New York Law School Reporter, November 1990

New York Law School

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The best minds current buzzwords and phrases.

In defiance of such history, Fairstein inspires "superlatives and fear," according to Joseph Solomon who introduced Fairstein at the Second Annual Joseph Solomon Lecture at NYLS. Responding to the invitation of the Legal Association of Women (L.A.W.) and Dean Simon, Fairstein spoke on November 14 to a standing room only audience.

Elegant and gracious, Fairstein doesn't mince her words or falter over rape vocabulary—sensual fluid or vaginal penetration. Fairstein has been using this vocabulary for 14 years, ever since her appointment as Chief of the Sex Crimes Unit. She joined the D.A.'s office in 1972. At that time, there was a staff of 180 men and 6 women and a special unit for sexual crimes simply did not exist.

When Fairstein was first appointed as the head of the unit, Frank Hogan, then D.A., said it was too tawdry a position for a woman. "I've thrilled on tawdryness," said Fairstein. Since her appointment, this graduate of Vassar and University of Virginia Law School has been profiled in such cases as the Chambers-Levin sex murder in Central Park as well as being frequently consulted on rape issues for film and TV.

Prosecuting and convicting rapists has changed dramatically in the last twenty years partly due to Fairstein. In 1971 there had only been one felony indictment for rape in the 2,415 cases reported in New York. Continued on page 8

Inside This Issue

Reaching Out — Outreach ................................. p. 4.5
Crime talk at NYLS ......................................... p. 7
Centennial Ball ............................................ p. 10
Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I was amused to read student senator Joan Sutton's remarks in the last issue of the New York Law School Reporter. She said that she was "discouraged" and could not "feel good" about her role as a representative after reading criticism of the Senate expressed in the September issue of the Reporter. Neither the content of the criticism, two student groups complaining about the amount of money they had been allocated for activities, nor its validity is relevant to my fascination with Ms. Sutton's comments. Equally unimportant for the sake of my point is Ms. Sutton's retort, perhaps head as well, at the slightest murmings of discontent from members of the role she has volunteered to play as a representative of student interests, a politician of enlightened values, of which there are few, would externally appear to have such "feelings" and express them, that goes without saying, but what bothers me is the unqualified dismay she has gone weak in the knees, and perhaps head as well, at the slightest murmurings of discontent from members of her "constituency."

My gripe is not with Ms. Sutton's "right" to have such "feelings" and express them, that goes without saying, but what bothers me is the unqualified dismay she registers at the fact that the group she belongs to has come under sharp attack. What exactly is Ms. Sutton's perception of the role she has volunteered to play as a representative of student interests, a pseudo-politician of sorts? I shudder to think. Does she think that her job exists in an emotionally convenient vacuum immune from the comments, criticisms, "attacks" and observations of others? Or that it should be? Such forms of communication from any member of any community directed toward those that purport to represent their interests are good, regardless of their quality, tone, points or merits.

Criticism is good, Ms. Sutton, and an essential, although often all too lacking element of a democratic political process.

Such expressions should be encouraged, in fact welcomed, and especially by those who have, via their own motives, placed themselves in positions of trust and "power." If having a direct say in who gets what money isn't power in a capitalistic society, then I don't know what is. Ms. Sutton's letter is mostly her response to the merits of the previous "attack" on her cherished student Senate. Unfortunately, she doesn't stop there. Her words strongly imply that she either hasn't the tolerance for criticism, as opposed to her simply fighting back on the merits, or the stomach to deal with it. Either way, if this is her attitude or emotional temperament, she probably shouldn't be doing what she is doing.

A politician of principal, of which there are few, will always be willing to go toe-to-toe on the merits, without suggesting that a criticism should not be offered, while a politician of enlightened values, of which there are even fewer, would externally appreciate the important role of a free and open exchange of ideas and opinions in any democratic microcosm, and then defend his position. Ms. Sutton seems capable of neither, and would perhaps be more comfortable in a less controversial setting. I didn't vote for Ms. Sutton. I didn't vote for anyone. I found it to be utterly insulting to my intelligence to be handed a list of.

Continued on page 14

Correction

In the last issue of the Reporter, the Restaurant Review of BOCA CHICA restaurante inadvertently gave the wrong address—he correct address is 13 First Avenue, located at the northwest corner of First Avenue and First Street in Manhattan. We hope this has not caused any inconvenience. See the ad in this issue for more details.

Notes
by Otis Damale

On October 30, the Lesbian and Gay, Black, Asian, Jewish and Hispanic Law Students Associations, the Legal Association for Women, the Trial Lawyers Association, and the Student-Faculty Bias Committee all co-sponsored "Bias Hurts," a panel discussion on bias-related violence. Following welcoming remarks from First-Year student Steve Zorowitz and an introduction from Professor David Chang, the panel presentations began.

Michael Riff, Associate Director of the Amsterdam News, described the history of the ADL, the world's largest Jewish defense organization, which maintains its headquarters here in New York. He also addressed the sharp and continuing rise in bias-related violence across the United States, particularly in New York State and most of all in New York City. "New York city, and Riff, "where the three crimes are more prevalent than does any other city in America." Finally, Riff described the efforts to build a coalition in support of Governor Cuomo's..." the police do not classify rape as a hate crime, even though it frequently results from misogyny, because the Department sees only sex as the motive."

"Bias Related Violence or Intimidation Act (Assembly No. 230; Senate No. 4600A). In addition to the Governor's support, the bill passed the State Assembly, and received almost unanimous support from Democratic State Senators, but was prevented from becoming law by the Republican majority in the Senate.

Following Riff was Dennis Deleon, Chair of the New York City Commission on Human Rights. The Commission employs 230 people, including many lawyers, and works to secure the prosecutions of bias-related crimes. The Commission also tries to prevent further confrontations by responding to reports of tension between local groups, and by working with local schools.

Deleon spoke of the difficulty in getting Police Department personnel to address bias-related violence comprehensively. He pointed out that words can sometimes cause so much trauma that waiting for violence to break out overlooks the real problem. He also explained that, where a bias crime may have more than one motivation, the Police Department will overlook the bias involved and classify the crime based solely on one of its non-bias components. For this reason, the police do not classify rape as a hate crime, even though it frequently results from misogyny, because the Department sees only sex as the motive. Similarly, where a person is beaten because of bias, and then robbed, the police see money as the only reason for the crime.

Deleon also addressed the need to implement the Multicultural Curriculum in New York City public schools. He asserted that because most kids don't know who members of the Gay, Asian or other communities are, they develop a combination of fear and hatred that leads to violence. This view draws support from statistics that indicate a large percentage of perpetrators of bias-motivated violence are teenagers. Deleon suggested that as long as kids think that bias is acceptable, and no one teaches them otherwise, the violence will continue.

Third to speak was Bill Chong, President of Asian Americans for Equality. Chong stressed that bias-related violence and tensions exist among many different groups, and involve many more disputes than those that make headlines. In addition to the Governor's support, the Bedford-Stuyvesant boycott of a Korean grocery, Chong pointed to tension between African-American and Central-Americans, and the recent increase in anti-Gay attacks.

Like Deleon, Chong addressed the consequences of police failure to classify bias crimes with more than one motivation. He cited one incident in which 30 or forty members of a white youth group attacked five Asians, calling one of them "Bruce Lee." One of the people attacked was wearing a MIT jacket, and a member of the attacking group took it. The police refused to classify the incident as a bias crime, insisting that the goal of the group was to steal the jacket.

Chong expressed the opinion that, as the economy slides into recession and people look for scapegoats, bias crimes will increase. He emphasized that groups should avoid the tendency to focus solely on their own issues, and instead should reach out to form coalitions in order to solve problems.

G. Cheleta Carraway, Coordinator of the New York City Task Force Against Sexual Assault, concluded the panel presentations. Carraway pointed out that specific bias crimes paint only a part of the picture, and asserted that any meaningful response will require profound changes in the society as a whole. She stressed the issues of structural and economic violence.

Carraway also presented statistics: 2.3 million violent crimes against women in 1984, currently one woman beaten every 15 seconds, one raped every 6 minutes. Carraway pointed out that for many people night jobs offer the greatest financial rewards, but that women, fearing violence, must avoid these posts. This pattern keeps economic opportunity in the hands of males. Adding that women represent the largest underpaid workforce in America, Carraway presented the concept of the oppression of an entire gender.

Carraway also pointed out that some organizations that claim to involve themselves in bias issues ignore bias against women because they consider it cultural. She referred specifically to Amnesty International's refusal to characterize violence against women as human rights abuses...
A Time to Sow: Legal Outreach Program

by Sonya Rogers

On November 9, 1990, about 140 African-American, Latino and Asian American High School students visited New York Law School to attend law school classes. They came from the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan. The program was to begin at 9:00 AM, but many eager ones were here by 8:30 AM. Most of those who attended had participated in law programs at their high school, but they still wanted to know what law school is all about. They participated in three forty-minute classes each, before returning to the Froessel Room for lunch. The professors taught criminal law, property, trust and estates, and commercial transactions. Some students even participated in a mini mock trial, where they played the part of the defense, prosecution, witnesses and the jury. They filled out questionnaires before they left and most of them stated that they would attend the program again and some even said the classes were too short (imagine that). After lunch, which consisted of heroes, potato salad, cookies and brownies, they met on November 9, 1990, to discuss Outreach. I along with the other students who are accomplishing their goals. I hated what it means to me. Most of us hate everything about law school, except the life long friends that we have made. I hated law school—until I started doing Outreach, which I have been doing for the past year and a half. By doing Outreach, I have been able to experience one of the main goals of the law—to help people make decisions and be an advocate for what I truly believe in. The Outreach program has not only furthered my legal career, but it has enhanced it. For one day a year, I am able to bring African-American, Latino and Asian American High School students to a law school to get a feel of law school and see people like myself who are accomplishing their goals.

One of my main reasons for doing Outreach is that it is not only for those students who are interested in law, but it is also for those students who do not know what they want to do with their lives and to turn that indecisiveness around to the point where they realize that they should do something. During that time, I along with the other students am responsible for encouraging them to set goals for themselves if they have not done so already, to fulfill their dreams and to overcome any obstacles in their way because they can make it. I did and so did the law students they saw here that day. They realize that it is not an impossible task no matter what their family, financial or academic situations are. They leave New York Law School learning how to seize opportunities and most importantly, they leave home thinking about their options.

When I think of Outreach I appreciate my law school experience even more. On this day I am able to bring a smile to a young person's face because she knows that I have not forgotten where I came from. They also know that the road is long and hard but if they never forget they are they can accomplish anything. So when they are sitting in their classroom back at school dreaming about becoming a lawyer, doctor, scientist or teacher they will remember all of us whom they met on November 9, 1990 and say "I have one in my family too."

Sonya Rogers is a third year student and the vice president of BLSA.
THE NIGHT OWL

The Wrong Year To Graduate?

By Barry H. Block

"It" is the trademarked word of dreamers. "If" only I would have graduated last year. I'd be gainfully employed by now. "If" only I'd gone to school a year earlier. I would have taken and passed the easiest bar exam this century (78% passed including John-John Kennedy). Instead, we seem to face the toughest graduating year of prior years. Even law journal members on-campus interviews were but a fraction of what they are in the other side. The response of this year's graduating class is the last hope is not lost.

There are some concrete things you can do:
1) Send out those letters—Getting a job in this market is going to be a numbers game. The more contacts you make, the better your odds. Be prepared to send several hundred cover letters with the expectation that most of them will wind up in the "circulated" file. Still, timing and luck are often on your side. A firm may not be hiring when suddenly, a group of associates defects to another firm leaving an immediate gap to be filled. Also, lawyers (like other mortals) are known to move, die, retire, or just get tired of being attorneys.
2) Start networking—Since the firms are no longer invading campuses to recruit students, it's up to you to go out and visit them on their own territory. This means some legwork, but, hey, your future's on the line. Another way to network is to find out when local specialty meetings of the ABA are being held. Perhaps there's an incoming seminar on bankruptcy law. Why not attend and strike up some conversations with attendees during coffee breaks. A personal contact is a quantum leap more effective than the best of cover letters. You might even learn something useful about the law.
3) Try smaller law firms—They are more vulnerable to the morbid events referred to in suggestion #1. A loss of one member in a 4 person firm is more devastating than the loss of 10 associates in Sullivan and Cromwell. Additionally, small firms hire faster. One Long Island firm told me that they don't start hiring until the Spring.
4) Don't get depressed—Unfortunately if you do, you set in motion a vicious cycle that will halt your career in its tracks.
5) Don't rely on networking—By Barry H. Block The trademarked word of dreamers.

THE NIGHT

I

OLD

student to student

by Fran Chan

NYLS Students Shirley Wong and Fran Chan attended a career fair given for high school students enrolled in the New York City Board of Education's Bilingual (Chinese) program on Friday, November 2. It was held at the Brooklyn Campus of Long Island University. Approximately 700 students from 8 participating high schools listened to Opening Remarks in the auditorium, then divided up into 10 groups to hear about career options in different fields, such as law and politics, computers, accounting and business, etc. Shirley Wong spoke (in English and Cantonese) about law school admissions, first year courses, the bar exam, and the issue of underrepresentation of Asians in law.

As it turned out, the students were generally more interested in paralegal programs, which we did not have information on, but the teachers were very interested in applying for the teaching programs, which of course, we wholeheartedly encouraged them to pursue.

A Taste of Law School

"Let me tell you about Law..."

The Outreach Program "brings a sense of social reality to professors and students," commented Mr. Purificacion. The most privileged have a hard time conceiving what it's like for these kids, he said. For the school the returns may not be immediate but the benefits will occur down the road. Programs like Outreach bring...
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A Joint Session: the Legality of Drugs

By: Arnold Levine

A rather impressive gathering of figures from the field of criminal law convened on October 20 in the faculty dining room. To participate in Criminal Law Society sponsored symposium on drug related crimes. Some of the distinguished panelists included the Honorable Edward J. Mclaughlin, Professor Abraham M. Abramovskiy, and Telefero Del Valle, Jr. New York Law School's own Professor B. James George, Jr. moderated the discussion.

Professor Abramovskiy, who teaches various criminal law and procedure classes at Fordham Law School and is the Director of the International Criminal Law Center set the tone for the discussion: proposing causes and solutions, both foreign and domestic, to the drug problem that is ravaging our criminal justice system. Professor Abramovskiy feels that we are losing the "War on Drugs," a sentiment echoed throughout the night by the various speakers.

He noted that not only are the producers of cocaine suffering, but that cocaine is cheaper and more plentiful than ever before. His criticisms, however did not focus only with the federal government, i.e. the policies of the Bush administration led by former "Drug Czar" William Bennett. He referred to the Mayor's plan to hire more police as a "placebo pill," citing the inadequate number of judges and prosecutors to handle the resulting increase in the number of cases.

His proposed solutions ranged from addressing the "broken family syndrome" to issuing ultimatums to foreign drug producing countries. He cited the poor communities as well as the break up of the family as significant factors leading teenagers and adolescents into a life of crime.

The people the children look up to as role models under such circumstances happen to be drug dealers, he said. He added that their learning environment was also a hindrance, describing the city's public schools as "little correctional facilities." These are problems. Professor Abramovskiy said, that need to be confronted on the homefront to prevent young people from ever entering the criminal justice system.

Professor Abramovskiy also recommended that the problem be addressed using United States Marines to combat the drug cartels in their own counties. His suggested ultimatum: "You have one year, clean it up or we will clean it up for you." He met sharp criticism from Mr. Pollok who said similar policies have never worked, going back to the Opium wars.

Mr. Del Valle, a graduate of New York Law School who, in addition to his private practice in Manhattan, also serves as President of Hispanic National Bar Association, focused on the shortcomings of current sentencing guidelines, both state and federal, as well as alternatives to incarceration.

Mr. Del Valle asserted that mandatory minimum sentencing ties up the judges' hands, not allowing them to consider the particular defendant's mitigating circumstances. He noted that thirty percent of federal judges do not agree with federal sentencing guidelines.

His suggestion that less money be spent on prosecution and more on rehabilitation met approval by the entire panel. Prosecution and defense alike. Criminals do not learn anything in prison, he said pointing to the fact that many times they are bigger criminals when they get out of prison. The government sets up programs, he said, but does not fund them adequately, citing a minimum three-four week wait to be admitted into a rehabilitation center such as Phoenix House.

John L. Pollok, an Appellate Specialist whose clients have included John Gotti, Mario Biaggi, and the Howard Beach defendants, focused on the erosion of constitutional rights associated with the recent crime wave, saying the Fourth and Sixth Amendments are casualties of the "War on Drugs." Mr. Pollok opined that it is one thing to go after these people (drug dealers), yet another to apply the Constitution across the board in all criminal cases equally and fairly.

In discussing the erosion of the Fourth

Continued on page 14
**NAPALSA Conference**

**Short Conference, Long Name**

National Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (NAPALSA) Conference

by Fran Chan '91

The tenth annual NAPALSA Conference was held at Harvard Law School on October 26-28. A "caravan" of NYLS student leaders (Lo-Yi Chang, Patricia Chao, and IJ's Patti Choi, Perry Kwok, Chan Song and John Lin) had a nice weekend break, thanks in part to the school for some financial assistance, and to my friend Brian Melendez and his housemates for their hospitality.

The conference theme was "Empowerment Through Law". The program consisted of a law school fair on Friday evening, and an opening ceremony by Codie Chao entitled, "The Future for Asian Americans in the Law. Mr. Chao is a partner with Morrison & Foerster in Los Angeles and an adjunct professor at Hastings College of Law. He was the first Asian partner at his firm. Mr. Chao addressed the issue of concern to Law Students, such as the hiring, retention and promotion of Asian American Students, as well as the first future legal landscapes Asian American Students should expect.

The main program on Saturday included two panel discussions. I "Legislative and Political Interests: Where Do We Go From Here?" Speakers included Paul Ignaski, of the Japanese American Citizens League; May Louie, Chair of the Boston Rainbow Coalition and Executive Assistant to the Reverend Jesse Jackson; Dan Lam, who, in 1975, arrived as a refugee from Cambodia and who later ran for Massachusetts state representative; Irene Bueno, Legislative Assistant to Congressperson Edward R. Roybal (D-CA). Speakers stressed a need to increase the number of Asians in elected positions, and that each of us consider running for office. Thus far, there has been some access but no cohesive agenda to represent Asian American interests. In coalition building, we have to make sure that there are shared goals, and that all groups are included. We discussed the issue of Asians being considered the "model minority," and were told that statistics such as "Asians have the highest family income level" are misleading because they do not reflect the demographics of family size and hours worked.

2. "The Importance of Diversity in Legal Education." Speakers included Sharon Hom, professor at CUNY Law School; Wallace Loh, Dean of University of Washington Law School; Alfred Yen, Assistant Professor of Law at Boston College Law School and Margaret Y.K. Woo, professor at Northeastern Law School.

This issue is a familiar one for most of us—although the debate is still centered on whether we should have diversity. The real questions are HOW MUCH diversity does the legal profession want and how do "we" decide? Asians who are in legal education are part of the effort to develop an alternative legal framework to challenge the presumptions which are not culturally neutral.

3. "Urban Communities and the Legal System." Speakers were the Honorable Dorothy Chin-Brandt, of NY Civil Court, the Honorable Richard J. Chin, of Boston's Municipal Court, Jeffrey Soke & Nam Chin, NYU Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, the Hon. Suzanne Lee, of Chinese Progressive Association, and Andrew Leong, Director of Boston College Law School's Chinese Town Clinical Program who also is a lecturer at U. Mass College of Public and Community Services and involved with the Asian Outreach Program at Greater Boston Legal Services.

Race relations in our urban environment are full of divisive, controversial issues. The speakers are all actively involved in their communities, trying to mediate when there are tensions and misunderstandings. We were all encouraged to do public service work.

The final panel was on "Private Sector Opportunities." Speakers, which I missed but someone else reported that the presenters talked informally of the difficulties faced by Asian American Lawyers due to the small representation in majority firms. We broke out into small discussion groups after the first panel. I met a woman from NYU who was administering a survey to all conference attendees. We all promised to be in touch with each other to become more active in planning events.

The dinner speakers were Professor Sharon Hom of CUNY Law School and Dean Wallace Loh, of the University of Washington Law School in Seattle. At the Business Meeting, we elected the officers—elect for 1991-92. Stephanie Hao of Colum­bria was elected as the President along with a new board, they will plan next year's conference, which will probably be held on the West Coast.

Fran Chan is a self-appointed expert on issues involving women and minority groups.

**Fairstein**

Continued from page 1

York City. Her sex crimes team in 1976 worked to change the process of prosecuting for rape by making the victim more comfortable, to improve the conviction rate and to lobby for new legislation to protect rape victims.

According to Fairstein, the New York laws at the time were "light years away from what other states had adopted in the 1950s and 1960s." In the early 1970s, a rape victim came to the Manhattan office and waited among car thieves and burglars for her number to be called for questioning. A victim was then interviewed in an open room. A victim also found herself subject to a lack of privacy while trying to establish her case. Before 1974, a rape victim's account about the identification of the attacker or the sexual or forcible nature of the assault was not admitted as testimony unless a witness could corroborate a woman's story. However, if the victim had first been robbed by an assailant, her testimony was only considered credible for indicting him for the robbery—but not for rape.

"Centuries of bad law resulted in so few of these (rape) cases being prosecuted," Fairstein said. Fairstein still must contend with the "made for TV image" of how difficult it is to convict a rapist. It is a widely held but archaic idea that "his word against mine" will not be sufficient in court. She has tried relentlessly to change this perception.

Court procedure and admission has changed in the last twenty years. Today about 90% of defense attorneys assume that the attack occurred. In rapes involving a stranger, the courtroom tactic is to question the victim's identification of her attacker. Because of the extended delay of a rape, the victim usually has a wealth of personal information about the assailant. To illustrate, Fairstein cited a case where the victim identified her attacker by a scorpion tattooed on his penis.

More sophisticated techniques such as DNA identification using semen and blood matching have now been introduced to assist in identification. Although blood is routinely drawn to check for sexually transmitted diseases after the rape, testing the alleged assailant for the HIV virus has generated controversy. Fairstein believes that the victim should be permitted to have the attacker tested for the virus so that the victim can immediately seek medical treatment if the test is positive.

When addressing the topic of date rape, one of the most unspoken questions put to Fairstein's by women who accuse men of rape. "I'm a big advocate of getting them out of the system," Fairstein said it had come not only as a pleasant surprise, but it had also given her the great pleasure. At the reception following the event, Anne Aycock, a member of L.A.W. said she and Fran Chan had invited Fairstein after hearing her speak two years ago. "We wanted to recognize her success and achievement and contribution as a great role model," said Aycock.

Le: Amis is a first year student.
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NYLS’s 100th Birthday Bash
with Legal Leaders and Student Leaders
In “Formal” Pauperis: A student rubs elbows

Prior to my most recent outing, the last time I wrapped a black bowtie around my tuxedo’d neck I was called upon to pour distinguished Alumni Award for his years of service to the law school. Huntington is a member of the NYLS Board of Trustees and Chairman of its Second Century Campaign, and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Fiduciary Trust International Company. Also honored were members of the school’s “Old Guard,” individuals who graduated from NYLS 50 years ago or more.

The evening began with a generous 6:30 p.m. cocktail hour and was followed by dinner and dancing at 7:30. In a brief introductory greeting, Dean Simon recognized Huntington as Guest of Honor and lauded the efforts of the “Old Guard” who he noted were “our closest link both in time and I believe in commitment and practice, to the ideals of our founders.” Approximately 350 turned out for the event. Alumni trustees, friends of the school and students mingled together in celebration. Graduates from as far back as 1917 to students now enrolled as first years shared the evenings festivities. Judges, attorneys, professors and legal ‘wannabees’ networked and schmoozed as the orchestra played.

Although tickets were a seemingly costly $150 per person, the Dinner Dance Committee—co-chaired by Alexander D. Forger, Chairman of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, and Marvin Powell, (Class of 1987) an associate at Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood—extended special invitations to the heads of the various NYLS student organizations. In all, 40 full-time students attended.

New York Law School was established in 1891 as a protest by the faculty, students and alumni of Columbia College Law School against interference in legal education by the college’s trustees. The school’s first president of the Board of Trustees, John Bigelow, was Minister to France during the Civil War; closed down in 1918 due to World War I; almost merged with City College in 1928; and closed again in 1940 when, after World War II broke out, the draft was inaugurated. The school reopened in 1947 and in 1954 obtained provisional approval from the American Bar Association, later obtaining permanent accreditation by the American Bar Association in 1964.

New York Law School, a city campus indeed, has moved about the city. From its original inception in the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway, the campus has been located at Fulton Street, the Manhattan YMCA on 23rd Street, 253 Broadway, 63 Park Row, 244 William Street and finally coming to rest—for the time being—at the ever expanding campus at 57 Worth Street.

With a little bit of history and a little bit of the future, the evening wore on as alumni, students and guests waltzed, foxtrotted and boogied. And so, New York Law School dances at the threshold of another century.

The success of the Centennial Kickoff Dinner Dance is indicative of the commitment of New York Law School’s “past” for its future.

Albert Wollerman is a third year student who made a cameo appearance as Bobby Darin at the Ball.
Roving Reporter

by Susan Fleischman

Q: What do you look forward to doing most when your exams end, that you have been unable to do because of finals?

Susan Fleischman
Roving Reporter
3rd Year
SHOPPING!!! My mom offered to take me shopping so many times and because my schedule this semester is hectic, I've been unable to take advantage of her generosity. But more importantly, I am looking forward to quality work-outs where I don't have to worry about rushing back to class or work!!

B. Shaw
3rd Year
Reading, writing and making a public servant's salary. And having people chant: B. Hip B. cool B. Shaw.

B. Shaw
3rd Year

Sherilyn Dandridge
1st Year
Going to Mexico & relaxing. And not having to think at all!

Gary Sastow
3rd Year
Hanging a "do not disturb" sign outside my door and getting reacquainted with my wife!

Robin Sherak
1st Year
Sleeping late, and having time to myself. 'Not skiing, or going away, just relaxing.
Are upcoming exams getting you down? If so, take a study break with me, for a moment, to briefly canvas some classic Hollywood film about wholly confined to the classroom or the winter vacation:

Stewart is a folksy defense attorney, while lawyers on opposing sides in a husband-wife case of attempted murder. With Judy Holliday


Spencer Tracy debates Federic March on the theory of evolution in this fictionalized account of the 1929 Scopes "monkey trial.

Kramer vs. Kramer (1979). A bitter divorce proceeding from the perspective of the litigants themselves. With Meryl Streep (sans accent) and Dustin Hoffman.

Long Among the Raums (1975). The story of a woman on trial who is defended, in a tragic twist of fate, by her former lover. Three-handkerchief.

Miracle on 34th Street (1947). Irresistible. Lawyer asks, "Your Honor, we request an immediate ruling from this court: is there or is there not a Santa Claus?" With Edmund Gwenn.

Music Box (1989). Jessica Lange must deal with the personal trials of defending her father from charges of Nazi war crimes, despite her own growing doubts about his innocence.

Nuts (1986). Richard Dreyfuss is an overzealous defense attorney who invades the privacy of his client. And Barbara Streisand does a star-turn as the client, a prostitute.

Presumed Innocent (1990). Gripping. Harrison Ford is a married prosecutor who finds himself on trial, accused of murdering a fellow prosecutor who was briefly his mistress.

Sweeet (1987). While Cher, Esq., defends an indigent defendant accused of murder, she falls in love with sexy junior attorney.

Dennis Quaid. Violates the ethical code, but it's fun.

The Paper Chase (1973). First-year law students experience Contracts under the tutelage of Professor Kingsfield, as played by John Houseman. Must be seen before graduation.

The Shaggy D.A. (1976). From Walt Disney. Young lawyer's campaign run for District Attorney is jeopardized once he is transformed into a shaggy dog. With Dean Jones. Hair-raising.

The Thin Blue Line (1988). Powerful documentary. Suggests that the wrong man was convicted for the murder of a Texas policeman. Actually influenced the Texas Court of Appeals.

To Kill a Mockingbird (1962). Grand. Gregory Peck gives his Oscar-winning performance as the widower lawyer in a small Alabama town who dares to defend a black man accused of rape.


Twelve Angry Men (1947). One of the very best. Dissects the tense deliberations of a jury a murder trial. With Henry Fonda as "jurer number 8."


Food for Thought

THE LEGAL GOURMET

Quick, Healthy, Easy food ideas for the student with no time to cook, no desire to cook, and even those of you with no ability to cook.

TUNA CASSEROLE
1) Boil approximately 2 cups of macaroni (Anything but spaghetti)
2) Combine in baking dish; —cooked macaroni —1 can tunafish —1 can condensed mushroom soup —3/4 cup milk
3) Sprinkle casserole with bread crumbs (optional)
4) Bake at 375° for 15-20 minutes
5) Eat

STEAMED ANYTHING
A steamer (metal gadget one puts in pot) only costs a few dollars and is an extremely healthy way to cook various foods. The amount of time needed to steam a particular food depends on the individual's preference, and on the foods density. Generally, 10-15 minutes is the maximum time needed. Try the following foods in your steamer:
1) Fresh Vegetables: carrots, broccoli, cauliflower, string beans, etc.
2) Squash: acorn, butternut, spaghetti, zucchini, yellow squash, etc. (Clean out seeds, leave skin on, and cut as desired)
3) Sweet potatoes (peel and cut as desired)

The Legal Gourmet is a second year law student and a life long bon vivant.
Letters

Continued from page 2

Strange names and told to pick a few based on each standing and saying "hello." I did not know what she was or what she represented, but I can tell you one thing for sure: she was not there in part of her role in representing our interests, she would find it "discouraging" to be the subject of criticism from her peers, and that such unwanted commentary would make her feel "bad" about her position, I'd have soon cast my vote for Magilla Gorilla, and suggested that she join the pottery club instead. Who'd vote for a candidate that openly conflicted with her? Any time you state general principles of criticism that most of us presumably would approve of.

I have no reason to doubt Ms. Sutton's sincerity to work for the benefit of the student body, but I do believe she has given us reason to question whether she fully understands either the practical aspects or more lofty goals her job requires. Who would I vote for? I might well vote for the person who stands up and says he or she, would seek out and encourage all members of his or her constituency to speak out on all matters that concerned them, regardless of the quality or tone of their remarks, and regardless of any personal disagreement with them. I might well vote for the person who expressed their complete confidence in the concept conferring-barred-defendant on all subjects under the sun, and that such group dynamics would inspire and educate them, as opposed to finding such exercises "boring" and depressing. That's the type of person I might vote for. In a truly open society, all forms of expression contribute to a democratic dialogue, and provide little reason for anyone, especially a political candidate, to be considered "discouraging" or depressing.

The time to become "discouraging" Ms. Sutton, is when people stop complaining, when people stop opposing their concerns and discontent, and when people simply decide it's "nicer" to shut up and say nothing, rather than speak their minds, regardless of whose ideological ox is gored, and whose personal susceptibilities are trampled upon.

Marc Medoff

Bias Panel Discussion

Continued from page 3

The grounds that oppression of women was "commercially important" international has taken the same position toward people imprisoned and tortured for being Gay, maintaining that they are not "criminal." She concluded that the failure of other organizations, including the United Nations, to address these "cultures" and "lifestyles" has helped to perpetuate problems.

Carraway concluded her analysis by citing examples of the health clinics, the failure of programs to diagnose cervical and breast cancer, and the refusal of AIDS from sex education to less medical attention and die more quickly than men. Widening her scope, Carraway pointed out that more than half of the men who go to the local clinics are incarcerated, and asserted that the failure to respond to AIDS when it first appeared was a hate crime against Gay men. She lived that the problem is not with the system, which certain groups consistently receive better health care than others, and that the problem is with the resources being consistently ignored or penalize members of certain groups, commits bias violence against them.

Carraway concluded by criticizing the tendency of the society to blame and to infantilize the victims of violence who would not have been dressed the way they were, or that they should not have been walking alone or at night, as evidence that the society perceives the problem by analyzing the violence against the audience questioned the speakers and asked them to elaborate on their positions. The event ended with informal discussions among panelists and those who attended the event, IQ.

Marc Medoff

Dr. Godfrey

Drug Related Crime

Continued from page 7

Amendment, he said the whole notion of "probable cause" is non-existent in drug arrests, and he also cited both the "probable cause" and "competent counsel" requirements of the Sixth Amendment as casualties of the "War on Drugs," citing the courts for "habitual intimidation of defense counsel by threatening to subject their fees to forefeiture" of the drug client is convicted.

He said the "War on Drugs" has had a hydraulic pressure effect on the appellate court system, causing defense counsel to work with a double standard. Moreover, he said he thought that the New York Court of Appeals has not failed to the hydraulic pressure and probably stands behind serving individual liberties in drug cases.

The Special Narcotics Prosecutor for New York City, Sterling Johnson, Jr., while agreeing with most of what was previously chosen, to further specify the shortcomings of the "War on Drugs" by saying that the drug war is a "fair trial" for the addict. He said that nineteen states and the District of Columbia prosecute cases using a creative interpretation of the laws governing child abuse and failure to seek medical treatment for a child. He criticized these states that said he is working on other methods of treating the problem. What Mr. Johnson is working on that to themselves, by leaving a drug charge hanging over the head of the pregnant addict charged with a minor violation for a period of time. He then mentioned the cases of the addicts are in prison.

He then reframed various things previously said by expressing Mr. Abramovitz's belief that the price of cocaine is down. He said it is actually up slightly, although the price is controlled by interest from drug dealers. He said that the drug dealer is profiting from the police force, including the mandatory to-dump Mr. Pollack's assertions concerning the erosion of constitutional liberties. Mr. Johnson answered that the fact that the Constitution be interpreted varies by different people.

As far as the failure of the community he said that prosecution is the last step to getting to that point only after family, religious probation, and all other institutions have failed.

Mr. Johnson also said that although people are being put in jail at a record pace, it is not the only answer. The problem is, that the jail is needed, but so is education, prevention, and treatment. Citing as one reason for the concentration on prosecution rather than treatment, he said "the mood of the people of New York is not toward rehabilitation or treatment. Maybe it should be, but it is not."

Robert M. Baum, Attorney-in-Charge of The Legal Aid Society's Criminal Division, recited some mind boggling statistics as evidence that we are losing the "War on Drugs." He also made a well-supported argument for seeking to incorporate recidivism into incarceration as a result of the drug programs. He also said that he had introduced the drug program that he was concerned with. If one is concerned with the drug program, one may be interested in this. If one is interested in the drug program, one may be concerned with the drug program. If one is concerned with the drug program, one may be interested in this.

Mr. Baum added that the drug war's impact on the rest of the criminal justice system. According to statistics obtained from the Legislative Fiscal Bureau of the Assembly, the average time it takes for a case to get to trial was thirty-six to forty-eight hours even for these people, the two days they spend in jail just waiting to see a judge and be formally charged, is the end of the case. Also, due to the inadequate number of judges and courtrooms, the judge has only three to four minutes to spend on each defendant, and an average case of the courts, which is the result of the Tactical Narcotics Teams (T.N.T.) in New York City. The judges and courtrooms, the judge has only three to four minutes to spend on each defendant during an average case of the courts, which is the result of the Tactical Narcotics Teams (T.N.T.) in New York City. The judges and courtrooms, the judge has only three to four minutes to spend on each defendant during an average case of the courts, which is the result of the Tactical Narcotics Teams (T.N.T.) in New York City. The judges and courtrooms, the judge has only three to four minutes to spend on each defendant during an average case of the courts, which is the result of the Tactical Narcotics Teams (T.N.T.) in New York City.

The Manhattan District Attorney's Office, to which Mr. Baum belonged, said the legislators did not realize the costs of stiffer penalties when they enacted the tougher laws. He cited many of the same problems alluded to by Mr. Baum. He said the Criminal Court is a joke and the Supreme Court is getting there. Even if the judge's heart is in it, he has these massive sweeping no effect on the drug problem, he said.

I thought of the drug war was the Honorable Edward J. McLaughlin, an acting Supreme Court Justice in Criminal T.N.T. in Buffalo where I majored in Economics and Accounting Jr. Full-time employee at SUNY Buffalo where I majored in Economics and Accounting Jr. Full-time employee at SUNY Buffalo.

You can help enrich the school that has made the most of the few years you have left. Overall, the symposium was a great success. It was informative and enlightening to all eighty-seventeen people who attended.

Arnold Levine

First year student, graduate of SUNY Buffalo where I majored in Economics because I couldn't get into the Volunteer Legal Services Program and the Legal Aid Society, Criminal Defense Division for 18 months. Hope to be a baseball player if I grow up.

But it is not the only answer. The problem is, that the jail is needed, but so is education, prevention, and treatment. Citing as one reason for the concentration on prosecution rather than treatment, he said "the mood of the people of New York is not toward rehabilitation or treatment. Maybe it should be, but it is not."
by Phillip D. Spyropoulos

I hadn't really understood what my brother meant by the intensity of their eyes. The last time I saw them, I thought that maybe since he was such an intense person he projected this quality onto them, his perceptions further colored by the black and white of his own death. Yet it all made sense in a storybook sort of way and so I generally gave him the benefit of the doubt. I was not eager to believe that there were people who still knew in a way we thought long dead.

He told me of when a young boy was walking him across a field to the praktiko, the village doctor, when they came across an old twisted olive tree. He took my brother's hand and walked a large circle around it. When my brother asked him why, his father looked up at him, puzzled, and asked "don't you feel it?". "What do you mean?" my brother asked. The boy hesitated and was asked to explain the unexplainable, yet finally answered, "the olive tree, it is not good."

After a while my brother told me he began to understand, especially since he was already sensitive to this sort of things. As he liberated himself from the rational and began understanding these other ways, he also began to understand these people who still knew in a way we had long forgotten.

It was quite a sight when you approached the ancient village, a battle flash against the light grey rock face. It's labyrinth of chambers was carved deep into the mountain's cove. Pirates used to hide their bodies within its maze of rooms and corridors, yet some people had purportedly entered and never come out, lost forever within the mountain's belly. After staying about three days, my brother finally gained the trust of the Kalogeros.

They finally arrived at a large door worn with time. It speckled open and the torch barely illuminated the long winding staircase they cautiously descended. The large chamber at the bottom had its walls covered with hundreds of human skulls. The nameless dead had lived and died in this Byzantine monastery, from the time of its creation over a thousand years ago, adored this chamber's walls.

The Kalogeros finally placed the prize my brother had been looking for on a reading stand. It was a Byzantine manuscript containing ancient herbal medicines and procedures. My brother was in awe, of the book, the chamber, the feeling of being held in transport back a thousand years in time.

He looked at this kindly old man's eyes, and within them he saw an epic history of a thousand years forged in their intense stare.

Two summers ago I returned there for a couple of months. I spent some time with my uncle. We sailed, dined and went out some evenings with his wife. I had known him all my life, he was like a second father to us. He fought the Nazis in a thousand bloody battles and a thousand Springs of the poorer islanders. He was transported back a millennium. He reached the border, Giorgos told him, and died in this Byzantine monastery, from the time of its creation over a thousand years ago.

"...he looked at this kindly old man's eyes, and within them he saw an epic history of a thousand years forged in their intense stare."
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BAR REVIEW