had the LEC actually polled students, it might have found out a few things about student dissatisfaction with HLS. Perhaps this is too much to ask from an administration that attributes our perennial lowest rating for "quality of life" in national surveys to unscientific survey methods and overblown expectations.

One thing the LEC might discover is dissatisfaction with the student-faculty ratio. Surely our educational culture suffers from the difficulty of managing engaged discussions with 100+ students. In theory, faculty members are required to offer 10 credits worth of classes per year; in practice, many don't meet this threshold. The LEC should consider a proposal which would drop such delinquent members from the faculty (without written notice, of course).

Another thing that could crop up is teaching quality. In last year's National Jurist survey, HLS ranked last of the top 30 law schools in quality of teaching. Faculty members who receive low marks on the BSA surveys shouldn't write them off as the rantings of a few disgruntled students, and should consider shelving their egos and developing some teaching skills — perhaps through a mentoring or training program.

Yet another problem may also rest in the general attitude of the students about what they're doing here. Thanks to grade inflation, we can graduate and land a high paying corporate job just by filling out some bubble sheets and marking time for three years. Anything extra — such as expanding our minds — must compete with other pressures for our time. Oversized, poorly taught classes are not particularly competitive.

If the LEC proposal becomes policy, it may have little practical impact. The new policy would still provide for "appropriate procedures" before a student would be dropped from a course, presumably some form of notice. The LEC should spell out what constitutes "appropriate procedures" before unleashing its consequences on delinquent students.

What students get out of Harvard Law School depends ultimately on what they put into it. Nonetheless, improving the educational climate requires much more than instituting rules more suited for parochial schoolchildren. The faculty and administration is great at forming committees, but — as this proposal indicates — bad at devising constructive solutions. Perhaps if they spent some time figuring out the sources of the problems, rather than hastily applying ill-fitting band-aids to their symptoms, we could work together to turn this place into an institution that provides more than a fancy pedigree.

— Ben Lehrer

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—First Amendment, U.S. Constitution

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• Letters •

Johnson's Ideas Unpatentable

[Eric Johnson's Jan. 16 column challenged the Law School Council with three ideas for improving student life on campus: (1) Wire a sprinkler timer to the automatic doors at Harkness Commons; (2) Simplify dorm-dwellers unwieldy mailing address, and include within it the more "intimidating" wording, "Harvard Law School;" and (3) Change the school's official color to "dried coffee stain" so that Johnson could spill coffee on his HLS signature apparel "without worrying" about it. Johnson also claimed he could probably have made "millions of dollars" by obtaining patents on these ideas.]

Well, I have some comments:

1) You can't patent ideas. You need to have made an actual invention (which is also patentable subject matter) that

you reduced to practice or that someone skilled in the art can easily reduce to practice based on your findings. Even if your 'idea' meets this requirement, it would still not be patentable if it is not novel (based on prior art) or obvious (in relation to prior art). It seems that the combination of sprinkler and door is not novel or at least obvious. And since you disclosed the idea to all of us now in writing, there would be a bar to get a patent if it is not filed pretty soon. So be glad that you did not spend thousands of dollars on an application for this!

Practically: I do not think that HLS students, during cold and snowy weather outside, would particularly like to feel the same cold and snow inside the Hark and would get colds from the constant

draft. I therefore do not think LSC would pick up on it.

2) Since there is no patentable object here, you can't get a patent.

Practically: It is a great idea. I do not know if LSC can get the post office to accept this, but it sure would be worth trying. I have certainly felt annoyed too!

3) There is no novelty (or actual reduction to practice) here, so no patent again I am afraid.

Practically: While this sounds like an idea for messy coffee drinkers here at HLS, I do not know what kind of image this would project to the outside world.

Anyway, don't worry, you haven't lost any millions on these ideas and they are, I am sure, greatly appreciated by all.

Eric van Gelderen LL.M. '98
January 19, 1998

RECORD Survey "Fascinating," Says Alum

I found the results of the record survey published in your 11/21/97 issue fascinating.

What about including a survey directed to graduates?

I expect that quite a few of us — and there must be hundreds if not thousands reading the RECORD — would

be pleased to respond.

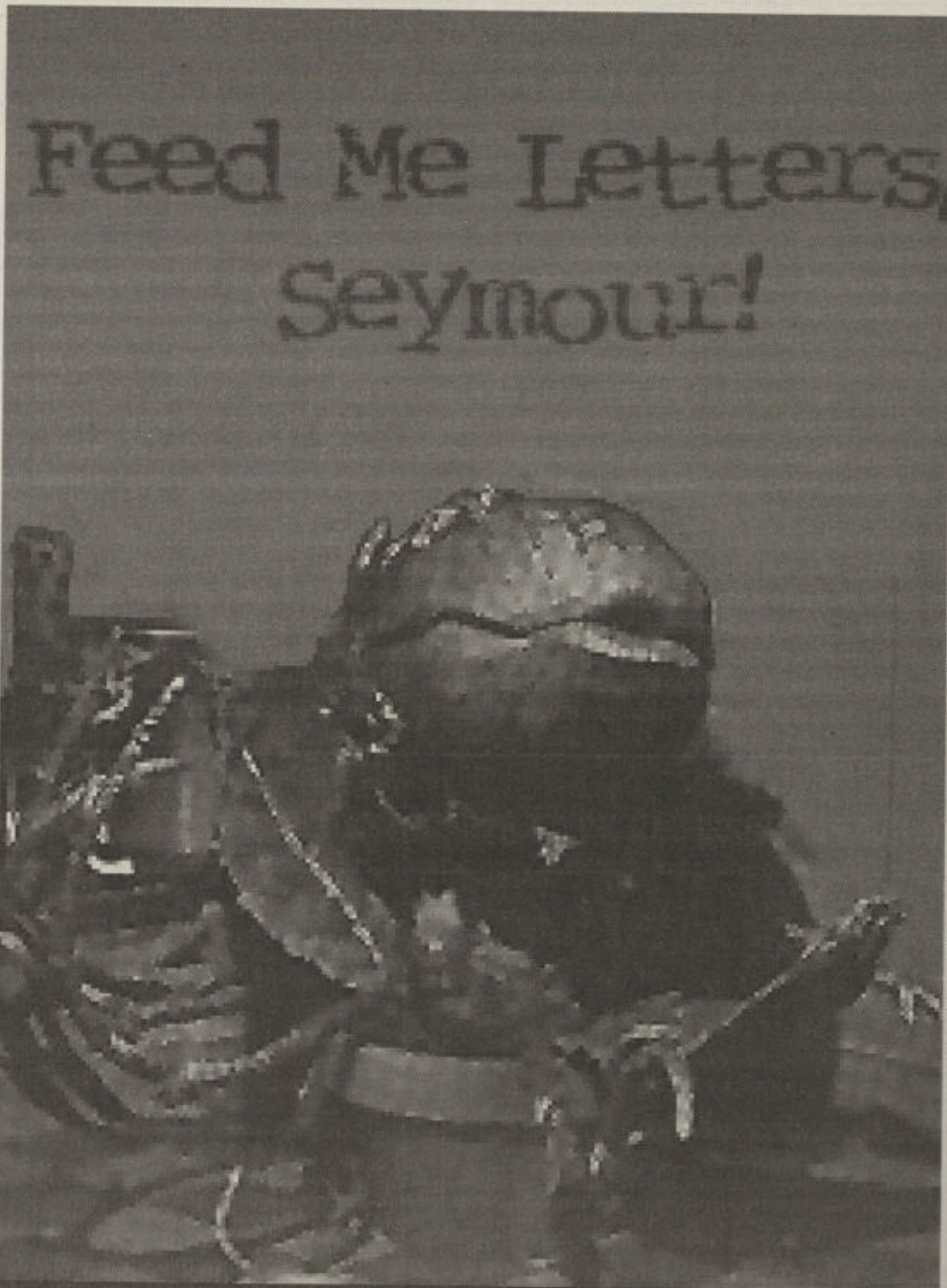
John Downs '47
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
January 26, 1998

• Correction •

In the Jan. 16 edition of the RECORD, an article about the trial and imprisonment in Peru of Lori Berenson stated that Berenson made a statement "in court" in January

1996. In fact, that statement was made at Berenson's "presentation." A presentation is a Peruvian judicial proceeding in which a defendant in a high-profile case is

"presented" to the news media before being taken to prison. Berenson's supporters have alleged that Berenson's statement at her presentation was made under duress.



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BY DINA DEFALCO '98

So What Exactly is the Law School Council Anyway?

Throughout my three years as a Law School Council member, many students have approached me with questions regarding the purpose of the Council and its role on campus. Despite efforts by the LSC to try to explain how and why it functions, there continues to be confusion — and understandably so. One of the biggest problems at the Law School is the communication gap among students themselves and between the administration and the students. The purpose of this article is to close some of the gaps that exist so that students will finally have an idea of what the Council is and why it is here. The article is not meant to be exhaustive, and I am sure there will be some questions left unanswered. I feel, however, it is time to give HLS students at large some basic information about the Council. LSC members work to serve students' needs and that work cannot be effective if students don't understand how to convey their needs to us.

Purpose of Council

The LSC is the umbrella organization for all student organizations on the Law School campus. Our primary role is to report any problems or concerns the students may have to the administration and to help the administration try and solve these problems. Our role is not meant to be a joint executive branch with the administration. Most of our work is accomplished through five standing committees: 1) Programming and Public Services; 2) Rules and Procedures; 3) Academic Affairs; 4) Facilities and Services; 5) Graduate Student Affairs. (See below for description.) In addition, there are ad hoc committees formed between the administration and the students to address specific issues that may arise. Last year, the Construction Year Task Force handled problems experienced by students during the library renovations. This year, the Student Concerns Group (SCG) was developed to address general student concerns. The SCG is composed of students and various administrative heads from different aspects of the Law School. As such, the SCG meetings are an efficient way to address (and hopefully alleviate) many types of student concerns in one place at one time.

Composition of Council

The Council has three officers — President, Vice-President, Treasurer — who are elected individually by majority vote. The officers serve a term of one calendar year from spring to spring. The remainder of the Council is made up of representatives from the student body. These include: two section representatives elected from and by each 1L section (a total of eight); four 1L representatives elected at large; nine 2L representatives; nine 3L representatives; and

six LL.M. representatives. There are more 1L representatives because the 1Ls are the most enthusiastic about making changes and have yet to experience the lagging apathy that sets in after 2L job interviews. In addition, 1Ls have the extra responsibility of trying to form a cohesive feeling within their sections by organizing activities. The at-large representatives help ease the burden on the section representatives.

All Council elections are governed by the Independent Election Commission (IEC), a group of three students who have no role within the Council so as to avoid a conflict of interest. The three members of the IEC are nominated each April by the newly-elected Vice-President. The IEC serves one calendar year until the following April.

Responsibility of Council Officers

According to the LSC By-laws, the President of the Council is the official spokesperson for students at the Law School. He or she presides over Council meetings, serves on various ad hoc committees, and basically functions as a catch-all in listening to student complaints and attempting to solve them.

The Vice-President is in charge of appointing students to HLS student/faculty committees. At the beginning of each academic year, the VP puts ads in the Adviser soliciting resumes from interested students. The VP then interviews the applicants and nominates some to the committees based on the interviews and the résumés.

The Treasurer maintains and regularly reports on the Council's budget. The Treasurer also serves as the head of the Student Funding Board (SFB). The SFB is responsible for collecting the budgets of all the student organizations on campus and administering money to the organizations from a fund specifically set aside by the Dean of Students Office. Comprised completely of student, SFB members are chosen by the Treasurer through a process of solicitation and interview similar to that of the VP when choosing students for the student-faculty committees.

The Council also elects a Secretary from its members on the first Council meeting of the academic year. Secretarial duties include: announcement of Council meetings in the Adviser, collection and preparation of motions for meetings, preparation of agendas for Council meetings, and distribution of minutes of each meeting.

Responsibility of Council Members

First, members must attend all Council meetings. The LSC meets once every other week during the fall and spring semesters for approximately one to two hours. (Meeting times are posted in the Adviser and all students are welcome to

attend.) Second, members must work at the Student Service Center (SSC) in the Hark. Third, each member must serve on one of the five standing committees. The responsibilities of each committee are:

Programming and Public Services: Runs all services provided directly by the Council, including the SSC and public service projects such as food and clothes drives.

Rules & Procedures:

Works to improve the Constitution, By-laws, and Election Guidelines of the Council.

Academic Affairs: Works to improve the academic environment at the Law School, including registration, attendance issues, faculty concerns, and grading.

Facilities and Services: Works to improve facilities such as Hemenway Gym and the Hark.

Graduate Students Affairs: Works to improve the quality of life for graduate students in all areas.

Each committee has a chair that is responsible for scheduling committee meetings.

Student-Faculty Committees

There are eight committees at the Law School comprised of both faculty and students. These committees are: Financial Aid, Legal Education, Placement (Career Services), Clinical, Library, Information Technology, Food Service, and Advisory Board. The student members are chosen by the VP as described above. The purpose of having students on these committees is to ensure student representation in decisions made by the committees.

How Students at Large Can Be Heard

To enable the LSC and the committee system to more effectively represent student concerns, I am going to be publishing the names, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of Council members and students on the student-faculty committees, in both the RECORD and the Adviser. In the past, students have brought their concerns primarily to the three officers because they didn't know who else to contact. By publishing this list, students will be able to directly talk to those student representatives with the most knowledge of a given area. For example, if someone has a complaint about Computer Services, he or she can contact the

student member of the Information Technology Committee; if the complaint deals with Pre-Registration, either the head of

the Academic Affairs Committee or the student members of the Legal Education Committee can be contacted. My hope is that the process of voicing complaints will be streamlined so that a possible solution can be found more quickly and efficiently than in years past.

1997-98 LSC Accomplishments

As a final note, I would like to ask for your patience as LSC members try to make the Council more effective. Last year's Council did an amazing job in making what had become a defunct organization active again. This year's Council members are working very hard to maintain that standard, and their work is done without self-benefit. Unlike other organizations on campus, LSC members do not get any perks for their efforts, such as first room pick or an end-of-the-year banquet. The students that run for LSC do it because they want to try and positively change the School. It is important for people to remember that before they criticize the LSC for all it doesn't do, especially since the Council has accomplished more this year than any other Council in recent history. Our accomplishments include: helping to initiate the bundling system for 2Ls; pushing laptop use on exams; writing letters to the telephone company to reduce it prices; holding successful food and clothes drives during the fall semester; surveying the student body to determine concerns regarding academic issues; and most important, sponsoring a forum on the new attendance policy being proposed by the Legal Education Committee.

There are also numerous small changes we have made, including getting new bagels in the Hark, extending the Harkbox Cafe hours on various days, and suggesting a vending machine for Wyeth Hall (which we were told will be there shortly). The point I am trying to make is that the Council is improving the quality of student life on campus in as many ways as possible, even though some of those ways are not that visible. Thirty years ago, student life was not of primary concern to the administration and it can be very difficult to convince some of the old guard that change is necessary. So, bear with us. We will continue to do our job as best we can and we urge you to use the information that will be published to help us make that job more productive for you and for HLS.

Dina DeFalco '98 is President of the Law School Council.



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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

ALUMNI CORNER

By Joe Stuligross '97

Public Interest Jobs: Learn By Doing

One of the advantages of public interest employment, much trumpeted when I was in law school, is that young attorneys are thrown head first into significant legal projects: expertise and training are put to immediate use. This refrain, of course, is much sung by valiant OPIA provocateurs. I write to add another verse.

The week I was taking the bar exam, LTV Steel announced it was closing a coke producing facility in Pittsburgh, affecting more than 800 jobs. When I arrived at work for the United Steelworkers, a pile of papers was on my desk with a note attached saying, "Can you make sense of this???"

It seemed that an important part of this case was going to turn on the science of coke plant operation and the legal department was short a few engineers. Although I hadn't had a science class since high school, I quickly became familiar with concepts like "destructive distillation," "green coke," "stickers," and "clinkers."

The case revolved around a contract the union had negotiated in 1986 in which the company agreed, among other things, to perform the normal maintenance necessary to keep the plant operating (although it was not obligated to

perform something called "major construction"). One of our contractual arguments before the arbitrator, in simplified form, was that the company failed to keep its promise to perform normal maintenance and thus was precluded from closing the plant: it would have to perform the repairs necessary to keep the plant operating.

The case became incredibly complex, involving intricacies of coke plant operation, numerous issues of contract interpretation, environmental regulation, and evidentiary issues which can only be characterized as bizarre. Since the 13-day hearing was conducted by an arbitrator selected by the parties, and not in open court, I was free to participate even though my bar results were not yet in.

I had the opportunity to work with and observe two labor attorneys, whose litigation and advocacy skills have been inspirational as well as educational. I was an active part of trial strategy and decision-making, and had the opportunity to question my colleagues on all as-

pects of the case, as well as general aspects of litigation techniques and trial preparation.

I also interviewed, prepared, and examined five witnesses, including a three-hour direct examination of a witness discussing maintenance practices at the plant. (I must admit that it was with great joy that, after three years of an-

contributed.

My experiences are not out of the ordinary in our office. Young attorneys have full responsibility for handling major cases. David, out of law school two years, argued before the First Circuit last spring and has conducted several arbitrations on his own. Andy, who graduated in 1994, argued a case before Seventh Circuit Judge Richard Posner this fall and has handled contract negotiations and unfair labor practice proceedings before the NLRB in a major strike. Heather, who graduated last spring, just finished a Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court.

If you are one of those students struggling to maintain your sanity through the last two years of law school, wondering how you can possibly stomach years of indentured library servitude in the future, public interest employment (at least in my vast experience) truly does offer active, professional stimulation as well as the opportunity to make a difference from the very first day.

Joe Stuligross '97 is Assistant General Counsel for the United Steelworkers of America.

David, out of law school two years, argued before the First Circuit last spring and has conducted several arbitrations on his own.

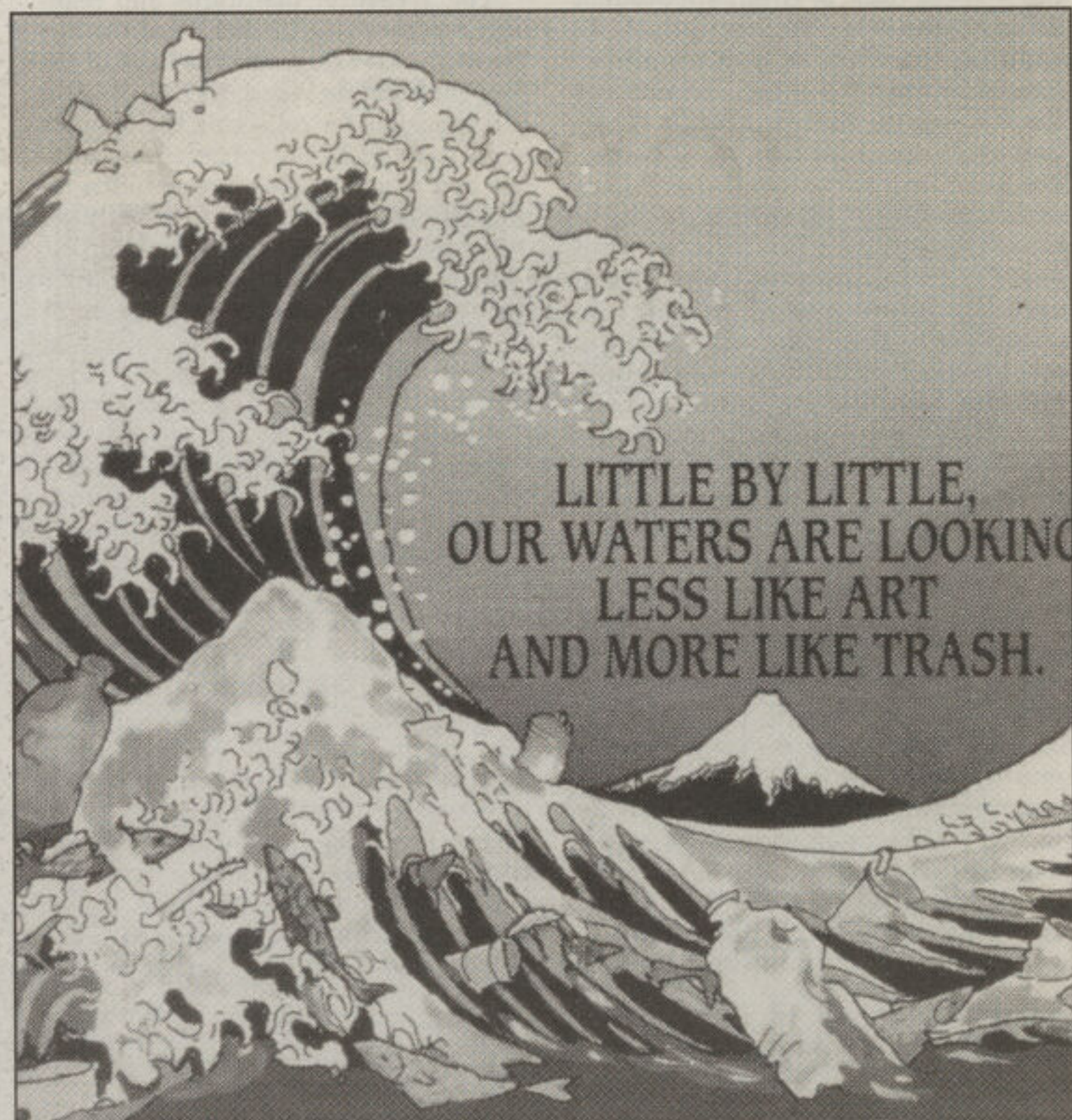
swering questions, I got to ask a few of my own!) My only professional disappointment in the case is that the corporation decided not to call as witnesses the two managers whom I had prepared to cross-examine.

All this did not seem too daunting, however. My colleagues were wonderfully patient and helpful in supporting my efforts and helping me learn while I

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EPA

Thirteen Schools Take Home Skaddens Faculty Assails Recurrent Absentees

Continued from SKADDENS, p. 1

Northwestern, UCLA, Duke, California-Bolt, Michigan, Loyola-LA, Northeastern, Mississippi, Penn, Columbia, and Connecticut. Notable by its absence was Stanford, which had won at least one Skadden in each of the nine previous years.

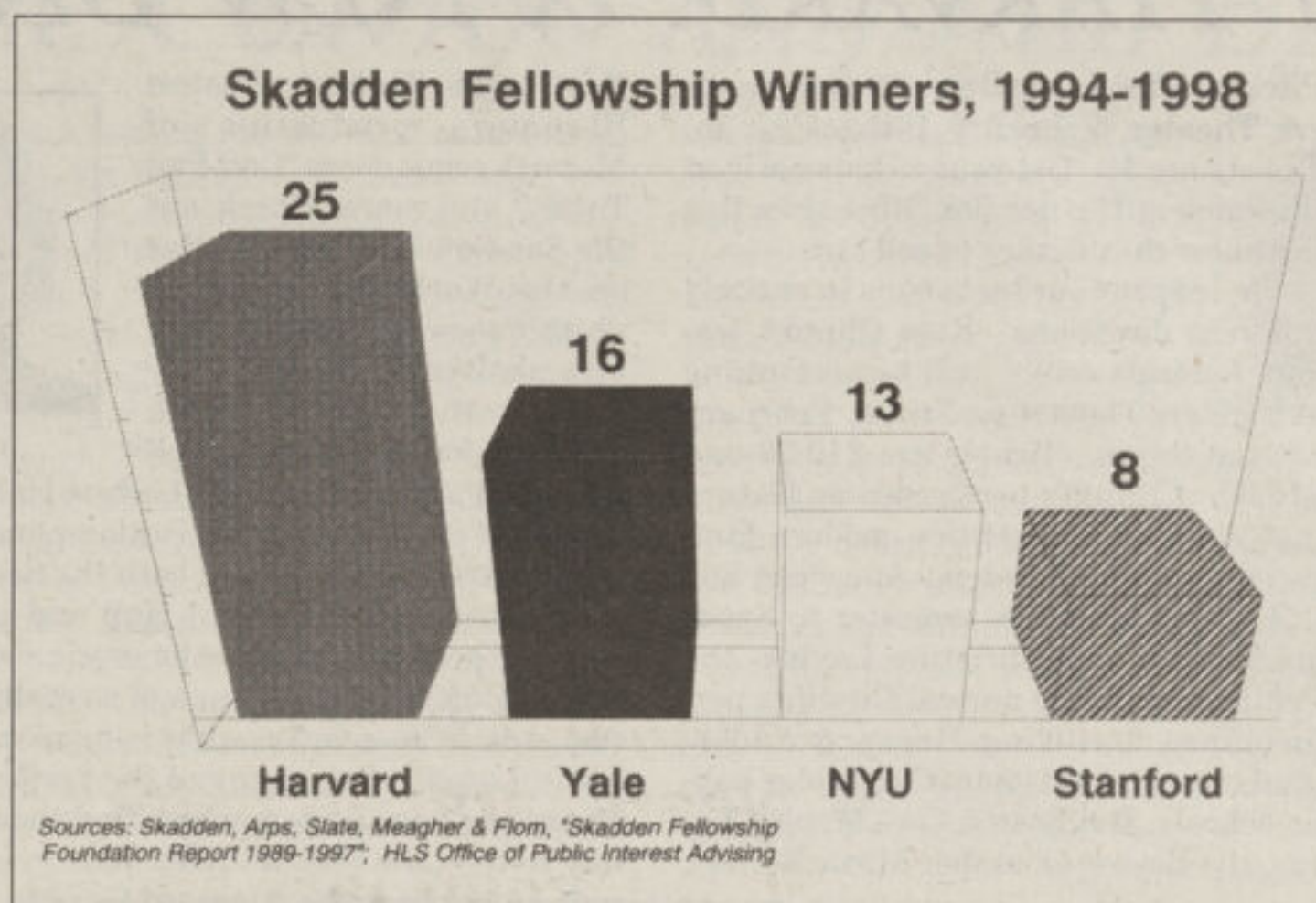
The HLS recipients include three current students and three judicial clerks.

- Amy Copperman '98 will work at the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute in Boston, where she will strive to ensure that those making the transition off welfare will have access to affordable housing.

- Katherine Locker '98 will work at the Legal Aid Society Juvenile Rights Division in New York City, where she will provide legal services to children in foster care to ensure access to an appropriate education toward the goal of accelerated adoption or permanent placement.

- Jacquelyn Steadman '98 will work at Covenant House in Newark, New Jersey, where she will represent homeless and marginally housed youth.

- Amanda Maisels '97 will work at Whitman-Walker Clinic Legal Services in Washington, D.C., where she will represent persons with HIV in employment discrimination cases.



- Elisabeth Yap '97 will work at the Education Law Center in Newark, New Jersey, where she will work with individual and organizational clients to develop a community economic agenda in a Philadelphia empowerment zone.

- Scott Cummings '96 will work at the Public Counsel Law Center in Los Angeles, where he will represent small busi-

nesses and community development organizations operating for-profit enterprises in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Cummings's selection creates what may be the first Skadden married couple: his wife, Ingrid Eagly '95, was a 1995 Skadden Fellow.

Timothy Kiefer contributed to this story.

Continued from LEC, p. 1

"The burden is shifted to the student significantly. It makes students more responsible for non-attendance.

"No one wants to police students' lives to justify when they find something more important than class — it's when they find everything is more important than class. No one wants to police the person who's missing one, two, or three classes," Edmund said.

"It's when you miss 25 or 30 percent of a given class that a problem exists."

LSC President Dina DeFalco '98 said that the LSC opposed the proposed change.

"As an official policy, LSC does not support this," DeFalco said. "It's unfair, especially for 2Ls who miss a fair amount of school due to job interviews."

DeFalco said she had reservations about the procedure for the rule's enforcement.

"There has always been a separate policy for courses with fewer than 50 students and seminars," DeFalco said. "But for big classes, there's nothing specific about how a professor is going to administer this policy. The professor's actions might just be based on speculation — on whether he or she sees people or doesn't see people."

DeFalco also expressed misgivings about the vagaries of the absence policy, in which professors are free to raise or lower the 25- to 30-percent threshold according to personal preference at the beginning of the year.

"How are students informed? Professors might put it in the Adviser or hand out a sheet at the beginning of the year, but that's it," she said.

"Malaise in the Classroom"

Charles Hokanson '98, chair of LSC's Academic Affairs Committee, said, "From my perspective, if the faculty wants to make an issue of improving the quality of the law school experience, it seems very odd to have the first thing that they do be to require student attendance. That's not going to improve education."

"If students aren't attending, we should find out the factors for the apathy, particularly among 2Ls and 3Ls. And then there should be a remedy from the faculty to figure out what they could do," Hokanson said.

"I think most people will agree that malaise in the classroom is not just the fault of students," Edmundson said.

"I think faculty members on the committee share that fear to an extent."

Parker urged students to "see the attendance proposal in a much broader range of concerns with the quality of education at HLS." He said the committee plans to develop proposals which will "encourage faculty members to fulfill their responsibilities, create more informal educational settings, and re-orient the school and therefore the faculty and administration toward a reform of educational culture."

Hokanson said he believed the committee "adequately discussed the absenteeism proposal and LSC's objections to it."

"They just see things differently than we do," he said.

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THESE HALLOWED HALLS

By Kate Arms '98

RECORD Columnist

ARTS AT HARVARD: A NEW BEGINNING

The beginning of the semester is here: it is time to plan life a little. So, this week's column is a heads up on what's coming to campus over the semester. Next week, I'll get back to the serious business of actually reviewing.

Are you looking for something a little unusual to celebrate Valentine's Day this year? The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra has its seventh annual Valentine's Day Waltz at Lowell House on Friday, February 13th, starting at 9 p.m. Tickets are \$15, available at the Sanders Theatre Box Office or may be reserved by sending e-mail to hro@hcs.harvard.edu.

If sitting in the audience is more your idea of a pleasant evening, maybe your Saturday evening festivities should start at the Valentine's Day Jamboree with the Harvard Krokodiloes and the Radcliffe

Pitches. This a capella event is at Sanders Theater, February 14th at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$6. Get your tickets early at the Sanders Theater Box Office since this is a show that is sure to sell out.

Or, maybe your taste runs in entirely different directions. Kate Clinton, lesbian feminist comic, will be performing at Sanders Theatre on Friday, February 13th at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$19.50 and \$16.50. Clinton's performances feature material tackling politics, modern family relationships, and gay American life.

Coming later this semester to Sanders Theatre are Christine Lavine, the Peking Opera, the annual CityStep performance featuring Harvard undergraduates and kids from Cambridge public schools, the Boston Gay Men's Chorus, the Boston Chamber Music Society,

R. Carlos Nakai, Boston Baroque's production of Mozart's comic opera "Cosi Fan Tutte," and more. Check out the Sanders Theatre calendar on the World Wide Web at <<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~memhall/cal97.html>>.

Two other venues worth watching for events are Lowell Hall and Paine Hall. Lowell Lecture Hall is located on the corner of Kirkland and Oxford streets, across from both the Science Center and Memorial Hall and is used as a performance space for music and dance. Unfortunately, I know of no really easy way to keep up on what is happening in Lowell. But, many of the performances do have posters which find their way to the Law School. Keep your eyes open. Also check the "Harvard Gazette," one of those random newspapers which show up in the Hark once a week. Published on Thursdays, the "Gazette" includes a comprehensive calendar section. Some events are listed on the Web at <<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~memhall/other97.html>>.

That Web Site and the "Gazette" are also good places to watch for concerts in Paine Hall. Paine Hall is the home of the Music Department, and the concert hall is used for student and faculty performances, as well as guest artists. Per-

formances this semester include Daniel Stepner, concertmaster of the Handel & Haydn Society and faculty member at Harvard University performing unaccompanied works by Johann Sebastian Bach on the violin; a Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra chamber; and Mark McSweeney, baritone, and

Michael Beattie, piano, presenting a performance of vocal works by Poulenc and Schumann, with piano accompaniment. Tickets for these events are usually \$5 with Harvard ID.

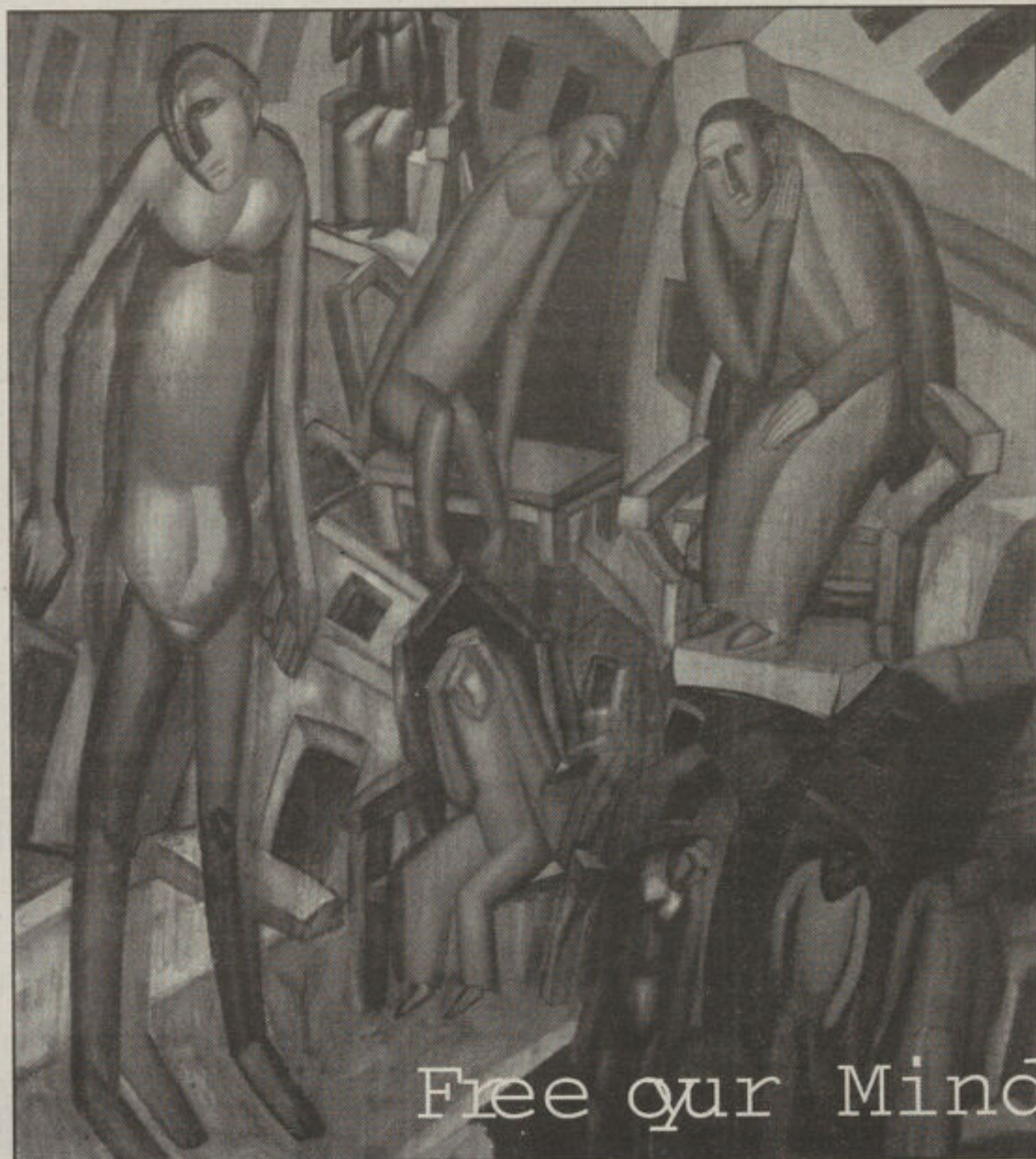
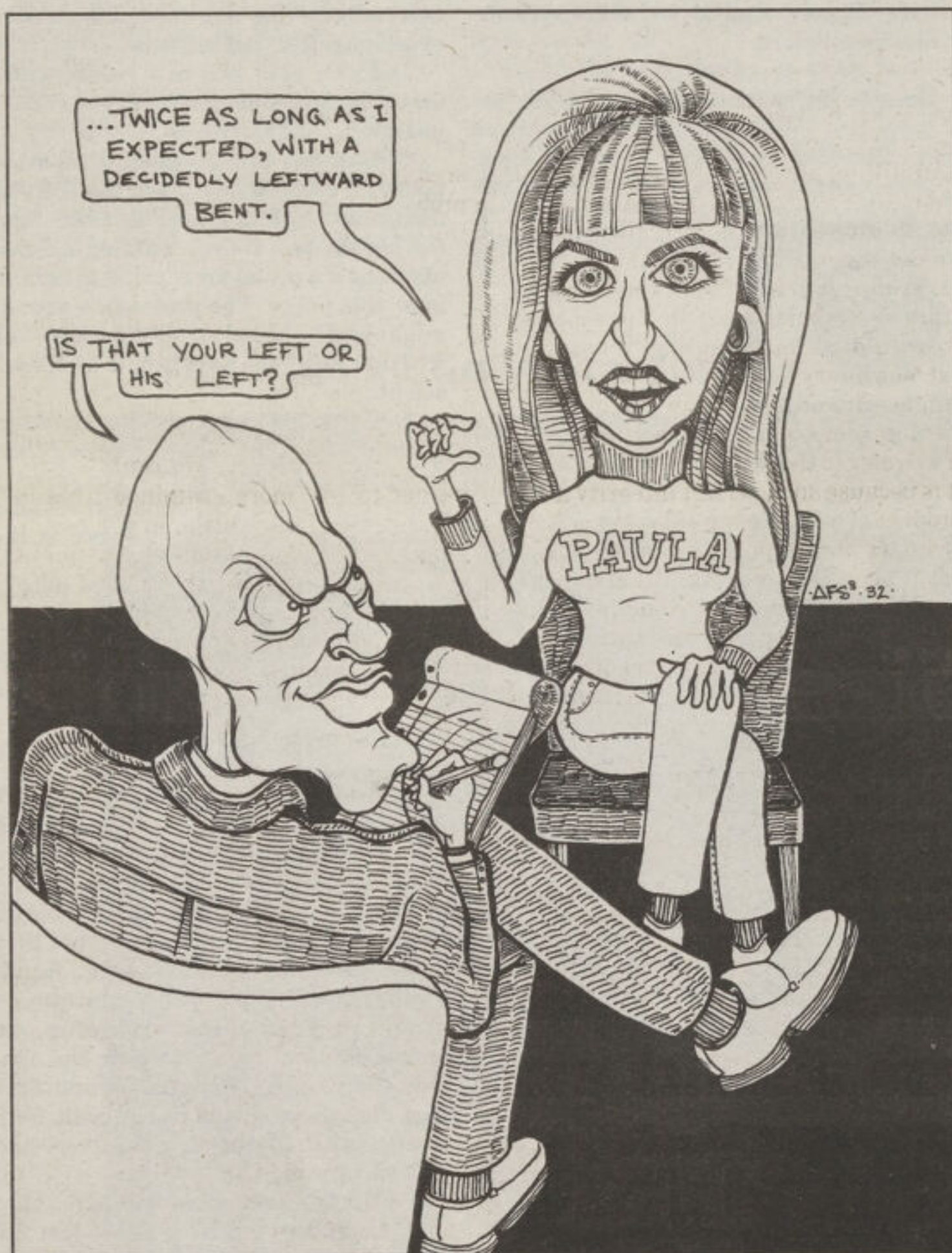
In addition to these performances, there are new exhibits at the art museums, and student events galore. Overall, the opportunities to indulge in the arts are varied and many.

A surprisingly large number of HLS students are spending their free time pursuing artistic endeavors. If you are one of these people and would like to see your project written up in this column, send e-mail to me at carms@law.harvard.edu. And if you know someone else who is working on something and think I should know about it, let me know. Although it can be fun to simply explore the cultural life of Harvard, it is special to support fellow HLS students as they find lives outside the narrow limits of the law.



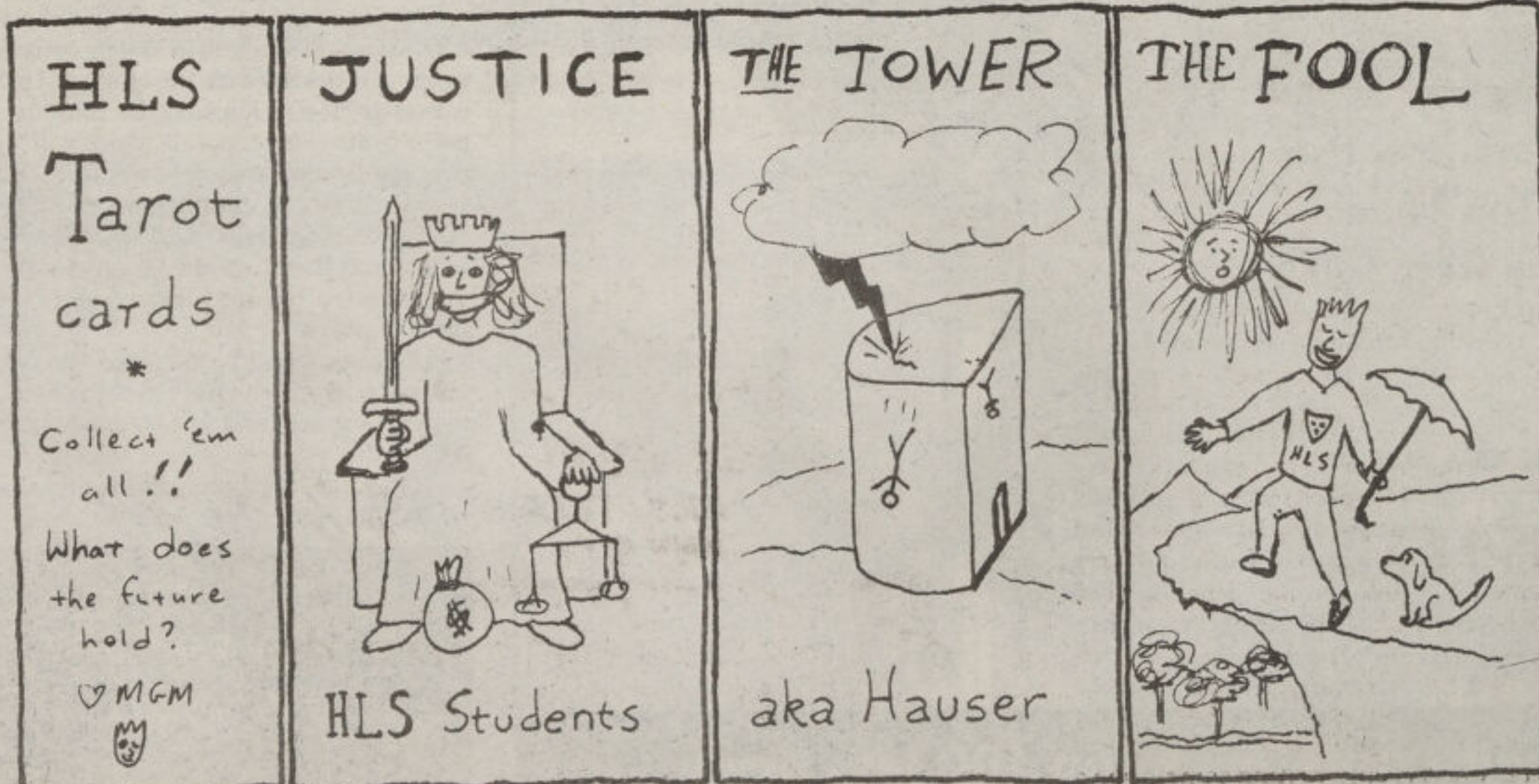
Reasonable Man Discusses Willy's Presidency With Paula

By Alfred Steiner



Spike

By Margie McWilliams



It is not far from here,

And it is not a pleasant spot.

write

for

the

RECORD

Musings and Vagaries

By Renée Kaplan '99
Staff Columnist

DR. CLINTON AND MR. BILL

If I wanna take a guy/home with me tonight,
It's none of your business!
If she wanna be a freak/and sell it on the weekend,
It's none of your business!
Now you shouldn't even get into/who I'm givin' skins to,
It's none of your business!

— Salt'n'Pepe

More scandalous than extra-marital oral sex, more discomfiting than semen stains and taped confessions, more distasteful than the whole wad of unpleasantly explicit and degrading allegations is the seemingly untroubling fact that the allegations of sexual misconduct against the President were termed a scandal from the very first instant that the very first shred of information potentially constituting a potential scandal was leaked. "The latest White House scandal," "the presidential scandal," "the sex scandal" are how the nightly news reports referred — and continue to refer — to the Lewinsky affair from the day it broke. But who was scandalized by what, and when? At the time, a few weeks ago, the story was only one of allegations and denials, and the startled start of an investigation. Even now, after Bill has denied sexual relations, and Hillary has declared a right wing conspiracy, and Starr continues to smile comfortably at the cameras declaring that investigations are proceeding as rapidly as possible, the story remains only one of allegations and denials, and a continuing investigation.

So far there is only talk of scandal; only the confused summation of the revelations of dozens of different, often unidentified sources. Yet if talk of scandal doesn't create one, calling the whole af-

fair a scandal, as the blaring headlines and the nightly news summaries certainly do, might certainly convince viewers and readers who are uncertain of what is going on, that what is going on is a scandal. And when does a story go from being called a scandal to becoming a scandal? It's hard to tell, and much sooner, it would seem, than when the public actually finds out, unequivocally, what actually has occurred. It is interesting to wonder how history will refer to the White House events of January, 1998, if it were to turn out, after the painstaking unraveling of an infinitude of complicated and probably base details involving an immature 21-year-old, her unsavory older mentor, a low-brow liter-

whom he employed? If the answer is "yes" to those questions about the President's sexual activity, about his conjugal relationship, and about the intimate details of his private life and his personal and sexual mores — it's no good. It's no good because allegations of potential perjury aside, the widespread view is that adultery is bad, and that in the case of the country's most prominent public leader, it is especially bad. The simple equation implicit in the speculation about the President's potential resignation, should the current allegations be true, is that sexual promiscuity — admittedly of a notably unsavory, adulterous, and potentially harassing kind — makes for a bad leader.

This instinctive equation is very natural and very simple: we would much prefer to think that behind greatness lies goodness, that notable

merit is achieved with notable integrity. We want none of those degrading and unfulfilling paradoxes where the admirable and the reprehensible somehow cohabitate in a messy, disillusioning union, especially not in public figures or prominent intellectuals or movie stars — especially not in those people we consider somehow great. Yet only an extraordinary few of us are as true to a single self and to one unwavering standard as ideals claim we should be. And if we refer to those few as extraordinary, it is because such perfect integrity is the product of will, of some effort beyond the ordinary human one. Extraordinariness is simply a positive rather than a negative deformation, but it remains a distortion of the ordinary and the normal. If we do not refer to extraordinary achievements (like perfect personal in-



tegrity) as deformations and abnormalities (like we might refer to adultery) that is because those words have acquired a moral opprobrium beyond their *sens propre*. Yet they simply refer to some distortion of the ordinary. The easy conflation of deformations reveals how blurry the semantic divide is between the positively extraordinary and the opprobriously deformed, where both states amount essentially to exaggerations of the ordinary; exaggerations that are distinguished only by their ascribed moral significance. It seems unfortunately logical that a person capable of one kind of distortion would be capable of another kind, where the distortions becomes irreconcilably positive and opprobrious only in the public eye.

We would undoubtedly prefer to uphold some unitary ideal of human beings, some impossible exemplar of integrity, in the *sens propre* of that word: humans as perfectly singular and seamless, as perfectly pure and homogenous. But the reality is that most often people are not unitary — any one person rarely has a single public and private self — and that the tendency toward dichotomy and even duplicity is quite ordinary. We keep the private part of ourselves hidden and severed from the public part, and it would probably be a terribly ugly and disorderly world if we were all to know what each of us privately knows about our private selves.

All this is not a rationalization or justification of moral straying or even of simple dichotomy itself. For with a certain amount of will and discipline, certainly most of us could be more whole and unitary than we are. We could all try harder to live more examined lives in which we had very little, in private, to hide from the spectators of our public selves. But it is saying that such duplicity is not shocking to the quick, it is not utterly unthinkable or even intolerable; it is not a scandal. If anything, it must be sadly common.

Yet only an extraordinary few of us are as true to a single self and to one unwavering standard as ideals claim we should be.

any agent, and a potentially vast cast of unsympathetic characters, that Bill Clinton is cleared. According to the media of the time, it will remain the presidential sex scandal, whether sex or no sex occurred.

Of course, the question of whether sex or no sex occurred has now become everyone's primary concern. Did the President have sexual intercourse or engage in oral sex with a young intern? Did the President of the United States, father of a young daughter, husband of a wife who has remained married to him throughout an alleged history of philandering, and political veteran of any number of formal, public accusations of sexual misconduct, engage in what would constitute objectively inappropriate and politically foolhardy sexual behavior with a rosy-and-round-cheeked young woman

produced all year, and it would be a shame to waste it.

There was nothing to do but call it a

night. "Besides," she figured, "Lessig probably has a thing for LL.M. girlfriends anyway. I could never have competed."

Fenno

Fenno was excited. The spring semester had begun, and with it came the inevitable first hints of spring in Cambridge: snow, freezing rain, and bitter cold. But that didn't matter to Fenno, because the air was also filled with love. Yes, Fenno knew that Valentine's Day was fast approaching. She could tell because student organizations with less than four dues-paying members were desperately trying to cash in on the holiday's fundraising potential. And Fenno had to admit: she certainly was tempted to sign up for the "blind date/bacchanalian orgy" being put on by the Association of Left-Handed Uruguayan Aboriginal Law Students With Tumors.

But, hard as it was to believe, Fenno wasn't that tempted. At first she told herself that it was because she hated ALHUALST for being a bunch of foreign losers, but Fenno knew that such arguments carried no water when it came to questions of lust. No, Fenno had to admit the truth: she simply had her sights set higher. No ordinary law school geek would do it for her, because Fenno had eyes for only the ÜberGeek: the king of cyberspace himself, Larry Lessig. Now that he controlled the fate of the world's most powerful company, no other man at Harvard could possibly combine so much power, brilliance, and raw masculinity,

Oh, she knew it was pathetic. She was acting like a googly adolescent, whispering to everyone in the RECORD office that Larry was "dreamy." The mere mention of Lessig's name was enough to start Fenno running around the room, muttering nervously and gesticulating wildly. She couldn't stop herself, even after someone pointed out that she looked just like Bruce Hay, without the bald spot comb-over.

So Fenno decided that she had to get it off her chest. "What the hell," she figured, "If Lewinsky could go to the Oval Office it can't be that hard for me to do Griswold." So Fenno sat down in the office late one night and penned a love letter. "Dear Larry," she began, "will you be my 'special master' from now on?" Before she knew it, she was scribbling like crazy and had filled up five sheets of florid, heart-lined stationery. Desperate pleas for cybersex, promises to steam up those glasses like never before, offers to show him what "liberty" really means ... it was all in there.

She was just getting ready to seal it with a kiss when an editor walked in and told her the sickening news: "Hey, Fenno, did you hear that the appeals court just tossed Lessig off the Microsoft case?"

Fenno collapsed onto her ratty couch and felt the life drain out of her. All her dreams had collapsed into a black pit of anguish. What good was a man without power? Suddenly, her beloved Larry seemed like just another pencil-necked video-game freak. She nearly tore up her letter in disgust, but some deeper force stopped her. Sighing, Fenno realized that she couldn't even allow herself this momentary satisfaction. After all, the letter was the only writing sample she'd

Quote of the Week

**"[T]he TV brought us together!
And now it's gone."**

— Story Hall resident, mourning the loss of a television set stolen from their fourth-floor lounge.

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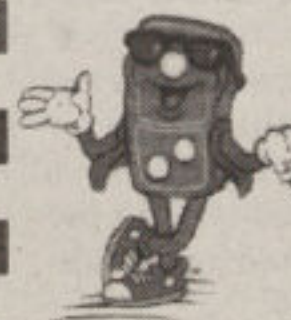
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LIVING TO EAT

By Judson O. Berkey '98
RECORD Columnist

VALUE IN THE OLD WAYS: KEYS TO A HEALTHIER LIFE

A recent conference in Cambridge sponsored by Oldways Preservation and Exchange Trust, a non-profit organization founded and headed by HLS alumnus K. Dun Gifford '66, brought together a collection of the world's foremost nutrition scientists, food writers, and chefs to discuss the latest research on nutrition and the American diet. The 1998 International Conference on the Mediterranean Diet had several goals. Foremost was to disseminate the latest scientific research on dietary fats and the French red wine paradox. The conference also served as a forum for exchanging ideas on promoting dietary changes that will improve the nation's overall health.

The conference began with the presentation of a consensus report on dietary fat produced after two days of meetings among nutrition scientists. The report stated that a diet which is high in fruits, vegetables, legumes, and whole grains, and which also contains fish, nuts, and low-fat dairy products (a so-called Mediterranean diet), "need not be restricted in total fat as long as there is not an excess of calories and the diet is low in saturated and partially-hydrogenated oils."

It has been well documented that the Mediterranean peoples do indeed consume a larger percentage of their total calories in the form of fat than what is typically recommended in the U.S. While

U.S. dietary guidelines recommend that no more than 30% of total calories come in the form of fat, Mediterranean diets usually contain somewhere between 30-40%. A key difference between the two diets, however, is that the fat in the Mediterranean diet is predominantly in the form of olive oil, an unsaturated fat which tends to improve one's cholesterol profile, rather than butter, a saturated fat which tends to worsen one's cholesterol profile.

The report also called for minimizing the consumption of trans fatty acids. These acids, most often found in the form of partially-hydrogenated oils, increase cholesterol levels and lack any offsetting nutritional benefits. It has also been well documented that trans fatty acids are consumed in much larger amounts in the American diet than in the Mediterranean diet because of the greater consumption of processed and fast foods in the U.S. The report advocated new food labeling regulations that would require all food, including restaurant food, to state the amount of trans fatty acids per serving.

The consensus report acknowledged scientific disagreement over the connection between fat consumption and obesity. The scientists did agree, however, that the primary cause of the 54 percent obesity rate in the U.S. population is excessive caloric intake. Obesity has become such a large problem in this coun-

try because consumers focus solely on total fat consumption and ignore total calories. The scientists stressed that consumers should focus on limiting caloric and saturated fat intake and not necessarily total fat. They noted that a low fat/high carbohydrate diet tends to reduce both LDL (bad) and HDL (good) cholesterol while a Mediterranean diet lowers LDL and raises HDL.

The conference provided an update on research concerning the French red wine paradox. First given widespread attention due to a 60 Minutes news story in 1991, the paradox lies in determining why the French population has lower overall heart disease mortality rates despite higher incidences of risk factors such as smoking, high cholesterol, and hypertension than in other countries. The latest research confirms that phenolic compounds found in red wine are the primary cause of the paradox. The research also suggests that moderate red wine consumption, up to three glasses a day, does not increase French cancer rates while low consumption, up to three glasses a week, actually decreases French cancer rates.

The traditional eating habits of the Mediterranean certainly do contrast greatly with that typically found in the U.S. The Mediterranean diet emphasizes plant-based proteins, minimally processed and locally grown foods, seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables, daily consumption of moderate amounts of yogurt and cheese, consumption of fish or poultry a few times a week and red meat a few times a month, daily moderate consumption of wine with meals, daily physical activity, and, perhaps most importantly, the use of olive oil in place of butter.

Oldways has conceptualized the Mediterranean diet in the form of a food pyramid similar in structure to the USDA food pyramid. The Mediterranean diet pyramid differs from the USDA pyramid, however, in its stress



on plant matter and its deemphasis of meat. Somewhat more controversially, the pyramid also suggests daily consumption of moderate levels of wine with meals. Oldways strongly urges that this recommendation be placed in perspective by en-

couraging messages of responsible drinking and the traditional connection between wine and food in the Mediterranean cultures. The USDA has officially recognized the Mediterranean diet pyramid as nutritionally equivalent to its Food Pyramid.

Gifford's organization does not advocate diet plans in the American sense of the term. Instead, it advocates the strong connections between diet and health and promotes a respect for whole foods and traditional cuisines. In this vein, Oldways has produced not only the Mediterranean diet but also an Asian, a Latin American, and a Vegetarian diet pyramid. From its inception in 1988, Oldways has grounded all of its efforts in solid scientific research, a strong social conscience, and a commitment to culinary excellence. Oldways is advised by a board that includes the recognized leaders in the fields of nutrition, epidemiology, medicine, and the culinary arts.

Oldways was founded by Gifford because of his love and respect for food, wine, and the environment and its work has been shaped by Gifford's vision of encouraging everyone to "eat and drink as if your body and the earth matter." The organization is funded by research grants, conference fees, and membership dues. To find out more about the good work being done at Oldways contact them at 25 First Street, Cambridge, MA, 02141, call them at 617-621-3000, or e-mail them at oldways@tiac.net. In this fast-paced modern world, it is very refreshing to find someone committed to protecting the value of the old ways and promoting the spiritual significance of shared food and drink.

"OFF THE RECORD"

By Eric Johnson '00
RECORD Columnist

LEGAL-BABBLE FOR FUN, PROFIT, INTIMIDATION

"What do you mean you have NO WAYNE NEWTON?"

I was at Tower Records, and the guy behind the counter was looking at me like I was plum out of my gourd.

"So now Tony Bennett's back, and lounge music is cool, but I'm insane if I like Wayne Newton?"

No response. He just glared at me with his natty Gen-X indifference.

So I knocked over a Spice Girls aisle-end display rack, put my fist through a foam-core WBCN sign and threw a stack of Pulse magazines down the stairs.

"Um, I don't think you can do that..." he said as the magazines slithered down the metal steps.

I pulled a little at the bill of my ball cap — the one with the regal crimson and the lettering in the brilliant white of starlet teeth that says, simply, "Harvard Law."

"What do you know, record-boy?" I yelled. "This is intentional infliction of emotional distress with aggravating circumstances of contributory negligence and promissory estoppel! You just try and sue me! I'll file a cross-claim preliminary injunction based on federal-question jurisdiction and you'll be lucky to keep the laminate on your name tags!"

By this time the manager was there. He asked me if a \$50 gift certificate would compensate for my inconvenience. I took the gift certificate and left the store. I didn't want to cause a scene.

AH! This is what it's all about! Learning how to talk the talk. Just barely past halfway through my first year of law school and I'm already fluent in legal-babble — a potent weapon outside the ivy halls of academia.

I chose law school over med school because I was already able to powerfully wield medi-babble from an early age and without formal education. I remember in junior high pre-algebra, when we would have a substitute teacher, many of the

kids would try to get a hall pass by faking illness:

"I don't feel so good. Can I go to the nurse?"

"No. Sit still!"

Somehow I was able to succeed where others could not. I would bolt my hand into the air and start speaking before I was called on:

"Um, I think I've got a hepatic venous sclerosis,

hyperrenal anigothrombosis, podiatric interdigital edema, and retrograde pericardial hematoma with associative gastro-esophageal acrania..."

"Damn kid, here's a pass, take the rest of the period..."

I'm sure the teacher didn't have a clue what it meant, but it sure sounded like it might have something to do with Ebola, and nobody wants see you crash and bleed out in their classroom. Not on a substitute's salary.

And even if it's not Ebola, it sounds like you might be in the bathroom for a while. In other words, no one's going to come looking for you. You're free to roam the halls.

My mom actually — and this is true — is a school nurse. You might think that I could never fake an absence from school with a mom who's a nurse. Far from it. She gave me great advice. For instance, she told me that diarrhea is a good non-specific symptom — it could be anything from a slightly spoiled dairy product to life-threatening hemorrhagic fever. Bottom line is, no one's going to ask you to explain anything beyond that. They don't really want to talk about it. You're good to go.

Now if I could just go across the river, sit in on a few classes, and master business-bull:

"You've got to hedge against the price-to-earnings ratio on the third quarter interest rate hikes on pork-belly futures that are down five and three-eighths because of higher than expected profit-taking in the automotive sector."

Damn, I think I just might have it...



Can You Spare \$5 to Help Save a Life?

I am writing this letter to ask if you could contribute \$5-10 (the more, the better, but anything is great!!) to sponsor me in running the Boston Marathon on behalf of Amy Levin, a 17 year-old girl who lives in the Boston area and has recently been diagnosed with Leukemia. Since mid-November, I have been meeting with Amy once a week and have pledged to run the Marathon to raise money for her treatment. She is one of the most amazing, inspiring people I have ever met and all the money I earn will go to helping her fight her disease. If you could contribute ANYTHING, it would be terrific. While to us, \$5 is equivalent to a meal at the Hark (a really cheap one!) or a drink at a bar, it would make a HUGE difference in Amy's life. Please help out.

Checks can be made payable to:
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CARPE POLO

CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH TOTAL QUALITY

By Jake Zimmerman '00
RECORD Columnist

Two weeks ago, the RECORD ran a letter from Bill Choslovsky '94, who criticized our illustrious publication for running too many silly columns and not enough hard news. Bill writes: "Notwithstanding how funny most of the self-absorbed columnists mistakenly think they are, your readership can only handle so many anecdotal, semi-cathartic diary-like entries."

Well, Bill, like many here at the RECORD, I share your concerns. Believe you me, we'd love to have some more good juicy news stories around here. Unfortunately, HLS just isn't exactly the world's greatest hotbed for sensational journalism. Bob Clark still stubbornly refuses to sleep with any students, and no one can seem to persuade the professors to get drunk and attack each other with box-cutters.

But don't you fret, Bill: I'm not giving up. You want news, and by God, you'll have it. I just have to look a bit beyond the law school community for a story that might hold some relevance for the HLS experience. And that, dear readers, is why this week's column is about... the giant squid.

Yes, that's right. The giant squid:

master of the murky ocean depths, tyrant of the brine, calamari dish extraordinaire. You see, the Associated Press reported not long ago that scientists are once again putting together a hunt for this reclusive, many-tentacled beast. It seems that plenty of dead giant squids have been found washed ashore, but no one has ever managed to capture one alive. Evidently, finding a living giant squid is something comparable to the holy grail for ocean scientists, particularly the

your muscles growing more and more tense as you imagine yourself coming face to face with the largest piece of potential sushi ever encountered by humankind?

No? Heavens, what is with you people? I swear, one course in tax law and all the *joie de vivre* drains right out of your system. Look, maybe it's just that those damn exams have led me to consider other career choices, but I must admit



Giant Squid Defense Fund. Maybe Larry Tribe would argue passionately for my sacred right to squidly companionship. We could have campus-wide debates on squid issues, doubtless with at least one confusing letter from Clark in every Harkbox explaining that he's really not opposed in principle to giant squid rights.

Oh, the fun we could have. If only you people would go along with me. If only you would dare to break out of your self-imposed intellectual starvation. Throw down your law books! Take back what is rightfully yours! Every human being has a giant squid inheritance! Will you squander it, or will you come with me? Are you *with* me, or are you *against* me?

Hmmm. It appears that you're against me. Fine. That's just fine. I'll just go read about promissory bloody estoppel. But mark my words: maybe not today, and maybe not tomorrow, but someday soon you'll regret your lack of vision. You'll wake up one morning, at about 3:40 a.m. in a cold sweat, and you'll realize that your life is nothing but a sham. Yes, in that terrible stark moment you will suddenly understand that you are nothing but a shallow, vapid, well-trained parasite, and that you could have been so much more. And, as though in the corner of your eye, you will think that you see a waving tentacle... but only for a second. And then it will be gone, and you will be left with nothing. Nothing but the void and the sickening feeling of complete loneliness.

Well, the void, the sickening loneliness, and a whole hell of a lot of money. Could be worse, I guess. But I, for one, will never be able to order calamari again without choking up just a little and dreaming of what might have been.

Bob Clark still stubbornly refuses to sleep with any students, and no one can seem to persuade the professors to get drunk and attack each other with box-cutters.

ones who can't get dates on Saturday nights.

Ah, the hunt for the giant squid. Can't you just see yourself in the undersea exploration vehicle, daring to hope that this might finally be the day you've waited all your life for? Can't you feel your heart pounding, the adrenaline pumping, and

all squids in no time.

Not, mind you, that I really have any idea what I would do with one if I caught it. Would I keep it as a pet? I don't know if Harvard Housing has a policy against oversized seafood in rooms, but somehow I sense that the Masters of Gropius might frown upon the idea. Can't you just see the conversation?

"Jake, I'm sorry, but we just can't let you keep it here."

"But... But... I promise I'll feed him and care for him and clean up his ink every day. Please can I have my giant squid? Pleeeeeaaaaaaase?"

Sure, there'd probably be a fight about it. I might even be forced to start the

MOLTO BENE

By Luigi Malferrari LL.M. '98

RECORD Columnist

AUDITIONING ON BROADWAY

New York City has probably never seen so many members of this LL.M. class all together at the same time as during last weekend. Caravans of LL.M.s headed down from Massachusetts to the Big Apple on January 31 for the Columbia Job Fair. At the end of the weekend, however, you realized that most of the LL.M.s in New York City were there not only to attend the fair, but also to party. Probably most of them wanted to kill two birds with one stone. According to the bible of the perfect international student, interviewing is always useful and partying always good. This time, however, there was a valid reason for consuming alcohol and hanging out: overall, the job fair appeared as a success.

Whereas the LL.M.s looking for employment in the Fall had generally to be squeezed into the interview schedules organized for the J.D.s, this job fair had been organized specifically for foreign LL.M.s. It is the first time that Harvard Law School, together with other six top law schools, organizes such an event. When Jeanne Tai, the career officer responsible for the LL.M. students, started working at its co-organization she expected only around 30 employers to sign up. In fact, at the end the total number of the participants was 77 employers with 109 interview rooms. This was really a unique opportunity for the about 80 LL.M.s who were still job hunting.

The interview took place in a fancy hotel right in Times Square. The check-in started at the draconian hour of 8 a.m. Despite the still half-closed eyes, students looked ready for a fashion show rather than for taking up legal jobs. In the hall people started warming up for the first interviews: there was an intense exchange of big smiles and firm handshakes. Soon some had to rush to their first appointment. A last quick stop at the restroom before getting into the elevator. Eventually, they found themselves in front of the designated room. Entering it is a little like diving into the cold water of a swimming pool: you hesitate for a few seconds as if in that instant some-

thing could happen that would make it easier. Knock-knock: "Hello, pleased to meet you!" And the ball starts rolling.

The fact that the hotel is exactly on Broadway makes the parallel between interviewing and performing on stage almost patent. Between one interview and the other, while charging their batteries with a muffin and coffee or juice, students studied the employers' chart to recall what the law firm of the next interview offered and what its areas of practice were. Then, in their mind they adjusted the script that they would perform. From this perspective, attending a job fair is probably better than any crash course in acting.

All this, however, is not a cushy job. As a fellow LL.M. put it, it is hard to pretend that you are interested in a job you would never take. Another fellow LL.M., when the interviewers asked her the reasons for applying to their law firm, answered: "I really like the team spirit of the American law firms." An aloof but ironical voice replied: "I am afraid that we are a British law firm."

Mid-morning the lack of sleep of the night before started to hit. Any question suddenly seemed insoluble. So, some of us would turn to the demi-angelic Jeanne Tai and her assistant Paula Garvin to ask for help: "On which floor does this law firm interview?" If our barrage of inane questions does not cause them to quit their jobs within the next week for having a nervous break-down, nothing will.

Now the LL.M.s just have to wait for feedback. Many wish to have callback interviews because they would like to be tourists at the expense of the law firms and be courted a little longer. Of course, the ultimate goal is to get a job offer, rectius: as many offers as possible. Turning down a \$92,000-a-year offer is a pleasure that one does not get very often in life.

Having said all this, I already hear my mother's nice but firm voice urging me to keep my feet on the ground: "Do you have a job? No, so keep a low profile and go back to work." OK, mom, I will. Still, let me dream for a little longer, at least as long as the hangover of the long weekend is effective.



SPORTSGUY

By Naim Bulbulia '98

Sports Editor

IM HOOPS PREVIEW

Put on those shorts and lace up those high tops, HLS intramural basketball season begins this week. In the A-League, Andre Hylton "Hotel" and Kindaka "Doc" Sanders join returners Damon "Mr. Jones" and me, Derek "Action" Jackson, Alvin "I'm a Grand Old" Bragg, and "Life of" Brian Anderson in the Plague's quest to three-peat. Winner of last year's most inspirational player, Alvin Bragg, on his team's chances of repeating, "Until someone steps up and beats us, we're still the champs. Oh, and by the way, no one can stop me down low."

The Rainmakers, 3Ls who suffered two heartbreaking one-point losses to the Plague last year, take one more shot at the coveted title. Led by Brent "The Idaho Avenger" Schlotthauer's patented fade away, Kenny "G" Kloner's steady twenty, Naim "The Dream" Bulbulia's onslaught of 3s, and the catlike quick post moves of "Sir" Richard Moberly (because he's so chivalrous), the Rainmakers hope to finally live up to their potential. Keys to the title run may lie with returner Charles Coble "Warming" and new acquisitions "I was Ryan when I met you" Scarborough (like the Aerosmith song) and Steve "I only hooked on with these guys so I could win a title in some sport" Mudder. If the Rainmakers hope to win, however, they must somehow solve Serenity Now (previously Alphabet's Soup) who torched them twice in last year's playoffs. Captain-Commissioner Naim Bulbulia confidently asserts, "When we play as a team, we're not half bad."

Serenity Now, runners up in last year's tournament, is led by the all-league backcourt play of Josh "eat my" Swartz (pre-season MVP) and Jesse "Give me back

my son" Ransom as well as the suffocating defense of Woody "The Glove" Dixon.

With returner Dan "Gannett House" Gordon and 1L Ian "I should be playing with the 1L team" Patel, Serenity Now contemplates the possibility of having two dominant centers to clog up the middle as they make another run at the title. New acquisition "Gentleman" Jim Walsh told the Record,

"The only reason I'm playing on this team is to make sure Mudder never wins a title in any sport at HLS."

This year's sleepers are En Fuego, a team comprised of some very talented yet unproven 1Ls; and The Leftovers, a combination of last year's Nets and B-League's Unabombers. Alan "Revolutionary" Warfield and Jeff "temper, temper" Smith hope to lead The Leftovers to a title; and 1Ls Glenn "Charlie" Brown, Amir "I'm Arbabi girl in a Barbie world" and Jay "Charlotte's" Webber lead En Fuego. Former Net Tommy "Boy" Kirsch on his new team, "Jeff Smith is the best player at HLS, period." Jeff Smith was overheard responding, "...and Tom Kirsch is not." Glenn Brown saw quoted as saying, "Swartz stinks, Bulbulia stinks, and I can stop Alvin down low...we will win it all."

All A-League games will take place Wednesday evenings in Hemenway for those loyal HLS fans who would like to come out and support the players. B and C League previews are to come in the following weeks.

HLS Preseason Rankings

- #1 Serenity Now (5/2 to win the title)
- #2 The Rainmakers (3/1 to win the title)
- #3 Black Plague (7/2 to win the title)
- #4 En Fuego (5/1 to win the title)
- #5 The Leftovers (6/1 to win the title)

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