



HLS town meeting charts future of strategic planning

by Mike Wiser

"I gather that those of you who saw the Parody now know really know how the Strategic Plan was put together." Prof. Dan Meltzer '75 was joking, but after two years of concerted effort, the Strategic Plan remains a mystery to many. In an attempt to combat the uncertainty surrounding the Strategic Plan, a town meeting was hosted this week to chart the future course of reform at HLS.

The Strategic Plan laid out a number of improvements designed to address concerns with the Harvard

Law School experience. Meltzer served as the chair of the Steering Committee, a body composed of faculty, students, and administrators, which compiled the final Strategic Plan from a host of specialized committees. The Strategic Plan is actually the second step in a process that began when the school commissioned McKinsey & Company to conduct an extensive survey of student satisfaction.

Space Planning Aspirations

Meltzer, along with J.D. Dean Todd Rakoff '75, explained to the nearly 35

assembled students and administrators that while some aspects of the plan would result in changes next year, other parts of the plan would take far more time. Meltzer said that the school's biggest challenge was finding space to implement the proposals. "We're maxed out and then some for space at the law school right now," he said.

According to Meltzer, one of the "space planning aspirations" that is being considered is putting the Everett Street garage underground. Then, new buildings would be erected where the garage, Wyeth Hall, and

Baker House are now located.

Meltzer said that some of the new space is needed to alleviate expected crowding at HLS, as the Strategic Plan called for the net addition of 15 new faculty members. In addition to new faculty and administrators, Rakoff added that the school hoped to create social space that could be used for the seven first-year law colleges that would be created next September.

During the question and answer portion of the meeting, a number of students complained about the scarcity

Please see **PLAN**, p. 8

Students choose LSC officers, marshals

by Zachary Price

Last Thursday HLS students had the opportunity to participate in an important spring-semester ritual: the selection of new HLS Law Student Council representatives. Over 550 of Harvard's 1651 JD candidates — roughly 34 percent — participated in the election, which selected the LSC leadership for next year, as well as the Marshals for the Class of 2002.

The student council winners were Mike French '02 for president, Sarah Brackney '02 for vice-president, Tony Chan '03 for treasurer and Lowell Plotkin '03 for student advocate. The 2002 Class Marshals will be T.J. Duane '02, Taryn Fielder '02, Mike Ginsberg '02 and Aaron Thomas '02.

Winners told the RECORD they feel honored and excited to have been chosen by their peers for their new responsibilities. "I am very excited about this opportunity and feel extremely flattered to have been elected by my classmates to serve in this position," said Fielder, one of the 2002 Class Marshals.

Student Advocate Plotkin echoed Fielder's sentiments. "I really enjoyed the election and campaign process," Plotkin said. "I also think I ran against a wonderful candidate in Gary Slossberg. No matter who won, the HLS Student Advocate was going to be working hard to get things done."

French, who served as Student Advocate during the 2000-2001 term and ran unop-

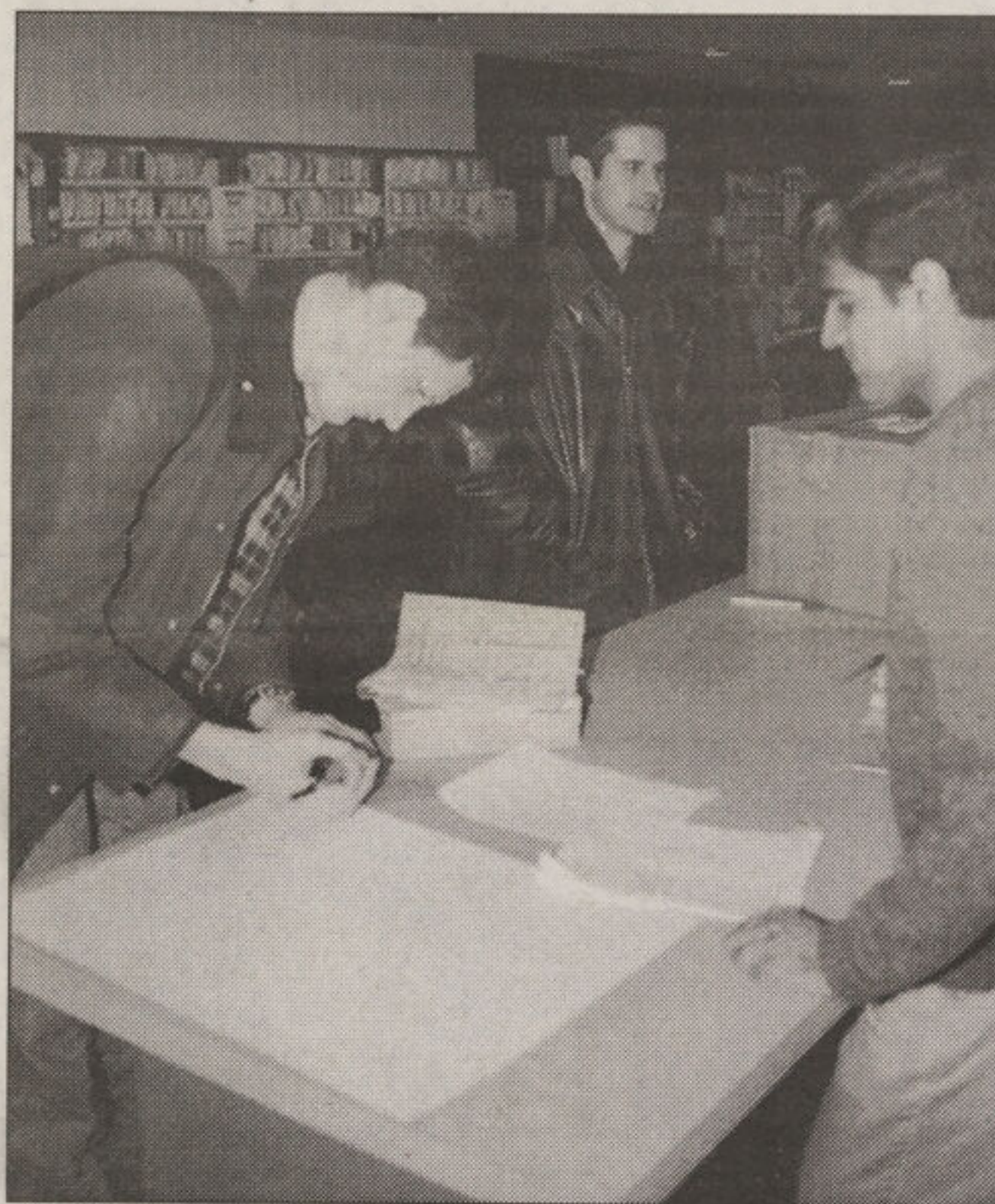


Photo by Murad Kalam

Jay Munir '01 directs Patrick Bock '03 to freely vote his conscience while Matt Heckman '02 gazes into space.

posed for President, said he was impressed with quality of the candidates. "The candidates for vice-president and student advocate are all very active LSC reps and I know anyone of them would have been excellent for the position. The Treasurer's race also featured an active LSC

rep in Greg [Parets '03] and a member of the Student Funding Board this year in Tony [Chan]," French said.

French added that he did not consider his unopposed election a "negative" for the LSC. "I

Please see **LSC**, p. 5

Doll artist paints new face on Harvard Law

by RECORD Staff

The closest that most lawyers come to toys is fashioning a products liability suit. A recent visit to the HLS campus by acclaimed doll-artist Nancy Wiley aimed to change all that, though.

"I like to think of my dolls as three-dimensional paintings," Wiley said to an eager group of HLS students and local Boston residents who attended a lecture, slide show, and exhibit featuring her doll art last Friday in Hauser 104. The event was sponsored by the HLS Arts Panel.

Wiley has won media attention, as well as critical acclaim, from a broad base of art gallery owners and art collectors. "Many people think of dolls as play things. And that's fine with me. But I also like to take dolls to another level," she said.

Dolls used strictly for play are typically made of plastic or rubber, have synthetic hair and are mass-produced. By contrast, Wiley sculpts one-of-a-kind and limited edition pieces in porcelain, resin and paperclay — she also experiments with nontraditional fabrics such as burlap and tulle for hair. She then invokes the age-old techniques of Dutch painter Jan Vermeer: applying gesso — a fine acrylic which imparts a distinctly characteristic quality to the colors painted over it — to the surface before painting the face. "The face is the most important part of the piece. And the way it is painted determines everything. No matter how you sculpt the face, it takes on a totally different mood and character depending on how it is painted," Wiley said.

Wiley explored her love of painting in the mid-1980s as an undergraduate at the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD). It wasn't until 1989 that she combined this love with an interest in doll-making. Raised by a mother who went on doll collecting forays throughout Europe and having grown up with an elder brother who became a professional doll-maker, Wiley at first resisted the idea. "I felt saturated in dolls," she said. But as

Please see **DOLLS**, p. 3

Classes teach women more than fisticuffs

by Jankhana Desai

A loud and thunderous "NO" filled the room. Their faces were confident. They had no fears — certainly they are not going to be the next targets of sexual assault.

These are the women that are taking the Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) self-defense classes offered by the Harvard University Police Department.

"It just reinforces the idea that I don't want this. I don't want to be attacked. I don't want to be raped," explained Sarah Prosser '02. "I think it is something that every woman should know how to do."

Prosser is one of more than a dozen students in this month's class. The classes are free for any student or staff member (and their families) affiliated with Harvard; the classes have

been offered to non-affiliates as well.

The class consists of four different nights. Each night the students learn a different set of ideas and techniques, culminating in a simulated attack on the final night.

"I have learned about self defense intellectually, but I have never had someone simulate an attack," said Wing-Sy Wong, who is a staff member of HLS. "If someone came at me, I would have felt nervous, but now I feel better."

"That's what we teach ... transfer your fear into anger," explained Sergeant Scott Simas, one of the instructors who has been teaching the class for the past six years. "The emphasis is on awareness, risk reduction and — when it gets to an actual confrontation — escape."

RAD, which is a program nationwide and in

Please see **RAD**, p. 3



Kristin Metivier, left, offers instruction during a mock attack.



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Ted Turner 'Fonda' renewable resources

by Jankhana Desai

Ted Turner knows what ails the world, and he isn't shy about sharing. The media mogul visited HLS on March 13 to speak about what he deems to be the greatest problems facing the globe.

Turner's talk, "Our Common Future," addressed these three issues, including nuclear weapons, for Turner the greatest threat, and the "ever increasing population of humanity ... and the concurrent threat to the environment," said Turner.

"The way I figure it at the end of the day is that if we don't straighten out these three things, we will not be around or we will be a very sad human race a hundred years from now," Turner said. Turner, who serves as Vice Chairman and Senior Advisor of AOL Time Warner and a member of its board of directors, urged students to take steps to solve these problems.

"I hope that you will, as you live your lives, that you will join in the effort to try and straighten these things out before it's too late," Turner urged the students filling Ames Courtroom. "What I'm going to try to do ... is to try and get us to focus on ... these survival issues and deal with them in time before there is a catastrophe."

"If we taxed pollution and gave the tax breaks to clean alternatives — to solar energy, to wind power — and put some serious government money into getting fuel cell technology working quicker rather than later and we went ahead and used a portion of our military budget and federal surplus to rebuild our plants ... we could replace all the coal burning and oil burning power plants in the world

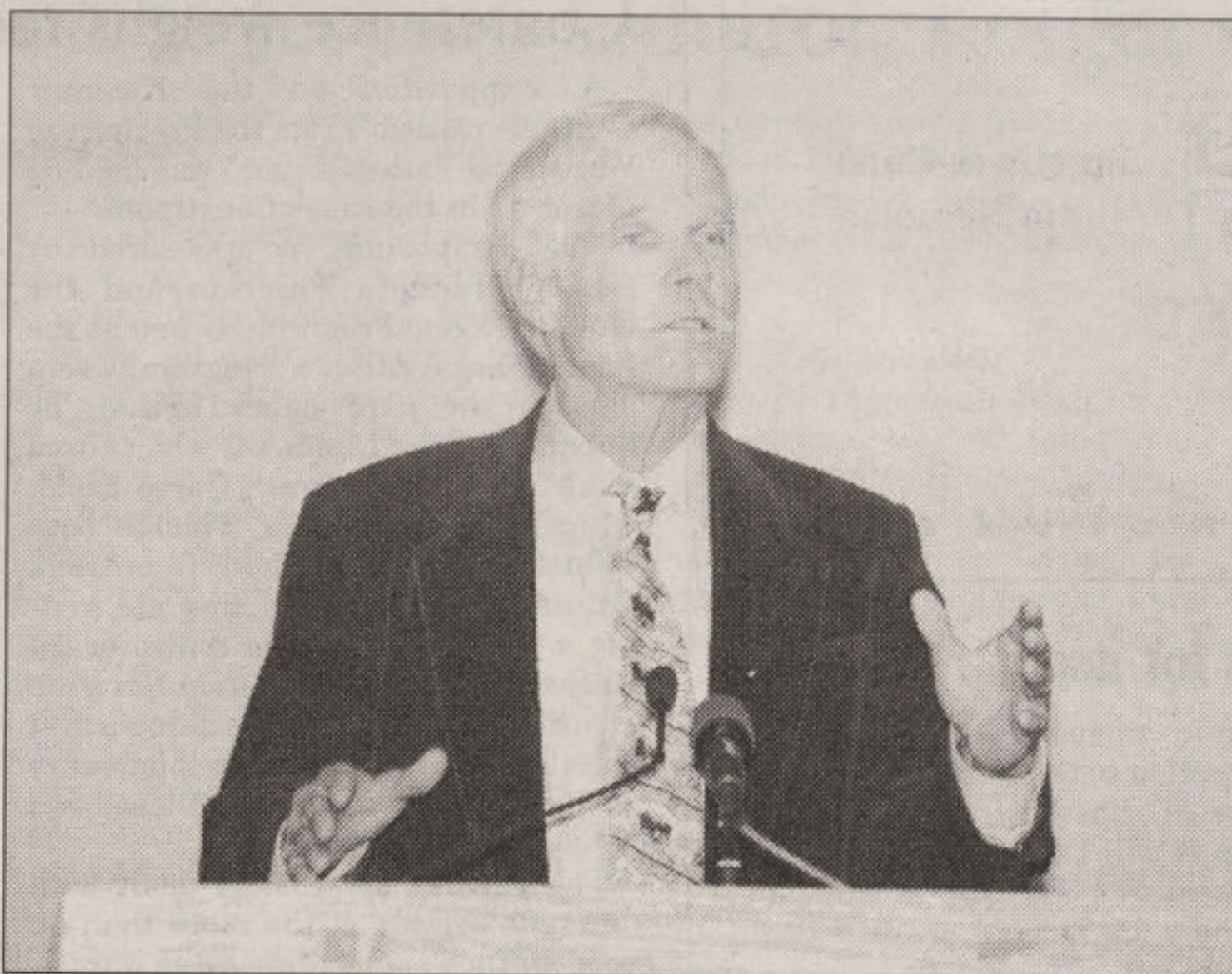


Photo by Murad Kalam

Turner puts his money where his mouth is: He drives a solar-powered car despite concerns that he will be "squashed like a bug."

and that would reduce the emissions in the atmosphere by a third," argued Turner. He also admitted to driving a car that gets 48 miles to the gallon instead of a "gas guzzler" and suggested others do the same.

Turner, 62, has spoken in universities and venues around the world. "I spoke wherever I could and called for an end of the Cold War, for stabilization of the population and for an emphasis on preserving the environment," he said.

Turner also called the 20th Century one of the "darkest centuries in the history of the world," because of two

world wars and the many people that were killed.

It is time for a new start, he said. "We want our children to grow up in a world that is as good or better than the world we lived in," said Turner.

The talk was presented by the HLS Forum, an organization that presents a variety of speakers throughout the year. Earlier this year, the HLS Forum presented television game show host Bob Barker and television talk show host Jerry Springer among other speakers. The next speaker will be attorney and author Scott Turow, on April 10.

DOLLS

Continued from page 1

she spent more time with her brother William, she fell under his influence and discovered that she too could express herself through doll-making.

From the very beginning, Wiley distinguished herself from her brother by creating fantastical figures as opposed to his realistic ones. She confesses, "I love shellfish. I was born under the sign of Cancer. They are a recurring theme for me." Wearing a silver satin gown fit for Oscar night, "Lobster Lady" has the dignified face of an elderly woman and the torso, legs and claws of a lobster. Her companion — "Crab Man" — resembles a frowning Buddha who skeptically eyes the world through his gold-rimmed spectacles.

In addition to what Wiley calls her "Crustacean People," there is the "Panniere" series, which features fully-human figures. But just because they are fully-human does not mean that they are any less out of this world. A panniere is a kind of skirt worn by French noblewomen in the 18th Century which opens outward toward the middle to reveal a second, different layer of fabric beneath. Wiley explains, "I saw the dress as a stage set. In my mind the skirt became the open theater curtains for marionettes who perform before a painted landscape as a backdrop." Each "Panniere" doll holds a female marionette in one hand and a male in the other.

Actress Demi Moore, an avid doll collector, admired Wiley's "Striped Panniere" so much that not only did she buy it, she also decided to pose as the doll for the June/July 1996 cover of *George* magazine, with George Washington as the sole marionette.



Photo by Nilufer Shaikh

Doll-artist extraordinaire Nancy Wiley poses with Lobster Woman and two unidentified, whimsical products of love.

Reminisced Wiley: "A private black limo appeared at my front door, and the chauffeur delivered the message that Demi wanted to show the doll to John F. Kennedy, Jr. so that he could understand her idea for the cover. There I was, putting my doll on the empty back seat of a stretch limo and watching it being driven off to Manhattan." Wiley laughed, "It was weird, surreal!"

The "Panniere" series illustrates Wiley's artistic preoccupation during the mid-to-late 1990s with darker themes. These dolls personify Fate controlling the lives of human beings as represented by the smaller-sized marionettes. With the arrival of her first child two years ago, Wiley's interest has shifted to fun, whimsical themes incorporating scenes from fairytales. But as with the "Panniere" series, she continues to explore the

juxtaposition of different scales in order to create "a doll within a doll." Two recent works, "Dorothy" from the *Wizard of Oz* and "Alice" from *Alice in Wonderland*, feature the girls wearing dresses with multiple pockets, each of which holds a supporting character sculpted in miniature. Alice's dress is particularly interesting because it is supposed to resemble a chessboard, with each pocket representing either a black or white square. While another recent work, "Circus Lady," is inspired by the contemporary art of Alexander Calder rather than by fairytales, it exudes a child's fascination with the circus and recreates the circus stage in miniature at the base of the doll's "skirt."

Wiley afterwards commented, "I came away with a great impression of Harvard ... there is a great amount of creative, as well as academic, energy."

RAD

Continued from page 1

Canada, is offered to women only.

"A lot of moves we teach are based on the element of surprise," explained RAD instructor Kristin Metivier, a police officer with the HUPD. "They will only work once. So if a guy knows what a woman is going to do, he may be able to take measures to counteract it ... we don't want to give away our secrets."

To maintain the element of surprise, Metivier also advises her students not to show the moves to significant others. "Eighty percent of attacks are perpetrated on you by someone you know," Metivier explained. "Don't go home and show your significant others because a lot of moves depend on the element of surprise."

"Women can be the aggressors too but these classes are basically for a male aggressor against a female victim," added Amy Scholsberg, a detective with the HUPD and an instructor for the class.

The other reason that the class is offered solely to females is so that the women taking the class feel comfortable, according to Simas.

Prosser feels that sense of comfort. "This is a safe place for women," said Prosser. "There's something communal about this."

The only men allowed in the room are male police officers who have been trained in RAD school. During simulated attacks, the male officers are attacked by multiple men. "So we can see what it's like to be overwhelmed by force," Simas explained. "So that we get the same sense as a woman would feel going up against a man."

Barbara Becker, a visiting fellow at GSAS, is taking the class this month. Since she travels a great deal, Becker felt that it would be a good idea to take the class. "I need a lot of freedom to move and travel by myself," Becker explained.

Catherine LeMagueresse, a visiting fellow with the Human Rights Program at HLS, is also taking the course. LeMagueresse said she is taking it for two reasons. "First of all it can happen to me," she explained. "The second reason is that in France I work for an NGO that fights against violence against women ... I would like to know what things I can tell them."

The course is funded by the HUPD, according to Metivier. She added that last year the HUPD taught 13 classes and had over 200 students.

The HLS Women's Law Association (WLA) helps promote the class, according to Shawna McKee '02. McKee is on the WLA's RAD committee. She took the class last month.

"It changed the way I walked around," said McKee. "I was definitely one of those people who walked around with head phones on; now I would not do that."

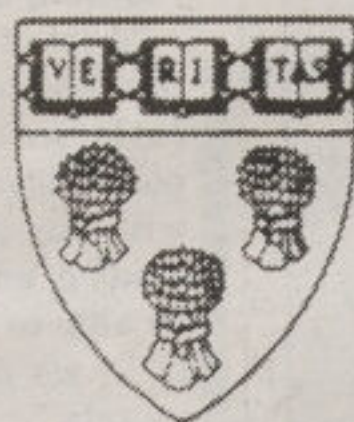
"They have two to three guys attack, one at a time, in different ways, and you have to go back to techniques that you have learned," explained McKee. "You don't have to think. You have this tool-box, unconsciously, now, and you just know what to do. You won't just freeze up."

McKee also said that the class is very beneficial to those who are new to the area. "A lot of people who come to the law school haven't lived in a large city before, so it becomes more important to learn techniques to be aware of your surroundings, simply because it's a new environment," she said.

The class is offered on a continual basis. Students can come together and set up their own classes with the HUPD according to Simas. "The most important thing is getting the women in the class ... that's what we want to do."

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The thing speaks for itself

The notoriously aloof HLS faculty outdid themselves this week at Tuesday's Faculty-Student Appreciation Reception in the Ropes-Gray Room. The event, organized and sponsored by the 3L class marshals, was well attended by students. About 100 showed up in all. Unfortunately, most of them arrived to find no faculty members present. Not one. Only at 5:30 p.m., an hour and a half after the event started, did a few faculty members begin to trickle in. Many of the students had already left.

We would like to thank those professors who did attend, as well as Dean of Students Suzanne Richardson, for being there. If Profs. Zittrain, Westfall, Fallon, Meltzer, von Mehren, Tribe and Kagan had not come, the reception would have been a complete flop. Their presence was truly appreciated by all. But they could not carry the day by themselves. Where was Dean Clark? Where was Dean Rakoff, who had just finished leading a town meeting in the Hark, no more than 100 yards away? Where were former Assistant Deans Steiker and Sander, or any of the other 130 professors, lecturers and administrators who received hand-delivered invitations from Class Marshal Frank Rossi?

Perhaps most disappointing, given the imminent creation of HLS's "law colleges," was that only two of the seven newly appointed college Masters, Professors Meltzer and Westfall, attended the reception. These seven college Masters should strive to become community leaders, prominent figures in student life. Ultimately this will involve much more than merely attending receptions, but showing up for some snacks and beer would be an easy start. Their absence does not bode well. (It is also worth noting that only one college Master, Prof. Meltzer, attended Tuesday's Town Hall Meeting, at which the future form and role of the "law colleges" was the main topic of discussion.)

For most students, the Faculty-Student Appreciation Reception was just another in a string of letdowns. Many of us have become so cynical, in fact, that we can no longer be disappointed. By far the most overheard remark at the reception was: "What did you expect?" And this from the 100 or so 3Ls who are still engaged and enthusiastic enough to attend such an event. What a shame.

P.S. — As of this week, Prof. Scott Brewer still has not turned in the grades for his fall semester Contracts class.

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• Briefs •

Conference weighs roots, future of Kashmir

A symposium on the Kashmir Conflict entitled "From the Precipice of War to the Path of Peace" was held on March 17 in the Ames Courtroom.

The symposium, co-sponsored by HLS's Graduate Program and the Human Rights Program, as well as the Islamic Legal Studies Program, was a part of the joint paper written by Zubair Chattha LL.M. '01, who is from Pakistan, and Sidharath Garoo LL.M. '01, who is from India. Though both Chattha and Garoo hail from rival countries in the dispute, they are writing a joint paper on the controversial Kashmir issue. The situation has been identified as the single most important stumbling block in the development of good relations between these two neighboring countries.

The one-day symposium dealt with different aspects of the more than 50 year conflict — including three wars — between India and Pakistan over

Kashmir. The conference brought together speakers not only from India and Pakistan but also from the disputed region of Kashmir, making it unique in that respect. This included a separatist leader from the Valley of Kashmir, Yasin Malik, who is currently the chairman of a separatist organization called the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front.

Some of the prominent speakers who participated in the symposium included: Prof. Robert Wirsing of the Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies (U.S.A.); Prof. Hasan Askari Rizvi of the University of Punjab (Pakistan); Stephen P. Cohen, a Senior Fellow in Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institute; Prof. Sumantra Bose of the London School of Economics and Political Science (U.K.); and Micheal Krepon, President Emeritus of the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, D.C.

Roe '75 tapped for tenured teaching post

On Tuesday, March 13, Dean Clark '72 named Mark J. Roe '75 to the tenured position of Professor of Law at Harvard. Roe, who had been visiting from Columbia Law School, specializes in corporate finance and authored a 1994 book entitled "Strong Managers, Weak Owners: The Political Roots of American Corporate Finance." Of the appointment, Roe said: "It's nice, 25 years later, to return to Harvard Law School, this time on the other side of

the classroom's lectern." In a press release, Clark called Roe "a truly extraordinary scholar." Clark added, "Our students will benefit immensely from his 20 years of teaching experience and his legal expertise."

Before going to teach at Columbia in 1988, Roe taught at the University of Pennsylvania School of Law and at the Rutgers University School of Law. His appointment officially begins on July 1.

Alumns set their sights on political positions

Joel Wachs '64, currently a city councilman in Los Angeles, has announced that he will run for the city's top job after current Mayor Richard Riordan's term ends. Wachs hopes to reform the spending of taxpayers' money. An independent who was formerly a Republican, he has been particularly critical of taxpayer subsidies for construction of the Staples Center. Wachs, who earned an LL.M. from N.Y.U. in tax law, entered public service in 1971 after finding that he was dissatisfied with the law.

"I didn't really enjoy the law that much — spending all that time saving rich people's money," he told the Los Angeles Times. "I really wanted to do

something more in the public interest."

Mark R. Warner '80 announced last Thursday that he was launching his campaign for governor of Virginia. The Democrat, a telecommunications multimillionaire, plans to run on a platform of ensuring economic development throughout the state. Although Warner is running unopposed for the Democratic nomination, he will face an uphill battle in a state where Republicans control both houses of the General Assembly and all statewide elected offices. In 1996 Warner spent \$10 million of his own money in a failed attempt at ousting Senator John Warner from his seat.

• Obituary •

James St. Clair '47, Nixon's special counsel

James St. Clair '47, Richard Nixon's special counsel during Watergate, died on March 10, 2001. Before representing the president in *United States v. Nixon*, St. Clair defended Yale University Chaplain Reverend William Coffin when he was accused of helping students to avoid the draft. In 1954, St. Clair was praised by many liberals for his role in ending McCarthyism when he served as chief assistant to the counsel to the United States Army during the Congressional investigation

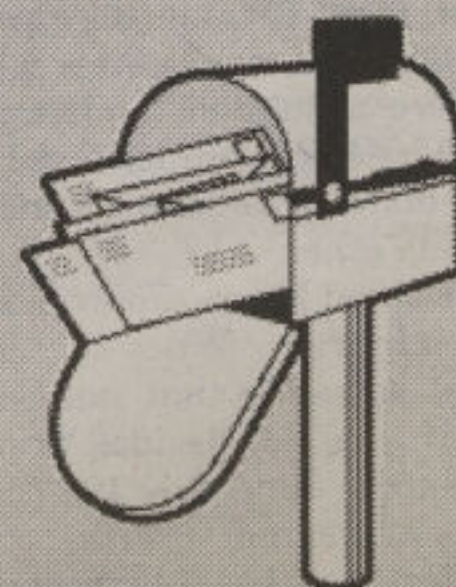
into communism in America. In addition, St. Clair represented the Boston School Committee in a lawsuit that attempted to desegregate public schools in the city. St. Clair, who made senior partner at Hale and Dorr after only five years, responded to critics of his handling of the Nixon case by saying that he represented the office of the presidency and not Nixon as an individual. According to the Times of London, St. Clair disliked being referred to by his first name.

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PERSPECTIVE

by Sam Goodstein '01

When It Comes to Gun Control, Forget Congress

Statistics can be a powerful tool, but they are no match for ideology — especially when it comes to lawmaking. The American gun violence epidemic is a harrowing example: the ideological crusade waged by the gun lobby has turned gun-owners into a powerful political force and stifled sensible gun control legislation in Congress. But the statistics cannot be ignored. Every day, 13 children are killed by guns in the United States — one Columbine per day. Nearly 10,000 Americans are killed by guns each year, compared to less than 250 in Germany and less than 50 in Great Britain. Nearly one-half of our gun victims are children. And the statistics go on. Meanwhile, politicians meet each outpouring of public rage and anguish with speeches, television commercials and inaction.

So what should be done? Reducing gun violence requires better regulation of the manufacture and distribution of firearms. Furthermore, reformers should focus on state governments and the judicial system,

instead of the perpetually gridlocked Congress.

Manufacture

Odds are that there are more manufacturing standards for a child's favorite toy than for an adult's favorite gun. Consider this: the Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC) requires that slats on a baby-crib be no more than 2 3/8 of an inch apart to prevent infants from getting stuck, but has no power to mandate trigger locks that would prevent children from using their parent's guns. Why? Because Congress specifically excluded guns from the CPSC's regulatory authority. The government regulates the manufacture of countless consumer products (including toys) that could pose a safety threat but does not do the same with the most threatening product that exists: guns. So the first step to reduce gun violence is for the government to begin treating guns like toys so that children will be less likely to do the same. Congress, or states, should require that every gun come equipped with a trigger lock (to prevent children

or other unwanted users from firing the gun), a load indicator (which makes it clear whether or not the gun is loaded) and a tamper-proof serial number (to facilitate tracing).

Distribution

There is no nationwide limit on the number of guns an individual may purchase at one time. Therefore, "straw purchasers" are able to buy up guns and distribute them through secondary markets to people who could not legally buy guns themselves — including children. A straightforward way to combat this problem is to limit the number of guns an individual may purchase to one per month. While some states have enacted such laws, the absence of a uniform national standard makes it almost impossible to keep guns out of the hands of children and other illegal gun owners.

Looking Beyond Congress

Given the political clout of the NRA, it seems unlikely that Congress will pass comprehensive reform any time

soon. Therefore, enacting a reform agenda may require looking to the states and the courts. Some state legislatures are passing strong gun control laws and, perhaps more important, some state agencies are starting to regulate gun manufacture and sale. Massachusetts, for example, has implemented strong consumer safety regulations limiting the type of guns that may be sold in the state.

The courts offer another promising alternative. Federal, state and local governments have sued the gun manufacturers and hope to use the potential cost of litigation to force the gun companies to alter their manufacturing and distribution methods. The Smith and Wesson agreement, whereby the nation's largest gun manufacturer agreed to many of the government's demands in exchange for being dropped from the suit, bodes well for this strategy.

Gun violence is a public health catastrophe. Making progress will require looking beyond ideology and maybe even looking beyond Congress.

Off the RECORD

FROM THE VAULT

On Entering HLS

With trembling hand, and nervous gait,
And sweating brow, I contemplate
The horrors that will be in store
When I first cross the classroom door ...
For all I've heard of HLS —
A ghastly Hell of strain and stress —
Is briefing cases by the mile,
In rough, unknowing, awkward style ...
Of midnight oil, burning brightly,
Of haggard faces, sagging slightly,
For I have heard there is no rest
From spending days chained to my desk
And reading pages by the score
Of words I never heard before;
And always wishing, deep inside,
I had the guts for prof-icide.
Yet though the present's filled with dread,
I shudder when I look ahead,
For all around, with toilworn looks
Are those who carry two-year books.
Their bodies, bent and broken, tell
The story that is known too well ...
These are the ones who tried to pass
The end-terms, leading all their class.
Yes, they are back, but grooves of strain
Appear upon their tortured brain;
And hardly daring to relax,
They hurry to the row of stacks;
They try to find why Black abstains
In *Pushcart vs. Railroad Trains*;
Or what defendants had to fear
In *Whisky vs. Keg O'Beer*.
Yet all this class is strong and true
When third-year men come into view.
By arduous grind, THEY passed again,
These wrecks that are but shells of men;
Their gaunt expressions can't conceal
The rigors of the past ordeal.
But as they stagger slowly by,
Their heads — though bruised — are raised on high ...
For they are of the chosen few
That soon will have some job to do —
That soon may work without a flaw
For these are men WHO KNOW THE LAW;
Perhaps the day may come for me
When I — a third-year man will be.
When after lying in the wells
And depths and faults of countless Hells,
And working 'till my brain be raw —
PERHAPS ... I, too, MAY KNOW THE LAW!

—Clark A. Barrett '53

Editor's Note: This poem was originally published in the Oct. 4, 1950, edition of the RECORD. Its publication coincided with the matriculation of HLS' first 12 female students.

LSC

Continued from page 1

think it follows the trend established in last year's election of having someone who is very familiar with the LSC take the President position," he told the RECORD.

"I hope to continue the relationship with students that I have had as Student Advocate," French said. "This past year I would receive student comments and complaints almost daily. This input helped steer me toward those areas that needed the most attention ... I hope to continue to receive input directly from students on any area of concern."

French stressed that student input will be especially important in the coming year as the Law School implements fundamental changes, such as the adoption of 1L colleges. "My number one priority is ensuring student input in the implementation of the Strategic Plan," French told the RECORD. He said the LSC plans to organize frequent focus groups and meetings during the coming year.

French said he also plans to work towards the completion of a "number of issues that the LSC has been working on," including "the finalization of online registration, addressing the Open Mail problems, ensuring professor feedback within the colleges, establishing the pro bono requirement, and perhaps changing the 3L paper requirement."

Echoing French, Plotkin described responding to student concerns as a "chief goal." Plotkin mentioned Hemenway improvements and the creation of a fully online registration system and an "online Sound-Off Board" as top priorities. "I want a close relationship to my constituents," Plotkin said. "My job is to work for them and get things done. As much as I have an agenda and goals, the most important aspect of my job is ensuring that students are happy or at least that student life is improving."

The newly elected Class Marshals told the RECORD they look forward to working with their classmates to ensure the coming year provides a satisfying conclusion to student experiences at HLS.

"3L year will be the last time I and a lot of my classmates will be full-time students," Mike Ginsberg, one of the four Class Marshals, told the RECORD, "so I want to make the most of it. I'd really like to think of lots of fun and interesting events for the class, maybe things that haven't been done before. Also, I really want to get lots of input from 3Ls so that we're planning events that the class really would like to do."

Taryn Fielder mentioned similar goals. "I want to ensure that the class marshals provide a forum for the Class of '02 to create a

fun 3L experience; to work with the other 3L Class Marshals planning fun social events for our class; and to create an atmosphere in which in the Class of '02 feels free to express ideas for social events, creative planning, and social bonding."

"I hope that everyone in the Class of '02 (the best class EVER at HLS!) will email me and the other Class Marshals to let us know what they want their 3L year to be all about!" Fielder added.

T.J. Duane said he also looks forward to organizing graduation events and alumni reunions, as well as social events over the coming year. "Graduation is huge, and I want to use my organizational skills to work with the marshals on really making graduation an amazing event not just for students, but for their families also (and no, this doesn't mean free open bar and appetizers afterwards for everyone at Pravda!). I have some ideas up my sleeve," Duane said. "Additionally, I feel like there is an unbelievable sense of community within this class and I plan to ensure that it continues for decades after we graduate. I plan to constantly work to maintain strong class bonds throughout the rest of our lives and I do plan on doing cultural, social, and academic reunion events on a regular basis after graduation."

When asked about the relationship between his new responsibilities and his work at HL Central, Duane said he plans to shift the focus of his energy to his role as a Class Marshal.

"As of April 1, HL Central will have an entirely new board of rising 2Ls who will be running the organization in its entirety. I am very confident and excited about this new group of leaders for the organization," Duane said. "My role will be limited to at most an advisory capacity — providing answers to the board when they have questions, etc. I am limiting the amount of involvement I will have with pretty much all the organizations I am involved in so as to put a 100% of my effort into the Marshal position."

Duane added that he feels "honored" by the election results, which he interprets as a show of support and gratitude for the efforts he has made through HL Central.

"There have been times over the last two years when I have felt sort of down and out — but then someone in the class would say, 'thanks for doing this, I appreciate it,' after some event or something and that would make it all worth it," Duane said. "Having the collective class elect me marshal and give me the opportunity to address them for the last time on graduation (not through an email) was sort of like one collective 'thank you, we appreciate it,' and it makes me realize it was all worth it because apparently it made at least some of them a little bit happier."

PERSPECTIVE

by Mike Adams '01

TIM SHANNONS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Picture this: The phone company overcharges you \$1,000. When you call to claim a refund, they tell you, "Sorry, we can spend it better than you can. We have some ambitious projects we'd like to fund. It's our money now. Mwa-ha-ha-ha-ha!"

The federal government admits it has much more than it needs to fund its services. (Finally, a profit Tim Shannon likes.) These tax overpayments will total, under even the most cautious estimates, \$5.6 trillion over the next ten years.

Over that ten years, the Government will take in revenues of \$28 trillion and President Bush has agreed that the Government will spend \$26.4 trillion, part of which will go toward debt retirement and repayments to the Social Security fund. Only a mere \$1.6 trillion — 5.7 percent of that \$28 trillion — will be refunded to the overburdened taxpayers.

It is this mere 5.7 percent refund that sends Tim "Tax-Man" Shannon and Friends into histrionics. Perhaps Tim loves government sooooo much that he routinely mails it checks, thanking it for so wisely investing his tax dollars, and asking it to please, please keep his tax refund this year. But most of us think differently.

Our President, by contrast, is fighting for tax relief to all Americans who have contributed to the surplus — i.e., all taxpayers. President Bush keeps the progressive tax code intact; in fact, he makes it more progressive by giving a larger proportionate cut in federal income tax rates to the poor and middle classes than to the more affluent.

President Bush cuts the bottom tax

rate from 15 percent to 10 percent — a 33 percent cut. The President cuts the middle class 28 percent and 31 percent tax rates to 25 percent — cuts of 11 percent and 19 percent, respectively. He lowers the top tax rates, 36 percent and 39.6 percent, to 33 percent — cuts of 8 percent and 17 percent, respectively. As you can see, there is no disproportionate cut in rates for the wealthy; rather, there is a disproportionate cut for our poorest taxpayers. Additionally, President Bush plans to double the current \$500 per child tax credit to \$1000, which would remove 6 million of our poorest families from the tax rolls altogether. Clearly, President Bush's policies favor the poor and middle classes much more than did those of his pardon-selling predecessor, who, after running on a middle-class tax-cut platform, actually harmed the poor and middle classes by raising regressive taxes on such things as gasoline.

Let's apply the new Bush rates to a real-world situation. A family of four making \$35,000 or less, like the one I grew up in, would receive tax relief of \$1,500, a 100 percent refund.

So President Bush helps the poor and the middle class. What's in it for us well-heeled lawyers?

Let's take a hypothetical lawyer — let's call him, oh, Tim Shannon — making \$120,000 next year, with no dependents. Tim receives \$3,654 each year in tax savings under the President's plan, which he can put toward repaying his debt or anything else. Now, if Tim thinks that money belongs to the government, not him, even though he earned it by busting his

butt for Skadden, then he can mail it back to Uncle Sam. (Tim, the preppiest wealth-despising class warrior I know, will no doubt keep his tax cut and spend it at Brooks Brothers. Talk about cognitive dissonance.)

Now let's talk about another issue important to the President, and other Republicans: the death tax.

The tax-happy Tim Shannons of this world think it isn't enough to tax a person when she or he earns money, spends money, or invests money. They also want to tax you for having saved your money. When you die, if you were noble enough to have put away a substantial sum for your family, The Tim Reaper reaches into your casket and snatches the pennies from off your eyes.

What entitles Tim and his band of marauders to tax your money in life and in death? According to Tim, fairness (or some misguided view thereof). Query: what could be more patently unfair than for the federal government to take away a sizable portion of the money you leave to your family? Saving money for your family is not greed; it is generosity. Next, Tim will propose taxing holiday gifts from parents to their children. "Sorry, Cindy Lou Who, your mommy and daddy forgot to pay the doll tax." Coming from a political party that hails the value of "choice," Tim's respect for Americans' private economic choices is curiously lacking.

A sad consequence of the death tax is its effect on family farms. American Farm Bureau Federation President Bob Stallman notes: "Too often, farm and ranch families are forced to sell their land, buildings or equipment to

meet the financial burden of Uncle Sam's death tax — a payment the government demands in cash."

Frequently, Stallman observed, "that land is forever taken out of production and lost to development." What's more, nearly 75 percent of all wildlife and half of all endangered species in the United States live on private lands; yet the death tax turns habitat into strip malls and housing subdivisions. Where is Al Gore when we need him?

Tim and I have vastly different views about government and about people. Tim thinks what's wrong with America today is that the beneficent, omniscient federal government is too small, and spends too little (!). The way to fix this is to establish confiscatory tax rates on the most financially productive Americans and then scream bloody murder about "fairness" any time someone tries to restore actual fairness to the tax code by making all the rates lower.

Tim's view of people, in contrast, is not so optimistic. Attorneys and others working hard — and being financially rewarded for doing so — are selfish and deserve to be taxed into oblivion. Loving parents who save for their children's benefit are to be penalized for their charity and thrift. An entirely reasonable 5.7 percent refund on taxes paid — awarded in part to the wealthy (who bear most of the tax burden) but disproportionately to the poor and middle classes — is a risky scheme.

President Bush has it right. Call your home-state members of Congress and tell them so.

Mike Adams is president of the HLS Republicans.

PERSPECTIVE

by Tim Shannon '01

KEEP MY MONEY, MIKE ADAMS, PLEASE!

Nothing bunches up Republican underwear like taxes. "It is not the government's Muh-Nee!" they shout, necks bulging, "It's the People's Muh-Nee!" Lordy. Who could argue with that? To think I've been over-taxed and didn't even know it. Goodness. W's plan is fair, Mike Adams tells me. Compassionate. Yet, somewhere in the back of my mind, I have doubts. Some of those slick pols on TV have gotten me thinking

Start with the numbers. We keep hearing about a \$1.6 trillion tax cut and a \$5.6 trillion surplus. Neither is correct. The \$1.6 trillion cut — which Bush campaigned on, the White House trumpets, and Lott invokes like a Catechism — is only the start. By cutting revenue, Bush would pay down the national debt more slowly (itself largely a product of the Gipper, a Republican who never submitted a balanced budget — not once). The additional debt service will add \$400 billion to the cost of the plan. Add to that the cost of adjusting the Alternative Minimum Tax, an old mechanism for smoking out crafty tax filers, which would otherwise prevent many middle class people from getting relief. Add to that the cost of making the tax cut retroactive. In all, Bush's tax cut costs \$2.4 trillion.

The surplus is chimerical as well. Half of the \$5.6 trillion comes from Medicare and Social Security surpluses — money Congress took out of the budgeting process when baby boomers made it clear they did not want us fiddling with their safety net. The real surplus is more like \$2.7 trillion, or, put differently, about the size of Bush's tax cut. Which brings us to the crux of the matter. This 'real' surplus is nothing

of the sort. It is a ten-year projection, and ten-year projections have a way of being wrong. Bush assumes Congress will allow popular tax exemptions like the HOPE Scholarship to lapse. He assumes Congress will stick to the spending caps set in 1997, cutting domestic discretionary spending by 20 percent. He assumes spending will not grow as population increases. None of these assumptions is likely. Bush is spending money we do not have.

Bush Sr. called such supply-side cuts "voodoo economics" back in 1980. And when Reagan won the election, marginal rates dropped, revenue dropped as a percentage of GDP, and deficits soared. Oops. Twelve years later, Republicans hysterically warned that Clinton's 1993 tax bill would tank the economy. It ushered in eight years of record growth. Oops.

It has taken us 10 years of growth, two tax increases and several political scalps to balance the budget. For the first time in a generation, we can pay down the national debt — thereby lowering long-term interest rates, freeing capital and creating jobs. Yet Bush presses his tax cut logic: an unrestrained government spends more than it has in revenue, so we should fight deficits by ... slashing revenue.

As troubling, Bush has separated the tax cut from the budgeting process. He wants to cut taxes first and then use the cut to force Congress's hand in cutting spending. But that means Congress will have to limit spending to 4 percent annual increases, as per the 1997 budget agreement.

Unfortunately, Congress doesn't quite work that way — as Ronald

Reagan found out 20 years ago. If history is any guide, Congress will have less money, the President will offer no leadership on the painful task of cutting programs, members will balk, deficits will return, and other people will have to clean up the mess. Mom and Dad are ringing up the credit card debt, sending Johnny to community college and hoping little Suzy will pay for it all someday.

If Bush's economics are bad, his morals are worse. His tax cut favors the rich, plain and simple. The wealthiest 1 percent of Americans would reap 43 percent of the benefit. They would save about \$50,000 per couple per year. Folks in the bottom twenty percent would save about \$47. Money has decreasing marginal utility. The same dollar means a lot more to the guy meeting rent than to the guy buying his third car. If Bush likes across-the-board tax cuts, he could cut the lowest tax bracket only, as Tom Daschle has suggested. Maybe the bottom two. Or he could cut payroll (social security) taxes — the main burden on people too poor to pay income tax. Any of these would distribute tax relief more evenly.

Which brings us to the estate tax, which conservatives have labeled the "death tax," even though, as the New Republic observes, 100 percent of Americans die and only 2 percent pay it. The first \$1,300,000 of a couple's inheritance is untouched by the estate tax. Which is why so few people pay it. Republicans, in response, cry "Family Farmer! Family Farmer!" Never mind that only one in twenty farmers leaves a taxable estate. Never mind that most Republicans never met a factory farm they didn't love. No, come tax time,

every Republican has a pitchfork in one hand, a boombox blaring Copland in the other. Actually, we conservative Democrats like family farmers — good values and all. So let's exempt farms. Not ADM stock portfolios.

Which brings us, finally, to some basic tax policy. The purpose of taxes is to raise money. The question is, how? American tax policy has long rewarded hard work over dumb luck. In 1916 Congress passed the estate tax to fend off a distinctly un-American institution: the hereditary aristocracy. Today, the federal government taxes earned income (wages, salary, etc.) differently than unearned income (capital gains). You would think Republicans would support such work-friendly tax policies. After all, if a \$1,000 welfare check discourages people from working, imagine what a \$10,000,000 inheritance will do. Republicans complain that income tax discourages work. Democrats argue that government corrects market failures and promotes the common good. By both parties' logic, the estate tax should be raised, not lowered.

I can feel Mike Adams' chest tightening. R-R-R-Raise the estate tax?! Make the tax cut f-f-f-fairer?! His world is spinning. He needs help. Now! He is dialing 911. No, wait, he is dialing the White House. Get me W. Help! W: "Ah'll git you your Muh-Nee, Mike! Ah'll explain the morality of it to the People." Ah, better. Mike relaxes. Gated communities and country clubs across the country all breathe a sigh of relief. A sigh that whistles through W's head.

Tim Shannon is chair of the HLS Democrats.

Fenno

Bleu sandwiches. Master Frug expresses his momentary interest by assuming the lotus position and humming a haunting Yo-Yo Ma cello suite. After a minute of this, Frug suddenly explodes to his feet. Silently, he opens his office door and stands by it expectantly until the confused mentee clues in and leaves, the door slamming behind him. *That's faculty interaction for you*, Fenno thought.

The Town Meeting dragged on, and Fenno became increasingly bored.

"Hey, Todd-Man," he finally shouted, just to liven things up, "I hear NYU sends its 3Ls on all-expense-paid trips to top undergraduate schools to recruit admitted students. Do we have anything like that?" *I reckon there'd be some action in the mix on a trip like that.*

"Uhhh hum," said Rakoff, clearing his throat repeatedly. "Do you want to speak to that, Dan?"

"Mmmmm ... no ... I think that's rah-hhther more your specialty, Todd."

"Well, we don't have a formal program along those lines, Fenno, but I've got ten bucks here in my pocket. Why don't you head over to Somerville and see what you can scrounge up?"

Yes! Fenno thought to himself. This was the biggest wad of drinking money he had ever squeezed from the fiscal stone that is HLS. *Sky Bar, here I come!*

Ten minutes later, Fenno cruised into the Sky Bar and was surprised to find one of the tables occupied entirely by HLS professors. They appeared to be reading moot court briefs.

Waving his ten dollar note in the barman's face, Fenno ordered up a round of Midori sours for the boys and sat down with them.

"So, what's new?" he asked.

Setting down an Ames brief in a puddle of beer on the table, John Mansfield spoke. "We're judging Ames tonight, so we thought we'd get together for a drink beforehand," Mansfield said, licking a double fudge ice cream cone from his left hand. The melted chocolate dribbled onto the brief's statement of facts, blotting out but one of the many 'however's on the page.

"Why didn't you just go to the faculty-student appreciation reception?" Fenno asked. "They had plenty of booze there, and it's free."

Arthur Miller cut in. "The only student I'm appreciating is that hoochie mama at the end of the bar ... yowza!" Miller stood, adjusted his vest, formed a "v" at his mouth with two fingers, and licked the air wildly in the direction of his target. Something was muttered about calling the police, and the rejected Miller turned back to his drink.

"Come on, kid," Lani Guinier said to Fenno. "Everybody knows that those receptions are just where the emeritus profs go to get tanked. Besides, Ames is where the real action is at ..."

The professors exchanged knowing

Quote of the Week

'They were stunned.
How could this Midwestern
team come into our regional
and beat us?'

—William Schultz, Drake Law School student, commenting on the reaction of Harvard law students to Drake's victory over HLS in the Student Trial Advocacy Competition.

Fenno was no dummy. He knew how Rosenberg graded. Get into the largest study group in Fed Lit, and you were guaranteed the best grade in the class. Fenno took Fed Lit every year just for the guaranteed A. So Fenno had managed to assemble about 60 of his closest friends for an intimate meeting in Harkness South, just to go over a few things before spring break. He arrived at the appointed time — 3:30 p.m. — and was surprised to find Dan Meltzer and J.D. Dean Todd Rakoff at the front of the room, extolling the virtues of "law colleges." Apparently, this was one of those "Town Meetings" that the LSC loved to put on.

Most of the students in the room were members of Fenno's Fed Lit group, except for a handful of 1Ls, all of whom were sporting multiple backpacks and carry-on travel bags. Fenno approached one of them cautiously.

"Hey, man, what's in the bag?"

"Well, in my primary backpack I have all my textbooks, while my secondary backpack contains my Ames materials. My rolling travel bag is outfitted with secondary legal materials, a compass, a French curve and backup copies of my Ames briefs. The fanny pack is for the other kind of briefs."

"You got a J in there anywhere?" Fenno asked hopefully.

"I don't know what you mean," said Anal One-L.

"Come on, man, you must be holding with all that storage space!"

The anal One-L inched slowly backwards. "I am trying to prepare seriously for my moot court competition. Please be gone."

Dejected at this pathetic lack of spunk, Fenno returned to his chair and looked around the room. No one from his Fed Lit group seemed too fired up about the meeting, but the strangely luminous Sodexo cookies had convinced most of them to stick around for a little while. *How do they get the oil-to-volume ratio so high?!* Fenno wondered, dabbing the sheen off of his peanut butter cookie with a napkin.

As far as Fenno could tell, law colleges were the same as sections, except that one of your professors would now be called "Master." Anal One-L had probably adopted this convention long ago. Fenno could just imagine the poor 1Ls who would arrive next fall to discover that they had Professor Frug as a college Master. The scenario: distraught first-year student knocks on Master Frug's always-closed door, seeking comfort for law school burnout (after two weeks), a failed marriage, increased substance abuse and an inextinguishable addiction to Chicken Cordon

looks, leaving Fenno at a loss. "What? I don't get it," Fenno said.

Terry Fisher sat back in his chair and looked around at the assembled professors. Clearing his throat, Fisher began. "Fenno, ever wonder about the Ames Moot Courts? The LRA version, the semi-finals, the finals. Ever wonder, like, why?"

Fenno leaned over and drained Fisher's Crown Royal. "You ever wonder about the IP issues at stake in Britney Spears' bust? Of course. I spend my every waking hour at Harvard Law asking why."

"Ames, Fenno. Think about it. There's Ames for 1Ls, Ames for 2Ls, Ames for 3Ls. Ames Hall for the lepers. Ames Courtroom for the celebrities."

Phil Heymann shouted from the Sky Bar's unisex bathroom. "Don't forget the James Barr Ames Professorship!! Hey, someone hand me one of those Ames briefs, and make it an absorbent one!"

"I'm hearing you, Terry. Ames is everywhere at HLS," Fenno said.

Fisher's eyes gleamed, reflecting the neon light of the Sky Bar's jukebox. "Do you know what else Ames is, Fenno? Only the nation's largest regional full-line discount retailer with annual sales of approximately \$4 billion. It's a Kmart for Kings, a Target for Tsars ... and part-owner of Harvard Law School."

Fenno laughed. "Come on!! I suppose you'll be telling me that Star Market owns the other part."

John Coates interrupted. "Used to, Fenno, until it was bought out. Think ... Shaw's Hall. Sneaky, huh?"

"Yes," Fisher said, "Just about the only thing around HLS not named for a corporate sponsor is the Ropes-Gray

Room. Back in the 60s, we had a brief period of left-wing idealism around here — it lasted about a week — and they got the idea to name that room after a couple of janitors, Bob Ropes and Phil Gray. Good guys."

Miller sat back and stroked his belly. "Yes, my boy, it's a delicious conspiracy indeed. Dee-licious!! In fact, my real name used to be Arthur Coors, until another brewing company made me an offer that I just couldn't refuse." Miller ordered one more icy MGD, winking at Fenno and mouthing the word "de-licious."

So there it was, Fenno thought. The law school laid bare. Yet a question came to Fenno. "So, how do they make up those Ames cases, anyway?"

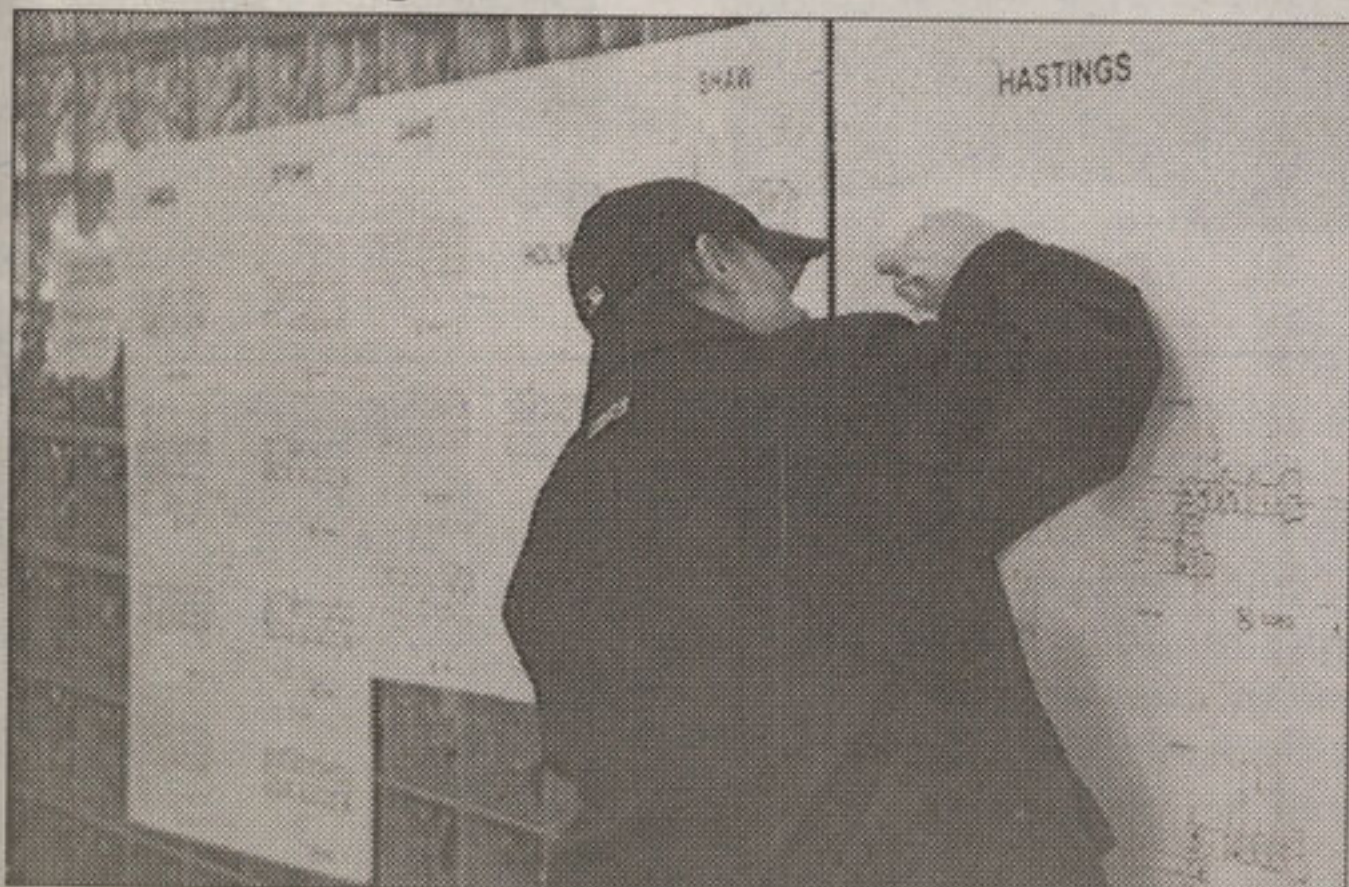
"Same as everything else," Miller slurred, "we auction off parts of the fact pattern to the highest bidder. This year's case is something about a basketball player, a bucket of frozen semen and enough Special-K to put down a pride of lions. I hate to think who paid for that one!"

Mansfield handed Fenno a beer. "There you have it, Fenno. Wanna stand in for me this evening? These drinks may have sapped my judicial objectivity. Also, I'm completely crazy to begin with."

Fenno stammered. "B-b-b-but, I don't know anything about this stuff! I've flunked LRA for twenty-five straight years."

Mansfield laughed heartily and slapped Fenno on the back. "Don't worry about that, I never worry about making an ass of myself in public. Just ask a convoluted question about the Fifth Amendment's takings clause and, I don't know, throw in a little *res ipsa loquitur*. That gets 'em every time."

Spring Cleaning



Photos by Nilufer Shaikh

Above, a student scrawls his name on his plush new digs in Hastings Hall. Right, a LL.M. Harkbox protrudes arrogantly into the public domain.



PLAN

Continued from page 1

ty and low quality of on-campus housing at HLS. Rakoff said that the school was considering the development of more housing across the Charles River in Allston. The problem, Rakoff said, was that "people across the river would feel they are across the river" and alienated from the campus. Meltzer, however, believed that students would be willing to live across the river if the school provided high quality — including possibly apartment-style — accommodations.

Closer to campus, Meltzer said that the school was considering the construction of additional rooms at North Hall and possibly a new building on Everett Street. Unfortunately, Meltzer said in response to a question, it did not look likely that the Gropius complex could be razed and replaced with more modern dormitories. He said that the buildings — designed over fifty years ago by the architect Walter Gropius — would probably be named historical landmarks if the school ever indicated that it was planning to destroy them. "If you happen to know any terrorists ..." Meltzer quipped about the seemingly intractable problem.

Law Colleges and the Great Unknowns

While changes to the HLS campus won't be seen for a while, next year's 1Ls will notice the impact of the Strategic Plan even before the first day of class. Under the Strategic Plan, the 1L class will be divided into seven sections — to be called colleges — instead of the four sections that have been standard for years. "The big class size will be about 80 or, as Dean [Joyce] Curll constantly tells me to say, 79 — 79 sounds smaller than 80," Rakoff said. Currently, the largest first year classes number about 140 students.

The students in each of the colleges will still take their basic first year courses together, but the colleges will also be designed to create a cohesive

social group. "Law school shouldn't stop at the classroom door," Rakoff told the group. He added that fine tuning of the law colleges has not yet been completed.

Key to the development of the colleges will be the faculty member who is assigned to each of the colleges to serve as a "Master." The masters will develop activities for the sections and help to define the colleges and their role at the school. Next year's colleges will be lead by Profs. John Coates, Gerald Frug '63, Bruce Hay '88, Randall Kennedy, Meltzer, Martha Minow and David Westfall '50. Meltzer said that the new masters are scheduled to meet for the first time in early April.

The introduction of the seven colleges was also the issue that raised the most student discussion at the town meeting. Justin Cooper '01, the outgoing vice-president of the Law School Council (LSC), said that it would be great "if rolling out the law colleges could be like rolling out a brand of designer jeans for each one." Cooper thought it was important for the colleges to develop an identity that doesn't change from year to year. Other students, however, cautioned that the school should be careful about compartmentalizing the school too much into small social and academic groups.

Rakoff said in response to these concerns that one of the "great unknowns" was what would happen to the students in the law colleges after they became second and third year students. Typically, he said, students tend get more involved in extra-curricular activities and lose their section identity. Rakoff was not sure whether the law colleges would be a purely first year phenomenon or whether students would retain their college identity.

Papers and the Conservative Pro Bono

The Strategic Plan will also create some curriculum changes. Unlike the current limited system of 1L course selection, future first-year students will be permitted to take any spring elective with second and third year students. "There will be people diligently doing their homework," Rakoff

warned the gathered students about classes that they would have with next year's 1Ls.

The Strategic Plan also called for a review of the third year paper requirement. The plan proposed scaling down the requirement and offering more credit to students who do longer papers. The Legal Education Committee, Rakoff said, was examining the third year paper and deciding what would be the best changes to implement.

The faculty also approved a plank of the Strategic Plan that required 40 hours of pro bono work for future classes at HLS. However, Rakoff told the audience, students will not be required to fulfill the requirement until the infrastructure was in place to ensure that students could easily locate pro bono placements with adequate supervision. Rakoff said that the Implementation Committee, which will meet this summer, would also have to ensure that there was a wide range of options so that students would not feel forced into working for an organization that they were at odds with politically. Rakoff was especially concerned about ensuring that there were options for conservative students.

Meltzer said that the school had already acted on the faculty's decision regarding one of his "least favorite issues" — grade reform. In accordance with the final faculty decision to reject an overhaul of the letter grading system, Meltzer said that the school had sent information to the faculty about grade distribution at the school. While there is no mandatory curve, the faculty was encouraged to base their grading on the practices of the school as a whole.

While not part of the Strategic Plan, there was also discussion at the meeting of possibly reworking the first-year curriculum. According to Rakoff, a committee was examining the possibility that the school look at changing its first year curriculum, which has been in place for over 100 years.

Adjusting LIPP

The Strategic Plan also called for changes in the school's financial aid, summer funding and loan forgiveness programs. Meltzer said that there was already good news for the 75 percent of students who are eligible for federal work study funding because the school would now be able to offer them over \$5,000 during the summer if they chose to work in a qualifying public interest job. For other students, Meltzer said, the stipend for summer public interest work would be at least \$3,600.

More changes are also in store for the Low Income Protection Plan (LIPP). According to Meltzer, the school was examining how to widen the definition of "law related job," as well as make changes to LIPP's salary cap. In addition, HLS is re-examining its policy of distinguishing between regular borrowing and borrowing used to replace imputed parental contributions. The school would also be working to reduce the base level of loans that are required before the school issues grants to students. For international students, Meltzer said that it was priority of the school to create better financial aid options for students who do not qualify for federally subsidized loans.

Meltzer also discussed the difficulty of raising money directly for the LIPP program. While large donors are often willing to donate money for an endowed professorship or a building, it is often more difficult to get them to donate money for scholarships or LIPP. As Meltzer said, "One partner at a prominent law firm ... said, 'I don't see why I should be supporting LIPP. My biggest problem is I can't get enough Harvard Law students to work at my firm right now. And if we gave that much money to LIPP it will make it that much harder.'" However, Rakoff said that raising money for LIPP was a priority and that any donations for other causes would free up the money available for the program.

Election Breakdown



Photos by Nilufer Shaikh

Profs. Lani Guinier, above left, and Chris Edley '78, above right, discussed the civil rights ramifications of the 2000 election. Prof. Heather Gerken, right, also offered her perspective.



As a graduate or faculty member of Harvard, you are qualified to join the Harvard Club of New York City.

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Overnight accommodations
Special interest groups and event
Library and Reading Rooms
Squash and fitness center
Dining and banquet facilities

Meet with the Admissions Committee on campus,
Thursday, April 12
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
no appointment necessary

Faculty Club
20 Quincy Street, 2nd floor
Murr Center
65 North Harvard Street
Public Health
Kresge Building Cafeteria
Law School
Pound Hall

Returning students are eligible for summer membership. Present your student ID and for \$150 work out this summer in the fitness center and enjoy the Club facilities!
www.hcnyc.com/summer.html

www.hcnyc.com

27 West 44th Street New York New York 10036
Admissions phone: 212-827-1203 admissions@hcnyc.com