Law Students March
In Washington Protest

About 50 Harvard Law students (almost eighty per cent of their first-year) joined in the march on Washington last Saturday to protest the Administration's Vietnam policy. Arriving at the Lincoln Memorial by about 10 a.m., after an all-night bus ride, a group of 20 of the law students set up a Harvard Law School banner and listened to several "peaceniks" speakers.

From the Memorial the law students embarked, with many thousands of other protesters, on a four-hour trek to the Pentagon, a walk that normally would take 30 minutes.

According to Jeff Petrucci, IL, one of the three organizers of the law student trip, the Harvard Law School group sang renewing songs such as "We Shall Overcome," "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?," "Drown By the River," and one which they themselves had composed—"Every Man Be- nath His Vine and Fig Tree."

Petrucci did not say whether the law students joined in the chanting of slogans such as "Hell No, We Won't Go," and "Peace Now!"

(Continued on Page 15)

The New Wave

By Jack Tate

The crescendoing intensity of social consciousness within the political fabric of America has strikingly manifested itself within the last five years in the composition and attitudes of the Harvard Law School faculty and in the curriculum offered by the school.

Across the spectrum of the Faculty, from Professor Charles R. Nelson, who has taught here only one year, to Professor Albert M. Jacks, who has taught for fifteen years to Dean Erwin N. Griswold, who has been on the faculty for almost one third of a century, awareness of the problems of the poor and oppressed seems to be competing with the natural concern for the powerful.

(Continued on Page 2)

Law School Contingent Scores Vietnam War

(Continued from Page 1)

He did say, however, that the legitimate channels of civil disobedience taking place on a Pentagounean were attacked by most of the marchers and that the group collectively decided that civil disobedience was not for them.

"Several thousand demonstrators were packed on this terrace and several of them, by tugging, were attempting to incite others to violence," Petrucci pointed out.

"Several were burning their draft cards and then tossing what was left of them on the MP's below." "Our feeling," Petrucci said, "was that the people on the terrace were involved in political acts which were antithetical to a valid demonstration expressing our protest against the war.

"Because of our legal obligations and because we felt that the legitimate channels of democratic dissent are sufficient and more appropriate, we decided not to take part."
Sears Winners Tell the Secret of their Success
Top Graded HLS Students Not Just Well-Oiled Lean Mean Academic Machines

By Stevie Scali

This year’s Sears Prize winners downplayed the importance of grades, emphasizing their passion for the law as instrumental to their academic success.

They echoed Montgomery Sears, Jr. Prize is awarded annually to the two students with the highest grade point averages in each non-graduating class. This year’s winners for their first-year grades were John M. Golden ’00 and (tied for second) Michael E. Leiter ’00 and (joint first place) Julian Poon ’99, who also won last year.

"Grades tend to be overvalued at the Law School," said Golden, who echoed the concern of the other winners that the Sears Prize does not contribute to the notion that success on exams is the be-all and end-all of life at HLS.

Leiter stressed that grades were, at best, a limited tool for evaluating Law School success.

"Many other people had equally rewarding educational experiences," said Leiter, "but didn’t happen to do as well during six days of exam taking. Many other people have greater insights than I do into areas of the law, write better papers, participate in more extracurricular activities.

"It happens that I do well on law school material, participating in class, and studying for exams. Period. End of story. That’s all the Sears Prize is." "I’m very happy I won," said Leiter. "But wouldn’t presume to tell them how to go about their business," said Golden.

"The most helpful thing to me is reviewing class notes and reading assignments," said Poon.

"Preparing an outline can help that process by helping to illustrate how all of the ideas in a class fit together," says Decker.

Winners Look to Past and Future

Golden emphasizes that it is important to keep the future in perspective. "I thought that I was a pretty good physics student for a number of years," he said, "but I ended up taking a major career turn away from physics.

Golden received his Ph.D. in theoretical physics at Harvard University before entering the Law School.

Poon will be clerking with J. Michael Luttig of the U.S. Court of Appeals — Fourth Circuit. He then plans to work for a law firm for several years and would consider teaching law one day.

Poon is a native of Toronto who came to the U.S. as an undergraduate at Stanford University where he studied economics and public policy.

Decker plans to specialize in tax law.

Decker started out as a unionized plant worker and eventually became manager in charge of quality assurance. He obtained his undergraduate degree from Cleveland State University at night over a ten-year period and has an MBA. Last year as a 1L, he balanced school, journal work, a marriage, and two kids, now aged three years and fifteen months.

Lettor hopes for success in all dimensions of his life. "I want to be a litigator . . . most importantly, I want to have a great life with my fellow-2L fiancée, raise wonderful kids, not live my life in an effort to make money, and have a couple of cool golden retrievers," he said.

Lettor flew jets in the U.S. Navy for six years.

Fed Up With Apathy At HLS?

Come meet with like-minded students and hear Professor Duncan Kennedy speak on the history of student activism at HLS.

Thursday, October 22
7-9 p.m.
Hauser 104

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST, COLT & MOSLE
New York

We are an international law firm with strong Harvard Law School ties dating back to the 19th century. In keeping with this tradition, we are looking for Harvard Law Students for our Litigation and Corporate/International Departments for the 1999 Summer and Fall Associate Programs. If you are looking for the opportunity to work in a collegial and instructive environment, with significant responsibility and client contact early in your career, sign up and learn firsthand about us.

Interviewing:
Monday, October 26, 1998
at
The Sheraton Commander

NEW YORK  WASHINGTON, D.C.  HOUSTON  NEWARK  OMAN
MEXICO CITY  MILAN  PARIS  LONDON  FRANKFURT  HONG KONG
continued from PHONES, p.1

Outside Help Not an Option

Fridman points out the unfair advantage of the HSTO. At the current time, "If the Republicans win big, they will dominate the House and Senate, then I feel empowered and almost mandated to prepaid cards. Found at any convenience long-distance service is provided through believe, had a situation where such an fate.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — Government lawyers opened their landmark antitrust trial against Microsoft Corp. on Monday by accusing the software titan of a carefully crafted, no-holds barred campaign to illegally "crush" a rival company.

The hard-core tactics alleged by the government included Microsoft using its money and influence as the maker of the highly popular Windows operating system to intimidate computer makers and entice other companies to distribute Microsoft's own Internet software over that of Netscape Communications Corp.

The government contended Microsoft launched its war with Netscape after a June 1995 meeting at which Microsoft allegedly proposed, unsuccessfully, to divide the market for Internet software.

"What you see is a consistent pattern of Microsoft doing this, using its monopoly power, using its leverage, using everything it can to change the computing industry as it becomes increasingly important to virtually every facet of modern life."

The contested 1995 meeting is crucial to the government's effort to show that Microsoft so feared the potential of Netscape that it took extraordinary and illegal actions.

David Boies, the lawyer who speaks for Microsoft's adversaries, said Monday that Microsoft was simply "defending an audience of two dozen recruits to their potential competition" from Netscape.

"We didn't think it was appropriate to have to participate in a marketplace that had been already determined by Netscape," said Boies. 

Microsoft has denied ever making such an offer, which would be illegal under antitrust laws.

"What you see is a consistent pattern of Microsoft doing this, using its monopoly power, using its leverage, using everything it can to change the computing industry as it becomes increasingly important to virtually every facet of modern life," said Robert Barksdale, a Justice Department lawyer.

Microsoft's lawyers were expected to make their opening arguments Tuesday.

The outcome of the trial — expected to last six weeks — could dramatically change the computer industry as it becomes increasingly important to virtually every facet of modern life.

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Barksdale, said Microsoft's executives "agreed to do certain things in return for the Netscape offer, which would be illegal under antitrust laws."

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Tongue-in-cheek, Heymann proclaimed the situation a "triumph of lawyering." By contrast, his message appeared to be that it was also up to the future.

"As a result of such loopholes, wealthy individuals and corporations can spend over 100 times the legal contribution limit."

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