



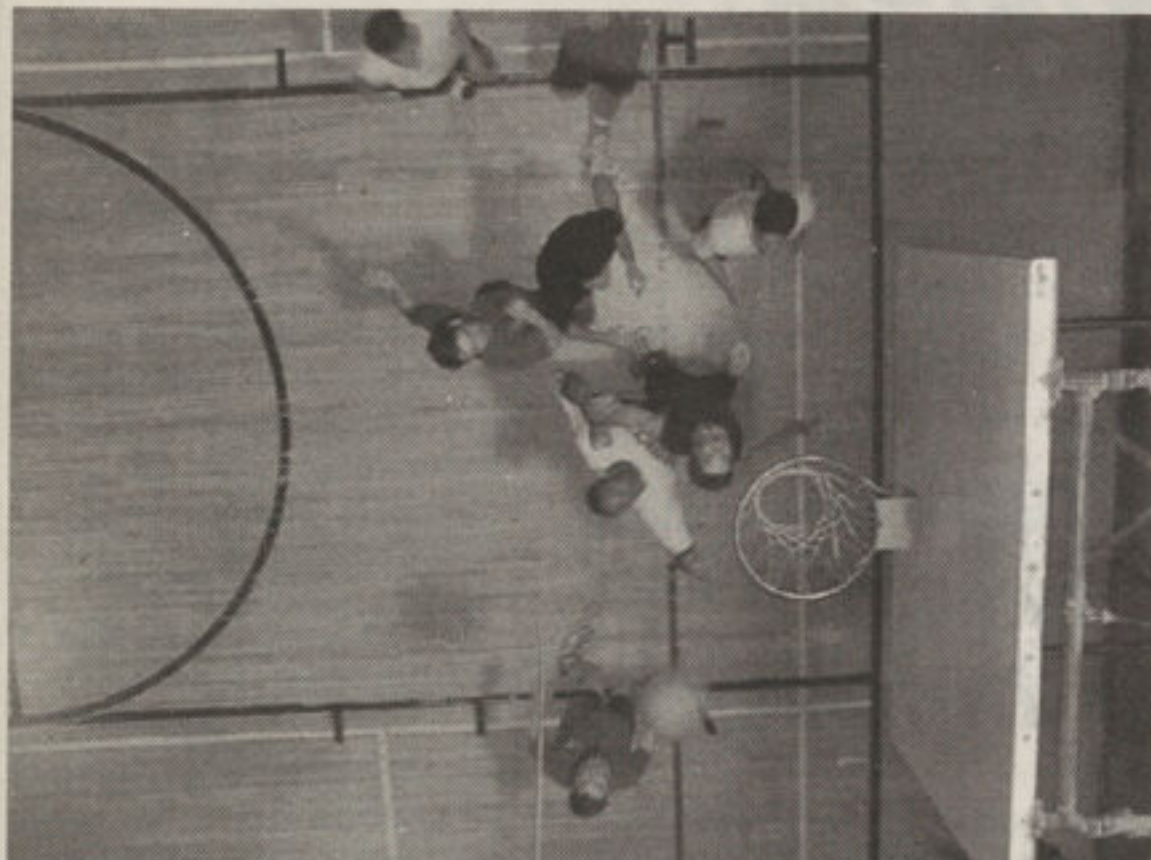
Harvard Law RECORD

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Friday, April 17, 1998



Students compete for a rebound in Hemenway.
RECORD Photo/Lesley Stone

Students Debate OCS Policy

Emotions Run High at Forum on Military Recruitment

By Suzanne Carter

Approximately 80 students participated in a forum to debate the Office of Career Services policy on military recruitment last Thursday.

Under current HLS policy, the military cannot recruit through OCS unless it signs HLS's non-discrimination policy. The military has refused to do so because of its policy excluding gays and lesbians from military service.

The Law School's military ban is being reconsidered because OCS received a letter from the Air Force alleging that HLS was in violation of the Solomon Amendment. The amendment ties certain types of federal funding to a requirement that universities allow the military to recruit on campus. Although the amendment applies to all post-secondary institutions, to date the amendment has only been enforced against law schools.

Ross LaJeunesse '98 made an emotional plea for supporting the current non-discrimination policy. Several audience members broke down in tears during LaJeunesse's speech, and LaJeunesse himself stopped several times to collect himself.

"I'm saddened by the fact that we've been having this debate," said LaJeunesse. "As lawyers and future lawyers, rather than talking about filing a lawsuit and enjoining this amendment, we're talking about sending this message to gay and lesbian students that discrimination against you isn't as important as discrimination against other minority groups."

And it saddens me that Harvard University is playing a great price morally for what comes down to about a million dollars."

Dean Clark '72 was a silent observer through most of the forum, but at its close he said, "I would say personally I'm quite torn by this issue. I know that I very much disapprove of the military's 'don't ask, don't tell' policy. On the other hand, I respect the military an enormous amount. I also am a little hesitant to put the costs on other people, because that's where the costs would be, and I'm deeply puzzled by what is the best way to effect change."

OCS Director and Placement Committee Chair Sally Donahue said the committee will first make a recommendation to Clark on whether to allow military recruitment through OCS. She estimates that HLS risks losing approximately one million dollars in the form of the Federal Work/Study Program and the Perkins Loan Program should OCS not open its doors to the military.

Some controversy exists as to whether or not HLS is actually

Please see **MILITARY** p. 5

Bellow Awaits Heart Transplant

By Eric Johnson

Restricted from bending his leg or elevating his body above 30 degrees from a horizontal position, Prof. Gary Bellow '60 is still waiting for a heart transplant at Massachusetts General Hospital. Bellow has been first in line in the New England Region for a type-O heart for six weeks.

"The type heart he needs is the most common, so this is an atypical wait... much longer than anticipated," Bellow's wife, Prof. Jeanne Charn said.

Currently, Bellow's weakened heart is supplemented by a "balloon pump." Bellow cannot bend the leg into which the balloon-pump catheter enters;

he is also generally confined to bed rest to keep his heart from being stressed.

Now, in his 13th week in the hospital, physicians are trying to maintain a delicate balance with Bellow's medication: the heart-helping drugs put extra stress on his liver and kidneys, which in turn will be greatly taxed during the transplant operation and following post-transplant immune-suppression drug regimen.

Charn said that although there have been trying times during his three-month hospital stay, including an infection which occurred a few weeks ago, Bellow remains positive.

"For the past couple of weeks, and for almost all the time he

has been here, his spirits have been remarkably good," Charn said.

"We have a computer here at the hospital and although he is a techno-rookie, he enjoys e-mail from friends, colleagues and students at the school. He will be reading his third year and course papers," she added.

Charn praised the medical team at Mass General, and after transplant surgery, she expects Bellow to return to the

Please see **BELLOW**, p. 4

Viacom Chief Exec Shares Global Vision With Students

By Logan Smith

Viacom chief executive Sumner Redstone '47 addressed nearly 200 students and faculty members on the future of the global media marketplace in Austin North Monday afternoon.

Redstone, who taught Entertainment Law at Boston University, currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Viacom, Inc., and its parent company National Amusements, Inc. One of the world's largest entertainment companies,

Viacom's operations include Blockbuster Video and Music, MTV, VH1, Paramount Pictures, Showtime, Nickelodeon, Comedy Central, USA Networks, and Simon & Schuster.

The lecture focused on the challenges that media companies face as they expand internationally. Redstone stated that the main difficulties these businesses confront are the legal and regulatory barriers that impede companies as they attempt to enter new markets.

Redstone said that he believed that the phenomenon of globalization will increase the prominence of lawyers in the

entertainment industry. He added that he hoped that many HLS students would be considered the field as the media industry continues to reach out to the increasing "global middle class."

"You will navigate the legal pathways," Redstone informed the crowd.

Redstone also criticized government for creating trade impediments "under the hypocritical guise of cultural protection."

"Waiting for government action [is kind of] like waiting for the Red Sox to win the World Series," he said.

Nonetheless, he recommended a course of action that requires "time, patience, hard work, and development."

Many countries may have a "bias against chains" Redstone stated, and local monopolies often escape government regulation.

"Antitrust jurisprudence is complicated," he said. "The world's appetite for the entertainment we offer is vast."

"There is no magic formula to dismantle [barriers], but the trend of history is on our side," said Redstone, noting that Viacom's efforts included edu-

cating and working with foreign governments as well with the U.S. government.

In foreign markets, Viacom makes a concerted effort to shape

Please see **REDSTONE**, p. 4

Brewer Joins Tenured Ranks

By RECORD Staff

Prof. Scott Brewer has received tenure from the Law School, according to a statement released by the Dean's Office this Tuesday.

"Scott Brewer is an extraordinary scholar and teacher in the areas of jurisprudence and the philosophical analysis of legal institutions," said Dean Clark '72. "He will bring much to the School in these important areas in the coming years."

Brewer's recent research has focused on epistemic, logical, and moral structures in different types of legal argument.

Before becoming an assistant professor at HLS in 1991, Brewer was a lecturer at the Law School in 1988 and 1989. The following year he clerked for Judge Harry T. Edwards of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, moving to clerk for Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Su-

preme Court in 1990-91.

Brewer served as a visiting professor at the University of Chicago Law School in the fall of 1995. Since 1993, Brewer had been a faculty affiliate at Adams House at Harvard university as well as advising several student

groups at HLS, including the Harvard Law & Philosophy Society and the Harvard Interracial Law Students Association.

Brewer received a B.A. in Philosophy & Religious Studies from SUNY at Stony Brook in 1979 and earned an M.A. in Philosophy in 1980 from Yale. In 1988 he graduated with a J.D. from Yale Law School, where he was editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal and was awarded an Olin Fellowship. In 1997, Brewer received a Ph.D. in Philosophy from Harvard.

Brewer declined to be interviewed by the RECORD. "I'll let the press release speak for itself," he said.



Sumner Redstone '47

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Also:
Luigi, Renée,
El Cheapo Motel,
and, of course,
you-know-who.

20 Years Ago in the RECORD

HARVARD LAW RECORD

America's Oldest Law School Newspaper

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APRIL 21, 1978

TWENTY CENTS

Ginsburg Talk Highlights Celebration 25 Activities

By Jorie Roberts

Women are changing the legal profession as they enter the field in rapidly increasing numbers. Columbia Law Prof. Ruth Bader Ginsburg told Celebration 25 participants on Saturday. "Men need experience in working with women as equals within the legal profession," Ginsburg also presented continuing examples of problems which women face in the legal world while underscoring the advances which women have achieved in today's professional life.

Ginsburg began her presentation
(Continued on Page 4)



Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Women in Political Office 'Honored and Lonely' Group

By Charles Johnson

Women running for public office must meet major issues head on to keep from being sidetracked by "women's issues," a five-member panel addressing a Celebration 25 audience agreed last week.

Kicking off a weekend of festivities celebrating the 25th anniversary of women in the law school, the panelists spoke on getting women elected before a predominantly female crowd of about 200 students and alumnae last Friday night.

Two state legislators on the panel, Elaine Noble of Massachusetts and Janet Reibman of

Pennsylvania, stressed the need for more women to get involved in politics as well as in other professional fields. But they agreed that women politicians should confront the same issues as their male counterparts.

"We want women to be able to do their own thing," said Reibman, Pennsylvania's only female state senator, but activist women can turn some people off.

"I don't duck the issues," said Noble, the controversial Massachusetts representative who is a Democratic candidate for Edward Brooke's U.S. Senate seat.

(Continued on Page 5)

Joel Seligman Leads Assault On the Citadel

by Larry Zelenak

After having spent two years working on *The High Citadel*, Joel Seligman, 74, believes his book may have a real effect in reforming the nature of legal education in America. Seligman, an assistant professor at Northeastern Law School, feels that traditional law schools cannot possibly supply the needed quantity and quality of public interest lawyers. The solution his book advocates is the creation of separate schools of public interest law. For example, he would like to see Harvard create a new public interest law school, while maintaining the traditional school as well.

The work which culminated in *The High Citadel* began in June 1975, when Mark Green, the Director of Ralph Nader's Corporate Accountability Research Group, hired Greg Smith, then a second-year Harvard law student, to prepare a preliminary report concerning Harvard Law School and American legal education. The report was completed in September 1975, and shortly thereafter Nader and Green asked Seligman to assume direction of the project.

Couldn't Have Done It Alone

During the project's first year much of the research, including most of the more than 400 interviews, was conducted by seven

(Continued on Page 2)

Book Calls For Public Interest Law Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

Harvard law students: Lynne Bernabei, Elizabeth Bernstein, Gail Bowman, Bruce Howard, Roger Howard, Alan Jakimo, and Don Russell. "I'm very eager that people realize it isn't just my book," Seligman emphasizes. "There was no way I could have done it alone."

But despite Nader's funding and the contributions of the researchers, all the editorial judgments are Seligman's. "Nader didn't even read the book until it was time for him to write the introduction," Seligman says. "He left us completely free to outline the project and make editorial decisions. In fact, on a few points he disagrees with the ideas in the book."

The Harvard Law School project was perhaps the most subtle and difficult study any Nader group had ever undertaken. As Seligman pointed out, most of the institutions Nader has investigated have been comparative sitting ducks: "To criticize the FTC, for example, was no more difficult than walking around with your eyes open. But Harvard Law School is considered a success. If it should be changed, it's because of philosophical differences, and not because it's a failure at what it has set out to accomplish."

Because the Law School considers itself a success, the task of the researchers was made easier in one respect. Nobody refused any requests for interviews or documents; instead the faculty and administration were eager to talk about and defend their position.

A New Kind of School

"I was impressed with how much had been written before about the need for changes in law schools, with how little effect," Seligman recalls. "For 100 years leaders of the legal profession have exhorted

(Continued on Page 12)

only a total of three women had had such an opportunity before then.

Women Bring Reforms

And the increasing numbers of women in law school have brought significant reforms. Scholarships formerly reserved for male students have been opened to women; hissing and complaints by women (and increasingly men too) students have discouraged law professors from constantly using "he," addressing the students as "gentlemen," and filling in the names of women to denote incompetent parties in hypothetical cases. Ginsburg cited one example in which women students at Rutgers, by constructively criticizing a comment in a test casebook which equated the high degree of litigation stemming from real estate brokerage cases with the high percentage of women working in that field, convinced the author to de-

Sex Bias Fades Slowly But Surely: Ginsburg

(Continued from Page 1)

with a recollection from her first year at Harvard. "I was a 1L in 1956-57; days of an entering class of nine women and hundreds of men. I doubt that anyone then had a sense that something was amiss in the sameness of our classmates, or wondered why women's numbers had actually decreased." When Ginsburg and several of her classmates did question the Dean about possible discrimination, he replied that, to the contrary, the Law School gave considerable weight to anything strange or unusual in the admissions process.

Were Women Lazy?

Ginsburg then went on to probe the reasons behind the continuing

idea that there is something strange about women in the law. She questioned "Were women to blame for their exclusion because of laziness?" Ginsburg's subsequent remarks pointed, instead, to broader, tradition-based fears as shaping women's difficult entrance into the legal profession.

Until the 1920's, women were excluded from most law schools because, according to a maxim of the times, those who cannot vote or make laws have no business in the legal world. Later, in 1928, Columbia Law School reluctantly did decide to admit women, despite qualms that such a move would "drive outstanding male students to Harvard."

Since then, Ginsburg stressed, the entrance of women into the

legal field has been a slow process, with rapid advancements only being made within the last decade. At Harvard, Ginsburg and other women students in the 1950's were "good humoredly" asked what they were doing by holding seats which could have gone to men, and women students were only allowed to talk in class at special "Ladies' Days."

In the early 1950's, no women taught law or held major clerkships. As late as 1967, in fact, women only comprised 4.5 percent of the nation's law school population. However, Ginsburg said, by 1973 the number had risen to 16 percent and is presently nearing 28 percent. Moreover, from 1971 until 1976, 14 women were selected to clerk for the Supreme Court, while

What's a Word Worth? Check Your Software

By Eric Johnson

When typewriters gave way to word processors with their fungible typefaces and malleable margins, professors got wise and instituted word limits rather than page limits.

It turns out that word counts are not as immutable as one might think; students can shave more than 5 percent off their word count totals just by changing word processors.

A test of word processors by the RECORD indicates that if a student wrote a 2000-word exam on Microsoft Word 5.1 for Macintosh, just switching over to PageMaker 6.5 for Windows would reduce the word count to 1890, giving the student an extra 110 words to cram more information into the exam.

Because many professors give higher grades to students who have written about more issues in the exam hypothetical, changing your word processor could result in a higher grade.

The RECORD tried the word-count function in different word processors

with a test file made from an amalgamation of different take home exams from different students.

While writing papers for undergraduate courses, students might have welcomed a word processor that inflated the word count. The higher the word count, the sooner the student is done with the paper. But on a law school exam, words are a valuable commodity.

The most word-inflating programs were Microsoft Word 5.0 and 5.1 for Macintosh, with the test file checking in at 1923 words. The Law School's most common is Word 7.0 for Windows 95, show a word count of 1823, a hundred words less.

The most exam friendly program was Adobe PageMaker 6.5, finding only 1817 words in the test file.

At least part of the difference is attributable to how the programs count words connected by hyphens. Word 7.0 for counts hyphenated words as a single word, so the phrase "the \$75,000 amount-in-controversy requirement" is only four words in the eyes of the software.

Another difference in some programs

is how abbreviations are counted. An abbreviation like "U.S.," connected by

periods, is counted by some processors as two words, by others as one.

Comparison of Popular Word Processors

	words	characters
Windows		
WordPerfect Suite 8	1823	9678
MS Word 7.0	1819	9678
MS Word 97	1819	9678
PageMaker 6.5	1817	9678
Macintosh		
MS Word 5.0a	1923	11564
MS Word 5.1a	1923	11564
MS Word 6.0.1	1823	9700
ClarisWorks 3.0	1825	11564
WordPerfect 3.5	1917	11564

Marshal Candidates Seek Chance to Serve, Party

By Seth Persily

Fifteen contenders battled it out for the four class marshal positions this week. Class marshals plan social events for 3Ls, plan activities related to commencement, and are charged with planning reunions, writing newsletters, and other such activities for keeping members of the class in touch after graduation. The candidate that receives the top number of votes is also given the opportunity to speak at commencement. "It's a lifetime commitment," said Jane Anne Bardin '99, one of the contenders.

Votes will be counted at 3:30 on Thursday, and were unavailable at press time.

Candidates pointed to a desire to serve their community as motivating their decision to run.

"I decided to run because I was disappointed with how unfriendly the Law School could be at times," said Dana Lansky '99. "I care so much about my communities and I've chosen atmospheres where there's a strong sense of community. I've decided to be an optimist about it."

Others highlighted their social natures.

"[Being a class marshal means] sub-

stantively dealing with people — getting to know people," said Harold Hope '99. "Some people get a charge out of their classes, some people out of work on their journals. What I get a charge out of is the people I've gotten to know and the friends I've made. I love the Law School. You bring all your friends in the Law School together."

One candidate said his campaign was built on his love for his grandmother.

"I'm doing it for my 80 year old Ninny," said Matthew Harman '99, "because I've been lying to my parents the past year-and-a-half, telling them I get straight As when all I've really gotten are Bs and B-minuses. All I've been doing is drinking for the past year and a half. I figure if I get to speak at graduation I then can tell my 80-year old Ninny that I was valedictorian and she won't even know the difference."

Harman was philosophical about the competition for the four slots.

"It doesn't matter who wins. We're going to have the same boat cruise, the same ball game, the same prom at Hemenway if it's not an office space by then."

"I don't care if I win," he added. "But it's going to make a difference to my Ninny. Let her go to her grave with a good feeling."

Langdell to Extend Hours for Exam Period

By RECORD Staff

The HLS library in Langdell Hall will offer extended hours to students during exam period. Beginning with the end of 2L and 3L classes up through the end of 1L exams, the library will remain open until 2 a.m. On Sundays it will open at 8:30 a.m., as it currently does on weekdays.

While this is an experiment on the library's part, it is possible that the program may become a permanent policy for exam time if it meets with success.

Official announcement of the plan has been postponed because of difficulties in scheduling extra staff hours.

The extra-hours initiative came after members of the Law School Council approached the Student Concerns Group expressing interest in more library time, possibly even a 24-hour reading room. No such facility exists within the Harvard University library system.

"Extended library hours was something we ran on," said LSC President Dan Fridman '99, "now it's up to the students to take advantage of this."

Because the design of the new library makes it difficult to restrict access to a smaller section of the library, the entire library would have to remain open. There is doubt about the cost-effectiveness of such a policy. An alternative

would be to keep the Lewis reading room open, but there are doubts that demand for a space in the older library would be high enough.

Unlike Langdell, the Yale Law School library grants access to faculty, students, staff and graduates 24 hours a day. The library's official hours, however, are similar to those at HLS. Columbia's law library keeps similar hours to Harvard's, but has already begun its extended exam period schedule, remaining open until 2 a.m. from Sunday through Thursday.

Columbia's law library also limits access to law students and others doing legal research during the extend-hour period. The HLS library does not do this because of the possibility that other Harvard libraries will similarly restrict HLS students from their premises.

At Stanford and Chicago, the law library hours do not markedly change during exam period, although during exams both libraries stay open on Fridays until 10 p.m. instead of the usual 6 p.m.

Students are excited about the idea of having the extra library time. "I think it's a good idea," said Larry Fogelman '99. "I may not use it, but it's nice to know that it's there if I need a place to study."

"I will use it," said Ted Sichelman '99. "I'm often here until closing already."

But others argue that the current plan does not go far enough. "What I would propose is that the library stay open until 2 a.m. regularly and as late as 4 o'clock for exam period," said Seph McNamara, '00.

"I think it's ridiculous that we have undergraduate libraries open until 2 a.m. but the law school which expects us to work until fairly late then fails to provide students with any place to study after midnight."

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Briefs

Sexual Harassment Disclosed at HBS

Six male graduate students at the Harvard Business School have been disciplined after being accused of sexually harassing fellow students during much of the last academic year, the school said.

Kim B. Clark, dean of the school, said the behavior of the men, who were first-year graduate students at the time, was vulgar and salacious, and created a "fraternity-like atmosphere."

Women were the main targets, but some men received lewd notes with forged signatures of women classmates, he said.

None of the accused students will be prevented from getting a diploma, but some will not be allowed to attend graduation ceremonies, Clark said.

All six have been ordered to perform community service and undergo counseling. None faces criminal charges.

The school said it has increased training of faculty members to recognize inappropriate behavior, including sexual harassment, before it gets out of hand. Last fall, the school required incoming graduate students to take a course in sexual harassment and classroom dynamics.

The behavior of the six students ranged from "writing and passing of harassing notes, often with forged signatures, and 'top ten lists' with inappropriate and explicit sexual content, to inappropriate and unwelcome physical contact and violations of the privacy of peers at section events," the school's Faculty and Staff Standards Committee said in a memorandum reported in *The Boston Globe* last Friday.

First-year students at the school are divided into 11 sections of 80 students apiece who work together on case studies and other projects.

The alleged harassment took place in one section beginning in the fall of 1996. The incidents were not reported to faculty members until the 1997 spring term.

Hearings on the allegations were not held until last month, partly because the standards committee of three faculty members and three staff members was reviewing behavioral standards and the disciplinary process when the accusations were made, Clark said.

Schumer '74 to Run Against D'Amato

Charles Schumer '74, the Democratic congressman from Brooklyn, officially entered the race for the Democratic Party's nomination in Buffalo Wednesday to take on Republican Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato in November.

"There is a fire raging in upstate and Western New York," Schumer said, referring to recent layoffs locally, while the economy elsewhere in the nation flourishes.

"On Monday, the Dow hit 9,000. On Tuesday, Xerox laid off 9,000 workers. While Wall Street is booming, in Western New York, Main Street is taking a beating," he said.

Schumer, 47, said he has a plan to attract more jobs to upstate and Western New York, cut property and payroll taxes, and trim utility rates.

Robinson LL.M '68, Former Irish President, to Speak at Commencement

Mary Robinson '68, former president of Ireland and U.N. high commissioner for human rights, is scheduled to be the speaker at Harvard's 347th commencement on June 4, university officials have announced. Robinson was elected in 1990 as Ireland's first female president.

Raines '76 Designated Fannie Mae CEO

The Board of Directors of Fannie Mae unanimously designated Franklin D. Raines '76 as the successor to current CEO James A. Johnson Tuesday, wire services reported. Raines is presently serving as Director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

"In 1990, when David Maxwell announced his intention to step down as Chairman and CEO, and I was elected by the Board to succeed him, we embarked on a transition that emphasized continuity and the commitment of the company's leadership to fulfilling Fannie Mae's mission. I am very pleased that, after having worked so successfully with Frank when he was Vice Chairman of Fannie Mae, we will be able to engage in the same deliberate process with Frank becoming CEO," said Johnson.

Raines, 49, was Vice Chairman of Fannie Mae in charge of the company's legal, credit policy, finance, and other corporate functions from 1991 to 1996. Before joining the firm, he was a general partner in municipal finance at Lazard Freres & Co.

Gas Leak Shuts Down Harvard Square

Authorities evacuated Harvard Square last Friday night when a gasoline tanker truck began leaking after a traffic collision.

A hazardous materials team from the Cambridge Fire Department worked to transfer about 2,000 gallons of gasoline from the disabled tanker to another truck, according to Cambridge police spokesman Frank Pasquarello.

No injuries were reported.

Police evacuated shops and restaurants around the Square and rerouted traffic after the truck collided with a car on Massachusetts Avenue about 6 p.m., damaging a nozzle on the truck, Pasquarello said.

Pasquarello said about five gallons of gas spilled before a safety mechanism on the nozzle engaged, preventing a major spill. He said authorities evacuated the area as a precaution because a small amount of fuel continued to leak.

Bellow Hopes to Return to Class in September

Continued from BELLOW, p. 1

classroom in September.

"We have learned a great deal about organ transplants, the need for donors as well as the need for research that would lead to mechanical or animal substitutes for human organ transplants," Charn said. "It is a very interesting, com-

plex and challenging area of social policy around which there has been recent news."

"Once Gary is up and around again, we both plan to do whatever we can to produce more awareness of the need for organ donation and the lives that can be saved, as well as to learn more about the policy issues," Charn said.

Redstone Discusses Finance

Continued from REDSTONE, p. 1

itself as a "local company" by creating regional channels, Redstone explained. He then cited the example of Blockbuster Video's success in São Paulo, Brazil. There, Viacom tailored the grand opening with a lively show of Mambo dancing and a special guest appearance by Burt Reynolds, one of Brazil's biggest stars.

Students said that they found Redstone's lecture very informative.

"I am glad that Viacom recognizes the importance recognizes the importance of respecting other cultures," said Marc

Carmel '00. "(Redstone) acknowledged that the global economy is increasingly interdependent. He sees that companies simply cannot succeed unless they enter new markets, while also recognizing the cultural differences between different countries."

"I think Viacom can only help itself by integrating local talent and culture in its corporate philosophy," said Lauren Angelilli '00, who as an undergraduate attended the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, where "some students had pictures of Sumner Redstone on their walls."

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Clark "Torn" By Military Recruitment Issue

Continued from *MILITARY*, p. 1

in compliance with the Amendment.

Both Donahue and Dean Clark '72 said they believed HLS was in compliance. Donahue said that the million dollars would not necessarily be lost if HLS refused to allow military recruitment, but that not changing the policy would create a risk of losing funds.

Every law school in the nation has been notified of the amendment and its potential impact on federal funding. The University of Chicago and Duke have reversed their non-discrimination policies in order to comply. Yale and NYU have decided not to change their policies.

The military is not categorically banned from campus under the current rule, according to one student member of the Placement Committee.

"HLS does not say 'the military cannot come on campus.' If you want to invite the KKK, the National Organization for Women, they're allowed to come, and we don't prevent the military from coming. They have recruited on campus when invited by students — they just don't do so through OCS," said David Lancz '99, a student member of the Placement Committee.

Donahue described the OCS role in assisting recruiters as "organizing the on-campus interviewing process. Most of the employers who sign up to come on campus will pay \$600 apiece to interview people here."

Many at the forum were concerned about the potential loss of their financial aid dollars and summer public interest income.

"Many of us are marginally here as it is," said Jennine Lunceford '00. "If the Law School is going to stand on principle

— that very good policy of non-discrimination — then the Law School should ensure that the neediest of the students aren't hurt because of that."

Jason Conger '00, who identified himself as a Perkins Loan recipient, said that the costs of opposing the Solomon Amendment outweigh the benefits.

"I don't really feel qualified to pass judgment on the military's policy as it stands, and Harvard would in effect be passing judgment on that policy [if it refused to allow the military to use OCS because of the policy], and I don't know that HLS is qualified to do that either," Conger said. "If the idea in principle is that we should change the policy, I don't know how effective we'll be in changing this policy, and the costs would be pretty steep. The only benefit is that we can go out there and say that we are politically correct."

Other students, however, stated they would be willing to give up financial aid benefits.

"I don't think I should have the privilege of living in a time in which doing the right thing has no cost. And if you're asking whether or not I'd bear that cost, I would. I would forego my HLS education for that," said Jennifer Smith '00.

"Like other people, I'm barely affording to be here, but if standing up for principles means that I'll have a few more loans to pay when I get my big firm job, fine. I'll do that," said Kimberley Isbell '00. "In my opinion what the government is doing is economic blackmail. When you start forcing the university to ignore its own non-discrimination policy just so the military can come on campus so that we can get our million dollars, I have a problem with that."

Raj Goyle '00, who organized the fo-

rum with Lancz, also supported the ban on military use of OCS. "I certainly think we should stick with the policy, and I am a student affected. I am relying on the Federal Work/Study funds this summer."

Many comments revolved around what many students termed "moral issues" involving pride in the military and the integrity of HLS as an institution.

Several former military officers spoke against the current HLS policy, among them John Pierce '00.

"The military seem so certain that this is a morally correct position to have this 'don't ask, don't tell' policy. Harvard is not close enough to understanding the intricacies of land combat. Why are people so certain that it is morally correct not to discriminate? We discriminate all the time. We have different bathrooms for men and women. Sometimes discrimination is the answer!" Pierce said.

Another former military officer, Greg Teran '99, pointed out that "veterans do not speak with a monolithic voice on this issue."

"We've heard arguments that land combat soldiers can only fight together if they aren't attracted to one another, and then there's the argument that Alexander the Great and Patton were both pretty good land combat soldiers," Teran said, drawing laughter from the audience. "If we always gave the military deference, we'd still have a segregated military, we'd still have a military without women. I look at this as an opportunity."

Military spouse Nicole Moss '00 concurred, stating that forcing the military to sign a statement of non-discrimination before they are permitted to recruit on campus does not mean that HLS does not support the military.

"I've had a lifelong involvement with the military, and my husband is still in the military. It's one thing to say that you're proud of the men and women who serve. It's another to say that you endorse everything it practices."

"Respect for the military is a related issue, but I think that the real issue lies in whether HLS sticks to a policy that they've already set. That is to say, somewhere along the line, HLS decided it wanted to have a non-discrimination policy, and that non-discrimination policy would include a statement about discrimination against gays," said Betsy Rosenblatt '99. "Will HLS now divert itself from that previously accepted policy for money? Maybe it's worth it. Maybe if the numbers were higher than this small number it would be worth it. I think it's not worth it."

"This is a touchy feely liberal thing to promote," disagreed Eric Matthews '98. "The military is such an important institution that I feel they should have better conditions than the average law firm for recruiting."

Brian Fitzpatrick '00 said he felt that the HLS policy was an insult to the military.

"If the American people have decided that this is the military's point-of-view on homosexuals, then they shouldn't have to give money to an institution like HLS that thumbs its nose at the military. You might want to give some consideration to the American people's judgments — that the benefits of banning homosexuals in the military do not outweigh the costs," Fitzpatrick said.

Goyle said he was pleased with the forum. "It was respectful, intelligent, and almost everyone who wanted to talk, talked."



This year marks the fifty-first year of the HARVARD LAW SCHOOL FORUM's efforts to bring distinguished individuals to the HLS campus. The Forum wishes to thank all those who took part in the 1997-1998 lecture series.

Oliver Stone	Congressman Bob Dornan
CIA Inspector General Fred Hitz	Gene Siskel & Roger Ebert
Mayor Marion Barry	Don Fehr & Randy Levine
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FOUNDED IN 1946

An Indecent Proposal

Trivia question —

"Clean cut, well-heeled, big spender type" propositions "vulnerable, attractive type" for access into her inner sanctum, flashing one million dollars as enticement ...

... Plot of slick Hollywood trash featuring Robert Redford and Demi Moore or strategy underlying the Solomon Amendment as exerted against Harvard Law School? Answer: either of the above.

There's something sleazy and unconscionable about both of these scenarios. It's baffling that a million bucks can corrupt this way.

At first glance, a million doesn't seem so impressive a figure. Sumner Redstone '47 made it on the front page of this week's RECORD, but that's because he's worth a couple of thousand million. I guarantee if his net worth contained a mere six zeroes, his speech would have been buried on p. 5.

A million dollars: there must be some mysticism or dark power attached to it. A million dollars can coerce a (fictional) spouse to break her marriage vows and strong-arm certain legal institutions into selling their souls. (See Duke and University of Chicago Law Schools.) Numerology at the Law School? Notice none of our buildings have a 13th floor (nor a 12th or 78th ...)

The Law School spent \$13.8 million on faculty salaries last year, \$12.7 on facility maintenance, \$1.2 on LIPP, and \$3.0 on clinical programs out of a total operating budget of \$74.8 million.

These are big numbers but clearly finite. A million dollar excision from the School's total budget would be conspicuous — not crippling.

Dean Clark, you've heard dozens of reasoned, articulate appeals. Here's one from the viscera: keep the status quo. Be willing to kiss a million good-bye — heck, it probably won't even come to that — at least you won't wake up feeling dirty inside. I have a video tip for you this weekend ...

—Janie Kim

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"Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press;..."

—First Amendment, U.S. Constitution

PRINTED BY THE HARVARD CRIMSON

Letters

RECORD Headline "Inappropriate"

An article published about me in last week's RECORD, "Academic Couples Balance Work, Family," was a distorted and misleading reprint of part of an article published two months ago in the Valentine's Day issue of the Harvard Crimson. To publish such a piece, without any notice to me and in such a form, violates minimal standards of responsible journalism and basic norms of civility within the Law School community.

The original Crimson piece, accompanied by a picture of my husband, my son, and me, was a long discussion of the difficult juggling act that academic couples must accomplish when they have jobs in different places. By contrast, the RECORD version replaced the family picture with one of me alone, substantially rearranged the order of the paragraphs, and cut the discussion of other couples. The effect of these

changes was to convey quite a different message. That message is expressed by the sub-heading that the RECORD editors added to the original article: "Slaughter '85 May Leave If Husband Denied Tenure." Whether read as threat or inducement, the RECORD's message is inaccurate and inappropriate.

Anne-Marie Slaughter '85
Professor of Law
April 14, 1998

Be Guided by Principles, Not Pocketbook

I am writing to express my concern about the attack which is being mounted on Harvard's non-discrimination policy, and my hope that Harvard Law School will be guided by its principles rather than its pocketbook.

I am a graduate of Harvard Law School and Harvard College. I serve on the Boards of Directors of the Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Alumni/ae Committee of the Harvard Law School Association, and of the Harvard Gay and Lesbian Caucus, although I am not writing today on behalf of either group.

While I hope you agree that the policy of the U.S. military towards its gay and lesbian members is deplorable, the issue before you is not about military policy. Harvard did not create this policy, and there is little — apart from vigorously articulating your principles — that Harvard and its leaders can do about it.

What Harvard can and must do is to strive to create within its own sphere an en-

vironment that is free of such discrimination. The University-wide non-discrimination policy and Harvard Law School's own policy of barring discriminatory employers from using the Office of Career Services have gone far towards achieving this goal.

This issue before you is whether to make a homosexual exception to your established policy. An exception which you would never make for blacks or Jews or women, and which I hope you will not make for gays, lesbians and bisexuals.

You are considering such an exception for precisely one reason: about \$1,000,000 a year in Federal Perkins Loans and work-study grants which might be withheld if the Law School were found to be in violation of the 1996 Solomon Amendment.

I urge you to uphold Harvard's commitment to non-discrimination even if this risks the possible loss of these funds.

I do not for a moment suggest that you allow this burden to fall on the students presently receiving these loans and grants. Harvard must find the money those students need from somewhere else, as NYU has done. This crass attempt to pit your neediest students against your most embattled minority must be rejected.

A million dollars, to be sure, is a lot of money. But if you bargain away your principle in this instance which principles will you be asked to abandon next, and at what price?

What, at the end of the day, is Harvard for? To accumulate assets, or to teach? And if to teach, to teach what? That income is more important than values? Or that fundamental principles of fairness and equality are at the core of what Harvard stands for, even when it costs money to defend them?

Bob Mack '74
April 8, 1998

Military Access to HLS Will be Costly

I am writing because I've heard that the Law School is considering allowing the military to come onto campus to recruit. As you no doubt recall, the same issue arose during the 1995-96 school year, and the Law School wisely followed its own antidiscrimination policy by not allowing the military to recruit on campus. I urge you to ensure that the

same course is followed this time around. Although Harvard may lose some federal money by being principled and following its own well-established policies, Harvard also will lose money by allowing the recruiters on campus, in the form of foregone contributions by the University's many gay and lesbian alumni. Conse-

quently, because of Congress's poor policy choices, Harvard is in a lose/lose situation with respect to money. The question then becomes one of pure principle, namely, whether Harvard will tolerate discrimination against its own students.

Scott Wiener '96
April 8, 1998

Don't Sell Out Non-Discrimination Clause

An Open Letter to Dean Clark:

I am writing to express my support for Harvard Law School's requirement that any employer seeking to use the Office of Career Services (OCS) sign and adhere to the Law School's statement of non-discrimination.

The decision to waive this requirement for the United States military is not an issue of the merit of the military's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy. It is not an issue of the wisdom or fairness of the Solomon Amendment. It is not an issue of anyone's personal views toward the United States armed forces. Rather, this decision requires Harvard Law School, and you as its Dean, to decide whether this school will have its values and policies dictated to it by the United States military.

Harvard Law School must provide moral leadership on this issue. If not Harvard, with its unmatched financial resources and its renowned commitment to justice and equal opportunity, then who?

Make no mistake — this is a decision with moral implications. Issues of civil rights and equal opportunity necessarily invoke considerations of morality. At some point in the future, our society will progress to the

point where it views prejudice against lesbians and gay men with the same derision and sense of outrage as it currently views prejudice against individuals on the basis of their race, religion, or national origin. Society will look back to this time in history and will examine the record of who stood for the principle of equality for lesbians and gay men, and who was complicit in their subjugation. You will soon have to decide how Harvard Law School will be viewed.

In the more immediate future, a decision to exempt the military from the non-discrimination policy will send a distinct message concerning the Law School's values to the students and faculty of the entire University, as well as to prospective students, alumni, and to the media and the world outside of Harvard.

A decision to allow the military to use OCS resources will be seen as a clear indication that the Law School places budgetary consideration above equality and justice for its lesbian and gay students. I am confident that if the military discriminated against any other class of individuals currently covered by the OCS non-dis-

crimination policy, there would not even be a debate about what course the Law School would take. Harvard would be leading the charge, in the courts and in the arena of public opinion, against the military's prejudicial policies and its fiscal blackmail of educational institutions.

I realize that a decision to uphold our non-discrimination policy could result in the loss of nearly one million dollars in federal funding per year. I also understand that this money would have to be replaced from other sources in order to provide important financial aid funding to worthy students. I do not pretend that finding the funds to supplant the federal money would be an easy task — I recognize that it would be extremely difficult. But at a University with resources as vast as Harvard's, and at a law school with a budget as significant as ours, finding additional funding to retain our commitment to civil rights does not seem to be an impossible task.

The decision that you will be called to make, Dean Clark, is not an easy one. The decision to do what is right at a time of crisis rarely is.

Ross LaJeunesse '98
April 13, 1998

By Timothy Kiefer '98

The Solomon Amendment and Civil Disobedience

Harvard Law School is by its very name an institution dedicated to the principle of rule by law. Nevertheless, HLS is considering a plan to deliberately violate federal law by continuing a policy barring military recruiters from campus. If the Law School is found to have violated this law, known as the Solomon Amendment, it will be fined approximately \$1 million, the money being deducted from HLS's federal funding. (Note that there is some question as to whether the policy does indeed violate the law. This discussion assumes, *arguendo*, that the policy does violate the law.)

A purposeful violation of a law enacted by a democratically elected Congress and signed by a democratically elected president goes against the fundamental prin-

ciples on which this law school is based. No one has charged that the Solomon Amendment was enacted by a corrupt or unelected legislature. Rather, critics of the Solomon Amendment simply disagree with the end result of the democratic process.

Some may argue, with justification, that the opposition to the Solomon Amendment is not merely a policy disagreement. Rather, they claim that the law rises to the level of an immoral or a fundamentally unjust law.

One could therefore defend the Law School's proposed violation as an example of civil disobedience. Civil disobedience is the deliberate disobedience of an immoral law, and the willing acceptance of the punishment, as a means of protesting the law's injustice. Civil disobedience

has a distinguished history at Harvard. The phrase "civil disobedience" derives from the title of an essay written by Harvard College alumnus Henry David Thoreau, who willingly spent a night in the Concord jail rather than pay a tax used to finance a war. Harvard students employed the principles of civil disobedience to great effect during the anti-war and civil rights struggles of the 1960s.

The Law School's proposed violation of the Solomon Amendment presents a crucial difference from civil disobedience, however. Civil disobedience is by its very nature an individual action, for civil disobedience is an act by which the individual stands in defiance of the polity. The Law School's proposed action lacks



the critical aspect of individual decision. Rather, the Law School's act would impose punishment on all present and future law students, including those who agree with the Solomon Amendment and those who are not even aware of the controversy.

Some students may, after having searched their consciences, believe that the Solomon Amendment is the type of fundamentally unjust law that cannot be obeyed. Students who hold these beliefs should decide to accept the individual consequences of disobeying the law — not seeking military employment and declining any part of one's financial aid that includes federal money affected by the Solomon Amendment restrictions.

LIVING TO EAT

By Judson O. Berkey '98

RECORD Columnist

PURSuing THE CULTURE, CUISINE OF PARADISE

Recently I had the good fortune to accompany a merry band of professional chefs, food writers, and cookbook authors on a journey through the Italian province of Liguria (better known as the Italian Riviera). This trip had several purposes — to examine the traditional Ligurian diet, to learn the impact of Liguria's history and geography on its cuisine, and to experience the Ligurian way of life. This way of life, perhaps best described as "the Adagio of Liguria," is one which cultivates a pride in the unique aspects of the traditional Ligurian culture and cuisine.

Ligurian cuisine is distinctly shaped by the geography of the land. Stretching along a 215 mile long arc from the border of France to that of Tuscany, Liguria is a narrow province which is never more than 25 miles wide. Its landscape consists of a Mediterranean coastline which imparts the benefits of fresh sea air and mountain ranges just fifteen miles inland which shield the region from the northern cold. As a result of this temperate climate, the land provides a year round harvest of fresh flowers, herbs, and produce. This vegetative bounty is what of-

ten leads people to describe Liguria as paradise on earth.

Not surprisingly then, vegetables are a dominant element in many Ligurian dishes. Traveling during artichoke season, we had many wonderful dishes of artichokes sautéed in olive oil. Other common ways of preparing Ligurian vegetables are to stuff them with a bit of

the use of fresh herbs in most dishes. The use of herbs contributes to the predominance of simple preparations because the Ligurians want to be able to taste individual flavors in their dishes. In fact, the Ligurians refer to their cuisine as la Cucina Profumata (the



fact is that the making of sauces such as pesto from seasonal items such as basil (actually available year round now but traditionally best in April and May) contributed to the advance preparation of a meal.

Basil and pesto also convey the sense of regionalization in Liguria. There is no definitive pesto preparation and its taste differs slightly from town to town. Within Liguria, however, it is acknowledged that the best basil for use in making pesto comes from the town of Pra. In fact, throughout the markets of Liguria all produce is identified by the particular town where it was grown. This conveys the strong identification with specific plots of land in Liguria. One of the most striking aspects of the mountainous region of Liguria are the number of isolated towns literally carved out of the sides of hills and made of stone.

Finally, nothing could be written about Ligurian food without mentioning olives. Olive trees dot the hillsides throughout Liguria and olive oil appears as an ingredient in almost every Ligurian recipe. Ligurian olive oil is lighter and more fragrant than Tuscan olive oils and thus does not overwhelm the more delicate Ligurian preparations. Olive oil is also used as an ingredient in the many flatbreads which are made in Liguria. Liguria is the home of *focaccia* and one of its towns, Recco, is famed for its addictive *focaccia col formaggio*. Another distinctive Ligurian flatbread, *farinata*, is made from chickpea flour. These simple breads are baked and eaten all day long throughout Liguria.

The entire Ligurian culture and cuisine reflects a desire to live healthily and to live well. The Ligurians live the longest of all Italians and are ranked with the Japanese and the Scandinavians as among the longest living peoples in the world. Taking a cue from the sun, which shines more in Liguria than in any other region of Italy, the Ligurians derive strength from their inner contradictions and energy. Drawing upon the best of both the land and the sea, Liguria provides a model for connecting with nature and living a life of meaning.

A lesson to be learned from Ligurian cuisine is that the better the ingredients, the simpler the preparation.

meat, bread crumbs, and cheese or to bake them into a torte. Stuffed onions and zucchini accompanied several meals while swiss chard and squash torts were often served as appetizers. The common theme among all of these dishes was a simpleness of preparation that highlighted the quality of the produce. A lesson to be learned from Ligurian cuisine is that the better the ingredients, the simpler the preparation.

Another common theme of Ligurian cuisine which draws upon the climate is

Perfumed Kitchen) due to the abundant use of herbs. One unusual herb used in Ligurian cooking which is not found often in the U.S. is marjoram. Similar to oregano but with a more delicate flavor, this herb is the only one which is used as a flavoring in both pasta dough and pasta sauces.

The most significant herb in Liguria, however, is basil. The use of this herb to make pesto — known around the world but not really experienced until tasted in Liguria — reflects many things about Ligurian history and culture. Pesto, like many Ligurian sauces, was created so that those going to sea to trade or fish could take the flavors of the land with them. Liguria, and Genoa in particular, has long been a major trade center due to its Mediterranean access. The creation of pesto also reflects the industriousness for which the Ligurians are known. For the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, CONT.

HLS Must Not Sacrifice Principles

As someone who, like several others who spoke at the Law School Council forum on the military recruitment controversy last week, will lose substantially if the Department of Defense punishes Harvard Law School for its principled stand against the U.S. Military's facially discriminatory policy, I feel compelled to write and urge you to resist the Department of Defense's intimidation.

Many insightful arguments were made at the forum:

- 1) The Solomon Amendment's 'don't ask, don't tell' policy allows the perpetuation of widespread persecution against gays, lesbians, and bisexuals;
- 2) This policy has no valid justification and, given its history, the military does not deserve deference to its unproven justifications (regardless of how deserving of respect individual servicemen and servicewomen are);
- 3) HLS has had a consistent policy protecting its students against the many forms of discrimination practiced by some in our society;
- 4) The military has freely chosen to discriminate rather than to have the same form of access to HLS students that other potential employers enjoy;
- 5) The military nevertheless still enjoys access to HLS students;
- 6) A decision to revoke the threatened federal financial aid funds can be contested;

7) HLS is uniquely situated because of its size and wealth to contest this revocation of funds, potentially in concert with other, similarly situated law schools;

8) In the event that these funds are revoked, HLS can replace them in a variety of ways, all of which require sacrifices but none greater than an increase in tuition of \$750;

9) Standing by its principles will have symbolic value which, as the movements for racial and gender equality have shown, will have practical value in the long term.

I only want to add one more point. While the comment was made that a principled stand on HLS's part will have no impact on the Solomon Amendment reveals a poor understanding of the influence that educational institutions have on governmental policies (disinvestment in South Africa seems an obvious illustration), I recognize that reasonable people may disagree as to how the U.S. military's discriminatory policy can most effectively be overturned. The benefits of resistance being debatable, the conversation must naturally turn to the likely costs. One student at the forum said she would accept the possibility that a principled stand might make it impossible for her to continue to attend HLS because she recognizes that few have the "luxury of living in a time when principled action comes at no cost." I share this view. Others may not. But if you must decide between \$1 million a year in federal funds and being true to the ideal that gays, lesbians, and

bisexuals have the right to the same opportunities heterosexuals enjoy, please do not consider only what it will cost HLS to take a stand, but also what it will cost HLS if it does not.

If HLS decides it is in its best interest to sacrifice its ideal of equal opportunity for all, it should not be surprised if prospective students decide it is in their best interest to attend a different, more principled law school. Does this bother you? If it does not, is this because you believe HLS is so prestigious and powerful that it can disregard the interests of prospective students who value one of our society's highest ideals? If so, it is a pitiful self-contradiction: an argument that HLS is so weak that it cannot resist the loss of a million dollars a year yet so powerful it can continue to be a great law school without students committed to justice.

This past weekend Christians celebrated the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, who, according to the Christian faith, died for humanity's sins, as exemplified by Judas' betrayal of him for the sum of 30 pieces of silver. This seems an appropriate backdrop as you weigh your options in this difficult decision. As you do so, please consider the hidden costs of betrayal.

Nicholas Lundgren '00
April 14, 1998

Learned
Hand?



THESE HALLOWED HALLS

By Kate Arms '98
RECORD Columnist

ARTS, RELIGION, MYTHOLOGY, LITERATURE

One of the joys of a university with the resources of Harvard is that one can see unusual things. Harvard's reputation also means that touring exhibits which may not go to other university museums will come to Harvard. Three exhibits currently at the Harvard art museums feature material not often seen in North America.

"Gian Lorenzo Bernini: Sketches in Clay" is a new ongoing exhibit in the Fogg museum. Bernini is recognized as one of the best sculptors of the 17th century. Many of his works were in a scale that cannot easily be transported into a museum setting. The Fogg exhibit features some of the clay models Bernini created as part of the preparation for creating a life-size bronze or marble sculpture.

The sculptures are displayed in raised cases. Most of the forms are not displayed from the angle that the full scale pieces are viewed because most of them were designed to be seen from below. Knowing this, it is easy to understand why so many of the models feature dramatic, sweeping gestures in the robes, while the faces and upper bodies are vaguer and less compelling.

As these pieces were designed as models for the others in Bernini's workshop to work from or as displays of ideas to patrons, they were worked quickly. The result is a record of the process used by Bernini. Tool marks and thumb prints are clearly visible.

The angels are the most striking feature of the exhibit. Enlarged to life size and viewed from above, passion, drama, and awe are likely to flow from these images, but at a foot high and roughly worked, they are more human. A viewer

room is wrong. They should be seen amidst the chaos of a working studio with artists and students hard at work and clay fragments all around.

The Sackler exhibit "Fuseli to Menzel: Drawings and Watercolors in the Age of Goethe" and the companion exhibit in the Busch-Reisinger Museum, "Classicism-Romanticism-Realism: German Drawings from Mengs to Menzel in the Harvard University Art Museums" feature art from German-speaking Europe from 1750-1850. Both of these exhibits will be open into June. Many of the scenes depicted in the two exhibits are drawn from religious stories and mythology. The treatment of these stories ranges from heroic to romantic.

The Sackler exhibit is from the personal collection of an attorney in Munich. Many of the drawings in the exhibit are skillfully crafted without

being compelling. However, there are exceptions. "Waterfall in the Mountains" by Caspar Wolf is a bold rendering of the power of nature. A man crouches on all fours beneath a waterfall. Across the water from him, the sun shines brightly off the rock face rising to the sky. Over his head, a shadowy cliff face rises, com-

ing into the foreground as it hangs over him. The awe-inspiring view in the background is countered and dominated by the terror inspired by the foreground. The combination highlights the weakness of man in the face of nature.

One unique drawing in the exhibit at the Busch-Reisinger Museum is "The Wizard's Spell" by Johann Jakob Hoch. The central portion of the image features a wizard with two others sketched in classical lines. Surrounding the figures is a gothic wood full of creatures, real and imaginary. The contrast between the classical central portion of the drawing and the haunting, romantic forest is both compelling within the drawing and representative of the range of styles being employed by artists of the time.



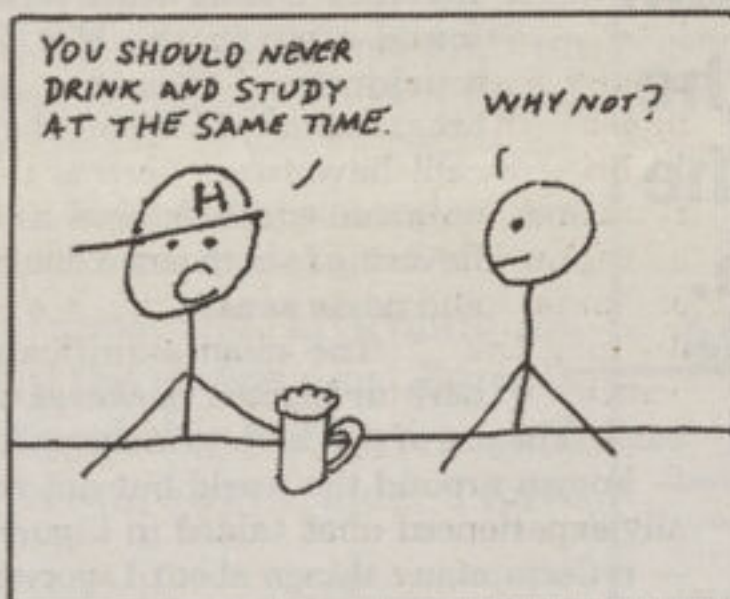
These models ... should be seen amidst the chaos of a working studio with artists and students hard at work and clay fragments all around.

can engage the compassion and grace of the angels more directly in this form.

Fascinating as they are, these models, which were part of Bernini's process and were later studied by other artists, fit uncomfortably in a museum setting. The pristine setting of glass-enclosed cases in a dark-walled (though well-lit)

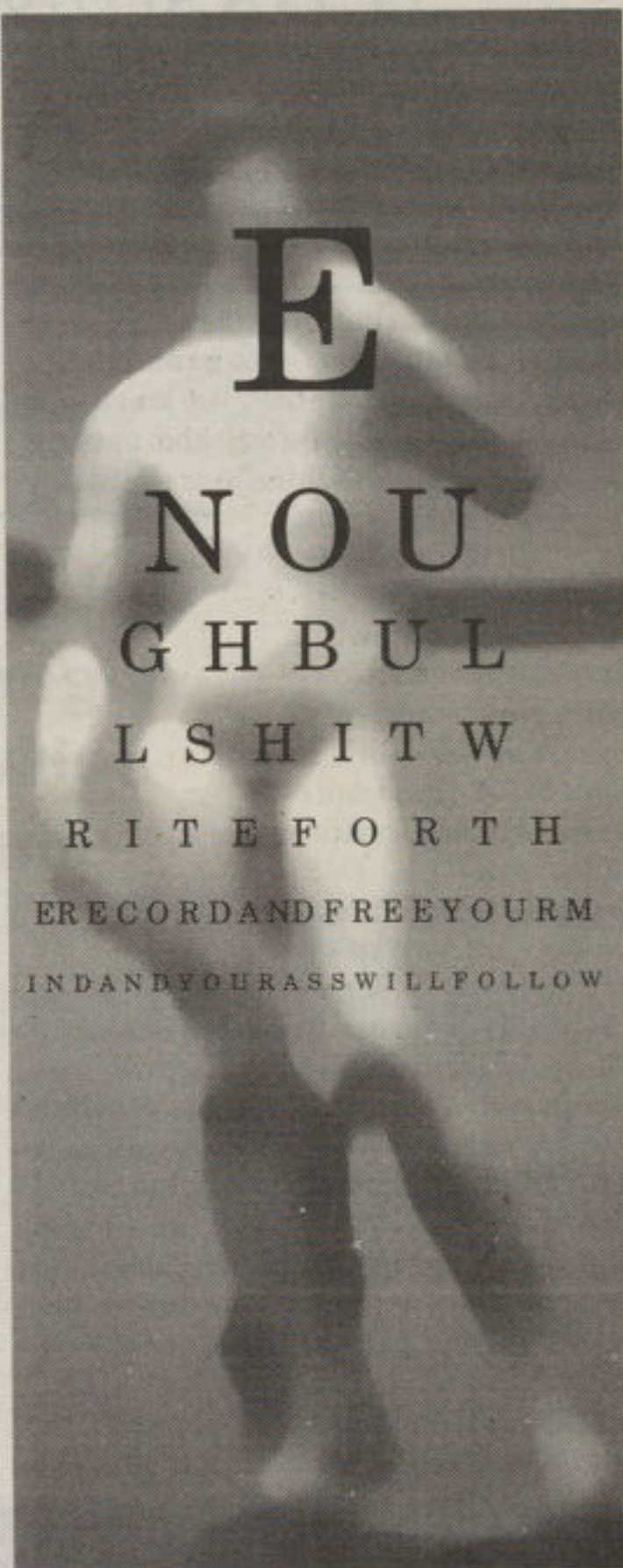
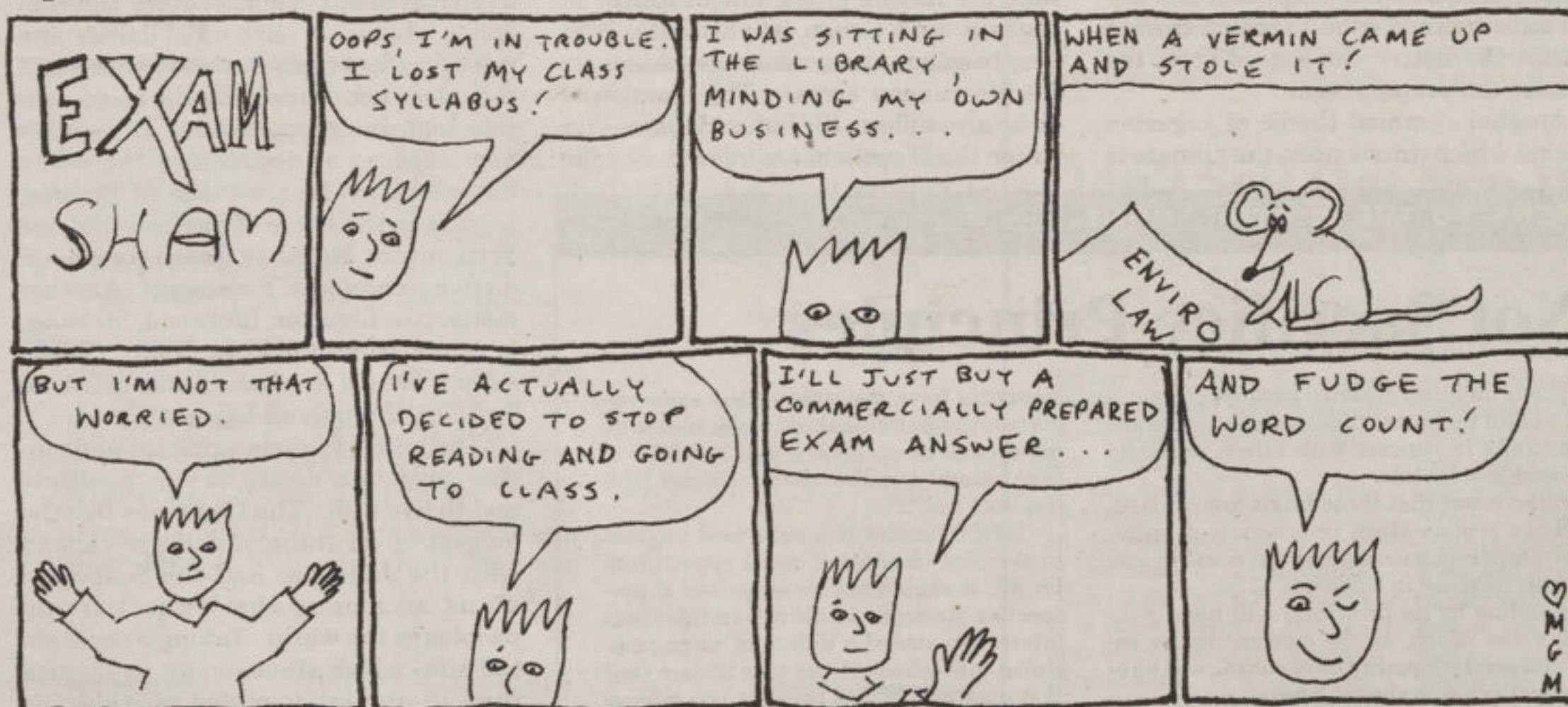
El Cheapo Motel

By Rico



Spike

By Margie McWilliams



Koby Antupit
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SODEXHO FOLLIES

Sodexo, our local food service in the Hark, is really the only one among us all with the audacity, the confidence, and the self-possession to declare law school the legitimate time and place to engage in activity completely disengaged from any greater, defining law school purpose: feeding oneself. With Sodexo, there is no need to question the cost benefit of the investment, or its effect on one's intellectual and professional stock on campus, to cram it into some Procrustean calculus of law school relevance and return — as we probably would for any other investment of our time or ourselves or our interest at the law school. It is as though, almost all the time, we were impelled by some internal, remote controlled force (perhaps the force of that big, inexorable upfront pecuniary investment in the law school endeavor, perhaps some strange force of conscience created by the aura of this place, or perhaps the old fashioned, puerile force of peer pressure) to remain most concertedly within the consciously defined confines of law school or legal purpose. It is as though we had become programmed, within the time and space of the Harvard Law School experience never to wander off the brightly lit, dearly purchased path of things somehow, however distantly, but somehow always expressly law-related, to do anything just gratuitously... fun (well, there is intramural basketball where you get a funny name and some semblance of exercise, and there is Lincoln's Inn and the boat cruises, clearly both very popular options). Programmed nevermore to do anything just plain old because you used to think it was interesting back when you lived in the freer, other world where pur-

pose was often more directly hitched to pleasure and intrinsic interest. With only rare deviations, we seem to have just stopped mixing business and pleasure.

Happily there is that one last little suddenly oasis of pure pleasure, right in the heart of our very law school midst. Sodexo has no preoccupations with relevance, it's just plain old food for food's sake, an earnest stab at a cafeteria party, a somewhat lame-assed, be-streamered gesture at an unapologetic, ra-ra festival of institutional eating. What's the greater purpose of Sodexo? Food. Why the menus, the themes, the

bruschetta and other such chichi — *subsidized* — fare), no particular law school link (no Double Tort Burger with First Amendment fries), no law school memorabilia (no antique wooden oars painted with the Veritas crest on their paddles hanging crossed over the glass doors), nothing peculiarly law school about it at all. Food for plain old food's sake.

Of course, food — nourishment, the satiation of that basic mammal need — is, in fact, indispensable. Although professors are rarely ever actually seen in the Hark, surely they must eat there (unless it is they who buy those frightening shrink-wrapped sandwiches and other scary, purportedly fresh foodstuffs from that eerily glowing, fluorescent-lit vending machine located beneath the Lewis Center in that fetid



not relating back in its essential *raison d'être* to the advancement of some legal or law-related or professionally-oriented purpose.

But the Hark and its food service are more than just institutional food service,

Sodexo is more than just hot slop on a plate, that salad bar is more than just roughage by the pound — it is more than just a necessary human exception. I mean Sodexo is *trying*: they're promoting cheesy gastronomical themes, ticket raffles, samplings of all sorts of stuff. They offer (on paper) a most variegated menu, well-balanced in its vegetarian to non-vegetarian offerings, even occasionally interestingly titled, and — whoever makes it over to those hot food counters would know — maybe tasty. They stuff our boxes with those colorful marquée-style menus, announcing the week's big events, rallying enthusiasm in the hungry Hark crowd, pep-talking us up for Tortilla Week, the Earth Day Veggie Burgers or the Snapple sampling — they even have a durned web page. Sodexo makes the naïve, ballsy, even trail-blazing — ground-breaking — gesture of presuming that we — here, now, in law school — could all potentially be real gourmands, dévotés de l'estomac, conscience-free and with no greater rationale than the pseudo-pursuit of a little semi-sybaritic pleasure for its own brute, satisfying sake. For the most part, an endeavor quite unheard of in our generally most purposeful and goal-oriented institution.

The sad irony is that Sodexo is hired to do all that; it's just their job. It seems a very sad irony indeed that it should be a foreign, multi-national, institutional food services corporation probably based in some industrial park in some polluted suburb somewhere — who should be the one to bring a little breath of change to the crusty customs of this very legal place.

No law-related excuses, no discounts for law school, no particular law school link, no law school memorabilia, nothing peculiarly law school about it at all. Food for plain old food's sake.

advertising, the ethnic initiatives, the samples, the raffles? Food. Why does everyone know Sodexo, pay Sodexo, complain, complement, or unreflectively but still willfully consort with Sodexo? Food. Even the place, the Hark, that silly, little, overheated, overcrowded, understocked-at-the-end-of-the-day, glassed-in, hole in the wall of a Harvard Law School institution of the Hark Box Cafe has absolutely no greater defining purpose than that of satiating the basic mammal need for food and drink. No law-related excuses, no discounts for law school students (unlike the schmoozers across the river who get to gorge on giant-sized, dirt cheap — *subsidized* — grilled bell pepper and artichoke heart

hallway that always smells as though the shrink-wrapped beef foodproduct burger had overcooked in the microwave mysteriously stationed there). And most students have certainly each developed their own Hark habits, their little Sodexo predilections (perhaps for those hot foil-wrapped calzone things incubating in the Hark Box, maybe for the cheese-in-a-bread-mold cum pizza, or for the jumbo cookies with the just-right-raw centers mined with big, hunky chocolate chunks). In brief, we all have to eat, hence the Hark and the convenience of food service, and thus this sort of necessary human exception to the greater law school rule defining the absence of any diversion, practice, pastime or institution somehow

Fenno

Fenno was amused by the whole uproar over this silly cheating business. He found it particularly amusing that some people had apparently been writing overly long exams and then falsifying the word count. Fenno didn't think of that as cheating anyone other than yourself.

In fact, only once in his life had Fenno ever exceeded a word limit, and that was only because he'd tossed a cookie recipe in the middle of a paper that he'd turned in to Dick Parker. Still, despite the stunning display of effort, Fenno hadn't done well in that class at all. Fenno knew why, too: it was nothing more than rampant prejudice against people with poor hygiene. Fenno *knew* he shouldn't have taken grooming lessons from Rosenberg. "Live and learn," thought Fenno.

But despite the silliness of the so-called "cheating" at HLS, Fenno was quick to see an opportunity to make a buck. "Let's face it," he muttered to himself, "if there's one thing here that I can do better than everyone else, this has gotta be it. How d'ya like them apples, Katie Christensen?" As Fenno wandered through the Hark, his mind began racing as he contemplated the best possible way to milk this for everything it was worth.

It was just then, through a fortuitous coincidence of timing (those happened to Fenno a lot, he'd noticed), that Fenno looked up and noticed a sign advertising an upcoming auction. It even listed a phone number to call if you wanted to auction something off. Dollar signs

flashed in Fenno's eyes. "Cha-CHING!" he yelled, scaring the bejeezus out of several Class Marshal candidates, who had been industriously putting up an entire rainforest's worth of colored flyers on every possible surface.

Realizing his mistake too late, Fenno could only watch in horror as they converged on him and began schmoozing, like vultures circling for the kill. In seconds, Avi Weitzman had his hand congenially on Fenno's shoulder, John Cranley was tearfully proclaiming his love for all law school students, and Teresa Ou was doing a strange cheerleading dance that seemed to involve "GIVE ME A T!" over and over again.

Gasping desperately for breath, Fenno was just barely able to get out the words, "I'm an LL.M." before his strength gave out. As he collapsed onto the floor, sucking in each precious gulp of oxygen, Fenno could hear them mutter in disgust and return to their obsessive-compulsive postering. Fenno slowly got up to his feet, and did his best to look like he was dancing an Irish jig as he made his way to the tunnels, and to safety.

As Fenno regathered his wits, his mind went back to that advertisement he'd seen in the Hark. Fenno liked this idea of an auction. He was sure that he could get a few rich-kid suckers to fight with each other for the privilege of learning his secrets for cheating in law school. Fenno quickly went to call the number he'd seen on the sign. After a couple of rings, the sonorous voice of Neil Higgins answered at the other end.

"Hey, Neil," said Fenno, "whaddaya think I could get for a copy of my secret advice for how to cheat like the pros?" There was a long pause at the other end, and then Higgins finally spoke in that distinctive "I'm infinitely more cultured than you" accent of his.

"Well, Fenno, what I think you mean to say is that the very notion of success in class is somewhat *passé* in the modern era. *That is*, success is nothing more than another form of cheating, i.e., sitting in class every day provides a per se justification for doing whatever is necessary to escape this existential hell."

"Say WHAT?" asked Fenno, completely bewildered. "Look, Higgins, can you just tell me what kind of dough I'll make off of this baby?"

"Well," said Higgins after another of his annoying pauses, "I expect you could net a sizable sum for the public interest community with such an... *interesting* donation."

Fenno screamed in rage: "Public interest community! Who the hell do you think I am, you hippie do-gooder? This isn't about pathetic starving orphans, this is about me! For *this* you canceled Bar Review for three weeks? You disgust me!"

Fenno slammed the phone on the hook in frustration and stalked back to his RECORD hideaway. As he busted open a bottle of Jagermeister, Fenno reflected once again on how he was surrounded by idiots who didn't even know how to be properly self-centered. Fenno felt good knowing that he still had a leg up on everyone else at HLS.

On the other hand, he also felt poor.

Quote of the Week

"When the electrodes hit the testicles, there's no room for epistomological concerns."

— Prof. Paul Weiler LL.M. '65 discussing human rights and post-modernism in his International Law 100 class.

Point/Counterpoint

The following are excerpted from statements read at last Thursday's forum on military recruitment at HLS.

Dionja Lynn Dyer '98

There must have been a reason the Law School banned military recruitment to begin with. Maybe it was because everyone else was doing it, but it probably was because the decision makers knew discrimination against homosexuals was wrong and did not want to be associated with condoning such conduct by allowing military recruiters onto campus.

If the reasons were the former than I guess it follows that now that everyone is giving into the pressure that we too would give in and allow recruitment. However, if this school thinks for itself then it must admit that nothing has changed. Discrimination against homosexuals is still wrong and we should still stand up for that principle.

I personally was involved in and witnessed several witch hunts. Good soldiers and officers had their careers ruined not because their sexual ori-



entation created hostility or poor morale among the troops, but because the upper echelons making the decisions are still ignorant and homophobic. As long as they are allowed to continue to be close-minded and justify their actions on bogus claims of morale and safety — we are concerned with an open homosexual being physically assaulted by homophobic bigots then start holding the attackers responsible under UCMJ assault sections. If we are concerned with heterosexual fear of being harassed or sexually assaulted by their homosexual bunk mates then it can be handled under

UCMJ sexual harassment and assault sections — There are less intrusive ways to deal with the alleged problems than denying all homosexuals the right to serve, and we are reinforcing this by not standing up for what we believe is right and giving in and letting the military recruit on campus, the discrimination will continue and grow.

If Harvard Law School, an institution that is supposedly training the next generation of leaders, doesn't stand up for human rights, who will?

John Pierce '00

I served for two and a half years as an M1A1 Abrams tank platoon leader in the First Cavalry Division, and I feel the policy of not allowing the military to use the Office of Career Services is a bad one. The Law School does not have a true flat-out rule against discrimination, since the Harvard Law Review has set aside four slots for affirmative action purposes. Now, one may quibble about whether affirmative action is truly "discrimination," but such semantic gymnastics can easily be engaged in to argue that the "don't ask, don't tell" policy is not really discrimination.

So what it comes down to is a question of what kind of discrimination is "good" or "right" or "morally justifiable." From personal experience, I know there are legitimate reasons that military service is incompatible with open homosexuality. They all cut to the heart of two vitally important elements in any military's ability to successfully practice the art of land maneuver warfare: unit cohesion and troop morale.

For instance, where would the advocates of open homosexuality in the military have gay soldiers shower, sleep, and

maintain personal hygiene? One could argue that they could shower with their same gender soldiers since they can "control their behavior." But the very reason that men and women shower separately is that there is a presumption about human sexuality that precludes heterosexual men from being in the same shower as the naked, wet females toward

whom they are sexually attracted. One could argue that the gay soldier would shower with the opposite gender soldiers, but what about bisexuals? And what about the outrage on behalf of the female soldiers who don't want even an entirely homosexual man in their shower? Finally, one

could argue that you could let gay soldiers shower together, but the absurdity of that is too apparent to remark upon. So the only alternative is to give them each their own shower every day at every training exercise. That is a practical impossibility.

I thus call on this law school to support the institutions of our great nation which guarantee, through their actions every night and every day, our right to gather here today and voice our different opinions in a civil, democratic, and open forum.



"OFF THE RECORD"

By Eric Johnson '00

RECORD Columnist

AGENTS, EXECUTIVES, BAD LUCK CONFOUND SCREENWRITER'S EFFORTS

I am continuing work on my screen play for a sequel to *Titanic*. It's tentatively titled *Titanic II: Deep Trouble*.

I don't want to give away too much about it right now, but I will tell you that Leonardo DiCaprio's lovable character, Jack Dawson, is NOT DEAD AFTER ALL! That's right, Jack and Rose are together again for the romance of a lifetime, but their love for each other is put to the test when Rose discovers that during Jack's prolonged exposure to the freezing North Atlantic he has developed a crippling case of the last disability not to win an Oscar for best acting — attention deficit disorder!

After getting jilted by the Academy this year, DiCaprio will jump at the chance to take this clear shot at the Oscar. Hey, Tom Hanks didn't get one for playing a band manager. Even if you held DiCaprio's salary to under \$20 mil — with a part like this, he just couldn't afford to turn it down!

In the script, I am experimenting with having post-*Titanic* Jack enroll in Harvard Law School to study maritime tort law. Perhaps his reputation could be tarnished when allegations arise that he was allowed extra time on his LSAT's because of his ADD.

The two-hour climax of the film will be a re-creation of 70's cinematic masterpiece *The Towering Inferno*, in which

Jack attempts to rescue Rose from the flame-engulfed Hastings Hall. Jack discovers that by taking an overdose of Ritalin, he is temporarily impervious to pain, but his dash-through-the-flames rescue of Rose leaves him dying on the grass between Langdell and Austin Hall. Jealous of his acceptance on to Law Review, nearby students refuse to render aid...

What will happen next?? You will just have to watch the movie and find out! Ha ha!

So that's one screenplay I'm working on. I have run into trouble on another project, however.

I saw *Good Will Hunting* a few nights ago, and I was crushed to see that the film was virtually identical to a script I've been working for the better part of the school-year! Can you believe it?

It was the same right down to the setting at MIT and the use of advanced mathematics as a driving plot vehicle! Damn! Personally, I would replace the reference of:

$$X^{(n)} = 5(i-0) + m^{(c-10)} f^{(p(d+1))} / S_{x+1} \leq \infty$$

$$X^{(n)} = 5(i-0) + l^{(c-10)} f^{(p(d+1))} / S_{x+1} \geq \infty + 1$$



But that's just some mathematical nitpickiness on my part. Not a big deal.

Originally my script was quite different, set at Harvard Law School rather than MIT. But Hollywood agents encouraged me to change the setting when they said it was just too unrealistic for a Harvard Law student to go out on a date and have sex.

In a last ditch effort to keep HLS as the setting, I hit upon the idea of the genius being a non-student — a janitor even. I submitted this version of the script: A janitor in the Gropius dorms spends so little time cleaning and so much time reading casebooks that he finds lying around that he is able to successfully defend himself from a personal injury suit brought by parents of law students struck by a rampant cholera epidemic spread through the sparingly cleaned toilet facilities.

California-based agents rejected this approach also — this time because it was too realistic.

"People go to the movie to escape reality, Eric, not to relive it," an executive from Paramount told me.

I do have an ace-in-the-hole though. After summers of box-office blockbusters about nature's fury: dinosaurs, tornadoes, and volcanoes, I wondered to myself, what plot could possibly be left for an action-packed special-effects megadisaster flick?

And then I figured it out — I'll do a film about a comet or asteroid hitting the earth!!

I'll tell you more later, but right now I have work to do. I was just writing the skeptical-authority-figure-hubristically-doesn't-heed-the-warnings-of-the-young-talented-selfless-scientist plotline. I think I smell some serious box-office, baby!

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MOLTO BENE

By Luigi Malferrari LL.M. '98
RECORD Columnist

AN LL.M. EXPERIENCE: THE END

At the beginning of the year I was convinced that the LL.M. at Harvard would be great. Recently, however, my faith in this vacillated. While I was spending spring break on the computer to write my LL.M. paper, I had serious doubts about it. The peak of this spiritual crisis was reached when I could not help thinking that some other people were down in Florida, drinking cocktails and checking out the picturesque scenery.

So, has it been a great year or not? In the sentimental moments of graduation it will be very hard, almost impossible to assess this question with perspective. The graduation-family-champagne-tears spiral will have taken over by that time and made us a little dizzy. Therefore, I will try to give an answer now, although there are still plenty of miles of scholarship and cases to digest.

It is, of course, exceedingly difficult to summarize a historical experience such as being an LL.M. in one column. Many things could be said and many different takes could be presented. So, I will just sketch some of the aspects of this LL.M. experience as I have lived it.

Let us begin with the drawbacks of the LL.M. program. First, the curricu-

lum of the graduate program could have been structured differently. In particular, the thesis section of the Legal Writing Workshop obliged many students to present work on their thesis in a premature stage. It is also questionable that the lectures and subsequent discussions were the best way to spend that time.

Second, the job search has really been a Sisyphean travail. For those who have been successful, it has probably been worth it. In general, however, despite

ing the year a litigious tendency among the LL.M.s has outweighed moderation and solidarity. As a result, some problems have become more complicated than they should have been.

On the other hand, the LL.M. program has also had several positive aspects for me. First, experiencing first-hand the learning and teaching method at American law schools has been enriching. The amount of knowledge that I have collected in the last months has not been extraordinary in comparison to other years. But, what I have valued incredibly much at HLS has been a certain way of approaching the legal debate and the law learning. In many cases, I learnt a lot not only from professors but also from fellow students. To this end, the panoply of extracurricular activities has provided terrific and fun opportunities.

Second, I have considerably improved my language skills. I remember the first article that I wrote for the RECORD. When I got it back from the editing process, it was more red than anything else. Now it is just multi-colored.

Third, I have made contact with schol-



ars who have provided support and advice. Besides, now I have clearer vision of what I would like to do in the future and how to accomplish it.

Fourth, I have received an injection of enthusiasm from a very dynamic environment.

For example, all the debates that have taken place among LL.M.s and faculty regarding the curriculum of the Graduate Program have not been idle. Starting from this Fall, the Introduction to the American Legal System and the Legal Writing Workshop have been reformed. This shows that in some parts of the world institutions are not deaf to the grassroots complaints.

Additionally, after HLS I will probably never undergo the risk of being arrogant. The reason for this is that sometimes other people here seem so smart that I have felt puny in comparison. I hope my self-confidence has not collapsed too much.

Last but not least, the interaction with the other students has been one of the best aspects of the LL.M. Program. The fact that during the last few weeks I have been a bookworm more than anything else has just made any 10-minute talk with other LL.M.s all the more valuable.

So, dear fellow LL.M.s please remember that the year is not over yet. We still have not only many exams and papers, but also plenty of parties and gatherings before it's all over. Carpe diem!

The peak of this spiritual crisis was reached when I could not help thinking that some other people were down in Florida, drinking cocktails and checking out the picturesque scenery.

the great efforts of the Office of Career Services, it could have been a little easier. The main reason for these difficulties probably lies with the structure of the market. It is sometimes a little frustrating, though, to be predicted fantastic career opportunities and have difficulty finding a couple of decent ones.

Third, in some thorny situations dur-

SPORTSGUY

By Naim Bulbulia '98
and Josh Swartz '99

RECORD Columnists

TACTICAL BLUNDER MAY COST RAIN NO. 1 SPOT

The Rainmakers rolled over the Leftovers 71-58 last week behind Naim "the dream" Bulbulia '98, who scored an Intramural career high 17 points. Bulbulia was quoted as saying, "It is amazing what I can do when I get more than two good looks at the basket a game." Yes I Ken Kloner '98 dished out double-digit assists and Richard Moberly breathing '98 poured in 21 to ice the Rainmakers' victory.

In a tactical blunder, The Rainmakers decided to play again directly after their victory in a makeup game against these same Leftovers. In this contest, the pesky Leftovers never went away behind Alan Warfield of dreams '98 who led the way for the Leftovers with 24 points. Suddenly, the out-of-shape Rainmakers found themselves in a battle. The game appeared to be over when Terrence Brent Darby Schlotthauer '98 stepped to the free-throw line with one second to play in a tied game, but a fatigued Schlotthauer bricked both shots, forcing an overtime. Despite Kloner's nine overtime points, the Divinity School's Preacher John of the Leftovers hit two free throws with four seconds left to seal the upset. Referee Jesse's girl Ransom '99 was astonished at the Rainmakers' ineptitude in the second contest: "I go to the gym every day for four hours, so I would never have a conditioning problem, but these guys suck...after a loss like that, if I were them I'd bomb this place." The loss dropped the Rainmakers into a tie for first place with Serenity Now.

Serenity Now overcame an early 13-2 deficit to defeat Black Plague, behind the guard play of Osh Josh B'gosh Swartz '99 and Jesse I Ransom moonshine back in the '20s '99. Serenity Now guard Ransom had a shot to win it in regulation, but his jumper rimmed out as time expired, forcing overtime. In the extra session the efforts of "It's a beautiful Damon in the neighborhood" Jones '98, Greg Saved by the

Belinfanti '00, Rylan bar room Rawlins '99 and Kindacka quick Sanders '00 were not enough as Swartz pulled up and hit his jumpers and drove for easy lay-ins. Serenity Now swing man morning Woodie Dixon '99 said, "The parity in this league is astonishing, we could win it, The Plague could win it, or the Rainmakers could win it." Serenity Now teammate Swartz responded to Dixon's quote, "He is right, except that the Rainmakers and The Plague will never win it, we will."

In other A-League action, B-League's Best finally appear to be hitting their stride, recording an upset victory over En Fuego behind the sharp shooting of Door-Matt Gyles '99, the three pointers of Don't be a Rick Paterson '99, and the inside/outside play of Cup of Joe Lambert '00.

A-League playoffs begin late this week. The format will be 3-6 and 4-5 with the first and second ranked teams receiving a first-round bye. After the first-round games, the tournament becomes double elimination. In a trash-talking battle, "Bo" Derek "Bo" Jackson '99 said, "We've been playing like @#*& and we're still only losing by one or two points...we will win this thing." Rainmakers' defensive specialist, "I know all there is to know about the Ryan game" Scarborough '98 responded, "Double elimination ensures that the best team will win...and we are the best team." Serenity Now sharpshooter Tom off the Snyder '99, who was reached for comment at his girlfriend's residence said, "The playoffs are starting?" Get with the program Tom!

Moving to the B League, in a match up of playoff teams, Boomin' Fat served notice that they are for real upsetting

Flagrante Dilecto 53-39. "I can't hear you I'm Jeff" Legath '98 and Jeff Wilcox '97 proved to be too much for a tired and hung-over Dilecto. Mike Rachel Sandler '98 was quoted as saying, "We are for real, if we had Sir Charles Coble '98 we would be the outright favorite to win it all." Flagrante rebounded to win their next contest 47-37 in overtime over the surprisingly tough Short Guys.

In other B-League action, just a week after the inspiring words of the SportsGuys, the Ice Weasels recorded their first victory at HLS. Alan Hard to Kellman '99 led the way with a barrage of three pointers, but could not have done it without the rest of the squad. Heartland distastefully ran up the score 84-16 against the outmatched Weasels in their next contest. The half-time score of this contest was 41-5 before Jason Markham & cheese on rye '99 and Charlie all the Wright moves '99 called off their boys.

SoulBucket continued its successful tour through the League beating The Supreme Courters 58-39, behind searching for Bobby Kim '98 — these guys may be for real...maybe. And John Bierce the veil '00 scored on a last-second lay-up in overtime to propel the Bruisers past the Sacrificial Lambs.

Bye continued to roll, beating the hapless Five Assed Monkeys, 39-33; Tossed Salad defeated a hapless Wematonyah squad 38-31; Hotel Gropius overcame a valiant effort from the Skee Lo All Stars, 44-38; Ball and Chain routed Specific Performance, 37-16; and The B Sharps and Gwar defeated the Tortmasters 39-30.

To qualify for the B-League playoffs teams need to be .500 or better. There will, however, be 16 teams in the pay-

offs, thus a few teams with sub .500 records may be forced into the tournament.

We are still accepting submissions for the best nickname contest; e-mail bulbulia@law... with entries.

A-LEAGUE

- #1 (t) Rainmakers (7-2)
- #1 (t) Serenity Now (7-2)
- #3 Black Plague (5-4)
- #4 En Fuego (4-5)
- #5 (t) B-League's Best (2-7)
- #5 (t) The Leftovers (2-7)

B-LEAGUE

- #1 Stormin' Mormons (5-0)
- #2 The Godfathers of Dunk (6-0)
- #3 Flaming Rats (6-0)
- #4 Boomin' Fat (5-1)
- #5 Psychological Boyz (4-1)
- #6 Flagrante Delicto (5-2)
- #7 The Loose Canons (5-1)
- #8 The Cambridge Metro Stars (4-2)
- #9 Heartland (4-2)
- #10 Bye (5-2)
- #11 SoulBucket (5-2)
- #12 Ball and Chain (5-2)
- #13 The Short Guys (4-2)
- #14 The B Sharps and Gwar (3-2)
- #15 Hotel Gropius (4-3)
- #16 Tossed Salad (3-3)
- #17 The Supreme Courters (3-4)
- #18 The Bruisers (3-4)
- #19 The Sacrificial Lambs (2-4)
- #20 The Tortmasters (2-5)
- #21 Skee Lo All Stars (2-5)
- #22 Title IX's Revenge (1-5)
- #23 Specific Performance (1-5)
- #24 The Tigers (1-5)
- #25 Ice Weasels (1-5)
- #26 Kenneth's All-Stars (0-6)
- #27 Five-Assed Monkeys (0-6)
- #28 Wematonyah (0-6)
- #29 Phi Slamma Jamma (0-5)



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