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New York Law School

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Faculty Retreat Explores Long-Range Goals

by Daren R. Domina

On February 10 and 11, the New York Law School faculty retired to New Jersey for an intensive two days of discussions involving the long-range plans for the school. Donald Zeigler, Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs, felt that the retreat was a productive and useful effort which helped educate both current and new faculty members. The faculty concentrated on four major topics: students, faculty, general curricular issues and the proposed legal skills program.

For each subject, one or two faculty members made a brief presentation which introduced the issues to be addressed. The faculty then split into small discussion groups of ten or so to more fully develop these issues. One faculty member from each group would then summarize the group's ideas to the entire faculty. An open discussion with questions and answers would follow. To generate more productive discussions, groups were rotated for each topic.

Two of the areas concentrated on involved the student and faculty bodies. Broad questions such as "who are the students?" and "who ought to be the students?" were considered. The faculty discussed the importance of not ignoring the great bulk of students who are academically somewhere in the middle of their classes. The diversity of the student body and faculty were also examined with attention to minority recruitment strategies.

Student involvement in various faculty activities and committees was proposed. Although many faculty feel that student input would be valuable, others displace the idea. Since this issue is not of pressing concern to the faculty, progress in this area seems unlikely without student pressure. Specific committees for various offices of the school, such as the Placement Office, were also tentatively proposed. This would involve the fragmentation of the Student Services Committee which currently oversees the various programs and offices dealing with students.

General curricular issues were also addressed. One issue involved the concentration program, which would allow students to specialize in certain areas of the law such as real estate. Another topic of curriculum reform involved the acquisition of the legal skills program. The five member committee of Profs. Rothschild, Stroessen, Sherwin, Perlin and Cermit has been examining this particular aspect of the curriculum for over seven months. The committee has drawn up a five member proposal which was presented to the faculty during the retreat. According to Professor Nadine Stroessen, the committee's proposal generated "a great deal of support" at the retreat. The faculty will approve the numerous reforms in gradual stages. Depending on the speed of faculty approval, these substantial curriculum changes will probably be initiated with the mid-year class entering January, 1991.

The aim of the new legal skills program will be to improve the current level of practical lawyering skills acquired during law school. A unified program will be adopted with new courses being added and existing courses revamped or dropped. Meditation, counseling and interviewing skills will be emphasized. The program will utilize a variety of different teaching approaches such as simulation, workshop and small group interaction. These proposals are designed to improve the curriculum plan to be phased in gradually, depending upon faculty approval and the practicalities of implementation. As of now, many specific proposals of the need to be worked out.

The first phase of the program will involve the hiring of a Legal Skills Training Director who will administer the initial stages of the phase-in. The first phase concentrates on required first-year courses. The Legal Method class will be replaced by a two semester required course which will involve various teaching methods to familiarize students with practical lawyering skills. Students will be broken into small discussion groups which will be directed supervised by an instructor. The Legal Writing and Research course, as part of this new program, will also undergo

Student Conference Promotes Strategies For a Diversified Legal Community

By: Christine R. Clark

Over the weekend of February 16-18, 1990 Anne Aycock, Fran Chan, Tracy Kohlman, Risa Proctor, Larry Stry, and Dan Simmonette had the opportunity to partici­ pate in a National Law Student Conference entitled "Unequal Treatment Under the Law" sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild, The City University of New York, and a number of law student groups representing diverse ethnic groups and interests. The conference was held at CUNY Law School at Queens College and addressed issues dealing with racism, sexism, classism and homophobia in U.S. Law Schools. It was the first major project of the newly formed National Coalition for a Diversified Legal Community, which has as its goal the strengthening of the national law student movement, in an effort to diversity law school faculties, student bodies and curricula. The conference offered lectures and workshops designed to provide stu­ dents with practical know-how on how law schools can reform tenure criteria and admissions policies and expand curricula.

Workshops were held after lunch on Saturday and Sunday. Participants could choose from several topics including: "Diversifying Faculty", "Student Diversity in Law Schools", "Expanding Law School Curriculums to Include the Perspectives of People of Color, Women, Lesbians and Gay Men, and the Working Class" or "Dealing with Exclusion & Discrimination: Responding to Bias-Related Speech and Bias-Motivated Behavior in Law School". This is an overview of the latter workshop.

Continued on page 9

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Noame on the lamb (readers revolt) .......... 3
NYLS Dances to the Latin Beat .......... 8
SBA Election Coverage (candidates up close and personal) .......... 10
A.J. Wollerman the raving reviewer .......... 12
Republicans—jackasses about abortion .......... 14

Camouflaged—The Reporter stakes out the faculty retreat.
On Restrictive clauses . . .

Racism:
Oscar McDonald Responds

I, first of all, I would like to say that I appreciate the responses, both positive and negative, that I received in regard to the earlier controversial article that I wrote on racism and insensitivity that was published in the Reporter. I would like to thank the editors for giving me the opportunity to voice my opinion.

In some respects, I am saddened that there were many people who questioned the statements that were printed and there were still others who thought that they were totally false. The people who made these insensitive statements recognize themselves, and they know who they are. I know that they would like to disguise the problem with syrupy money."

I am still mad and I have a right to make the backlash resulting from the article.

Some people were offended by my use of profanity. I would like to know if it would have made them feel better if I had used sweet euphemisms and four syllable words. Nothing is accomplished by just trying to disguise the problem with syrupy money. I do not mean to say that my wording of the article was the only way or the best, but I wanted the article to be hard hitting and I know that it accomplished what I set out to do. Yes, I am still mad and I have a right to be mad. In some instances, shocking people is the only way to wake them up and make them realize that there is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. Just so happens that I decided to shock our school community with the truth. The statements were not inflated or exaggerated for effect, nor were they false. They were the plain, simple truth. I, more than anyone else, wish that the statements were false. I am not here to make friends or spare feelings. I am here to try to make a change by exposing the truth and making people aware of a bad situation that needs to be remedied.

I do not ever intend to hide behind the cloak of pseudo-intellectual by throwing around statistics and polysyllabic words to prove a point that is or should be obvious to anyone who has not been living under a rock for the past decade. The New York Law School community has enough of the aforementioned type of people. I think that these people should come down to earth and face the real problem instead of trying to win awards for who can best put the problem down on paper.

I would like to recommend to the people that thought that I was too scathing and abusive and indeed to everyone else, a show called Eyes on the Prize II, airing on PBS on Monday night at 9 p.m. and repeated on Saturday afternoons. I hope that by watching this show you will get some insight into where all my "vulgarian" and "vitriolism" come from.

Oscar McDonald

THE NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL REPORTER
Scab Baseball Team

Team Manager
Diane Woloff
Pitcher
Bradley "The Brow" Shaw
Catcher
Evan "Back Stop" Augustinaitis
1st Base
Darren "Grand Slam" Domin
2nd Base
Elizabeth "Rusty" Nochlin
3rd Base
Albert "Hound Dog" Wollerman
Shortstop
Shirley "The Ghost" Wong
Right Field
Susan "Achilles" Marcy
Left Field
Christopher "The Rose" Di Geronimo
Center Field
Philip "Pee Wee" Spyropoulos
Designated Hitter
Dilip "One Hit" Massand
Relief Pitcher
Donna "Long Horn" Santiago
Trainer
Barry "Ice" Block
Bullpen
Tere Abrams, Christine R. Clark, Lynn Mouray, Scott Wiss, Cynthia Hanrahan, Mario Karonis, Gerald Levine, Tony Iadevaia
Umpire
Dan "Wind Bag" Muilelt
Team Photographer
David Wind
Mascot
Frances the talking mule

Put politely by one commentator, The Reporter was an underground organization which had placed several well-known Law School characters in incongruous settings where they engaged in activities clearly antithetical to the accepted Law School student image of scrupled faces, bright smiles and happy endings. It centered around a rather bawdy depiction of Law Students as active members of the drinking, promiscuous drug ingesting counterculture!
Heat Wave in March—Readers Welcome to the Writer in the White Sheet

By Michael Arce and Yolanda Castro-Arce

Perhaps if I had written "The Welfare State and Self-Determination" I might have avoided the anonymous response. However, the author uses a pen name the same way that a white sheet is used by KKK members.

The article is a factless, emotional, and confused piece of kkk propaganda. The writer criticizes Noame De Plum's idea of equality by perverting the modern notion of equality. It is apparent that the author of the article cannot cope with change and therefore finds it inconceivable that the founding fathers lived in modern times, their idea of equality might have been more modern itself. The founding fathers lived during a period in which African and African-Americans were slaves for white men whose notion of the work ethic was based solely on Africans and the African-Americans performing all the work. It is very easy to advocate for a work ethic when you know that the real work will be performed by those considered less privileged than yourself. The instant that an attempt to promote racial and economic equality is advocated for the infamous work ethic yll disfavour of the status quo. It stands to reason that our "Noame De Plum", would panic at the thought of one day having to shine his/her own shoes.

The author uses the audacity to compare once underprivileged minorities with today's underprivileged minorities. Today's minorities face a type of employment that the once underprivileged minorities did not face. When the early immigration trend in this country there was a movement toward industrialization which demanded workers. Therefore, a difference in language and a lack of schooling was not a barrier. Many minorities have been able to overcome barriers and to prosper. However, while Asians are stereotyped as being mathematical geniuses, Irish as being赴劳的 and long-time law enforcers. Italians as being honor. Noame you are advocating the return to a time when people did not die trying to gain freedom and about Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Nelson Mandela and other proud and dignified African- Americans who fought or are fighting for their inherent rights.

I should point out to the author that those of you who are unfamiliar with this society. huh? I wonder if the doctor showed some schizophrenic tendencies in his/her ideas. The so-called facts behind the logic. The premature argument asserted by Noame, that the above mentioned were not of the days of slavery? of black slaves. this country. and about Malxolm Johnson. would mean that the actions of the government were justified. to use as authority in regards to race. Noame's article, this letter addresses the wind of a tornado. The majority of the Founding Fathers was rich. property-holding slave owners are numerous other examples of this. the so called factual base upon which Noame's arguments rest is about as secure as the structure of a house built upon a foundation made of sand. (For those of you who are unfamiliar with this New Testament parable. when the gale winds came. the house came crashing down.) Noame's article is about to feel the force of a tornado. The idea that the founding fathers were rich. property-holding slave owners who are not exactly adequate role models. I'll ignore you the details. But I will say this, without the sweat off the backs of black slaves. this country. and espe­cially the south, would still be a sewer hole.

* Self-Determination is our hallmark. Noame. that is no federal governmental hole. I'll spare you the details. But Noame, surely you have heard the saying, "uppy nigger." Didn't you ever ask yourself where does that phrase come from? Since it has taken over 20 years for you to figure it all out. I'll help you out. Blacks (also known as African-Americans)—get used to the name Noame), with the possible exception of a few crooks. refuse to play the role of the ideal Amos and Andy type blackie that strings. Even today. Vietnamese and Korean refugees are openly given lines of credit to open their own businesses straight off the boat. Don't get me wrong Noame. I am indeed happy for them. but what I want to know is. where is my 40 acres and a mule? I'll take my land from mid-town Manhattan. thank you.

Noame. I hate to break this to you. the so called facts behind the logic. The majority of whites are still plagued by the "nigger and space" in line. Prime example. the influx of narcotics into our urban communities. However. now that their white children are flocking into these neighborhoods. there is a "war on drugs." Hard working people are rewarded in this society. huh? I wonder if the doctor who invented the treatment through which blood transfusions were made possible felt rewarded for his labors when he was turned away from a hospital because he was black. Of course he died soon after. There are numerous other examples of this. "just compensation" in our country's history. And knowing I too might one too many white sheets. the author by not providing heat and hot water. It is not unusual for hospitals and clinics in some African-American and Hispanic communities to treat at least one adult or child a day who has been bitten by a rat the size of a cat who crawled in through a hole in the wall which is so large that neighbors can shake hands every morning through the wall. It is uncontrollable for an adult or child to be treated for fractures caused by a ceiling that falls despite months of repeated requests that repair. "Noame De Plum" has the audacity to compare communities in which landlords will not even reside with communities that have been purchased into by people who take advantage of the fact that its residents might have little political influence or knowledge of the legal system. A slum lord may even buy buildings with the sole intention of collecting rent without making repairs or providing any services. Some buildings are purchased with the intention of committing rent in order to reap the insurance proceeds.

The author of the factless article then goes on to claim that African-Americans, whom he/she only conceives of as "Blacks", lost their dignity during slavery. He/she claims that liberals have further emasculated African-Americans and that African-Americans have had to depend on the white liberals for the acquisition of rights and privileges. Obviously, the author of the factless article forgot to cut holes in his/her white sheet and has been unable to read about slaves who died trying to gain freedom, and about Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Nelson Mandela and other proud and dignified African-Americans who fought or are fighting for their inherent rights.

*The majority of the Founding Fathers were rich. property-holding slave owners who are not exactly adequate role models.

*To impose the "status quo" as you define it. Noame. that is no federal governmental intervention. would mean that the actions of your friend Ronald Wilson Reagan (stripping the air traffic controllers union, the invasion of Grenada, etcetera.) were crimes against the people of the United States. My idea of "status quo" is what God intended upon the creation of man-kind, all are created equal (This truth has been held to be self evident ).

*The so called underprivileged minorities that you referred to. Noame. I wish that I was so underprivileged. These "down trodden" masses were welcomed into this country with open arms and open purse

To: Noame De Plum (Pen Names)

After reading the article that you submitted in February's issue of the Reporter. my initial reaction was annoyance; since then the feelings have turned to pity. After all. how can I be angry with someone who is so insecure about his/her opinions about such a significant topic that he/she is too narrow-minded to attribute responsibility for those opinions. Considering the textual argument asserted by Noame. I must confess that I too would choke on putting my name on such a crock of words.

Instead of attacking the "logic" behind Noame's article, this letter addresses the so called facts behind the logic. The primary reason that Noame's dissertation is so erroneous (and bordering on felonious) is that the so called factual base upon which Noame's arguments rest is about as secure as the structure of a house built upon a foundation made of sand. (For those of you who are unfamiliar with this New Testament parable. when the gale winds came. the house came crashing down.) Noame's article is about to feel the force of a tornado.

The majority of the Founding Fathers were rich. property-holding slave owners who are not exactly adequate role models. I'll ignore you the details. But I will say this, without the sweat off the backs of black slaves. this country. and especially the south, would still be a sewer hole.

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Continued from previous page

so many of your sympathizers dream about
if you’re any indication of their intestinal
at night. It’s because we have never, never fortune) they were united in their faith
do and ever after will stand by and let some
do in God and a hope for deliverance. What
clawn take (or even think about) deliverance do we seek today, you ask?
away our dignity and pride in our heritage.
We are proud of our past both here in this
country and back in Africa—a continent facts to work with, see if you can manage
with a heritage richer than any other . . .
bar none.

"Despite all of the horrifying facts, we as
a people have managed to survive every
everyday men and women who have fought
for freedom and dignity. I believe that even
cowards and conservatives are afforded equal
protection under the Constitution, I take
no further issue with your anonymity.
However, I do take strong issue with the
many realities that you neglected to men-
tion or probably just do not know. For
example, you assert that equality for racial
minorities was not within the intention or
contemplation of this country’s founding
fathers. While there is evidence for that
assertion, there are a number of contempo-
rary interests and concerns that were also
not within the contemplation of the found-
ing fathers and framers of the Constitu-
tion, such as privacy rights and equality
for women (which you will no doubt argue
against in your fourth article)

Nonetheless, and fortunately, there is a
large segment of society which recognizes
that the Constitution was intended by the
framers to be a "living" document and is
not limited to the contemplations of long
dead White men. Instead, certain rights
are implied by the Constitution and consis-
tent with the framers' notions of fairness
and equality. If the "status quo" that you
value so highly is maintained, we as a
nation will not grow.

In your discussion about the strides of non-
Black minorities over Black minorities,
you fail to mention that most, if not all,
non-Black minorities immigrated to this
country voluntarily (often with huge gov-
ernment incentives, i.e., refugee resettlement
monies) seeking opportunity. These
immigrants elected to settle mostly in
urban settings where education and economic
opportunities are more plentiful.
So, yes, many of them realized their
dreams. Blacks, who were brought in-
voluntarily to this country on slave ships
were limited to the southern states, and to
rural areas where poverty abounds even
to this day. Non-Black or Hispanic
minorities did not then and still do not
settle in the Mississippi Delta which is
one of the poorest areas in the country, or
in Starr, Texas where the unemployment
rate is 36.4 percent, as compared with 5.5
percent in New York City and 5.3 percent
nationally.

Your perspective narrowly focuses on
urban problems of poverty which is minis-
ture as compared to poverty from a na-
tional perspective. Without economic op-
portunity, no people have or will succeed,
especially when self advancement efforts
are met with the force and oppression that
has been heaped upon Blacks by this gov-
ernment and its people.

Your ignorance was especially obvious
when you failed to attribute Blacks with
self determination. But for self determina-
tion, Blacks would still be enslaved or
dead, since my forefathers were
freed from slavery. If you have any intu-
tions of our current situation you are
highly is maintained, we as a
nation will not grow.

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immigrants elected to settle mostly in
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So, yes, many of them realized their
dreams. Blacks, who were brought in-
Pro Bono or Not Pro Bono

Lynn A. Mourey

As the pro bono battle rages on, about us, it may be creeping closer to home in as many of our law schools. Recently, the New York State Bar Association rejected a proposal to require pro bono attorneys to perform 20 hours of pro bono work annually. TheABA recommends 50 hours annually, although it has not yet taken steps to make this a mandatory requirement.

However, the pro bono war does not consist only of the battle of the practicing attorneys. Presently, the issue is being hotly debated among academicians throughout the law school community. To “go pro bono” or “not to go pro bono,” that is the question. To date, there are four law schools that require students to complete a minimum number of pro bono hours as a prerequisite to graduation. Many other law schools are considering proposals and yet scores of others are beginning to batten about the idea.

Should pro bono work be mandatory for law students? Posing this question to a number of New York Law School students elicited the following responses: “Bravo!” “Ah, yet another coercive tactic to get public interest work out of law students.” “I’m not opposed to it. I feel we have a moral and social obligation to assist those in need.” “And when do you propose we do this?” “Between my 15 credit hours, clerks, 20 hours of work per week, journal and family.”

Overall, the opinion is that there is a need to change the current laws and that reason, cannot help themselves. The concern expressed by many centers on why the obligation falls on the legal profession is commendable by many. Many are socially aware. Evidence of this is the number of clinical programs offered.

Clinics that focus on pro bono-type work include: The Criminal Defense Clinic—students handle cases for clients charged with a variety of misdemeanor crimes; The Housing Discrimination Clinic—students work on cases involving discrimination in housing, focusing on discrimination based on race, religion, sexual preference, handicap and national origin; and The Federal Civil Rights Clinic—students act as counsel to indigent plaintiffs on social security disability appeals. The clinic is also working on projects concerning the education of homeless children.

In all clinics, students handle virtually all aspects of the cases to which they are assigned. Clients are counseled, investigations are conducted, appeals are filed and an amicus curiae argument is made on behalf of the client for her work. However, this does not diminish the good that is being done.

If a student is seeking to improve its clinical offerings may not be necessary with clinical opportunities that are offered at NYLS. NYLS is seeking to improve its clinical offerings and revamping the program in the upcoming years. It is suggested that the path to increased pro bono work by law students is not by mandate, but by a focus on clinical education. This way, students will learn valuable skills that can be used in practice and will come with a positive, enriching experience in dealing with the less fortunate and those of social awareness to be carried through their careers.

How Sweet It Is

by B. Shaw

When counsel for the opposition said the magic number, Oscar McDonald knew that it would probably mean a settlement. He smiled to himself but did not let on that he thought this case was in the bag. He told the high priced looking attorney on both sides that he was going to have to get back to her so that he could bounce the figure off his client. He hung up and the phone thinking, “Bravo!” “Ah, yes, another coercive tactic to get public interest work out of law students.”

Oscar and Tracy began working on this case after Paul Y., a landlord and owner of a number of buildings in the Flatbush area, brought the complaint to the New York Commission on Human Rights. The complaint alleged that the landlord discriminated against a tenant in a manner that violated the state’s Human Rights Law. The complaint was filed by the tenant, Oscar, on behalf of the tenant. The tenant sought to have the landlord sign a notice that they are aware of the tenant’s right to enter the apartment.

The landlord argued that they were not aware of the tenant’s right to enter the apartment, and that the tenant had not given them a copy of the lease. The tenant argued that they had given the landlord a copy of the lease and that the landlord had acknowledged the receipt of the lease.

The case was referred to the Housing Discrimination Clinic by the City of New York Commission on Human Rights. The Clinic investigates complaints on behalf of tenants who are alleged to have been a victim of discrimination. If, after an investigation, the Clinic determines that the allegations are not substantiated, the tenant is notified. If, after a formal proceeding, the Clinic recommends to the Commission that a hearing be held before an administrative law judge who will determine if discrimination has actually occurred.

The case was handled by a panel of three attorneys, including Oscar and Tracy. The panel determined that the landlord had violated the tenant’s rights by not providing a copy of the lease.

The panel recommended that the landlord sign a notice that they are aware of the tenant’s right to enter the apartment. The landlord agreed to sign the notice and the case was settled.

The tenant was also awarded a small sum of money as a result of the discrimination.

The tenant was satisfied with the outcome of the case and the panel was pleased with their decision. They believed that they had done the right thing by standing up for the tenant’s rights.

As representatives of the Commission in these cases, it is Clinic’s responsibility to conduct a fact finding hearing in order to determine if probable cause exists for an ALI hearing. The Clinic sends the tenant a letter informing them of the hearing and the tenant is given the opportunity to attend the hearing. If the tenant does not attend the hearing, the Clinic may still proceed with the case.

If the tenant does attend the hearing, the Clinic will provide them with an attorney to represent them. If the tenant does not have an attorney, the Clinic will provide them with a pro bono attorney. The tenant is also given the opportunity to attend the hearing as a witness.

The tenant was also given the opportunity to attend the hearing as a witness. The tenant was satisfied with the outcome of the case and the panel was pleased with their decision. They believed that they had done the right thing by standing up for the tenant’s rights.
Program on Palestinian-Israeli Conflict
March 28th
AIDS Presents
Intifada: Shedding New Light on the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict.

The guest speaker for this program will be Mr. Bishara Bhabah, who has a Ph.D. from Harvard in Middle Eastern Affairs. He maintains residences in both Washington DC and Jerusalem, and is editor of the Palestinian-American Magazine - The Return.

Mr. Bhabah will present a compelling perspective of the events and conflict being constantly unfolding, and the subject highly charged, this program promises to be emotionally and intellectually stimulating, as well as informative. We hope to see you there.

New York State Bar Association
1990 Student Legal Ethics Award

NYLS recognizes one student each year for this award, which comes with a $500 cash prize. This award is made to a student who makes an outstanding contribution in one of the following areas: 1) a substantial academic activity in furtherance of legal professional responsibility or legal ethics; 2) a written article or essay on legal ethics/professional responsibility; or 3) a propos al outlining how members of the Bar can be challenged to develop or demonstrate their commitment to legal ethics/professional responsibility.

Attention Italian-Americans
The Columbia Lawyers Association, First Judicial Department is offering a scholarship to law students of Italian heritage (father’s or mother’s side). Please send a letter explaining your aspirations, and your need and a resume to Frank P. Mangiarotti at 60 E. 42nd Street, Suite 3702, New York, New York 10165. For more information please call (212) 883-1144.

Writing Competition
Submit now
May 1 deadline

Each year NYLS has the opportunity to award one prize of $500 and one prize of $200 to students at the Law School as part of the Nathan Burkan Memorial Writing Competition. These two essays are then entered into the national competition where prizes ranging from $2,000 to $500 are awarded. The topic of the competition is "any phase of copyright law." Papers must not exceed 50 pages double-spaced.

First-year students are not eligible.

The deadline has been moved up to May 1, 1990. Submissions may be made to Monica Coen in Student Affairs.

International Law Careers Day
by Terry Abrams

On March 7, Cardozo Law School held its Second Annual International Law Careers Day which was sponsored by the Program in International Law and Human Rights, the International Law Society, the Center for Professional Development and the American Bar Association, Law Students Division. The morning session was an impressive panel of noted scholars and practitioners in the international law field. John Hazard, the keynote speaker, who currently is Nash Professor Emeritus at Columbia Law School is one of the originals in international law. He said that it was practically impossible to think of studying or practicing international law prior to World War II due to the isolationist tendencies of the United States. One idea he exposed and is applicable to practically all burgeoning areas of law is that student should always re-member that our professors are teaching us in a generation behind. We, as students, should not blindly heed the advice and practices of our distinguished professors because it simply may not be true for the future.

Of the three panels of the day one general advice; all highly recommended study abroad programs, foreign language acquisition (as many as possible) and involvement in the various professional organizations including the American Society of International Law and the International Law Association. There was a dis- cernible difference between the panelists as to the importance of being a "crackerjack" American lawyer first then moving on to the international specialties or to specialize through law school curriculum, advanced degrees etc. and dig in im-mensely. Correspondingly, the private international lawyers practicing in the commercial, financial areas preferred general knowledge whereas the public international lawyers preferred specialization.

Of the choice of three panels: 1) Public International Law, 2) International Trade, Admiralty and Customs and 3) International Finance, Banking and Taxation, I chose to attend the first. While opportunities are extremely limited and competition is fairly stiff, the panelists offered an informative and hopeful session. There were attorneys from the Organization of American States, the United Nations, the Department of State and a partner from Stroock Stroock and Lavan who is active in pro bono work. All of them gave sub- stantive information by going into hiring practices of their respective organization, giving the names of organizations to contact such as Americas Watch and giving the names of numerous publications such as the Guide to Careers in World Affairs for information gathering.

One word really carried the day and sums up the best advice and that is if you want a career in international law you must do the best possible at all the formal requirements and PERSEVERE—it is an attainable goal.
NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Cynthia Hanrahan

Every academic year the SBA sponsors four parties for NYLS students, faculty, and staff. Two in the fall semester and two in the spring semester. In the past they have been highly successful, and the SBA is proud of this.

Unfortunately the continuing nature of these very popular events was put in jeopardy by the actions of a few people at the February 15th Valentine’s Day Party.

It was brought to my attention at approximately 11:00 pm. that the men’s restroom in the cafeteria sustained damage. I.e. someone punched holes in the ceiling tiles. After inspection of the damage and upon the request of facilities management, I made the decision to end the party early. When the lights went on at 10:30 pm and the D.J. stopped the music, most people obliged and left the party as soon as they were told to. However, there were students who would not leave when they were asked to leave several times. In fact, they insisted that they had the right to stay as the party was to last until 11:00 pm.

Parties sponsored by the SBA are a privilege and not a right. If you, the student body, want to continue this privilege you will have to act accordingly. The school closes at 11:00 pm. and we (SBA) must have all the people out of the school and the lounge cleaned by 11:00 pm. Cleaning should take 15 minutes but it is complicated when we try to clean the lounge with people still hanging around.

The last thing we want or need at SBA parties in the past. However, there workshops and a luncheon with two distinguished keynote. Susan Isaacs, bestselling author of Compromising Positions.

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Latino Law Students Society—
Latino Law Day

by Susan M. McCarty

"It's like opening the way with a machete" was how one speaker at the Latino Law Day on Saturday, February 17th described the struggle that Latinos face in entering and succeeding in the legal field.

The well attended event sponsored by the Latino Law Students Society (LLSS) at New York Law School was held in order to encourage Latinos to go to law school and to describe the support system that exists to help in the struggle.

Speakers included students, faculty, alumni, and administration from NYLS as well as guest speakers.

Jose Ortiz, Chairman of LLSS, set the tone for what was to come by touching on the two main themes of the day: the need to support fellow Latinos and the obligation to give something back to the community.

He spoke of how "super difficult" it is for Latinos to become attorneys due to the economic structure of the Latino community which he considers responsible for the lack of growth rate of Latino enrollment as well as the recent cuts in federal aid. He emphasized the need for a partnership to work together to ensure enrollment and jobs in the legal profession. He sees the main battle in the community as countering the disillusionment of the youth.

"Working and working at MacDonalds is not a future for our youth," he said. Mr. Ortiz stressed the obligation for those who succeed to give something back to the community.

"One day," hopes Mr. Ortiz, "there will be no need for Latino Law Day."

Director of Admissions Kevin Downey spoke of NYLS’s commitment to encouraging minority enrollment. To illustrate this "serious commitment" to improve Latino enrollment Mr. Downey said that seats in the incoming class will be reserved for minorities.

According to Mr. Downey 18 Latinos enrolled last year at NYLS; of those who applied nearly 40% accepted NYLS's offer.

NYLS would prefer to overturn the class if it means a greater number of minorities according to Downey. "The burden of an overenrolled class pales in the problem of underrepresentation," he said.

Both alumni speakers, Charles Guria and Michael Hardy, emphasized the importance of the law school atmosphere and the need for a support system to help minorities deal with the problems faced therein.

Mr. Guria spoke of the strong sense of community at NYLS and the commitment to help each other. "Part of law school," he said, "is knowing that you are there for a reason—you must put something back."

Following the same line of thought Mr. Hardy stated that he wants NYLS to be a place that Black and Latinos are proud to have graduated from.

He also spoke of an obligation to the community. "Let nothing deter you. We need lawyers to help society as a whole as well as a people," Mr. Hardy said.

Representing examples of Hispanic lawyers who have done well in the profession and who have contributed to the community were two guest speakers Justice Carmen Beauchamp Ciparick and Judge Luis A. Gonzalez.

Justice Ciparick, Supreme Court of New York county, spoke of the gains made in the court system in regard to minorities and women. But courts must be made accessible to minorities at all levels she cautioned.

She reminded the roomful of prospective lawyers that much still needs to be done and that "we can’t forget our people in Bed Stuy. who really need our help.

Not forgetting her own obligation she invited those who need help to seek her out.

"I wish that I had this type of support system," she said, "it was a lonely fight for me."

Judge Gonzalez, Civil Court of Bronx County, addressed directly the reasons to study law. He stated that minorities have a special place. Usually minorities don’t have the power to guide their own destinies.

"Its up to us to acquire power to guide our destiny. Law is a key profession because we can work to change laws," said Mr. Gonzalez.

He further stated that "with law we have the capability to do something about the social structure." The aim is to make changes "so that injustice committed can be eradicated."

He spoke about how seemingly selfish motives can actually benefit the community, and how helping minorities helps the entire society.

Also, one doesn’t have to go into public interest law in order to help the community. He said that working on Wall Street also has far reaching benefits because making connections with the powerful builds bridges to bringing in more minorities.

"Its O.K. to be selfish provided that its a constructive selfishness," he said.

A final reason Judge Gonzalez gave for becoming a lawyer is that it provides a good living. "There’s nothing wrong with meeting the necessities of life," he stated.

Lastly, he said to say to yourself that "if he can do it so can I regarding economic hardship. As a matter of fact he said that he only finished paying his school loans last year.

Members of the audience seemed impressed with the presentation and responded positively to the speakers.

Among the prospective law students present was social worker Ruben Laboy, Jr. who is applying for admittance in the Fall. When asked why as a Latino he felt pressure to help the community he said, "Its not that God didn’t give them (minorities) brains but circumstances don’t permit healthy growth.

"Law, he hopes, will help change these circumstances."

Alberto Dejesus, another would be law student, said that as a case worker he sees the gap between judges and clients. "It helps to be a minority because you know where people are coming from—you’re coming from the same place that you are," he said. Though money was his first motivation in wanting to become a lawyer, Mr. Dejesus said that it isn’t anymore.

The success of Latino Law Day is a positive sign for the future of minorities in the legal profession. Donna Santiago, Secretary/Treasurer of LLSS, agreed that NYLS seems to be reaching out in a more "They are making a lot of changes if what they say is true," she said. When Ms. Santiago applied to NYLS Latino Law Day didn’t even exist. Perhaps in the foreseeable future Latino lawyers will need only be armed with integrity and a law degree—the machete will no longer be necessary to open the way.
Diversity
Continued from page 1
is an "acceptable" number of incidents or activities. This only exacerbates the problem since would-be perpetrators think their activity is not only acceptable but expected. In creating bias motivated activity, Ms. Caldwell urged that measures taken should be proactive rather than reactive. Proactive measures include creation of an atmosphere encouraging awareness of the problem coupled with action indicating an unwillingness to tolerate bias motivated activity. Demonstrations and notice to local government officials that a planned march or rally by a hate group will not be tolerated is evidenced that the hate activity will not be carried out without opposition.

In a campus setting, a combined effort by students, faculty and school administration to not only discourage hate activity but to act decisively in identifying and eliminating such behavior is needed. To further deter bias motivated activity, one should not ignore racist, sexist, homophobic and ethnic jokes, remarks, and stereo-typed hyperbole, since silence usually conveys agreement or acceptance. The Center gives specific advice for dealing with different situations, groups, and Free Exercise arguments.

The second speaker was a Chicago attorney, Stacey Beckman, who spoke on responding to Sexism and Heterosexism in the Law School and the Law Firm. Her talk focused on her experiences in school and the workplace as a Lesbian and the controversies and problems she faced.

She advised making yourself and your beliefs and feelings known when you encounter any kind of offensive behavior. She emphasized that if you feel offended by someone's acts or words, those acts or words are unacceptable and you should not have to tolerate them. Ms. Beckman also suggested that in dealing with difficult situations or hate motivated behavior you have to keep your humor, share your anger with understanding people, but most importantly, demonstrate your displeasure. Her ideas of demonstrating one's disagreement include not only a counter-argument, but also hissing, stamping books, etc. to offensive remarks made in a group or class situation. In other words, silence is complicity. Silence is acceptance.

Mari Matsuda, Esq., who gave the opening keynote speech on the first night of the conference, is a visiting professor at Stanford Law School and an Associate Professor at the University of Hawaii School of Law. She is a Harvard graduate whose writings include Public Sacraments for Racist Speech: Considering the Victim's Story, When the First Quail Calls: Multiple Consciousness as Epistemological Method, and Language as Violence v. Freedom of Expression. Her article dealt with racial speech appeared in the Michigan Law Review.

Ms. Matsuda said that hate speech is a First Amendment issue, and as a supporter of the Bill of Rights she belongs to both the National Lawyers Guild and the ACLU. She feels she should be active in organizations that support the Bill of Rights and stressed that hate speech limits our ability to speak out. Hate speech keeps Gays and Lesbians from coming out into a hostile atmosphere thus preventing others from hearing what they have to say. It also takes the form of anti-Semitism which is not by openly debated issue. She believes that People of Color, although they proliferate in the workplace, are kept to a large extent from openly expressing their views and feelings. She felt that while whites usually dominate classroom discussions and that many of them had been brought up to believe that they are the representatives of their race, and their activity is not only acceptable but important, demonstrate your displeasure.

We need information to solve today's problems; Ms. Matsuda concluded. Information is obtained through open, ongoing dialogue. Acquiring information is an issue of equality, and of access. Decisions to drop out of school, change majors, not to go into certain neighborhoods when choosing a school or job all involve issues of equality and access. She holds the conviction that decisions involving the ways in which the law is analyzed will change when we recognize the structure of subordination in this country and its relation to information and equality. The questions to ask are: "Who is taught?", who is the recipient of this speech and where are they in this structure of subordination?" If X is in his or her role as student or worker does he or she fill a quota, then X is powerless in the structure. X is thus not recognized for her or his talents, knowledge and help to create an atmosphere where open capabilities that may even surpass the speech and behavior is not tolerated.

Ms. Matsuda believes it is important to realize that the bias-motivated behavior whether by an individual or an organized group has a debilitating effect on the targeted groups who are perceived as having positions just to fill quotas. Many members of targeted groups can't participate in our democracy or get what most of the majority would consider a proper education because they are subjected daily to assaults of repression. Further, they are limited in their ability to participate in a daily discourse which focuses on the national agenda when they are barking to survive on a daily basis.

While individuals whose acts are bias-motivated are sometimes in need of treatment she said we need to recognize that the individual is not necessarily THE problem. It is the institution (school, society, group, etc.) that creates an atmosphere which leads the individual to feel unrestrained to engage in hate motivated activities. Ms. Matsuda's concluding remarks were to the effect that everyone is more challenging. Certain difficulties involving the clinician will arise during the transitional period of the phase-ins as the professors who manage the clinicians will be needed to supervise the implementation of the legal skills program. Consisting of former practicing clinicians, the committee realizes the importance of keeping the clinicians open to students and asserts that at least a few clinicians will be open at all times. Until the full program is finalized, these clinicians will be taught by adjunct faculty with a one day diagnostic session. The professor Strossen feels confident, however, that the school will be able to attract top notch instructors.

These proposed changes will undoubtedly undergo several revisions as the various stages are executed. It is evident, however, that New York Law School students during the 1990s will experience a greater depth of practical lawyering skills.
ELECTION 90

Michael Isaacs—Position sought: President
I would like to continue to strengthen student involvement in school activities and affairs. The stronger our unity, the more positive our school appearance and reputation will be. In my first year I was elected as a SBA Senator and this past year I served as the Vice-President of the day division. My experience in effectively mediating between the New York Law School administration and the student body’s needs will assist me in fulfilling the duties of SBA President. If elected I promise to actively represent the rights of all students and to serve as an advocate of all student views. “I like mike”

Daren Donia
Position sought: Vice President
Relevant Qualifications: Law Review member; Editor NYLS Reporter, SBA Senator, Placement Office Advisory Committee, Faculty-Student Liaison Committee, Registration and Scheduling Advisory Committee, Intern at NYC Office of Corporation Counsel.
Platform: I’d like to see the SBA run more smoothly and be a vehicle for students to be heard. I can do the job. I have experience getting things done. I’ll work for you.

Larry Siry—Position sought: President
Member of NLG, the Reporter and 2nd year senator in SBA.
Goals:
A. Student voice on Tenure Committee and Admissions Committee.
B. Re-negotiation of food services contract to eliminate styrofoam from the cafeteria.
C. Revise contract to allow for use of student micro wave in lounge.
D. Work to get public interest scholarship to become a reality.
E. TV in student lounge.

by Brenna Bridget Mahoney
I’m running for the position of Treasurer of the S.B.A. I attended Rutgers College where I studied Theatre Arts and Elementary Education. What brought me to law school and ultimately to this campaign is a little incident that occurred during my freshman year at college. One Friday afternoon, my friends and I trekked to the renowned Brower Commons Dining Hall where we were served the traditional college slop. For a bit of entertainment, my friend Bob and I climbed onto the table and started to dance, to the shock and dismay of the dining hall employees. Mind you, we were dancing on an empty table quite far from any diners. The “Meal Captain,” however, informed us that “Hot soup could go flying,” and ordered us to surrender our meal cards and vacate the premises. I did so, but Bob refused to turn in his meal card and preferring to retreat to underground anonymity. I, therefore, was hauled into the Dean’s office, without benefit of counsel. The Dean immediately threatened that if I didn’t reveal my dance partner’s name my punishment would be aggravated. She also said that anything I said could be held against me. I hadn’t even known I was being arrested! In the end it turned out O.K. — Bob turned himself in and we plea bargained down to a letter of apology to the Dining Hall. The event stuck with me, though, and instilled in me the devotion to work for the protection of citizens’ constitutional rights. That’s why I’m here and also why I’d do a great job as Treasurer. I’ll work diligently for the student body to allocate funds for worthwhile, educational events and to keep the S.B.A. an organization that benefits NYLS and the outside community. Who knows, maybe I’ll even sponsor table dancing events for very special causes.

Position sought: Evening Vice President;
Class: First Year Evening; Current Employment: Director of Operations, Track Division Transport Workers Union, Local 100; NYLS Activities: S.B.A. Senator, Member Employment & Labor Law Student Association; Memberships: A.B.A., A.C.L.U., N.L.G.; Personal Statistics: 40 years old, Married (DINK—dual Income, No Kids); Endorsed by: Current Evening Vice President. At least eight S.B.A. Senators.
What we need as evening students is continuity of representation. I will continue to be active in NYLS affairs for my remaining three years.

Francis Chan, 2L is running for Day Vice President. This year she was an officer for LAW, ELISA, and ALSA and was a member of the ABA-LSD commission on minorities and women in the profession and will be Chair during 90-91. She was also appointed to the dean’s minority advisory board. She looks forward to continuing her commitment to contributing to the quality of life at NYLS.
I am seeking the position of ABA Law Student Division Representative because I want to improve the relationship between NYLS students and the ABA Law Student Division. I plan to promote increased student involvement in the ABA by running a membership drive and by recruiting students to participate in the ABA regional and national conferences. I ask that you vote for me so that I can apply my energy and legal experience in representing the students of NYLS in the ABA Law Student Division.

Resolutions which we intend to take to the National Convention in August:
1. Educational Effectiveness and Fairness: While the "do well-or-die exams" are traditional, they are not the most effective way to learn, nor are they fair to our hardworking peers whose creativity and knowledge are not realistically represented through these exams. A resolution applying the recent Harvard study on effective learning and other student suggestions polled from law schools in our circuit and across the country, will provide data to the American Bar Association from one of its most important constituencies and from its future. Minority concerns and bar exam results are also related to this resolution.
2. Placement Policy for Everyone: An information-sharing resolution to ensure that models of realistic yet viable placement be developed for EVERYONE qualified by law school study to progress toward passing the bar exams.

Barry H. Block

CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF S.B.A.

We all know this school is far from ideal in meeting our needs. As an SBA senator this year I have learned much about this school's inadequacies, as well as what could be done to eliminate them. As a result, I have developed a genuine concern for improving the students' quality of life while here. As an executive board member, I will be able to further the interests of all NYLS students in order to achieve the kind of school we want and deserve.

As a class Senator and member of the Student-Faculty Liaison Committee throughout the past year I have attained valuable experience in promoting the interests and protecting the rights of my fellow students. I feel competent to further expand my duties with the position of Executive Board Secretary, and as such I will exert my best effort in continuing to advocate the students' demands to promote growth within the NYLS community.

Kathy Barnett
Running for Attorney General of the SBA. Have held position of Senator for the 1989-90 year. Graduate of Villanova University with major in Communications and minor in Political Science. Purpose for running is to improve both educational and social qualities of New York Law School with the students' interests in mind.

Arthur C. E. Burkard
If elected, I will strive to effectuate substantive programs which incorporates the ideals of the ABA in conjunction with desirable changes in the NYLS curriculum. Only through strong, open and independent leadership can these needed changes be brought about. Eviscerate the passive "leadership" which seeks continued control of the SBA Executive Board! VOTE for the truly Independent candidate.
The Stage
A Few Great Hours, Sir
Jerry Brunner discusses
A Few Good Men
a new play

Hulce, Oscar nominated for his performance as Mozart in AMADEUS, is a perfect and wonderful actor for the role. (played by640, Megan Gallagher is also intriguing to watch, particularly because her character isn’t just someone’s love interest in a movie. (although she is, interestingly enough, engaged to the playwright). Mark Nelson, who was in the play RUMORS, is also just right as Hulce’s buddy trying to “do the right thing.” My friend enjoyed these people and was also pleased by Victor Love’s portrayal of the Lance Corporal A.

I cannot rave enough about this book. This is a great book with a great story. The book is well written and it is a great read. I would recommend this book to anyone who enjoys reading. This is a great book and it is a great read. I would recommend this book to anyone who enjoys reading.

The Written Word
Liars Poker:
Steph into the mach world of bond trading.

by Diane Wolfson
I can rave enough about this book. It is well written, tremendously funny, accurate, perceptive and revealing.

The book's opening quote says it all: “When yearning for a day long study break, I was rescued by my good friend who facts by these three. as well as. some per-

The audience throughout the entire show. To conclude, if you’re looking for a great piece of entertainment that will not only keep you guessing, but will enlighten, inform and entertain, I suggest you leave your lawbooks behind and march to A

It was rescued by my good friend who invited me to leave the inner depths of my soul examined to what makes our small printed Constitutional Law book and join him in seeing A FEW GOOD MEN currently playing at the Music Box Theatre. (played by Michael Delano) inflict what is called a “Code Red”—a form of punishment by one’s own battalion meant to uphold the Marine Code of Honor.

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Republicans May Abort On Abortion

by Jerold Levine

When George Bush delivered his keynote address at the Republican National Convention of 1988, one could hardly miss the fact that, despite some rhetoric that was "kinder and gentler," this was a man supportive of the traditional Republican campaign platform. Among the highlights was clear support for the "limited government." And even though Bush was far less extreme in his enthusiasm for the ultra-right wing of the Party, like every good Republican before him, his address was heavily laced with the strong libertarian message of individualism and virtually unbridled economic liberty that all conservatives hold dear.

So why, with so much heartfelt sincerity for individual freedom, has the Republican Party persisted in its opposition to abortion? There are several answers. Firstly, Republicans have not continued to dominate presidential politics without what has become known as the "Southern Strategy." This strategy is predicated upon the correct belief that Southern Democrats are today ideologically closer to mainstream Republicanism than to the current leadership of the Democratic Party. In a nutshell, as long as Republicans can hold onto Southern Democrats by supporting those positions that such Democrats routinely favor, then liberal Democratic candidates cannot regain their Party's former hold on the South. Consequently, without the South, a Democratic win in a national campaign is certainly unlikely at best.

The Southern Strategy has served national Republicans well. With the decidedly temporary exception of President Carter (an exception more likely the result of Watergate than of disliked Republican political stances), the Strategy has assured Republicans of a streamful of presidential victories.

Abortion places highly among these issues most felt by Southern Democrats, a historically fundamentalist Christian group with a strong distaste for more permissive liberal values. (This is even true among Sotheby's Northeastern counterparts, Southern religious blacks, especially, are far more supportive of the views of their Democratic Presidents. Not because of any great love for Republicans, but only because they share many of the same religious and social values as their white neighbors.) These people naturally see abortion as both a religious abomination as well as murder. They stand, for every purpose, in the same position as the Catholic Church when the issue is abortion. And Republicans, fearing a southern return to the Party which, perhaps prophetically, sports the jackass as its national emblem, are more than a little reluctant to trade in the tried-and-true Southern Strategy in exchange for relief from the political wrath of pro-abortion forces.

Another reason Republicans oppose abortion is that abortion, in and of itself, is the kind of anti-establishment—until recently anyway—that a conservative would be against. And Republicans are not noted for their liberalism. But this conservative view is based upon nothing more real than individual taste. The same kind of taste which lets liberals support flag burning, even though time, manner and place restrictions on speech have long been upheld as constitutionally valid. It is only a matter of where one wants to come down on the issue. Either abortion is the kind of thing that government should prescribe, or it is not. And here lies the paradox for Republicans.

There is no national party, other than the Libertarian Party, which favors at least the theory of limited government and individual sovereignty as much as does the Republican Party. When you talk to a Republican, you are talking to someone who, at the outset, is virulently opposed to the philosophy of "there oughta be a law!" Republicans do not like laws. They hate laws. And a government that science shows is, to a Republican, nothing more than a necessary evil in an imperfect world. If no law will do, then that is the Republican choice.

So when one considers the fact that millions of American women are going to have abortions whether or not Republican sensibilities would approve, the Southern Strategy notwithstanding, why in Heaven's name are Republicans still opposing abortion? Why is the party of limited government, the party that so loves individual choice, so ready to tell women that a personal choice relating to their bodies is not their affair?

Well, many Republicans are not going to support abortion anymore, at least not as many at the state level of government as have in the past. The reason for this is that the chickens have come home to roost. While Roe stood as a judicial icon—and a very shabby one—Republicans were safe. They could run as anti-abortionists, and pro-abortion voters still felt fairly reassured. Whatever the president and state legislators said, the Supreme Court was still behind the pro-abortion forces. But now that the Court may be changing its view of Roe, Republicans are in for a fight. Even the national Southern Strategy is up for review, because whatever gains are had through continuing to support a hard anti-abortion line that pleases Southern Democratic swing-voters, such gains might easily be eaten away elsewhere as pro-choice women—previously non-voters or Court-reassured Republican supporters—flee into the open arms of waiting Democrats. This change in Republican positioning has already begun to take place. Several prominent Republican New York State legislators have miraculously altered their age-old views on abortion, and now find it "improper" for government to be concerned with such an intensely personal decision. Such is a view that should have been taken long ago, for if the Republican Party lays claim to the title of 'defender of freedom' from 'needless government,' then the Party is indeed unable to subjectively pick and choose their bodies as they see fit.

Republicans need not think the Court for Roe, Roe was a disaster. It was everything that a Supreme Court decision should not be, and much more. Even if one were to set the Constitution with water, wring it out, and watch the words fall from the page to the floor, one could never create a rearrangement which spelled out a "right to have an abortion." Further, the position taken by the Court has, to many, failed any substantive achievement. The debate has not changed. Both sides are still ready to run at each other, bayonets in hand. For while misguided Justices sought to create a document more suited to late twentieth-century views of freedom, in the final analysis they only delayed what was a properly legislative debate from the start.

Of course, the Court did not act without effect: it now has much egg on its face, and an impossible task before it. Either recognize the utter invalidity of Roe and act as real judges are supposed to—in the process selling millions of women across America that for twenty years now it was all a big mistake—or continue to support Roe and thereby sustain the result of a too-eager judicial activism that deserves to die a swift death. Perhaps the Court will find some middle ground, choosing not the lesser of two evils, but rather the lesser of three.

But while the Court may well kill Roe, that would be poor justification for Republicans to start crowing for broad restrictions upon abortion. Republicans must oppose prohibiting abortions as they would oppose any other law which enabled government to regulate so private a matter. Their own political principles demand it. Postscript: The writer is a third-year student at NYLS, and a Republican voter, who strongly supports both advancing and protecting the broadest guarantee of individual liberty from government restriction as is attainable, however, seeking such advancement through the constitutionally prescribed legislative scheme, and not via improper judicial activism.

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Putting Human Rights on Hold

by Anthony Tadava

In the wake of a recent State Department report and surging American public opinion, the Israeli government has launched a number of new initiatives aimed at restoring the legitimacy of its occupa- tion of the West Bank and of Gaza. The campaign has sought to change the narrative that is available on American television and also the personal contacts that are available in the American foreign policy circle. The eagerness of the Israeli government to reach the American public was evidenced by the invitation of Amnon Strashov, who was to speak to six law schools, including N.Y. Law School, in a matter of two days. General Liar's Poker

Continued from page 12

world, only more so, and the back-row people, who did "the wave" cheer and threw spit wads. And we are introduced to a cluster of people, who did "the back-row people took heed. because world, only more so, .. and the back-row people, and Sangfroid, who appeared every day to every afternoon.

Surely to go onto the trading floor for their trainee was to figure out how to emerge from under all that whale hit and meta­ every afternoon. like being beaten up everyday by the daily Dicks once they had learned what it was to be a Big Swinging Dick himself. A Big Swinging Dick with vision, Lewie Ranieri. And of course, there is the "lemon" effect that as a mortgage trader you didn't know anything about the market. As it is.

As A Lawyer

Yes, believe it or not, the founder of the Custom Shop recently addressed (no pun intended) the student body on this very topic. Mortimer Levitt is a "dapper 83 year old gentlemen who told us (among other personal things) that he has owned his tuxedo for over 23 years (that's longer than NYLS students). The procedure required the soldiers to first give a warning, that if they failed to obey, a second warning, that if they failed to obey, another warning. Despite the close range that the Palestinians must be in so as to create imminent danger to the soldiers, the soldiers' poor aim has resulted in more gun­ shot wounds to the heads and bodies of Palestinians than it has to legs. In fact the army admits to over 550 deaths and thousands of injuries as a result of their policy to shoot at the legs. The Israeli government has also inter­ preted Article 64 to justify its deportation of 54 Palestinians in order to preserve "the image of the State". The army prosecutor recommends to the military judges that certain persons create such a danger, whether actual or potential, that they should be deprived of their right to live within the territories. The chances are that if a Palestinian is recommended for deportation, he will be denied his right to appeal to the Supreme Court. The statistics show that one person out of 55 has won the right to remain in Israel. In fact, a $700 fee must be paid in order to go through the process, an amount not gener­ ally available to average Palestinians. Although a native Palestinian may be deported, an Israeli citizen cannot be even if convicted of disturbing the order and peace. The reason being that Israelis and Palestinians living in the same territories are subject to different laws. The two laws are based on the respect for human dignity, but the other is aimed at suppressing it. Perhaps the human rights violations can best be summed up by a statement made by General Strashov in his closing re­ mark in the Israeli government believes. rather human rights should not be a tool for achieving an ultimate goal, as the Israeli government believes.
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