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Carter Rips Reagan’s Rights Policies

By BOB GOLDMAN
and GLEN GENTILE

Former President Jimmy Carter attacked the Reagan administration’s human rights policies at the first Mario Biaggi lecture, held at New York Law School last Friday afternoon.

The former President, who was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from NYLS, chided the Reagan administration’s “silence” on human rights in both the domestic and international arenas. “In recent years, we’ve heard a lot of silence coming out of Washington,” he said.

The Justice Department has always defended the rights of minorities and human rights from the Roosevelt administration through his own tenure in office, Carter said. “That has now changed. The Justice Department is now more likely to be on the other side. That disturbs me very much,” said Carter, adding that his administration was on the side of affirmative action programs and equality.

The former President, who is now a distinguished professor at Emory University, said the Reagan administration’s policy of “constructive engagement” in South Africa has become identified with “quiet approval” of apartheid. He added his daughter, Amy, was recently arrested for protesting apartheid.

In an allusion to Reagan’s “evil empire” speech, Carter said that calling the Soviet Union “evil” was an example of stigmatizing an entire people. He cited the decreasing number of Soviet Jews permitted to emigrate as evidence of “lethargy” in the Reagan administration’s attitude towards Soviet human rights violations.

He said that he has both a right and a duty to protest the treatment of Anatoly Scharansky, the Soviet dissident, even though he may be guilty under Soviet law.

Carter said that it is unacceptable to say that “all Palestinians are terrorists” or that “we should only allow whites to vote in South Africa” because these ideas stigmatize an entire people, and are incompatible with freedom, democracy and justice.

He quoted Jacobo Timmerman, the Argentinian newspaper editor, who was imprisoned during the reign of the military junta in Argentina. “In the beginning,” said Carter, “when Timmerman thought he was to be executed, he said there was a great silence and this silence could transform any nation into an accomplice.”

“The United States can create a deafening silence,” Carter said, as he drew an analogy to the silence of the United States in the face of Nazi atrocities committed during World War II. “And the Jews died,” Carter added.

“Because we are free, we can never remain indifferent to violations of human freedom elsewhere,” he said.

Carter said we need maximum efforts from every citizen who is concerned about human rights and justice. He called New York Law School “a great law school,” and he said the school should be a leader in the areas of human rights and justice.

Leuci, “Prince of the City,” Speaks at NYLS

By Nick DeMarco

Bob Leuci, once known as the “Prince of the City,” a New York cop who reported on fellow officers in blue, spoke before a fascinated audience of New York Law School students on October 7. Mr. Leuci is now a novelist and critic of the criminal justice system. As a long-time friend of Professor Robert Blecker, a criminal law specialist who currently teaches “Lawyers and the System of Justice” for upperclass evening students, Bob Leuci has appeared frequently at NYLS. He took advantage of Professor Blecker’s offer to address an ethics class and other interested students about the dark period of his career as a New York City cop on the beat.

Leuci noted from the outset that lawyers are just as subject to the erosion of the criminal justice system as the police who work within it. The broad similarities include the far-reaching power available to both cops and attorneys, and the relatively unsupervised, often unrestrained nature of their professions. Leuci served only to embellish that image, serving up stories of his days at the Police Academy and his later on-the-job training.

While his stories were fascinating, Leuci himself is an enigma. His career as a cop, and the events leading up to his “coming clean” before the authorities, have been documented in a best selling book and major motion picture. Why he turned himself and his “buddies” in remains a mystery to Blecker and others.

Leuci can be seen as a living embodiment of the ethical dilemma of what he calls the “erosion process.” He postulates that “you don’t rub off on the street, the street rubs off on you.”
Profile:

Dean of Students Joan Fishman

By Joanne Zervos

Dean of Students Joan Fishman is an example of the seven year climb in the administrative service sector. After she graduated Johns Hopkins University, with a B.A. degree in psychology, Dean Fishman obtained employment as a clerk in the New York Law School Financial Aid Office. "Honestly," she admits, "I needed a job." Under the supervision of the former Financial Aid Director, Merrill Feinberg, Dean Fishman became Assistant Director of Financial Aid. During this period, she obtained a master's degree in Higher Education and Administration from Teacher's College, Columbia University.

Dean Fishman described with pride her work with Dean Feinberg to establish a more encompassing Financial Aid program at the Law School. She said that "in 1978, perhaps because the law school was not that expensive, there was not a real need or room for development in financial aid." She added that "the school did not want involvement in financial aid. The administration feared being too tied to the student body." As a recruiter, Dean Fishman found that she enjoyed the challenge of talking and convincing potential applicants of the benefits of attending "an urban institution in the middle of New York City." In July, 1985, Dean Fishman was appointed Dean of Students. She said she recognized the "closeness between her own development and the students' needs within the school. There is so much to do," she explained. She will continue to supervise admissions, as she strongly believes in achieving the Simon administration's mission "to make the student body a diverse group of interesting people."

Dean Fishman is working to establish a relationship of concern between the administration and the student body. She plans to offer special events, including "various student services" intended to address practical tasks, i.e., debt management forums, to introduce students to techniques for coping with their loans upon graduation. Dean Fishman hopes to establish study groups so that students, who are not already members of study groups, will become more aware of the problems they face. She said she hopes to "get students out of the box" by instituting programs directed at teaching students how to focus on their studies. Her desire is to become aware of the students' "other lives"—their families—their jobs. "You have to understand and be sensitive to peoples' needs, especially in a city like New York," she said.

Dean Fishman said she believes strongly in the direction of the Simon Administration. "We are here for the students. The retention tutorial program and the dormitory are part of the moves to better accommodate students," she said. Job development programs to diversify the area of clerkships and internships are planned. Dean Fishman, in conjunction with Amy Grossman, will work to introduce students to alternative legal opportunities. Dean Fishman said she intends to implement "networking" between students and faculty. "I am really committed to the students of this school, and I don't believe I could work in an environment that wasn't equally committed. The only problem is my impatience in not being able to do everything at once...but I will take each step at a time," she said.

Forger Elected Trustee Chair

Alexander D. Forger has been elected chairman of the Law School's Board of Trustees. Mr. Forger replaces John V. Thornton who has served the school as chairman since 1972.

Mr. Forger is Managing Partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy. Among other professional activities, he is current chairman and past president of the Legal Aid Society. In addition, he is former president of the New York State Bar Association and currently serves as a member of the State Bar Association's House of Delegates, a member of the Nominating Committee and chairman of the Committee on Judicial Selection. Mr. Forger has served on the New York Law School Board of Trustees since 1982.

Dr. Thornton will remain a member of the Board and its honorary chairman.
Continued from page 1

Carter Blasts Reagan

Carter said. He added "Any outcome that would damage relations between the U.S. and Egypt would not be in the best interests of both countries."

Carter said the recent Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis was "a mistake which escalated the level of violence."

During his own tenure in office, Carter said that he had received reports that Libyan dictator Khaddafy was planning an assassination attempt on the American ambassador to Egypt. Carter notified Khaddafy that he was aware of the assassination plan. Khaddafy denied there was a plan. Carter then sent the information he had about the plan to Khaddafy, and told him that any action he took against the American ambassador would be punished. Carter said Khaddafy never carried out his plan.

Carter also told Khaddafy that if he ever accepted another hijacked plane, "we'll never permit a Libyan plane to land in the United States."

Turning his attention to Nicaragua, Carter said the Reagan administration's decision last year to mine the harbor was "a violation of international law and agreements." He said the Reagan administration's refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in "political" cases, shows that Reagan has "abandoned the World Court. This country should return to using the World Court to a maximum degree rather than doing what we can to weaken it," he said.

When asked if he had any regrets about the policies or actions of his administration, Carter smiled and said, "I would have sent one more helicopter to Desert One."

Carter's lecture was the first of the school's Biaggi lectures, named for Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-NY) who graduated from NYLS in 1963. Rep. Biaggi started the lectures in honor of former NYLS Dean Daniel Gutman, who had invited the congressman to attend the school when he was still a detective on the New York police force. Biaggi, 67, was a police officer for 23 years, and when he retired, he was the most decorated officer on the force. Rep. Biaggi represents the 10th congressional district, comprising the East Bronx and the Northern fringes of Queens.

Leuci

Continued from page 1

Blecker extends support of the concept that, as lawyers are absorbed into the legal system, the system is bound to rub off on them, often for the worse. Even as lawyers see their colleagues doing things they consider wrong, are they capable of maintaining a forebearance? "The issue is, how do you retain your identity, your sense of self?" he insists. Blecker hopes that Bob Leuci's bitter stories will come to mind when Blecker's students are attorneys, the stakes are real, and the possibilities of acting unethically, and getting away with it are considerably greater.

Hopefully, NYLS has not seen the last of Mr. Leuci. The Criminal Law Society is hoping that it can convince him to appear before a larger student audience to relate his experiences and his ethical dilemmas.
The New York Law School Reporter

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Viewpoint: Placement - An Institutional Problem

By David Berman

More than a year ago, Suzanne Baer was hired as the Placement Director. Her arrival was greeted with much fanfare by the administration. Dean Simon and Ms. Baer promised to enhance the school's reputation, spread the word that New York Law School students were hiring and increase opportunities for students to interview both on- and off-campus.

At a forum last spring, Dean Simon said that the placement problem is institutional in nature. He promised placement opportunities would increase as a result of an institutional effort.

A year later, Dean Simon's and Ms. Baer's probationary period is up. The results are in and they are deplorable. The respective offices of Dean Simon and Ms. Baer have failed miserably in their stated goals to increase placement opportunities. A prominent administration figure, who requested anonymity, said, "It appears becoming director of the placement office is like becoming captain of the Titanic."

The sad truth is that the energy expended by Ms. Baer's and Dean Simon's offices were well intended, but sorely misdirected. The facts speak for themselves.

Thousands of dollars of students' tuition have been spent on making the New York Law School Placement Office the most attractively decorated placement office in the City. The result of this refurbishing is that students now have plush chairs to sit in while depressed about their job prospects—or, more accurately, the lack thereof.

A year ago, the placement office mailed a list composed of twenty-eight prospective employers that would be interviewing on-campus. This year's list included thirty-eight prospective employers. This increase in and of itself appears to indicate some progress. Further analysis reveals, however, that the opportunities open to students have not significantly increased. Of these thirty-eight employers, twenty-two were here last year. Out of these twenty-two employers, nine significantly raised their eligibility requirements for on-campus interviews. For example, Kelley, Drye & Warren, which consistently hires New York Law School students, increased its requirement from ten to twenty percent of law journals in the top ten.

The same firms that will only interview those in the top ten percent also apply restrictions when interviewing at other New York City law schools, including Cardozo.

The record of on-campus interviews at New York Law School by far, compared to every other law school in the city. Columbia and N.Y.U. each have over five hundred employers interviewing on-campus. Cardozo has about fifty employers interviewing on-campus, of which only one imposes a class standing requirement.

To circumvent the requirements imposed for on-campus interviews a number of students did a mass mailing to law firms, including many of the firms coming to school. Some students received letters from the firm would see them on-campus even though the student did not meet the class standing necessary to apply through the school. Ms. Baer faithfully promised to send these students resumes to the firm. Investigation by one student found that this, in fact, was not done in all instances. It is questionable whether this was ever done and this failure casts a serious credibility problem upon Ms. Baer and her office.

Considering that on-campus interviewing works for only a few, it is surprising that the placement office does not feel it necessary to inform students about alternative methods of securing employment. Mass mailings and phone calls are often ineffective means of getting a job. Firms that will not accept resumes from students on-campus have interviewed these same students when solicited through a mailing.

Information about when to do a mailing, whom to write, and what to say in a cover letter should be made available to all students in a comprehensive pamphlet.

As Dean Simon noted, placement is an institutional problem. Ms. Baer's office cannot take sole responsibility for the school's poor performance in placement.

The three members of the Board of Trustees who are partners in N.Y.C. law firms do not interview or regularly hire any New York Law School. The three trustees and their respective firms are: Bayless Manning, a partner at Paul, Weiss; Taylor Briggs, a partner at LeBoeuf, Lamb, and Richard Flynn, a name partner at Pryor, Cashman, Sherman and Flynn. Dean Simon should compel these members to change the policy of their firms or request their resignation. These board members should not be allowed the benefits of being a board member while ignoring the endemic problem of student job placement.

Last year, the firm of Pryor, Cashman recruited at Columbia and N.Y.U., but Richard Flynn did not respond to applications sent to his attention by New York Law School students. When students brought this matter to Dean Simon's attention, a deal was worked out between Dean Simon and Mr. Flynn in which Pryor, Cashman would accept resumes through the placement office.

Mr. Flynn is held to be one of the school's distinguished graduates. Perspectives is used to entice students into attending NYLS. How many prospective students would attend a school where the President of the Alumni Association's firm does not even consider the school's graduates for employment?

The faculty must also accept some responsibility for placement. Members of the full-time faculty have been associated with a number of firms that do not interview at NYLS including Professor Neil of Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson; Professor Rosenfeld of Rosenman, Colin, Freund, Lewis & Cohen; Professor Roth of Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton & Garrison. Among the adjunct faculty, the professors who are partners in firms that do not interview at NYLS are Professor Gibbs of Breed, Abbot & Morgan; Professor Cable of Whittman & Ransom; Professor A. Jacobs of Shea & Gould. The notable exception is adjunct Professor Rosenberg. Bravo to him for his efforts.

The funding for the placement office comes from all of the students. Yet, the placement office spends virtually all of its energies on behalf of relatively few students. The placement office is in dire need of assistance and support from the administration, faculty, board of trustees and students.

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Barefoot through the jungle in Nicaragua
Peace group tells of its abduction

"We cannot, however, agree with your description of the armed resistance as 'paid mercenaries' or your contention that they engage in attacks on civilians as a general policy. On the contrary," wrote Harms, "the leaders of these courageous men and women condemn such attacks and other human rights abuses as a policy."

Sister Maire, a Franciscan nun who was on the August trip, said members of Witness For Peace live and travel with Nicaraguans in rural areas of conflict. Maire, who works at a shelter for homeless women in New York, said the largely Christian group is dispersed throughout Nicaragua in the belief that the presence of U.S. citizens leads to a decline in armed attacks by the Contras against the Nicaraguan citizenry.

Caroline Fialkow, a member of the peace group, who was also on the August trip, said the San Juan River was chosen because of heightened hostilities in that region. She added that the 45-member group consisted of 19 U.S. citizens, 8 Nicaraguans, 15 members of the media, the boat owner and his family.

Members of Witness For Peace met in Managua after the group announced its intention of sailing down the San Juan River. Fialkow, a New York nursing student, said the night before the group's planned departure from Managua to San Carlos, Eden Pastora, head of the La Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática (ARDE) Contra group, broadcast a message from Costa Rica in which he threatened the group. According to Fialkow, Pastora announced in his radio message that he had issued orders to his followers to shoot at the Witness For Peace boat.

Barbara Schloss, a member of the expedition and resident of New York, said the group travelled across lake Nicaragua to San Carlos and held prayer services there with the townspeople. The group then went on the riverboat and began the journey downstream. They landed at El Castillo, the last town on the river where they were greeted by Nicaraguans with cries of "Queremos la paz!" which translates to "We want peace."

From El Castillo, Schloss said, the group ventured further downstream to Las Tiristias, a civil guardpost operated by Costa Rica on its side of the river. The guard there did not talk to them. They passed on after they gave a garland of flowers to the guard in a gesture of peace. Eventually, the boat approached another Costa Rican guardpost at Boca San Carlos. The guard at this post was friendly and spoke to the group. He assured them they could dock for the night when they returned to Boca San Carlos in the evening.

The boat passed the guard and continued downstream to the former headquarters of Eden Pastora at La Penca. Pastora's band of guerrillas operated a small airstrip there until the Sandinista army regained possession and control of the area last May. The boat then turned around and proceeded on its return trip upstream. When the boat returned to Boca San Carlos, the guard told the peace group that it would not be able to dock at the guardpost for the night because it would be too dangerous.

The guard told the group to dock its boat on the Nicaraguan side of the river. They traversed the river despite the danger from currents and crossing in the dark. At 6 a.m. the next morning, the group continued its journey upstream, believing any dangers lay behind them.

At 7 a.m., boat members heard a single shot. They saw several Contras with guns motioning to them on the Costa Rican side of the river. As soon as the boat made it to the riverbank, they were ordered to disembark by men wielding guns. The craft was searched. The jungle guerrillas ordered them up a low mountainside at gunpoint. Along the way, the group's captors identified themselves as ARDE Contras, the force led by the former Sandinista Eden Pastora.

At times, when the ARDE guerrillas instructed the group to stop walking, the U.S. citizens encircled the Nicaraguans in the group to protect them from any potential threats from the Contras.

They were in uninhabited jungle terrain. The group included a 66-year-old woman from New York and a 37-year-old man from Omaha, Nebraska.
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and an 80-year-old man. They were hot and some people had lost their sandals or other footwear in the deep mud along the way. They were instructed to walk barefoot through the jungle.

At one point, persons with cameras were overheard to drop them—but they promised not to take any pictures and they were able to hold onto their equipment. A free-lance photographer, Bolivar Arrella-no, who emerged with a number of photographs, explained that he had not violated the promise. His photos were taken as soon as the group was released, and not as they were being led to the Contras' destination.

More than an hour after capture, the group arrived at a shack where they were told they would have to wait until 3 p.m. when a decision would be reached on what to do with them. The delay ruled out any possibility of making a return to El Castillo before nightfall. During the wait, a Sandinista helicopter passed by them as it flew over Nicaraguan territory on the opposite side of the river. As the aircraft passed, the ARDE Contras ordered the group to stand below a tarp to prevent them from being spotted.

The group met with the local Contra leader who was introduced as Commandante William. William gave Ed Griffin-Nolan, the Witness For Peace intermediary, permission to send a radio message to the peace group members in Managua. In ARDE's presence, he sent the message and requested the Sandinistas not attempt a military rescue. William also allowed the group to listen to radio newscasts from Costa Rica, which contained conflicting accounts of its detention, including a claim that ARDE was not involved.

At 3:30 p.m., William consented to the group's proposal that they trek down to the boat, accompanied by several guerrillas, to spend the night on the mountainside. On the boat, the group was forbidden from talking or from using fire or lights in the darkness. The guerrillas also removed the boat's radio antenna. Before nightfall, Witness For Peace members interviewed and tape-recorded Commandante William, who was on the riverbank when the group arrived, and the guerrillas who had accompanied the group to the boat.

At noon the following day, a man appeared who was introduced as Daniel and who was apparently of higher rank than Commandante William. Daniel reminded them that they had been treated well. He said his men were not members of ARDE, nor were they part of the Contra forces operating out of Honduras. Fuerza Democricata Nicaragüena, (FDN). He asked for the names and addresses of the Nicaraguan members of the peace group and said his group was at independent Nicaraguan anticommunist band of fighters.

About an hour after the group met with Daniel, they were released. They had been detained for about 29 hours. A Costa Rican helicopter soon passed overhead and located the boat. A guard from the helicopter met with them and asked about their captivity while he took notes. The guard had a uniform with a mock emblem saying "U.S. Border Patrol." Later, Witness For Peace members heard a news broadcast from Costa Rica which said the guard, whose name was Chavez, had reported that the group was delayed because of motor problems.

The peace group was stopped a second time while cruising upstream. Costa Rican guards instructed them to wait for the U.S. Consul to arrive. When the Consul did not arrive after some time, the group was released.

About one hour out of Castillo, ABC and NBC cameramen met the group on small motorcraft. Arriving in El Castillo, they were welcomed by cries of "Queremos la paz." The next day, they reached San Carlos.

Sister Maire said the group was delayed in San Carlos because of a Contra attack on the roads, and it took them two days to get back to Managua. When the group reached Managua, members requested a meeting with U.S. Embassy officials. But their request was refused, Maire said, on the grounds that the Embassy was "too busy."

Maire said Costa Rica acted in concert with the ARDE guerrillas. Since the Sandinistas pushed the Contras out of Nicaragua in that area last May, Costa Rica has provided a base for the ARDE Contras, and the peace group was detained on the Costa Rican side of the river. She said.

Maire said the State Department's initial position on the abduction was that the event was a "hoax" and a "ploy" set up with the complicity of the Sandinista government. Later, the State Department disavowed the "hoax" theory.

U.S. State Department spokesman Harms, in his letter to Maire, said, "We are puzzled by your statements that neither the U.S. Embassy nor the State Department acknowledged the detention of your group by alleged members of the Nicaraguan armed resistance. Our embassies in San Jose and Managua, in coordination with the Department, made strenuous efforts to locate and render assistance to the group. The Costa Rican government was especially generous with their limited resources in the search and rescue effort."

Harms said the State Department has had in effect since June, 1983, a travel advisory warning visitors to Nicaragua to avoid the northern and southern border regions where fighting in the civil war frequently has been intense.

"We have protested to the Nicaraguan government its callousness in encouraging the travel of U.S. citizens in combat zones. We further regret the decision by Witness For Peace members to place members' lives in jeopardy by arranging travel in such areas ..." Harms said.


According to Witness for Peace, this photo shows the group's captors, allegedly members of the ARDE Contra group, searching the peace group's vessel.
The Law Student Division has a bicameral legislature. There are also three national officers, the Chairperson, Chairperson-Elect, and Secretary-Treasurer. The meetings are open to all, as are the essay competition or the forum. The Annual Alumni Dinner honors graduates of New York Law School who have contributed to the betterment of the minority community. The forum also presents an opportunity for current B.A.L.L.S.A. members to meet and inform the Alumni of the progress and goals of the Organization.

B.A.L.L.S.A. seeks, through these and other activities, to address the concerns of minority law students and attorneys, which have heretofore gone unaddressed by New York Law School and the legal community.

The organization looks forward to working with the school’s administration, trustees, faculty and staff, Alumni Association, Student Bar Association, other organizations, and our fellow law students in achieving our goals, which undoubtedly can only enhance New York Law School.
National Lawyers Guild

The National Lawyer's Guild Chapter at New York Law School welcomes you to law school. If you view the field of law as we do, you see it as a means to work toward greater social justice. The Guild encourages this work, and provides an outlet for greater social and political awareness and action.

Guild members work with a rapidly growing national network of lawyers, legal workers, and law students. The organization was founded in 1937 by attorneys active in drafting and implementing New Deal legislation and fighting for labor rights. After World War II, the Guild defended victims of McCarthyism, winning major First Amendment victories. Guild members were also among the first to provide legal support for the civil rights movement, for the anti-war activists in the 1960s and the civil rights movement in the 1980s.

Today's 7,000 Guild members represent various political perspectives, but stand united in recognizing the need for fundamental change in the U.S. political and economic system, and in supporting struggles against racism and sexism. The Guild maintains a longstanding concern with labor issues and undertakes innovative projects in housing, military, immigration, human rights, and affirmative action law. Guild members and supporters can also gain valuable and practical experience working with attorneys from the New York City Chapter on projects in many areas, including, but not limited to, grand jury abuse, international human rights, and the Guild's suit against the FBI.

We, in the NYLS Guild Chapter strive to provide a friendly and supportive atmosphere for progressive students. We attempt to counteract the unsettling sensations of alienation and hyper-competition often encountered in law school. We also introduce students to alternative legal practice options. We believe that it is still possible to make a living fighting for justice without having to prostitute yourself by redefining justice in the interests of some wealthy client.

Specifically, we sponsor progressive educational forums to supplement the traditional law school curriculum. A curriculum which may often seem painfully myopic. Last year our events included seminars, symposiums, movies and dinners. Some of the issues discussed included tenant rights, immigrant's rights, consumer rights, Central America, and Native American rights. The NYLS Guild Chapter also formed an Alumni Association to facilitate communication between Guild law students and Guild alumni.

This semester we are sponsoring a symposium focusing on tenant rights, government benefits and racially motivated violence on Nov. 23. We invite all progressive students to join us. Stop by our office (Room 107 in the Student Lounge 212/431-2117), come to our meetings (to be announced) and our events, and help organize!! For further information, contact: George Dunn (212) 749-7508

International

The Association is a student organization established to provide a supportive environment to international students and those interested in the international community and international law.

Membership is open to the entire New York Law School student body. As a group, we feel a shared purpose in the investigation into other legal systems in search of a better understanding of the function of law in the social and international community process.

This fall's events include: "Conflicts in Crises," a series of panel discussions.

This fall's events include a series of panel discussions entitled "Conflicts in Crises." Proposed panel subjects are Apartheid, the Ethiopian Aid Flanco, Misconceptions of Rastafari and Legitimacy in Central America.

Our office is located in Room 104 in the Student Lounge. Please feel free to drop by or call the Association at 431-2349.

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LIMITED ENROLLMENT

PIEPER NEPS

New York—1986
Coffea, Manuel
Dunn, George
Goldick, Howard
Hase, Mous
Heaffner, Timothy
Levin, Lori

Pieper NEPS

Mackey, Maureen
Manak, Joseph
Mingone, Jo-Ann
Mingone, Phyllis
Pickin, Jeffrey
Savage, Mark

EARLY REGISTRATION DISCOUNT TO DECEMBER 1, 1985

Saurbon, Henry L.
Schweizer, Ricki
Smith, Colin
1987
Loughlin, Joseph
Meggitt, Eric
Sharaf, Adam

REGISTRATION DISCOUNT TO DECEMBER 1, 1985
The racing, breathless urgency of the ear.

The band's harshness. Billy Zoom has cleaner, sparser sound, filtering out some along the bass lines. This new sound gives Bonebrake's drums no longer pound out pop-ish feel. especially on the Chorus.

The first change had Michael Wagner taking over production. Mr. Wagner, better known for which X is known. For some reason, I suppose they still use X, but Ain't Love Grand, their 5th album [3rd for major label Elektra] has changed many of the classic X elements, to come up with a softer, more accessible sound.

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A suggestion to study by: (from Kenny) GEORGE WINTON'S AUTUMN, Windham Hill Records

If you don't know of this artist, you should.

Another noticeable change is the speed.

The racing, breathless urgency of the earlier albums has been slowed to almost half.

This makes the lyrics easier to catch and 'Little Horse' 'Super Charged' and 'My Soul Cries Your Name' have plenty of the pain, frustration and love gone wrong lyr.

exes for which X is known. For some reason, this album doesn't have a lyric sheet.
Singin' the First Year Blues
By Ellen Lynch

My mother and I were walking down the street when we were approached by an old friend of hers. When she heard that I had just enrolled in law school, the woman was all smiles. "Why my son goes to law school. Where are you going?" I explained very carefully that I was going to New York Law, the one not in the village. The woman looked down and suddenly became enamoured with the paisley print on her skirt. It was as if she had never seen such an intricate print before. After a while, she smiled and said, "Oh." Another pause, while she and her skirt got reacquainted, "My son goes to Columbia. He'll be in his third year. He had to take off two years. They work you very hard at Columbia." By now, the woman and her paisley skirt had become so intimate, I almost didn't have the heart to interrupt, but I had to ask. "You mean he had a nervous breakdown?" The woman shot back, "Mental fatigue!" and fled down the street. My mother has since hired a girl with peter pan collars and a Bryn Mawr accent to impersonate me at cocktail parties.

I thought back to that incident as I walked to school for my first day. I had never ventured on the campus and was wondering where it was, when I realized I had passed the school and had to walk back five steps to find it. There was a long line of students outside the building, and I asked one girl what everyone was waiting for; she said someone was using the library. When I finally did get inside the building, all new students were herded into a room with many hard seats. There, we listened to an assortment of speeches.

I remember one girl who talked. Although I don't remember much of what she said, I do recall wondering how she ever had the stomach in the wee hours of the morning to wear that color green. You could paint a squirrel that color and throw him out on an interstate highway at midnight, during a black-out, and trucks would have come screeching to a halt. There was another man giving a speech who reminded me of Woody Allen, and who talked and talked about elevators until my mind turned to the existential question that if an elevator falls at New York Law School, does anyone at Columbia hear it?

After our second day of orientation, we had our first class, and I remember thinking how nice my professor was and what a pleasant surprise. I was less surprised to find that not all my professors were that nice, and again, fear can be a great incentive to learning. I was worried about one particular professor in a variety of subtle ways. Upon hearing his name, one upperclassman started to tremble and tried to drink a carton of milk with his left eye. One student went so far as to have this professor's picture from the handbook blown up. This enlarged picture was placed in a prominent position on his desk, allowing him to talk back to the photo at night. He told me his comebacks were still a little slow, but he was sure to get the better of him one night. A friend of mine has a better idea on how to deal with this professor. When she enters his class, she takes a seat right next to him and keeps thinking beige, until she and the wall are one. She has yet to be called on in his class.

There are some students who wish to stand out in class. One student, in particular, has a definite affinity for playing devil's advocate, which is exactly where one would like to send him, especially if he insists on posing questions three minutes before the end of class. Another student is on intimate terms with the teacher without the teacher ever knowing it. He nods and smiles in agreement with all the teacher has to say, occasionally congratulating the teacher on what he feels was a brilliant comment. When he wishes to be called on, he never raises his hand above his head but only gestures with his index finger for attention. When he is called on, he always seems surprised that its by his last name. The first time a professor called on me in class, I discovered that I now went by my mother's maiden name.

I guess anxiety is a little high in school. The only thing I have, as yet, been able to commit to memory is the holiday schedule. I also seem to have acquired quite a collection of match books, all advertising various lifetime opportunities. Other students seem to have found comfort in groups. There are three students in my section who are never apart, rather like a package of Hostess cupcakes but without the cellophane. I overheard one girl in the group complaining about the physiques of the third year students. She claimed they had shapes a down comforter would be ashamed of. But still they had made it past their first year. Which is what I hope to do, that is if I can't learn to drive a truck in six weeks.

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