Derrick Bell: Confronting Authority

By Lydie Pierre-Louis

When I think of your appointment to the Supreme Court, I see not only the result of your own ambition, but also the culmination of years of heartbreaking work by thousands who preceded you. I know you may not want to be burdened by the memory of their sacrifices. But I also know that you have no right to forget this history. Your life is very different from what it would have been had these men and women never lived...This history has affected your past and present life.

Judge A. Leon Higginbotham (Speaking on Clarence Thomas)

It has often been said that when history is written it is from the perspective of the conqueror. Rarely, is it written from the perspective of the conquered. Yet, when such a story is written, it is with a voice so rich, so proud and with such conviction in its belief for equality that we can only stand in awe, and wonder if our own conviction can ever reach such a realm of faith and conviction. Derrick Bell’s latest novel Confronting Authority: Reflections of An Ardent Protester is such a story.

The Derrick Bell Story

On April 24, 1990, Derrick Bell, a tenured faculty professor of constitutional law at Harvard Law School, made a decision that made legal history.

It was not a decision that challenged the constitutionality of a particular legal doctrine. Yet, his decision made national headlines. Professor Derrick Bell merely announced that he would take an unpaid leave of absence. It was not the announcement of his leave that drew such national attention, but rather the reason for his leaving—“until at least one woman of color has been appointed to the Harvard faculty on a permanent basis.” It was not a request that was overly burdensome. Indeed, many female professors of color would have gladly joined the Harvard faculty, but it was Harvard’s refusal, as a world renowned educational institution, to tenure a minority female, professor that drew the nation’s interest. Harvard’s refusal served as yet another reminder of how blacks have historically been excluded from the American educational structure, and have been made to believe and, to some measure, have instilled a feeling of inferiority with regard to the “quality” of their work. Harvard’s rejection denied what years of affirmative action had hoped to achieve — the illusive American ideology of equality. An ideology which purports that all men (and, dare I say, even women) are created equal.

Professor Derrick Bell’s latest novel, Confronting Authority, is a story of such poignant realism that the reader can only wonder how in this age of American democratic preeminence as an institution as renowned as Harvard can quantify and attempt to rationalize its decision. Yet, Harvard has been steadfast in its rejection, wrapping itself in a cloak of justification by merely stating that they can find no qualified female minority.

Professor Bell’s deeply personal story of resistance to Harvard’s decision is written with such humble insistence that the reader is left with a sense of humility. Every chapter begins with a 3-page fictional story about Tamar and the Lowlander’s struggle for equality. The mixture of a fictional analog interwoven with black historical anecdotes and legal analyses is striking. Professor Bell’s ability to weave between these three genres of storytelling takes the reader from the fictional characters of Tamar and the inhabitants of the Citadel to the personal struggles of some of the Civil-Rights Movement’s most heroic activists.
Archibald Murray - A Man of Accomplishment

by Kathi Denise Lang-Therbon

Two of W. E. B. DuBois’ theories about Blacks in America are the “talented tenth” and “double consciousness.” The theory of the “talented tenth” is that one-tenth of the Black population, the brightest and the best, will rise to bring about change for the remainder of the population. DuBois also asserted that Black Americans have a “double consciousness” in which “one never feels his two-ness - an American, A Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unacquainted strivings; two warring thoughts in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder.” [W. E. Burghardt DuBois, The Souls of Blackfolk 23 (Fawcett Publications Inc. 1967)]

The duality of the double consciousness can be a difficult reconciliation for the “talented tenth,” but Archibald R. Murray, Chair of the Board of The Legal Aid Society, balances the two sides while setting and accomplishing a multitude of goals in his professional and personal lives. He accomplishes his objectives with tenacity and style, and is inspirational in the depth of his achievements.

Archibald Murray is a modest, quiet man who is contemplative in his discussions. His responses sound spontaneous, but well-considered, and his openness with people surely served him well during his career. Mr. Murray earned his undergraduate degree in government at Howard University, and began preparing for a distinguished legal career in public interest in the halls of Fordham Law School. He was one of very few African Americans enrolled in the law school at the time.

While at Fordham, Mr. Murray was inspired by one particular instructor — his Remedies Instructor, Professor Kilkenny. Mr. Murray reminisced: “He got the best out of you, and he was always willing to give of himself.” During Mr. Murray’s third year, Professor Kilkenny came in and told the class that “some misguided” former students of his had managed to put him on the appellate bench in New Jersey, and he would not be able to teach the class because he would be on the bench the full day during classes. He said we had two choices — we could join the other section, which was taught by someone else, or he could come in every Friday evening to teach us until the course was finished. To a person, we all chose to come in on Friday evening and be with him. He was just a terrific instructor.”

After graduating in 1960, Murray remained close to the Fordham family. He began participating on a regular basis with the Fordham Law Alumni Association in 1962 and was awarded the Association’s Medal of Achievement in 1985. He has also received other accolades from the Fordham Law family, including the Fordham Urban Law Journal Alumni Association Louis J. Lefkowitz Award and the Black American Law Students Association Ruth Whitehead Whaley Award in 1982. In addition, the Public Interest Resource Center annually grants the Archibald R. Murray Award to the student who has made the most significant contribution to public interest work.

For the law students at Fordham and Columbia, one of Mr. Murray’s most personal contributions is the annual dinner he and his wife, Kay Crawford Murray, a Columbia Law graduate, host in their home in Morningside Heights. Minority students and members of the legal community are invited for conversation, inspiration, and networking.

The Murphys originated the dinner after they spoke about young law students who get lost in the crowd, and how they would benefit if they knew more about the realities of the practice of law, and their options in the profession. They suspected some of these students had little or no exposure to lawyers, that in many cases they were first generation graduate students, and the Murphys felt that the students would benefit from an evening during which they were free to ask questions and converse with practicing members of the profession in a comfortable atmosphere. The Murphys meet with several groups of students per a period of two months each year.

Over the years, the Murphys have found an “extended family” in their invitees. Mr. Murray has had several occasions when lawyers who attended a past dinner come up to him in the street and let him know how much the simple extension of his invitation affected them. He has also received calls from former dinner guests, asking advice on job offers, based on the relationship formed at that dinner. He commented, “It’s a nice feeling to see that what you’ve tried to do seems to have made some difference.”

Several of Mr. Murray’s other activities make a difference in the lives of many people. In 1968, he helped establish a government agency to make grants to support criminal justice reforms. In 1972, he pressed the Governor for legislation which resulted in the creation of the Division of Criminal Justice Services; that same year he became the first Commissioner of that division. He left that position when he was invited by the Board of Directors of The Legal Aid Society to become its Executive Director and Attorney-in-Chief. The Legal Aid Society is a private nonprofit agency that provides legal services to the indigent citizens of New York City; it employs approximately 1,000 lawyers who function in all courts and handle a variety of legal matters.

During his tenure, Mr. Murray brought a uniqueness, his “double consciousness” to the position. “I thought I came to the job with some understandings that perhaps I might not have had if I were someone else;” influenced by his childhood in Barbados, West Indies, and matriculation at Howard University, an historically black university, Mr. Murray felt he was more attuned to the community that The Legal Aid Society serves.

He set goals for himself, and met those goals. Meeting those goals was facilitated by excellent working relationships with the Board members. If he needed help or guidance, he felt comfortable turning to the Chair and other Board members for their connections or expertise. He is establishing the same type of working relationship with the new Executive Director and Attorney-in-Chief, Daniel L. Greenberg.

In 1993, Mr. Murray became the first African-American to serve as the President of the New York State Bar Association. His goals as President were to work towards greater inclusiveness in the membership of the Association, and greater participation, targeting the public interest and minority lawyers who previously felt distanced from the Association. During his tenure, Mr. Murray brought targeted Association members closer to the main, emphasizing personal contact to draw them in.

After 19 years as the Executive Director and Attorney-in-Chief of the Legal Aid Society, Mr. Murray agreed to accept his current position of Chair of the Board. A common misconception perpetuated in the media is that he left the Society in a state of turmoil; however, the chronology of his shift in position belies that misrepresentation. Mr. Murray accepted the position of Chair in spring of 1994, and the much-publicized strike and subsequent negotiations with the city occurred much later.

Mr. Murray's duties as Chair are primarily fundraising and shaping relationships with other organizations. Fundraising has consumed much of his time, as he travels frequently to Albany to fight for legislative support to maintain their current level of funding, primarily via the Aid to Defense program which the current state administration is threatening to eliminate.

One of Mr. Murray’s personal goals is to become involved with the economics in the Caribbean. A native of Barbados, West Indies, he feels strongly that the islands would benefit by unification. Presently each island has its own government and economy. Murray surmises that that individually the islands are “not sufficiently resourceful to sustain a decent economy, standard of living, and political system.” Mr. Murray lamented, tongue-in-cheek, “I said that if there was ever an opportunity to go work on a project that helped pull them together, I probably would quit and be on my way on a day’s notice; but that has not happened; no one has offered me a job.”

His other personal goals include working with public interest or public service efforts in the community, travelling, and possibly going back to school to do intense study continued on page 11
BAR/BRI

IS PLEASED TO HAVE AWARDED MORE THAN 600 FINANCIAL AID SCHOLARSHIPS (totaling more than $150,000) to 1995 GRADS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHEAST (including more than 30 New York Law graduates)

BAR/BRI
BAR REVIEW

PROUD SUPPORTER OF LAW STUDENTS NATIONWIDE
TUTORING AT MLK: A REWARDING EXPERIENCE

by Jeffrey Jackson

The Fordham Tutorial Program was started in 1988 with only 3 tutors. This year, the program boasts over forty volunteers that tutor at Martin Luther King High School, located about three blocks from Fordham. In order to refresh their knowledge of basic high school subject matter Tutors undergo a brief training session. The number of hours each tutor spends at MLK is optional. Some spend one hour per week, others up to four hours per week. Students receive help in a variety of subjects, from fundamental English and mathematics to advanced calculus and chemistry. Many students at Martin Luther King find the program extremely helpful, since the tutors really show dedication and willingness to help each student succeed. The program has been very successful in assisting students in achieving their academic goals. One student who was flunking English received an 85 and passed the course after receiving assistance from a Fordham tutor. The program has been very productive and has assisted over 75 high school students in preparing for exams and completing their high school requirements.

The Fordham Tutorial Program is not only for law students who want to pursue a career in public interest law. Many students who plan to practice in large firms actively participate in the tutorial program. In fact, this program provides an excellent opportunity for law students to participate in community service in a non-legal fashion.

Lisa Cabbagestalk, a second-year who currently runs the tutorial program, says, "The law students in the program are remarkable because they consistently demonstrate their commitment to the program by donating as much time as possible to help these students. It's a very rewarding experience to assist a student in need of your help. The tutors are able to see the effect of their work as the student begins to understand the subject area and begins to perform better on class exams. The need will be even greater next semester because of the severe budget cuts that most New York City schools have suffered this year."

Daniel Karp, also a second year, tutored a Vietnamese immigrant in English this year. According to Karp, "It was a good program and it was a good way to help him to become acclimated with American culture as well as the English language."

Many first years have found the time to tutor this year despite their busy schedules. Joanne Quinones says this about tutoring "Although first year has proven to take more time (and thought) than I ever anticipated, I have been able to devote some time to participate in the Community Service Project's Tutoring Program at MLK High School. I've found my experience with the Tutoring Program to be both relieving and rewarding: relieving in that it provides me with a mental break from the hectic first year world of contracts-torts-civil property; rewarding in that it affords me the opportunity to interact with the leaders of tomorrow."

The motto of School Volunteer Programs, like the CSP Tutoring Project, is "Building Tomorrow's New York, Child by Child,"—don't you want to do your part to help? Maritza Rivera, a first year in the evening division, says "I made time to do something that I thought was important for the community, so I made the time to tutor. It doesn't take all that long, only a couple of hours a week and it was very important to me."

Next year, the Project hopes to use the services of even more students. Remember, the experience is extremely rewarding and employers are impressed by community service activities. If you are interested, please call Jeffrey Jackson at the Community Service Project at 636-6970. Hope to see you next year!

The Tutorial Project would like to thank all of those who helped us out this year!

Henry Bell
Edward Smith
Peter Schlechter
Jon Rauchw說
Stacey Finger
Eric Baer
Artemis Anninos
Rob Neufeld
Dov Goldman
John Hanes
Sharon Edwards
Jeff Jackson
Joanne Quinones
Laura Driese
Suzanne Byrne
Wayne Heller
Craig Finger
Marisol Ablin
Simmon Malko
Daniel Karp
Brian Lauck
Mike Murelli
Christy Pardo
Anthony Ciccia
Eli Curi
Maritza Rivera
Lisa Stanger
Joe Sphonholz
Todd Siegel
Gary Meyer
Abigail Seda
Steven Spencer
Dawn Cummings
Dennis Oswell
Jigar Parikh
Clay Pierce
Adrienne Meisels
Dawn Gilbert
Kira Watson

Jewish Law Students Association: Who are they? What have they done for Fordham students lately?

by Benjamin Wallach, JLSA President

In the fall of 1990, a small group formed the Jewish Law Students Association to meet the needs of Fordham's growing Jewish student population. The Association's first goals were to record classes held on the high-holidays and organize social events catering to Jewish students from all sectors of Judaism.

Today, the JLSA does much more. It sponsors prayer services, bagel bashes, booties, an outline bank, and Talmud classes. JLSA has also been involved in the audio taping of classes on all Jewish holidays, the closing of the law school on Yom Kippur, and has co-sponsored a forum for Black-Jewish communication. Finally, JLSA acts as a contact for Jewish groups like United Jewish Appeal-Federation, State of Israel Bonds, and Dorot who contact JLSA students to volunteer time and donate money.

This year JLSA started with a bang. In September, JLSA sponsored a movie night and a Dorot High Holiday package delivery to elderly people in our neighborhood. October brought JLSA's most successful off-campus event, a city-wide Jewish law student event at the Black Bass, orchestrated by Jason Ciment. Over 150 Jewish law students from the five New York City law schools attended, packing the bar and the sidewalk outside. Jason's neon signs urged JLSA students to make their parents happy by coming to meet their Jewish mates.

In January, JLSA sponsored its fifth annual bagel bash in the atrium where the Fordham community broke modern bagel eating records by consuming over 240 of "Mom's" bagels in under 2 hours. The bash was enthusiastically attended by members of the administration and student body.

The Jewish law student groups of New York City reconvened for more alcohol in March at the Crane Club. This more spacious establishment was soon crowded with law students on and around the dance floor. Additionally, in March, the UJA-federation invaded the cafeteria with its annual campus fund raiser. Also pitched was membership in UJA's young lawyer's division which sponsors lectures at large law firms to allow lawyers and law students to network.

Allan Galper and have organized a group to go to Dorot on Sunday, April 9th to deliver Passover packages in the neighborhood. This experience was very worthwhile because it helps to close the gap between the generations (Dorot).

Additionally, JLSA provided Kosher for Passover lunches in Room 316 from April 17th through 20th from 12-2 P.M. The lunches were prepared by Ross Zelman and Benjamin Wallach, and included an all-you-can-eat buffet of Matzoh, macaroons, cheese, fruit, vegetables and assorted other Kosher for Passover products. JLSA served a record 157 students served on Passover 1994. This year JLSA actively solicited Jewish faculty & Alumni to join with JLSA students for lunch and informal discussions.

JLSA also sponsors a variety of activities which take place continuously throughout the school year. First, afternoon services take place Monday throughout Thursday at 3:50 P.M. in the SBA conference room (room 240). Skull caps & prayer books are provided. Second, Tuesday and Thursday during the month of Tishrei, Rabbi Shmuel Rodkin of Amudai Ohr and Rabbi Dov Goldman of Ohr Torah sponsors "Kallah," a Jewish study class which meets on the first and third Wednesdays of the month. Finally, JLSA sponsors a "Seder" program on Erev Passover, and "Kaddish night" among other events.

Jewish law dealing with documentation, witnesses, legal status, courts and Jewish holidays. Rabbi Rodkin also provides Rabbinical counseling when approached by JLSA students. Third, 1L Mark Salzberg (7587) arranges a group that attends Friday night prayer services at Bnei Jeshurin conservative synagogue on 86th Street. The service at Bnei Jeshurin combines aspects from the Orthodox Conservative Reform, and reconstructionist Judaism. People sing and dance up and down the aisles every Friday night. Finally, Karin Roth supervises JLSA's outline bank that is in the process of being replenished with current outlines.

On Monday, April 24th Allan Galper was elected JLSA President, with Mark Salzberg as Vice President and Ross Zellman Vice President in charge of communications.

JLSA has come a long way since its inception. In addition to lobbying the administration for its special interests and services, JLSA arranges both religious and social activities. It is our hope that in the future JLSA will continue to act as a motivator for not only the Jewish student population but for the entire Fordham Law school Community.
From the Editors
The Final Version

Well, here we are with the final issue of the Advocate for the school year 1994-95. It has been an extremely interesting year - full of progress, full of controversy, full of all the good things one can conceive in an institution like this - like graduation!!! What makes this issue unique is not only the fine features we have on alumni Archibald Murray and the Honorable Jaime Rios, but other exciting features like the special pullout section. Submitted by Dean Riley's office, the series of articles detail the stories of some of the many impressive women that have passed through these halls. We were delighted to participate in the project and to bring this to you. We trust that you will treasure it as a keepsake.

Congratulations...

to all those appointed to editorial positions on the journals and moot court board! This includes all those who will serve on the Board of the Advocate next year. Jeffrey Jackson, Editor-in-Chief, David Bowen, Managing Editor, Lydie Pierre-Louis, Business/Advertising Editor, Craig A. Rogers, Editor Emeritus, Catherine Manion, Poet Laureate...

And, last but not least, congratulations and all the best to the graduating CLASS OF 1995!!!!

Dean Vairo to Take Sabbatical

The Advocate staff wishes to congratulate Associate Dean Georgene Vairo on her sabbatical to Loyola Law School in California next year. We are sure that we echo the sentiments of all students who knew Dean Vairo that she not only always ready to help but was keenly effective in her assistance of us. We know that she will be capably replaced by Professor Michael Martin, who Dean Feerick describes as a "leader in moving the school forward academically."

Letter from the Editor

It has been an enormous pleasure to serve as Editor-in-Chief of the Advocate, over the past year. We trust that we have served the community well. This community can, and will, withstand any discord it faces, both inside and out - that is nothing new. However, some have chosen to express their opinions by snatching, on three separate occasions (and two separate issues) copies of the our paper, ostensibly to prevent others from reading them. On or about Friday March 3, about 200 copies of the Feb. 27 issue were taken from our stand. Some were mysteriously returned on Sunday March 5. Later that month, on or about March 17, I placed approximately 300 issues in the stand, only to have them disappear the very next day, never to return. The third instance of theft occurred after I placed another 300 of the March 28 issue in the stand on or about April 20. Just two days later, they vanished. It does not take a rocket scientist to deduce that the issues were deliberately taken - but we wish those who took them thought about the fact that they were illegally violating the rights of others. We are not alone in our chagrin. (See Letter to the Editor.) This great institution deserves better behavior than that. Only by free expression, not by censorship, can disagreements be completely resolved. We trust that we have seen the last of such dastardly tactics.

Despite the unfortunate occurrences just elaborated, this was a memorable year for Fordham Law School and the Advocate. We were graced with the presence of Dean Nitza Milagros Escalera, who has been continued on page 9

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I know that the February 27, 1995 issue of the Advocate provoked some controversy and that a number of copies were removed from circulation by an unknown individual or individuals. I would like to emphasize the Law School's policy of encouraging candid discussion of all ideas and opinions - even those that arouse strong emotion and debate - and respect for differing views. Also, I wish to express to the Advocate's members of Advocate's staff for their dedicated service this year.

Sincerely,

John D. Feerick
David Bowen, our Inquiring Photographer, asks: 
"How was your year at Fordham?"

"It has been a very productive year, I have had the opportunity to work with a lot of Fordham students on some terrific community service projects."

-Lisa Cabbagestalk
2nd Year Day

"My 2nd year of law school was busy but enjoyable. I had the opportunity to do interesting work outside of school and still find time to relax and enjoy myself this year."

-Pam Waterkotte
2nd Year Day

"My 2nd year at Fordham has disproved the myth about law school. After first year it just gets harder. Second years not only have to contend with their course load but also spend a great deal of time honing their skills in the hope of attracting an employer. Fordham has created both a challenging and rewarding experience."

-Marlo Young
2nd Year Day
of the charitable students' efforts.”

"To carry out the project, volunteers were solicited from the likes of the Environmental Law Forum (now Journalism) members. We-Can boxes, with bags inside them, were set up all over the Law School and the Lowenstein building, with collecting done by students. The bags would be gathered from various points in the buildings and brought to Lowenstein for pickup by We-Can.

The project, beginning in August 1990 and lasting about a year, was "very successful," claims Joanna. "In that year we had raised a good amount of money for 'We-can.' It might have been as much as a thousand dollars. " By the next school year, starting in 1991, the school took over the recycling program and ended the students' (and We-Can's) involvement, according to Watman.

Watman applauded the people who helped out, including those from the administration and maintenance personnel whose "receptive" attitude allowed the program to take root.

Administration Takes Over

Upon taking over the cans-only program instituted by the students, the Administration expanded the program - making it the first full-fledged recycling program ever at the University. Recycling has, since, become policy throughout the university and mandatory throughout the City. New York City started requiring recycling after the Law School's Administration started its program.

Dean Judith O'Sullivan remembers: "My first memo, addressing all students and staff, went out on July 29, 1991. Posters were created in blue-and-white to familiarize and inform people as to what would be recycled. O'Sullivan hasn't bothered to put more posters up because she said "people are pretty familiar with [the program] now." The program has expanded since 1991. After initial problems, including confusion of outer collection, the program "works quite smoothly now in terms of cans, glass and paper."

The Recycling Tools and Their Location

Recycling receptacles are ordered from regular supply catalogs of places that sell recycling equipment. Fordham specifies the labeling in order to separately collect materials. Currently, the different receptacles that can be found throughout the buildings are for waste, glass, white paper and cans. Then, there are the "newspaper" bins which are black and stackable. Segregation of non-white paper has not yet started in the Law School. Where, occasionally, receptacles are found labelled "paper" and others "white paper" that is, possibly, because part of the label fell off. The school also has the option of selling to private vendors, but only newspapers and white paper. In addition to the "white paper" receptacles in the hallways, each administrative office, which includes law journals, has a little black-and-white plastic receptacle that hooks to the regular wastebasket. Those, too, bear the label "white paper."

Blue-and-white containers are also used for collection of "glass only." Their placement was coordinated by Charles McNiff, Facilities Operations' Assistant-Director who worked closely with the Administration on the recycling project when it first started. Facilities Operations processes the Lincoln Center Campus' garbage as well as deals with the City's mandatory recycling rules. Those containers are intended for food processing areas such as the Cafeterias and the kitchen on the 4th floor Faculty Reading Room, though some can be seen strategically placed elsewhere around the school. Unfortunately, many blue containers disappeared during last summer's construction.

In general, the placement of the receptacles, is a "matter of common sense." Basically, there are two sets on each floor, but the Administration checks out periodically to see where the receptacles are and makes assessments as to changes, if any. The Advocate's investigation revealed a number of mismatched receptacles, including missing "White Paper" newspaper, cans and glass bins.

Dean O'Sullivan indicated that the receptacles occasionally got moved around by workmen, students, or faculty. "My office gets stuck pushing them back into place or telling Facilities Operations to put them back. So sometimes, let's say, the "white paper" container will get separated from the set," explained O'Sullivan. When that happens, additional receptacles are purchased periodically. "Sometimes it is helpful when we see things moved because it tells us that some receptacles should be in a certain area because that is where they are being used. Other times it's just a pain in the neck that people have bothered to move them in a way that they are less accessible."

The Recycled Materials

The collection of the various recyclables is regularly done. Facilities Operations claims that the Law School is done three times a week - on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays - while Lowenstein and the Dormitory are cleared on a daily basis. Also daily, but for this end throughout all the buildings, is the collection of regular waste.

All of the recyclables are taken to the loading dock area which is located in the Dormitory building. There, they are separated into different containers which are marked correspondingly. The loading dock staff separates cans, bottles, white paper and newspaper. Interestingly, there is a fifth recycling material of no lesser importance, cardboard.

"We generate a lot of cardboard within the two buildings. Mostly, all deliveries for the different departments are made in cardboard boxes. The City mandates us to discard of it properly," explained McNiff. For recycling purposes, a cardboard baler (a machine that crushes the cardboard into 50 pound bales and binds it with wire) is used. Things "work smoothly since we have gotten the baler," indicated O'Sullivan.

ANNUAL AALSA SPRING DINNER

More than 100 people attended the Asian American Law Students Association's ("AALSA") Spring Dinner at the Atrium on Friday, March 24, 1995. The keynote speakers were the Honorable Denny Chin, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and Rockwell Chin, Supervising Attorney of the New York City Commission on Human Rights and founder of the Asian American Bar Association of New York.

Judge Chin, a Fordham Law School alumnus and former adjunct professor of legal writing at Fordham, is the first Asian American to be appointed to the federal bench outside of the Ninth Circuit. Judge Chin said that the response he received to his appointment from the community at large has made him realize that he is a "trailblazer" to many Asian Americans, although he does not feel like one. Judge Chin noted that AALSA has grown tremendously since he helped found AALSA at Fordham Law school more than 15 years ago. He encouraged AALSA in its efforts to increase its activities and contacts with alumni.

Rockwell Chin, an active member of the Asian American legal community, helped initiate the Asian Crime Victims Project-a pro bono project that provides outreach and translation services to Asian crime victims. Mr. Chin organized the first Asian American Policy Roundtable at City Hall, in conjunction with Mayor Dinkins' Office of Civil Rights. Mr. Chin currently chairs the Civil Rights Committee of the National Pacific American Bar Association. He urged AALSA members to get involved with local community issues.

After everyone enjoyed a delicious Korean dinner, outgoing AALSA President, Peter Ching thanked the Fordham community for its support and commended the work of the outgoing AALSA board members: Ravind Karamathingh, So Young Lee, Keum Park, and Shobha Varughese. He also announced the new Board members for 1995-96: Doris Chang, Samuel Cheng, Linda Cheung, Jae K. Lee, and Naeem Vargo.

April 30, 1995 • The Advocate
Fordham Battered Women's Advocacy Project Offers Free Summer Training

The Outreach Committee of the Fordham Battered Women's Advocacy Project had its first meeting on March 20, 1995. The Battered Women's Advocacy Project assists women in obtaining temporary and permanent orders of protection against their batterers in courts throughout the five boroughs. In further support of these women, Outreach Committee members will be travelling to women's shelters to counsel them about the services and legal opportunities available to them.

Beginning this summer, Outreach Committee members will speak to groups of women staying in shelters to demystify the procedures for obtaining orders of protection in both family and criminal court and explain the differences between the systems. They will also familiarize the women with their rights to custody, visitation, child, and spousal support and the basic elements of such proceedings.

In the fall, the Committee plans to organize drives to collect clothing, blankets, and toiletries for these women and their children, who often leave the batterer in circumstances which prevent them from taking any belongings. One such drive organized by Renee Henderson proved enormously successful, providing a vanload of supplies to an uptown shelter.

The Outreach Committee will have its second meeting in early June and encourages the Fordham community to join it in making an immediate, positive difference in the lives of battered women. Training involves a minimal amount of time, and members may participate in outreaches according to the demands of their schedules. Anyone interested in attending the meeting or in further information should call Susan Rogerson at (718) 545-7626 or Stacey Sabo at (212) 636-7437.
Recycling
continued from page 7

we have gotten the baler," indicated McNiff. "But before, we had to flatten and tie the cardboard ourselves which cost us a lot of man-hours."

The processing of other materials has had its problems in the past too. "One time I had to complain with regard to white paper because, whoever it was that was picking it up, was dumping it into the same bags as the garbage," lamented O'Sullivan. All the recycling materials are picked up by the same private carter. The school pays the pick up charge to the carter. We get a rebate on the cans and the carter sells to others. Though the carter can profit greatly, their profit margins can be affected by a downturn in a recyclable market, i.e. a surplus of newspapers driving the sale price down.

While the carter charges a fee to transport, the City will make pick ups once a week for free. "We're working to set up something with the City now - to have them do the pickups," explained McNiff. "Before, the City never really got involved in it... We have to be very careful with regard to how we separate. We are not always that lucky to have containers in different areas that are marked "recyclables," "white paper" and "paper" so that the proper items go into the proper containers. If we would have the City do the pick up; we would be taking a big risk of a fine by New York City's Sanitation Department. So we're trying to work out something with them now - I've met with them already. We're actually waiting for approval from Sanitation for pick up. Possibly, within a couple of months they will start picking up." At this point the Sanitation Department picks up our trash but not our recyclables.

A recent investigation by the Advocate of receptacles in the Law School found that regularly most receptacles are somewhat "contaminated" with either recyclables of another type or plain garbage. Recycle survey of receptacles in the Law School found that regularly most receptacles are somewhat "contaminated" with either recyclables of another type or plain garbage. The Advocate Survey of Recycling Conduct A sample of twenty people were surveyed by the Advocate. Most people surveyed said that they tried to recycle cans at school when in the cafeteria and around the building. Some admitted that they did not go out of their way to do this with cans when drinking in the library or classrooms (both technically unauthorized acts, we might add). Most of those surveyed indicated that they recycle white paper when it is convenient. Unfortunately, since there is so much paper to get rid of and the receptacles are only a few per floor, much paper gets thrown away in the garbage. People who said this stated that they would recycle but paper gets thrown out too many times a day to go to the end of the floor to a receptacle every time. One person said she brings paper from home to put in our recycling bins. Urban Law Journal ("ULJ") editors said that they all were good about recycling but the recycling attachments were not well labeled, therefore a lot of paper got thrown in the garbage. The Advocate Inquiry Workers involved in the collection of recyclable materials underscore this picture. Fernande Glen-Gilles, an employee of Fordham University with almost 17 years of service, pointed out that there are so many cans in the regular garbage, she was able to redeem a large amount herself. Another employee, echoing Glen-Gilles opinion, declared that many cans can be found in the regular garbage, especially in the classrooms and the faculty offices. The employee went on to state that she once earned about $10 a week in each building by redeeming the cans. While the Advocate's investigation didn't go far as to examine this latter probability, nor the faculty's recycling habits, we can confirm the classroom situation. In the classrooms, where there are no separate recycling receptacles, the garbage cans contain a variety of waste, including valuable recyclables. [On the night we investigated, as minimum of five to ten cans remained in smaller classrooms and garbage bins on desks, and over ten in larger classrooms. Multiplied by the number of class­rooms over a twenty-four hour period, and that amounts to hundreds of unrecycled cans per day!] Dean O'Sullivan shared our chagrin on this fact: "It seems to me that since we have the Fordham receptacles in the hallways on the classroom levels - unless they get moved - people shouldn't be doing that. The regular waste baskets in the classrooms are basically for the usual or occasional garbage. Presumably, the students should be aware of that."

In further explaining why recycling receptacles are not placed in the classrooms, Judith stated that: "Students are not supposed to have food and drink in the classrooms, but, of course they do." As regards paper, the "white paper"
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FROM THE EDITOR
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a class act in her short stay here - and who has invited nothing but accolades from her boss, Dean Feerick. The Moot Court Board gave the school not one, but two, unprecedented national championships, as well as impressive showings in other competitions. We had an opportunity to have, via interview, Dean Feerick's vision of what Fordham will be like in seven years - bigger, better, one of the nation's best.

The Advocate Will Continue The Advocate, as the mast­head says, has been the official paper of Fordham since 1967. Few would dispute that an active, efficient student newspaper enhances the information dissemination, morale and identity of any school. However, this school's newspaper has had an erratic history - i.e., one year active, the next virtually non-existent. Such is the fate of an organization depending on the incentive and volunteer spirit of its members. However, we would like to change that. Last year's staff requested, and this year we acquired, courtesy of the school, our own Desktop Publishing Equipment. For the first time, we have laid out every issue of the paper in our offices without having to engage in costly
Commentary

Should Affirmative Action Go?

By Donald Griffiths

A contentious debate is brewing in Congress and all over America about the merits of affirmative action programs instituted in the late 1960's. Already, Republican presidential candidates are voicing a frontal attack on affirmative action, and numerous commentators, seething with pent up resentment, have quickly framed the debate in a black-white context, fanning the polarizing issue of race.

Opponents of affirmative action have essentially argued for its demise from four fronts. First, they allege that it fosters reverse discrimination; that is, white men have become the target of discriminatory practices. Second, they maintain that present day whites should not suffer for the actions of their foreparents. They had nothing to do with what transpired centuries ago and should not be held accountable. Third, they contend that affirmative action leads to employers and universities hiring and admitting individuals solely on the basis of color and not merit. They believe that the people hired or admitted in these situations are maligned by their white counterparts and, as a consequence, suffer indignities and problems of low self-esteem. Finally, they strongly believe that over the past 30 years America has become a color blind society. Thus, they see no urgent need for affirmative action.

The first argument hinges on the fallacy that white men are being victimized wholesale by affirmative action. It depends on inflating every discomfort experienced by white men into a national tragedy. Affirmative action critics have no qualms in taking the position that it is abominable for a white man in America to carry an ounce of the discrimination that over centuries have been strapped onto the backs of blacks and women. They would have a compelling argument if, for example, the cases of reverse discrimination were spiraling out of control or blacks in overwhelming numbers were replacing white men in the workplace. But the reality is far different.

A recent Labor Department report, prepared by Alfred Blumrosen, a law professor at Rutgers University, found that reverse discrimination was not widespread. Mr. Blumrosen found approximately 100 reverse discrimination cases among over 3,000 discrimination opinions by Federal District and Appeals Courts from 1990 to 1994. His report revealed that most of the reverse discrimination claims lacked merit; only six claims were found meritorious, and remedies were provided in these cases. According to Mr. Blumrosen, "many of the cases were the result of a disappointed applicant failing to examine his or her own qualifications, and erroneously assuming that when a woman or minority got the job, it was because of race or sex, not qualifications."

Another Labor Department report revealed that blacks were not overworking the workplace. Blacks are only 1.4% of all architects, 3.3% of all lawyers, 3.6% of all natural scientists, 3.7% of all engineers, 4.2% of all doctors, and 5% of all college professors. On the other hand, white men, who constitute roughly 37% of the American populace, account for over 70% of the individuals in these professions. They also, according to The Glass Ceiling Commission (a bipartisan commission created by Congress to investigate discrimination in the workplace), hold 95% of the senior management jobs and command the highest salaries in most major industries. In addition, they comprise 80% of our Congress, 90% of our Senators, and 100% of our Presidents.

The second argument of affirmative action critics denies reality. Contrary to what they suggest, the plain truth is that, as a group, present-day whites are not suffering because of actions taken by their ancestors, but are in fact enjoying the legacy their ancestors left behind. Every economic study that this writer has come across clearly indicates that whites are "reaping the benefits" of their foreparents' actions while blacks are still "enduring the consequences" of their foreparents' persecution. Even after the institution of affirmative action, two reports released by the U.S. Census Bureau showed that unemployment rates within the black community have remained twice those of whites, one-third of all black families (including 46% of black children) still live in poverty, and blacks earn much less than whites in all jobs and at all levels. Meanwhile, the income and standard of living of white families have grown steadily, especially as affirmative action has allowed the grandsons of white men to acquire high paying jobs.

The third argument of affirmative action critics is stained with hypocrisy. America has never been a country that rewarded individuals entirely on their merit. Before affir

Review: Three Tall Women

By Miles Marshall Lewis

Three Tall Women, Edward Albee's caustic play about a wealthy 92-year old widow reexamining her life, is a frequently humorous and thought-provoking statement on the human condition. The play is told through the interaction of three tall women over the woman's life. Before her death, her maid-lile 'other one' of her life, the widow's death, but, to the viewer, things may not appear to be as they seem until the play's revelatory second half. The payoff is worth the temporary, mild confusion, however.

The plot recalls an old riddle: what animal walks on all four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs at night? The answer is Man, or, in this case, Woman. The Three Tall Women are comprised of Woman A, Woman B and Woman C. Woman A (played by Obie Award winner Myra Carter) is the three-legged animal, her cane aiding her in the night of her life. The fiftyish woman B (Marion Seldes) is ostensibly her caretaker, handling her bills and other maid-like duties. Woman C (Jordan Baker) is a young 25-year old attorney, new to the great wealth of the workplace, hold 95% of the senior management jobs and command the highest salaries of all lawyers, 3.6% of all natural scientists, 3.7% of all engineers, 4.2% of all doctors, and 5% of all college professors. On the other hand, white men, who constitute roughly 37% of the American populace, account for over 70% of the individuals in these professions. They also, according to The Glass Ceiling Commission (a bipartisan commission created by Congress to investigate discrimination in the workplace), hold 95% of the senior management jobs and command the highest salaries in most major industries. In addition, they comprise 80% of our Congress, 90% of our Senators, and 100% of our Presidents.

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This ambitious play has garnered playwright Edward Albee (famous for Whose Afraid of Virginia Wool!?) the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for Drama. It takes place on the day of the death of woman A. Before her stroke, she begins to recount the highlights of her life to her nanny and lawyer - Women B and C. Woman C is inquiring about unpaid bills returned to her office. By the play's second half (the stroke serving as the dividing line between acts), Women A and B are explaining the summits and pitfalls of the life Woman C will eventually inherit, i.e. her infidelity, her son's estrangement, her husband's death.

The pears worn by the three tall women toward the end have symbolized the young lawyer has the most, looped down to her savvel. The middle-aged nurse has a more liberal amount, while the aged widow has a single strand. The pearls appear to represent the amount of life or youth each character has remaining. Three Tall Women showcases how seminal events like marriage, cheating, and death affect the course of one's life.

Recommended without reservation. Three Tall Women is a cerebral pleasure. The play asks: when is the best of your life behind you? For some, it is the sentimental education of college life that we constantly pine for. Many find it difficult to

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The Story of Tamar and the African-American Struggle for Equality

The fictional character of Tamar and her personal struggle in demanding "equality for the Lowlanders" is juxtaposed against the Citadel Elders' centuries-old practice of excluding the Lowlanders, from participating in the management of their country. The strong parallel between Tamar's struggle and the struggle for African-American equality in America is not easily apparent. But equally apparent are the consequences of such struggles. The Lowlanders never achieved equality and ironically, nor have African-Americans. What has been achieved are pervasive, systemic maneuvers either by design or coincidence, that destroys not the individual's will, the soul, in the words of Du Bois, "the very essence of the struggle." This concept is articulated through Professor Bell's book intertwined with insights into the lives of numerous black activists. Perhaps the most disturbing is the story of Paul Robeson and his ostracism by America. Robeson's story is so disquieting that the reader is left with a prevalent feeling of his defeat.

The Anomaly to Paul Robeson

Robeson's story bears many parallels to Professor Bell's. Professor Bell uses Robeson's life as an example of how society can completely ostracize an individual because of his beliefs to the point where the individual no longer possess the will to live. Paul Robeson was a world renowned singer and actor. He was also a Columbia University Law School graduate and a Rhodes Scholar. Robeson devoted the later years of his life, in the pre-civil rights era of the 1950's to campaigning against the often violent manifestations of racism in the United States. Robeson worked to end lynching, the Korean War, Jim Crow laws, colonialism in Africa, and discrimination in immigration, labor laws, and in baseball. He took a strong stance against segregation, refusing to perform in the South or anywhere audiences were segregated. Martin Duberman, the author of Robeson's biography, writes "Robeson moved from the view that his own accomplishments would open doors for others to the extent that the doors remained firmly secured, those who had somewhat pushed through them had to see their permanent dismantling as primary obligation." Robeson continued to believe in the inspirational promise of America's principle, if not her practice. However, the more America failed in the post-War II years to stand up for the rights of African-Americans, the more vigilant Robeson became in his role as spokesman for the world's oppression by Stanley Milgram, "Obedience to Authority," in the wake of the Nuremberg trials. Milgram identified several reasons why human nature or social organization makes people unwilling to resist authority figures, even when they hurt others and betray their own consciences in the process. Milgram discovered that the tendency to deny responsibility for one's own acts of violence is rationalized by (1) an individual who was "only following orders," (2) the need to belong and be accepted; and (3) the social mores that prevail at home, at school, and at work, which punish dissent and non-conformity. Thus, most people's willingness to follow authority is based on a fundamental social order. Professor Bell indicates that Gloria Steinem writes in Revolution from Within, that "protest is a form of revolt." Steinem maintains that "self-esteem is the most revolutionary of qualities." Obedience is created by systems and ideological constructs that weaken a person's belief in his or her own merit.

Professor Bell asserts that the solo protesters risks personal security and group identity; or she faces estrangement from those who resent his willingness to take risks that they will not take. Only time can vindicate the men and women who dared to stand up and protest loudly rather than quietly conform. Years later these valiant men and women may well be hailed for their courage, but can that suffice for the agony that they experienced? Ostracism is sure to follow such protesters. And deep within the observer's mind long after the reason for the protest is forgotten, as the observer sits in judgment, all that shall linger is the protester himself, and not the reason for his protest. With time the issues would have become blurred and will eventually be absorbed in the social structure. And the solo protester would have been banished to remain forever outside the social order as he perceptually gazes through the looking glass demanding to be heard. Lessons Not to be Forgotten

The struggles of individual protesters such as Professor Bell's should not be discounted nor forgotten. They should serve as reminder of how far we have come and, how much remains to be accomplished. It is disheartening that in this age of advanced intellectual enlightenment that the doors of some of our country's most prized institutions of higher learning remains closed to minority faculty. These institutions justify their actions by appearing to seek for the proverbial and ever-illusive "qualified" minority. To this I can only echo Maya Angelou's solemn words, "I wonder how we've come so far, to this sad place."

On behalf of the generations that are sure to follow the examples of the courageous men and women both black and white who have fought in the courtrooms, and in the boardrooms, so that we may stand upon their shoulders and share in their accomplishments as we walk down the ivy-decked halls, in search of the intellectual grail. This writer can only say, thank you. May we strive to remember why the solo protester protests and not merely how. And may we, in our own small way, take exception to injustice, irrespective of the varied and subtle forms that it may take, and may we begin to tip the scales of justice on behalf of all Americans.

Lift up your faces, you have a piercing need
For this bright morning dawnning for you.
History, despite its wrenching pain,
Cannot be unlived, but if faced
With courage, need not be lived again.
—Maya Angelou

The Struggle for the Caribbean

For recreation, he enjoys playing tennis with his wife, Kay, and travelling. The Murrays are planning a trip "home" to the Caribbean this year.

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY

THE ADVOCATE STAFF
WISHES TO EXPRESS ITS DEEPEST CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF THOSE WHO WERE INJURED OR KILLED IN THE OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING.
"Do you want to grab something to eat?", Justice Jaime Rios asks as I scramble to put my coat on. Of course he must be starving, after all, it’s 8:15 p.m. and he has had a full day in the Supreme Court of Queens County, Criminal Division. After that, he travelled all the way to Fordham to teach his renowned Landlord Tenant course.

"Sure," I respond, not knowing what was next. After all, this solves the problem of knowing where to conduct the interview. Much like his professional life, Justice Rios has taught me everything. It’s therefore no wonder that he was honored with the Dean Andrew Rivera Award by the Latin American Law Students Association this year for his outstanding service and accomplishments for the Latino community. When asked about the honor he laughed, "it figures I’d get an award named for a guy who’s leaving the next day." In all honesty, he highly respects Dean Rivera, and if anyone understands the meaning of an award such as this, it’s Justice Jaime Rios.

Although he wasn’t the first in his family in the field of law (his grandfather was the Magistrate of Puerto Rico) he has certainly exceeded any of the expectations of his former teachers. "There was no encouragement given to the Latino community," he says disappointingly. In high school, we weren’t told about the entrance exams to prestigious schools like Stuyvesant College before open admission, and community, "I ran for it and 350,000 people voted me in. Nobody can ever say that I got this job because of tokenism or affirmative action." Speaking of elections, in light of the recent budget cuts to education that could adversely affect the Latino community, Rios conveyed his strong belief that students will continually be denied access to affordable education until there are more elected officials who are representative of the community. And, after all, he has a stake in the outcome as the father of two daughters, aged 12 and 14. Being a role model for them remains important to Rios. However, it wasn’t always easy to do so, given the circumstances that arose.

Rios went on to describe some of the biggest obstacles he faced on the way to the Queens County Supreme Court. "Since I was always the first to do something, I had nobody to identify with. I was always the only Puerto Rican." When asked if he felt any pressure, he responded, "the pressure is in being a positive representative because everyone looks at you as a novelty." And what about once he got to the Supreme Court? It was still a little tough. He shared a story with me demonstrating the disappointing realities that still exist today for many high positioned minorities. "There was a lunchcheon for Minority High School Students at the Queens Courthouse. All the justices had been invited and the Chief Justice gets up and says, "we should all recognize Justice Jaime Ortiz for his great accomplishments" [emphasis added]. Despite this minor setback, if one thing is for certain, it’s that everyone, in the Queens Courthouse especially, knows the name now, it’s "Justice Jaime Rios".

Sitting comfortably finishing an appetizer of "camarones ajiito" (that’s shrimp and garlic sauce), Justice Rios went on to say that the positive aspect of this position is that, "it strikes a blow for equality." And what does he mean by that? "From the moment you step into my courtroom, there’s an impact." By "it" he is referring to the presence of a Latino justice in the Supreme Court. With "it," he has gained the respect of colleagues in the profession, those working in the courtroom, the families of the defendants and the defendants themselves. He has given hope to aspiring minority students and the confidence that they too can succeed.

While Justice Rios states that he feels no pressure in his new position, he does concede that, "there is an expectation that you will conduct yourself in a judicious manner — in a non-controversial manner," with which he agrees. However, he does note that the negative side to this arrangement is that sometimes "things that you shouldn’t speak about as a Justice are difficult to ignore as a human being."

Regardless of these judicially imposed restraints, Justice Rios has managed to maintain a comfortable balance where his principles are never compromised. This is no easy task as he has served on all sides of many of today’s burning issues.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE -
JUDGE JAIME RIOS
by Diana L. Carbendel

April 30, 1995

The Advocate
The annual tuition for the 1918-19 academic year was $125.00, and the School offered three sessions: morning, afternoon, and evening. All students had an assigned seat, and if they were in attendance but not in their assigned seats, they were marked absent by a proctor.

The Law School bulletin boasted that the law library had "steadily enlarged" by being opened to the students, and the modern system of natural light and the most up-to-date study facilities, having the world's tallest skyscraper, the Woolworth Building, with a viewing platform on the twenty-eighth floor, dominated the city's skyline. The Law School's growth was also reflected in the number of students, as the faculty and administrative staff increased to meet the growing demand.

The "Law School Notes" section of The Ram, under the supervision of Morgan J. O'Brien (Class of 1923) also noted the arrival of the Women's Law School's first female students, "This year at Fordham seems to be one that is making history, and the formation of a society and the organization of the women of our Law School into some separate and distinct organization is a step well worth noting in the progress of the year. The women of the School have availed themselves of this opportunity, and have been doing excellent work."

Some members of the Fordham Law School Class of 1944.

The Fordham Law School's growth and development were not limited to the Law School. The Fordham University Athletic Association was formed to give female students the opportunity to participate in sports, and the Women's Law School Student Newspaper, The Ram, was created to provide a platform for student expression and communication. The year 1923 was a significant one for Fordham Law School, as it marked the beginning of a new chapter in the law school's history and a sense of the important role women have had in it.
In February 18, 1922, Fanny Holtzmann was admitted to the Bar and was told by the Supreme Court.

Ms. Kelly worked for a hospital which was administered by the Department of Social Services.

Mildred Fischer was yet another woman who made her mark at the Law School, during the Woolworth years, becoming Editor-in-Chief of the Fordham Law Review.

In 1922, Fanny Holtzmann graduated from Fordham Law School and went on to have a formidable career in law. In her most well-known case, she successfully represented members of the Russian royal family in a landmark case against MGM—in a libel suit involving the film "Rasputin." Catherine English (Class of 1938) was a judge of the New York State Supreme Court and the first woman to be elected president of the Suffolk County (New York) Bar Association.

In a recent panel discussion at the Law School, Grace Corcoran Kennedy (Class of 1940) shared some of her memories of this period:

"I was born in Albany and graduated from the College of St. Rose (in 1937) and was very grateful to have been involved in politics because that was about all I knew from the time I was born. I went over to [a local law school] and was told by the dean of admissions that there was no point in filling out an application because they didn't have any women in the law school, and they didn't want any women in the law school.

"I was really, quite frankly, surprised. I knew that they didn't have any [women], but I thought that was because no one had ever applied. I felt very sad about it, and yet I wasn't prepared to have a big argument with him because I didn't know that I was going to have this sort of a problem. But I did finally say, 'Why don't you want women? What do you think I'm going to do?'"

"He just looked at me and said, 'Well, if you're in that classroom, you'll change it.'"

"And I think that's the important word. I think that women who have gotten into law school have changed [things]. They've changed the law school and they've changed the law."

"So I was quite disappointed as you can imagine and went home. At that point, I didn't know what I was going to do, I didn't want to be a teacher—most of my friends were teachers. And then on the day of my graduation, I was kind of depressed, because I didn't know where I was going from there... All of sudden, I noticed that on the program was a law professor from Fordham. It was Professor Blake, and he gave the most marvelous lecture you've ever heard about the value of a legal education, and he said, 'You know, we have 1000 students at our law..."
1929 gathers in the Law School. Young women don't come down and school and like to go to New York and go to Fordham?" Obviously I said, 'I love to.' That was the start.

While attending morning sessions at Fordham Law, Ms. Kennedy worked for a Wall Street law firm, and upon graduation was hired as an associate to practice in the area of anti-trust and administrative law. "Obviously I said, 'I love to.' That was the start."

In 1926, the Law School moved to the Vincent Astor Building, which was located on the corner of Broadway and Duane Streets in lower Manhattan and more commonly referred to by its street address: "302 Broadway." The building had been constructed in 1839 at a cost of $900,000 by the English branch of the Astor family and was named after the son of William Waldorf Astor. It was built of steel and Indiana limestone with granoline flooring, and it was claimed to be fireproof.

There were four passenger elevators at 302 Broadway, and their original design posed a real challenge for the faint of heart. The latticed iron grills on the sides and ceilings of the cars allowed riders to look down the length of the shaft as they moved slowly along. After several years, to the relief of many riders afflicted with acrophobia, the cars were enclosed and refurbished with fine-grain wood paneling.

The first floor of 302 Broadway originally housed a store, and when Fordham took possession, the glass front near the main entrance was removed. A new limestone face was installed, and University President Father Robert I. Gannon, S.J. was inspired to have the following inscription chiseled on a stone plaque on the building's facade: "Bernard loved the valleys, Benedict the hills. Francis the towns, Ignatius the large cities. (The original inscription was in Latin.)"

The Law School moved into its new quarters in September of 1943, six days after the building was purchased. It used the eleventh and twelfth floors for classrooms, the thirteenth floor for administrative offices, and the fourteenth floor for the law library. The Schools of Business and Education occupied several lower floors, with their libraries eventually occupying the 5th floor and part of the 6th.

302 Broadway offered more space for social and spiritual activities than was possible at the Woolworth Building. On the first floor of 302 was Shealy Hall which provided room for freshman orientation and classes, and there was a lounge in the basement below. The first floor also contained a chapel which was built as a memorial to Private James V. Meade, Ex. College 1945, who died in action at Sachsenburg, Germany on April 20, 1945 and was awarded the Silver Star. The funds were donated by his parents, and Mrs. Meade supplied the jewels from her rings for one of the chalices which remained in use the entire time of the Chapel's operation.

Judge Lawrence W. Pierce of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (Class of 1951) fondly recalls the importance of the Chapel in his student days:

"One of my fond recollections is of a place on the first floor which I guess I saw more than any other place in the building except the library, and that was the chapel. I ran into a colleague (some time ago) who was talking about how difficult it was to get through law school. We were scared and intimidated and not sure we were going to make it. The School was very demanding; the studies were difficult. And this chap and I reminisced as to how much time we spent in the chapel, praying upon the Holy Spirit to instill in us enough wisdom to be able to survive the ordeal. Well, some of us must have survived because we survived."

Though 302 Broadway provided greater room for community gatherings, some of the basic amenities were quite limited. There were no locker rooms in the building, for example, and students would often leave their coats over a chair in the first floor lounge and retrieve them as much as six hours later. No one, however, seemed to suffer from theft in the days of 302.

Frances Giden Berko (Class of 1944) was a member of the first class to graduate from the Law School when it was located at 302 Broadway. No class could have had a better representative.

Ms. Berko had entered Hunter College at the age of fifteen and of Broadway law, she became the first person with cerebral palsy to graduate from that institution. Upon graduation, she had planned to attend the New York University School of Social Work, but NYU required that all such applicants be at least twenty-one years of age. Her future was soon resolved, however, by a casual conversation between her father and Ms. Berko. "He was a practicing attorney and Fordham Law Class of 1918) and one of her undergraduate professors who remarked, 'You know, Frances has a legal mind.'"

Being a young woman who was several generations ahead of her time, Frances interpreted this statement to mean that "I could think logically and therefore was atypical to my gender." She also notes, however, that "fifty years ago—at least in my family—children had little, if any, role in decisions, [and] for my father, this remark led to my application to law school."

She summarizes her years at Fordham Law with, perhaps, the greatest tribute that can be given to an institution: "At the Law School, for the first time in my life I became my own person."

At Fordham Law, Ms. Berko excelled academically and simultaneously challenged the myth and prejudices which some held toward those with disabilities. Though offered a position on the Law Review, based upon her first year grades, her path was blocked by a professor who felt that her disability prevented her from being "law review caliber."

Frances, however, found a friend in Professor William Kennedy, who served as Law Review moderator from 1934 to 1945. With his support, she accepted the offer, and in her senior year became Associate Editor-in-Chief.

Speaking of this initial rejection, some years later, Ms. Berko recalled, "That made me angry. That made a lot of people angry...This was before
civil rights became popular...

Two years later [this same faculty member] came to me to edit an article that he had written for publication... That was an enor-

mous satisfaction.

Today, Frances Berko is Advocate for the Disabled in New York State and was a member of Governor Cuomo's cabinet. From her office in Albany, she oversees a staff which provides the State's 2.5 million disabled citizens a single entry point to a multitude of gov-

ernment services.

Lucille Polk Buell (Class of 1947) in an interview for the Fordham University Sequen­tential Oral History project recalled her impressions of staff, students, and faculty during her student days at 302 Broadway:

"It was wartime, and I was working as a law clerk for a Wall Street law firm. The [attorneys] urged me go to law school, and they were most encouraging. In fact, when I would ask which firm I could find admission, they paid for my first year tuition. That was 1943, and I had applied there for a law clerk's job because there weren't any men to do that...."

"I entered law school over the very strong objection of my parents. They thought it most un-ladylike. So that was a little jump I had to take. I finally got up my courage, one night, and I walked up from Wall Street to Duane and Broadway where the Law School was then located. I met Mary Long, the Registrar. She assigned classes and was pretty much in charge. I could­n't breathe when I got there because I had run up several blocks-half a mile or more—and she told me to sit down, and she started to ask me questions. And her questions were 'did I want to go to law school, and did I have high grades in college?' I answered 'yes' [to both] and told her that I had a masters degree from Columbia University and that satis­fied her. Then she said to me, after we were a few things done, 'do you have any money with you? You can pay a deposit?'"

"I may have had ten or twenty dollars, and I wanted to go."

With that, she said 'go up to room such-and-such immediately—class­es have started. Go up.' She turned me toward the elevators and told me to rush to a described classroom and to return at the class break to sign papers.

"I rushed upstairs, somewhat in a daze, and entered the wrong classroom. I slipped into the nearest unoccupied seat, and a short time thereafter, Professor John Blake looked over his eyeglasses with his blue eyes directed at me and said, "Pray tell, young woman, what are you doing in my class?"

"Terror sealed my lips, I could­n't answer. He then instructed me to see him after class and returned to his normal classroom activities.

"As he taught the class, fear turned to fascination as a complex exchange of ideas filled the class­room. The unfamiliar terms were like a rabbit dangled before a whip­pet. I vowed nothing would keep me from this school...

"I never knew if this was the usual admissions procedure of Mary Long...I do not address her as Mrs., Miss, or Ms. because she was never referred to as any­thing but 'Mary Long.' A friend to all students."

In interview some years ago for­mer Dean William Hughes Mulligan offered the following recollection of Mary Long from an administrative perspective:

"Mary was a girl from Halifax, Nova Scotia who came to New York and whose first job was as a clerk in the Law School, and she spent her whole life there. She had her favorites, and when I became dean, somebody said, "Well, who's the dean now?" She said, "Well, the dean was Dean Williamson, then we had Mr. Finn, and now we have Billy.""

"She considered me a child. She did everything by hand, all of the grades and everything were entered by hand. She was also very frugal. For example, on the last days of examinations, Mary would come in with envelopes and pass them out to all students and say, "Please write your name and address on them, and we will mail your marks. We're doing this because if there is a mistake in the address, it's your fault and not ours."

"Of course, the real reason she was doing this was to save money. To have a girl come in and type up this stuff was something she couldn't stand. She wouldn't give class schedules to the faculty until the first faculty meeting. She said, 'Then, you can pass them out.' This was when a stamp cost three cents. But that's the way she had been taught by Wilkinson. The Law School was run on a shoe string."

Another "fixture" of the Law School during the days "302" was James Kennedy, the law librarian who ruled his domain with an iron hand. As a first year student, Joseph M. McLaughlin (Dean of Fordham Law School, 1971-81), remembers suffering the following close encounter:

"[As a student] I remember the librarian—but not the library—because you weren't allowed into it. Jim Kennedy was the librarian, and being an Assistant Instructor in Philosophy [at the Rose Hill cam­pus], I thought it would be incum­bent upon me to walk into the library just to look around and see where the books were; and I see this guy coming at me. He says, 'Who are you,' and I say, 'My name is McLaughlin, and I'm a student in first year.' He said, 'Do you have an assignment?' and I said, 'No.' He said, 'When you do, come back.' That was the end of the matter. These were his books, and nobody was allowed to touch them.

The days at 302 Broadway are now generally known as the begin­ning of the "golden era" of the facul­ty which continues to this day at the Law School. Lucille Buell fondly remembers some of those remark­able teachers:

"I think that we had the most outstanding group of professors that Fordham has ever assembled... George Bacon taught contracts. He was the type of professor that one pictured when thinking of a profes­sor. He was quiet, forceful, expected the best of his students and inspired them to do their best... Professor Francis Conway taught criminal law and was in charge of the Law Review. We had many conversations during the period that I was on the Law Review. He had a great sense of humor, was a good teacher, and a very patient person...Professor Eugene Kefau tre taught torts, and his favorite expression was: 'I'm glad you asked that question.' When he said this, he would leave from his desk, extend his hands with palms together and reach out. We often asked questions just to see if he would do each time.

"I had Professor Arthur McGivney for trusts. His favorite activity was pacing back and forth in the front of the classroom. If any­body questioned anything that he said in class, he would state in a very definate tone: 'I know the law.' And he did.

"Professor—later Dean William Hughes Mulligan was a new faculty member at that time. He was the same age as he was when he was Dean: friendly to everybody, father con­fessor...just a wonderful per­son...Dean Ignatius Wilkinson was The Dean. You genuflected when you saw him. I think I saw him less than any other person in the Law School, and I also feared him more. He seldom spoke to students, but he was a wonderful authority figure. We all respected him and were all afraid of him, but not from anything that he did to us.

"I knew Professor Wormser, but I was never in his class. I understand that it was one of the great opportu­nities that I missed. I have never heard a person who had been in his class that has not said that it was an experience that was unforgettable. He taught practice and was a master.

"One of the greatest professors, [though] was not a full-time profes­sor, was Victor Kilkenny. He taught torts and was undoubtedly the most important law professor. He had a tremendous sense of humor and loved his students. We had a terrific class.

"Professor Kilkenny's class was always sought-after and filled. He was very funny."

"Another wonderful thing was that he socialized with his students. After class, students would often meet with him to have a drink or something to eat at Gaster's—a lit­tle restaurant that was next to the Law School... That was one of the greatest things for his students. We would gather, and he taught law by discussing the cases he was handling as an attorney, and it was a very wonderful experience for all of us.

"There was also a bar on Broadway, about a block away, which was known as 'The Bucket of Blood.' Students used to gather there to talk about because the Law School had no rooms which could be used for conversation."

Justice Buell has equally strong memories of her two of her fellow students (both members of the Class of 1947): John Calamari (late Professor Emeritus) and Al De Stefano. As she recalls, "We were kind of inseparable. John was
a wonderful friend. I think that Al and I took advantage of him, especially in connection with the Law Review. He did a lot of the difficult research. If there was something to research in the far reaches of the library, we would somehow get John to do it. Al was an assistant in the library, and he was very popular. He had access to books that we were not allowed to have, so if we got to the library when Al was working, he would let us use them. The three of us became good friends, not only in class, but through working on the Law Review, and that friendship continues to this day. We have kept in touch with each other, and they are very dear to my heart."

As to the treatment of women in those days, Justice Buell notes, "There appeared to be no prejudice of any kind in the Law School when I was there. There were very few women, maybe five or six that I can recall in my class. I'm not sure because I was in the evening class, though I did take courses during the day. It seemed that women were never treated any better or worse than anybody else, except we had a lot of offers of dates."

In her senior year, Justice Buell (the second woman in Fordham Law history to be Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review) applied to a number of Wall Street firms, and within a month had offers from three. She accepted the offer from Hughes, Hubbard and Reed and became one of two women at the firm. "I started in the litigation department," Justice Buell remembers. "I wanted corporate work, and within less than a year, they transferred me to that department, and I simply had a marvellous experience. I resigned when my first son was born and went back with them for a year to work on the registration of the Ford Motor Company Stock offering."

Justice Buell became the first woman to teach at Fordham Law School. Her courses included Legal Writing (she taught the entire first year class of 200 students) and Domestic Relations. She was also a Lecturer in Law at Cornell Law School.

Justice Buell left Fordham upon her appointment, by Governor Malcolm Wilson (Class of 1936), as a Family Court judge. She served in that capacity prior to her election as a New York State Supreme Court Justice in 1982.

Noreen O’Connor McNamara (Class of 1951) was another outstanding graduate from the days of 302 Broadway. She was an editor of the Law Review and, following graduation, joined the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, with which she was associated for four years while earning a Master's Degree in Taxation from New York University School of Law.

Her fellow classmate, Judge Lawrence W. Pierce fondly shares the following memory.

"Noreen O'Connor was a wonderful person... with a very even personality. She had a twinkle in her eye and a mirthful demeanor. I suppose that's why people like [William Hughes] Mulligan and Denis McNemery took to her, because they had such personalities.

Noreen O’Connor married Frank McNamara and took a leave from the practice of law to rear her six children. She resumed practice in 1978 with the Norwalk and Wilton, Connecticut law firm of Lovejoy, Heffernan, Rimer & Coneo, where she became a partner in 1981. She was an accomplished athlete who won championships in swimming, golf, and skating and was also a prize-winning horticulturist. Her death in February 1984 was a great loss to the profession and to her alma mater. To honor her memory and in recognition of her dedication to the law and to the service of others, the Noreen E. McNamara Memorial Lecture Series was established at the Law School.ELLIN M. MULLHOLLAND (Class of 1955) also earned her degree at 302 Broadway, but is linked to both the 'Woolworth Years' and the Lincoln Center campus through her mother (Class of 1927) and niece (Class of 1996). She has the following memories of her student days:

"It never occurred to me that I couldn't get into Fordham Law School or that it was strange for a girl to want to go to law school, because I'm the daughter of a Fordham Law graduate. My mother graduated in 1927. She went at night—and worked all day. There were about eight or ten women in her class. When I attended Fordham Law School there were two [women] in the first two years—we were in the morning session (Mary Smith and I), and in third year, one of the girls in the afternoon session switched to the evening session.

"It was very strange for me to be in a class with virtually all men, because I had gone to a girl's high school, a girl's college, and here I was at Fordham Law School. I must say that the professors were wonderful, and I didn't any trouble with any of my classmates, some of whom today are some of my best friends. So I had a very good experience coming to Fordham Law School. My family really is into the 75 years of Fordham Law Women celebration, considering my mother is a member of the Class of '27, and my namesake, Ellin Regis, will graduate in 1994. So we're all for the women of Fordham."

Ellin M. Mullholland is Senior Partner at the New York City law firm of Herrfield & Ruben, where she practices in the area of construction litigation and products liability. She is a graduate of Albertus Magnus College (1951) and is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution. Ms. Mullholland holds the equivalent of a master of arts degree from the University of Toulouse (France). In 1991, she was one of the first two women to become a board member of the American Board of Trial Advocates. She currently serves as Vice President of the Guild of Catholic Lawyers.

The Honorable Harriet P. Geoge (Class of 1954) is another woman graduate of the Fifties who has left her mark on the profession. She practiced law for twenty-two years while raising six children (one of whom was born during her third year in law school), and then in 1977 became a judge of the Housing Part of New York City Civil Court. In over 300 instances, Judge George has appointed administrators to assume the operation of deteriorating multiple dwellings that were in the hands of the residents and saving the buildings from abandonment. In fact, one of her cases was the subject of the book, We Are Talking About Homes: A Great University Against Lawlessness (Harper & Row, 1985).

Judge Irene Duffy participated in a recent panel discussion at the Law School and shared the following thoughts on her student years:

"I graduated from the Law School in 1957, and I had an experience there which was very similar to Ellin Mulholland. We went to Fordham at a time when there were very few women interested in law. I think both of us—we chanted before this meeting, and I agree with her—had a wonderful experience at Fordham Law School. I wouldn't be here tonight if I didn't have that experience. One of the young men who were with tonight asked me if I often spoke at events such as this, and I said, 'Well, if Fordham asks me something, I can never say no,' and that's why I'm here. And it is also because of some of the young men—some of them are seated in the audience. I knew them when they were very handsome young men, and they still are handsome men, today. As a matter of fact, I sat next to Professor Kaneosi during law school. I keep telling him he be copied from me..."

"Even though we weren't supposed to be working, I got a little job as a typist, which my family laughs at today because I was the world's worst typist and speller. Still am. But I had a very kind boss. He knew that I was working very hard to get through school, and he over looked a lot of things. I then became the Law Review, and I still continue working—though I wasn't supposed to—but I needed to pay the tuition. When I went to school you could pay your own tuition. It's unfortunate that today young people can't do that.

"I went in the daytime. My husband went at night. When I asked to speak here, I said to my husband, Kevin (Judge Kevin T. Duffy of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York—Class of 1958), 'what can I tell them; I can't think of any negative stories.' So many years have gone by, and I guess that I just have a good impression of Fordham, a very warm one."

Today, the Hon. Irene K. Duffy is a Family Court Judge in New York City (1977 to present) and is Acting New York State Supreme Court Justice for Criminal Jury Trials.

Loretta Corcoran (Class of 1951) arrived at the Law School after a year of graduate study, a career in the business world, teaching in college. The diversity of her background and the financial...
struggles which were necessary to achieve her degree typify the hard work and dedication of many Fordham Law students during this period. At a recent panel discussion in the McNally Amphitheater, she fondly recalled many of her classmates and professors:

"I was in an evening school class. We started [with] about 160 [in the evening division], six of whom were women, and we graduated about half of that.

"I was teaching college."

"This was a time when the veterans were just coming back, and there was only one man who had just graduated from college. He considered the rest of us too old and too tired, and he finally switched to the afternoon session to have more socializing.

"One of the women had been a lieutenant commander in the Waves. She was very—not to practice, but to become head of personnel for Macy's in San Francisco, and has written a book on unemployment insurance, and is an expert witness on this and the part-time worker.

"Of the women, five graduated. One did leave to get married. On that subject, my father (who is Class of '29) said to me, 'Don't go to law school if you're just looking for a husband.'"

"Our professors were fine. We had McNally, the scholar; McGovern, great teacher; and Gene Kreef with his very yellow zones.

"We had a very diverse class... Norman Richards came up from Princeton; he was teaching history there. We had twelve policemen in our class... a lot of [employees] of the IRS and New York City Tax Department who would, every so often, correct the professor and say, 'The latest ruling of that is... We had the controller of Allied socializing. Veterans were just coming back, and we had about half of that.'"

"We had the controller of Allied socializing. I had graduated at twenty, so I just turned twenty-one or two weeks before I started Law School."

"Everybody had a job, and so [this made them seem] older. They were in our mid-to-late thirties, so it was shocking to the nervous system since I was now in [a] school where none of the role models, professors, or authoritative figures were women... I did become part of a study group and got to know quite a few of the guys."

"Most of the professors were extremely competent and extremely caring. I think they not only did their job, but gave of themselves... These were major contributors to the University. Leonard Manning was one of them. I'm thinking back with such fond memories of just how professional he was in giving of himself. I totally enjoyed Dean Mulligan, who was a registered Democrat and a woman. It really caring about students as students, and that's a nice feeling."

"Ms. Ferraro's words of praise for the faculty were tempered by two incidents which reveal the special trials which women sometimes had to endure in male-dominated law schools of the past. She noted that one professor, whenever there was a case involving rape of a woman, would invite women to brief them in class... This was very disturbing to me. It was unnecessary [and] I found it very, very degrading.

"Of her fellow students, Ms. Ferraro states, 'I have nothing but good memories of the people I went to school with... There were lots of wonderful people, and I read about them with great pride in what they have accomplished.'"

"She was one of President Clinton's appointees to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February 1993 and last June served as the Alternate United States delegate to the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. While in Congress, she spearheaded efforts to achieve passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and also sponsored the Women's Economic Equity Act which ended pension discrimination against women, provided job options for displaced homemakers, and enabled them to open IRAs.

"Ms. Ferraro currently serves as a member of the Fordham Law School Board of Visitors, the Board of Advocates of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the Board of Advisors of the National Breast Cancer Research Fund and on the board of other national organizations.

"In 1961, Dean and Wilkinson Professor of Law William Hughes Mulligan guided the Law School from 302 Broadway to its permanent home at Lincoln Center. The School bulletin of that year proudly announced the transition: "In the midst of New York City, at the heart of the legal, commercial and financial capital of the world, Fordham's School of Law stands at the southern end of the landscaped plaza which, upon completion in 1963, will open upon the cultural center of the nation, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. Spreading to the north, through fourteen tree-lined acres, will be the new Metropolitan Opera House."

"In this setting of park and plaza spaciousness, unfettered by the rigid gridiron of New York City streets, the Fordham Law School building, completely air-conditioned, will blend with the architectural beauty of its surroundings and yet retain its own functionalism as a school of law. The law building includes adequate classrooms, seminar rooms, administrative, Law Review and faculty offices. It also houses a Moo Court room, commodious lounges for students, faculty, and alumni, and a library, complete with all modern equipment, capable of handling in excess of 250,000 volumes. The Moo Court room and the law library wing have been designed for spaciousness, beauty, and utility."

"By 1961, annual tuition had risen to $1000 in the day division and $750 in the evening. The Reverend Vincent T. O'Keefe, S.J. was President of the University, and Assistant Dean Robert M. Hanlon, Jr. (who retired 1994) was then Director of Admissions. Mary J. Long was the Registrar, and Eugene M. Wyprziski was the Law Librarian."

"Professor Earl Phillips was starting his second year on the faculty and would soon be joined by a number of colleagues who form the senior faculty of today. The Reverend Charles M. Whelan, S.J. arrived in 1962, and was soon followed by professors Thomas M. Quinn, Joseph M. Perillo, and Robert M. Byrn in 1963; professors Edward F. McGonagle and Constantine N. Nenci in 1964; Professor Joseph C. Sweeney in 1964; and Professor Michael R. Lanzarone in 1965. Reounding out this notable group are Professor Martin Fogelman and Professor Emeritus Ludwig A. Teddall who joined the faculty in 1956 and 1959, respectively. Also of note is that Professor Byrn, who taught torts and remedies to a generation of Fordham's women and men, students, retired from active service at the end of the 1993-94 school year after more than three decades of service.

"Throughout the first decade at Lincoln Center, the Law School attracted few women, and there were frequently no more than two or three in a graduating class. Though small in number, however, they accomplished great things.

"Judge Marilyn Hall Patel (Class of 1963), the first woman to serve as a judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (and a member of the Law School's Board of Visitors), recently made the following observations about her student days:

"'I wavered between going to law school or perhaps getting a graduate degree in some area of international relations because I was really interested in working ultimately in government. I hadn't real-

"Ms. Ferraro '60, former United States Vice Presidential candidate, women prior to her speech at Fordham Law School in October 1993."
ly thought it out too carefully. I think at the time both young women and young men—but particularly young women—didn’t get a lot of assistance in terms of career planning. It was mostly what you were read about, what you were exposed to, that helped to frame your goals.

"I applied to several law schools...I did get a scholarship from Vanderbilt, and I don’t know why but for some reason I decided not to go south... I decided that probably the only place where I could work during the day and go to law school at night and, therefore, fund my education without my parents having to do it was in New York City or in some other large city...

“There were two women in the class...I don’t recall if there were any minorities... I guess there were more women in the day school as well, but at that time we didn’t have that much contact with the day school. You were busy working, and you’d come floating into classes at night, and unless you met them at the library or at some school function (of which there were not that many) then you really didn’t see the day students that much.

="I started out the first year of law school at 302 Broadway. I recall mostly the heat during the warm summer months and the lack of relief, but I don’t remember much about going to school there...I do remember when we moved to Lincoln Center. That was very exciting moving to a brand new building. As a matter of fact it was the first building built [at Lincoln Center]. They were still working out some of the other buildings in the Lincoln Center complex, itself, when we moved there...That was really exciting. You really felt you were part of a new school. The trappings were incredibly different.

"I never took any courses from Dean Mulligan, but Joe McLaughlin was teaching Civil Procedure, and he really made it come alive. He was a very engaging fellow as well and seemed more receptive to having women in the classroom than some of the other professors. We had one professor who had "Ladies Night" and who called on the ladies—of whom there were only two—on that night..."Ladies Night" was the only night that he called on women, and the rest of the year he forget about us to the point where if you raised your hand he just didn’t see you.

"The only other woman in the class was Catherine Jan Ayer...As a matter of fact, she was incredible. Although she did not hold a job, she was raising a young child, and I remember at one time (either in third of fourth year) she was pregnant during most of that year and took her final exams in the hospital. I always used to kid her about her timing because she did the same thing when she took the California Bar Exams. I had accused her of trying to do things under hardship conditions to see how she could survive...We became good friends [and] still maintain contact.

Pat Hynes (Class of 1966), Chair of the 75th Anniversary Celebration of the Admission of Women, is another star that emerged from that period. She has established an envied reputation as one of the nation’s top litigators and holds the distinction of being the first woman to be a name partner in a major New York City law firm. In a recent interview with Fordham Magazine, Ms. Hynes observed “that she was fortunate to find a law school that didn’t treat her as second class. ‘Fordham was a very accepting, encouraging environment.’"

While the Sixties saw an outstanding array of practicing women lawyers and judges, such as Marian Blank Horn (Class of 1969), Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, it is also notable for having graduated two Broadway producers: Peggy Hill Rosenkranz (Class of 1964) and Elizabeth McCann (Class of 1966). Ms. Rosenkranz has the following recollection on how her legal training provided a foundation for her theatrical career:

“It was great to have practiced and to have the law degree, because it just gives you another layer of confidence in whatever you might decide to do. I am very new in this business. Yet when I meet with other producers, I will mostly run the meeting, and this [ability] comes from the logic that you learn in the [study of] law.”

Ms. Rosenkranz is currently a producer of award-winning plays and musicals in New York and London. She produced the “Raft of the Medusa” (1999); “Marvin’s Room” (1992), which was winner of the Drama Desk Award and Outer Critics Circle Award for Best Play; and “Oleanna” (1992-present, in New York) and (1993-present, in London). She was also Associate Producer of the Tony Award winning “Jelly’s Last Jam” (1992-1993).

Before beginning her career as a producer, Ms. Rosenkranz served as a Law Clerk to Judge Kenneth B. Keating of the New York State Court of Appeals; as counsel to Governor Rockefeller’s Committee on Reapportionment of the State Legislature; as an Associate at Greenbaum, Wolf & Ernst; and as Counsel to Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. She holds a Master of Laws degree from New York University.

Elizabeth McCann (Class of 1966) has also made an extraordinary mark on the “Great White Way” as producer of such hits as Amadeus, The Elephant Man, Dracula, Les Liaisons Dangereuses, and Nicholas Nickleby. In the November 1990 edition of Continental Profiles, she related to writer, Linda Lehrer, the unorthodox way in which her law degree launched her career in the theater.

In that article Ms. McCann states that she was hired as managing director of the Netherlander Organization because Jimmy Netherland “had always wanted to be a lawyer himself and was impressed that I had gone to law school in my thirties and at night.” She managed the Netherlander for the next eight years, overseeing the operations of theaters and the producing and booking of plays. She then formed a partnership with an associate director of the Organization, and subsequently became one of Broadway’s major producers. Ms. McCann’s most recent success is the production of Edward Albee’s Three Tall Women, winner of the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for Drama.

The decades of the Seventies, Eighties, and Nineties saw a steady increase in the presence of women at the Law School. While the Class of 1970 contained only ten women among its 136 graduates, a dozen years later, the Class of 1982 included ninety women, or nearly a third of the total graduating class of 318. Moreover, women captured seven of the top ten academic awards at the 1982 graduation, including the Chapin Prize for highest weighted average for studies throughout the full course in the School,” which was won by Kathryn M. Keneally. By the beginning of the 1990s, nearly forty-five percent of the School’s entering class was composed of women.

Throughout the Lincoln Center years, there has also been an increase of women professors. In 1972, Sheila Birnbaum became the second woman named to the full-time faculty. Ms. Marcus is currently a partner at New York City Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. She became the first woman member of the faculty to be granted tenure.

In 1977, Professor Gail Holliester (Class of 1970) joined the faculty and later became the second woman, and the first Fordham woman graduate, to be granted tenure. The following year, Professor Maria L. Marcus was appointed to the faculty, and she subsequently became the second woman at the Law School to be given the rank of tenured full professor. She was the first moderator of the Most Court Board, a position that she holds to this day.

Associate Dean Georgene M. Vairo is the third woman in Law School history to be granted tenure and the first to hold the title of associate dean. She graduated in 1979, receiving the Chapin Prize, the Frick-Thaddeus Prize and other class honors. She presently serves as Chairperson of the Dalke-Chapin Prize Committee, which is the author of Rule 11 Sanctions: Case Law Perspectives and Preventive Measures.

During her student days, Dean Vairo also won high honors for herself and recognition for the Law School as a member of the National Championship Moor Court Team. Dean McLaughlin has the following recollection of this memorable event:

“I remember when Georgene Vairo was on the National Moot Court Team. I was out in Texas on the night she won; I was on some committee of law deans. They called me out of the meeting, and I ended up coming back to the meeting proudly announcing that Fordham was number one in the nation to all of the assembled law school deans.”

During the first two decades at Lincoln Center, the Law School saw
a doubling of the student enrollment—from 600 in 1961 to some 1200 by the early 1980s. In response to this growth, the School under the leadership of Dean John D. Feenick (1982 to Present) embarked on an ambitious building program which added several new floors to the existing structure. It also added new faculty and administrators to meet the needs of the expanding student population.

A number of additions were also made to the full-time faculty during the 1980s, including the following women professors: Marc M. Arkin (1987), Deborah A. Batts (1984), Mary C. Daly (1983), Jill E. Fuch (1989), Nolan-Haley (1987), Beth G. Schwartz (1987), and Rachel Vorstyn (1985). In the new millennium, four more women professors were added to the full-time faculty: Professors Deborah W. Denno (1992), Tracy E. Higgins (1992), and Linda Sugim (1994). The alumnae of the Seventies, Eighties, and Nineties have established outstanding careers and brought great recognition to the Law School. A small selection from their numbers is provided here, followed in panel discussions at the Law School, includes Hon. Jacqueline W. Simman (Class of 1972), Administrative Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York—the first woman to hold this position; Hon. Loretta Versa (Class of 1973), Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; Mary C. Daly (Class of 1973), Professor at Fordham Law School; Patricia Feenick (Class of 1973), Partner in Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon; Mary E. Morrissey (Class of 1973), Associate Professor; Maria Beatley Platt & Schmidt in White Plains, New York and formerly general counsel of the Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Care Center; Hon. Sherry Klein Heitler (Class of 1976), Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York; Carol Yorio (Class of 1977), Partner in the New York office of the New York City law firm of White & Case; Wendy E. Cooper (Class of 1978), First Deputy Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department; Linda H. Young (Class of 1978), Assistant Corporation Counsel in the Appeals Division of the Office of Corporation Counsel of the City of New York and former Assistant Dean for Student Affairs at the Law School; Elizabeth Annette Yorio (Class of 1979), Director of the New York City Mayor’s Office of Immigrant Affairs; Hon. Gia A. Marmone (Class of 1979), a judge of the Family Court of the City of New York; Serene Nakano (Class of 1982), Assistant District Attorney in the Southern District of New York and first woman president, of the Asian American Bar Association of New York; Kathleen T. O’Flynn (Class of 1982), Town Councilwoman for the Town of Manhasset, New York.

For the admission of women, Fordham Law School has graduated over 3,000 alumnae. Today, it counts 2,800 women among its 12,775 living graduates.

The Law School is extremely proud of the achievement of all its women graduates and grateful for the honor which they have brought to their alma mater.

POSTSCRIPT

The great historian Thomas Carlyle once said that “History is the essence of innumerable biographies,” and in the history of women at Fordham Law School we see the manifestation of those words. The personal remembrances of selected individuals in this short essay reflect the highlights of a far richer tapestry of many lives whose countless contributions produced the remarkable event that we celebrate this year. We honor those women and men who have as students, faculty, administrators, and friends served the cause of Fordham Law School and its commitment to the education of women, and in acknowledging our debt to them resolve that this proud tradition will be carried forward for generations to come.

In this spirit, we recall the words of Judge Renee R. Roth (Class of 1969), Surrogate for New York County and the recipient of the Dean’s Medal of Achievement, as she spoke before a gathering of women students at the Law School in October 1993:

"I suggest that the world isn’t so changed from the days of our predecessors. Those of us who have achieved what we have owe a great debt to those who came before us and paved the way. They’ve made it easier. We in turn hopefully will make it easier for you, and I hope that you’ll do the same for your progeny or for Fordham’s progeny."
Receptacles appear to function very well. "Nowadays, I think people are really being much more conscious about using the receptacles."

The recycling of newspaper, though, is a different story.

O'Sullivan asserts: "... The black newspaper receptacles don't work as well. Students just throw garbage, colored paper and things like that in there. So I haven't bothered buying any more of them because they get misused. I'd be glad to do so again, once they get used correctly, but several of us are just tired of cleaning them out."

The decision by the administration not to purchase additional newspaper bins, though reasonable, has created a noticeable shortage and a resulting lack of newspaper recycling. Receptacles are needed, therefore, end up in the garbage.

Other Problems Noted

Affirmative Action?

McNiff noted other problem areas, especially outside the Lowenstein cafeteria and on the street level of Lowenstein. He claims that many containers get "contaminated" when waste is placed in recyclable containers. The workers are instructed to remove the contaminating product, i.e., a cup of coffee in the white paper or cans bins and preserve the recyclable product. Even though the containers there are marked specifically for different types of items, they know that anybody can get, say, a cup of coffee out of their hands and they see a container, they just put it in there. If it is that bad, it will come to a point that we will have to take out what isn't recyclable ourselves. You see, when a guy goes around to pick up he takes the bag out and puts it in this very large container that he has with him, which he later brings to the loading dock. When he pulls the bag he can actually see if it was, what I call, contaminated. In other words, if we had a paper one that was full of cans and bottles, we would have to pull the wrong stuff out. We wouldn't do that, rather than just throw the whole thing in the garbage, because we would run into problems later."

An Aim for Improvement

The Administration points out that it is ready to contribute to whatever improvement is necessary. Dean O'Sullivan indicated that "there is always awareness that a certain area needs recycling cans and we can put them there or order more. In fact, we ordered some earlier this year to boost what we had already - in case that something gets moved and we cannot even find it. My office would be happy to respond to suggestions for other or more locations."

She went on to indicate that "in the event it is determined that people foolhardy to think otherwise. America took centuries before it instituted affirmative action and will probably take many more centuries before it is purged of racism."

From the Editors

April 30, 1995 • The Advocate

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FROM THE ADVOCATE STAFF:

CONGRATS!!!

TO ALL NEWLY ELECTED STUDENT LEADERS!!

Three Tall Women

match those glory years and live in mundane shadows of their former selves. With Three Tall Women, playwright Albee says, unequivocally, that the best is always yet to come.
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issues. This includes his time as Deputy Commissioner for the New York City Police Department, his -- Judge Rios-- to handle the police brutality cases bring Civil Rights or tort actions "the Rios' ideas would thereby serve about the recent uproar in the Latino community regarding a request to that a Special Prosecutor may not be that he firmly A close friend of Rios added that, "He firmly that education is the key and further that education is the key and further means by a "threat"? "Let's the trip, I sat in on Professor Hansen's that was three jobs just to make sure her daughters didn't go hungry, who is so proud of her grandson that she wants to bring a picture of my dear departed grandfather to the ceremony so that he can share in it, doesn't have to watch the videotape three weeks later. Not that I want anyone to feel guilty. (Helicopter noises) This is the end, beautiful friend... (Cow being slaughtered or Jim Morrison exposing himself - take your pick). Yes, it's time for my final statement in the newspaper of record for the Fordham Law community, and there are just a few things I'd like to clear up. Such as... Just once, before I leave these hallowed halls, I want someone to acknowledge that Judge Cardozo was winging it. The man is hailed as a legal genius, yet his decisions are all over the lot. How can the same guy who fathered the products liability industry (McPherson v. Buick, if you'll recall) turn around and give poor Mrs. Palsgraf kupikis? All right, so he was good at splitting hairs. Is this the kind of namby-pamby behavior we want to encourage in law schools today? Actually, splitting hairs is a useful skill, particularly if you want to go into politics. After all, politicians already know what the right thing is. They just need some cover, some nice rationalization, so they can go ahead and do it. Just like judges do, right? And that's not the only thing I've learned here at Fordham. Aside from having filled my head with case law and tenets of constitutional law (that was me in Con Theory applying strict scrutiny to the inside of my eyelids), I've discovered you can litigate, regulate, promulgate, and adjudicate anything. Why, just the other day, I sat in on Professor Hansen's intellectual property symposium, and there were these esteemed European experts on IP law offering the opinion that yes, they believed the European Union trademark law permitted the registration of odors as trademarks. Of course, they said nothing about where the Trademark Office would file these registrations. All in all, I'd like to try an odor-trademark case someday. It would sure beat spending months analyzing O.J.'s blood samples, if you ask me.

We'll all like to think we'll leave some sort of legacy here: journals we've edited, moot court trophies, a torts outline with our name on it... something, anything. As for myself, I have this nagging fear that my legacy will sound something like a Monty Python sketch:

(Clerk, played by Michael Palin, at customer service counter in store. Woman, played by Graham Chapman, enters.)

Woman: I want to return this interactive CD-ROM history of Fordham Law School. It's defective.

Clerk: What's wrong with it?

Woman: When I try to bring up the last-ever book review editor of the LLY, it pronounces the name Cheen-kwai instead of Sin-kew.

Clerk: Yes, that's correct, madam.

Woman: Well then why is it when I bring up the same name from the class of '69, it says Sin-kew?

Clerk: That's a different person, madam.

Woman: You mean there are TWO Fordham graduates named Robert C-I-N-Q-U-E, and they don't pronounce their names the same way?

Clerk: No, ma'am. They're not even related.

Woman: Ooh, I don't like that! It means they're multiplying! Before you know it, this place will be inundated with Sen-kews, Chin-kays, Chin-kwees, Sunks...

(Cut to man at desk, played by John Cleese)

Man: This pointless bickering went on for some time, until the clerk uploaded a file containing Melina Spadone's stellar routine at the '95 Follies, which explained the whole thing. And now for something completely different...

You'll be happy to know I've already made plans to keep that from happening. Right after my last final, when I've worked up a good sweat, I'm going to register my B.O. at the Trademark Office.

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Side Wise

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Ciao, Dudes

by Robert Cinque

What I said last time about graduation tickets still holds true. Third-years, you are getting sleepy... very sleepy... at the count of three, you will give me your extra tickets, so that my poor grandmother, who came to this country not knowing a word of English and worked three jobs just to make sure that I was educated and had a good life, won't be intimidated.

So how would Justice Rios advise aspiring Latino lawyers? "Students must recognize that the opportunities for them are substantial. They can confidently apply for jobs with law firms knowing that their bilingual abilities make them obvious choices for dealings in Latin America, for instance. He stressed that education is the key and further stated that, "your law degree is an entrée into an elite club."

When asked where he sees himself in the next 10 years? "I'll remain very close to the Puerto Rican community. I also see myself pursuing other goals (although I must ask myself, "what's left?"), such as running for another elected position," because as he has stated before, "the people are kids who are kids our parents once was and the kids our parents were. And tomorrow, they will be our own kids. They are kids who will be swept through a system that discourages them from success. And what did the friend of Justice Rios mean by a "threat"? "Let's face it, I want anything to feel guilty."

---

Poetry Corner

L'Abime

The murky depths of our soul cries for relief

The blurred images of our memory prays for deliverance.

The jagged planes of our mind implores to be set free.

Each knowing and accepting its confinement.

Each hoping for reconnaissance.

Can there be no end to this abyss?

Can we find no salvation. Among our own?

Lydie Pierre-Louis

---

Inspired

He walks along on weary legs, His clothing ragged and tattered. Many dogs snap at his heels. One swing of his cloak and they scatter.

Many days this man has walked, How long - he no longer recalls. For such trivial detail fast fades away, Next to ambition's hypnotic call.

No food will he be for starving dogs, No fodder for cruel jest. For his spirit survived the journey intact, Emerged victorious in this test.

To those whose heart may falter, Along life's graveling way, Never forget that bodies may tire, But the spirit shall win the day.

Catherine Manion

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NEW YORK SUMMER 1995 LOCATION INFORMATION  
(ALL LOCATIONS VIDEO UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

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**LIVE COURSE BEGINS MAY 22**
**ALL VIDEO LOCATIONS BEGIN MAY 30**

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