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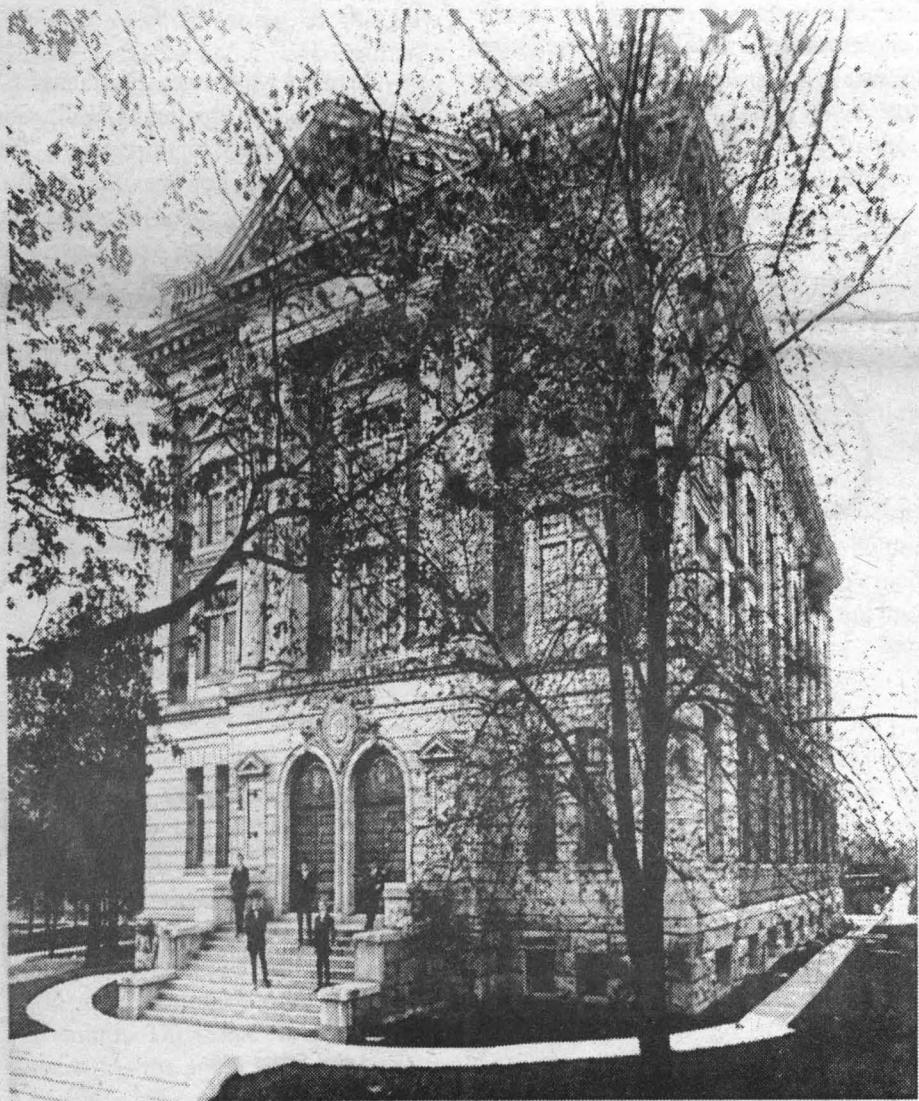
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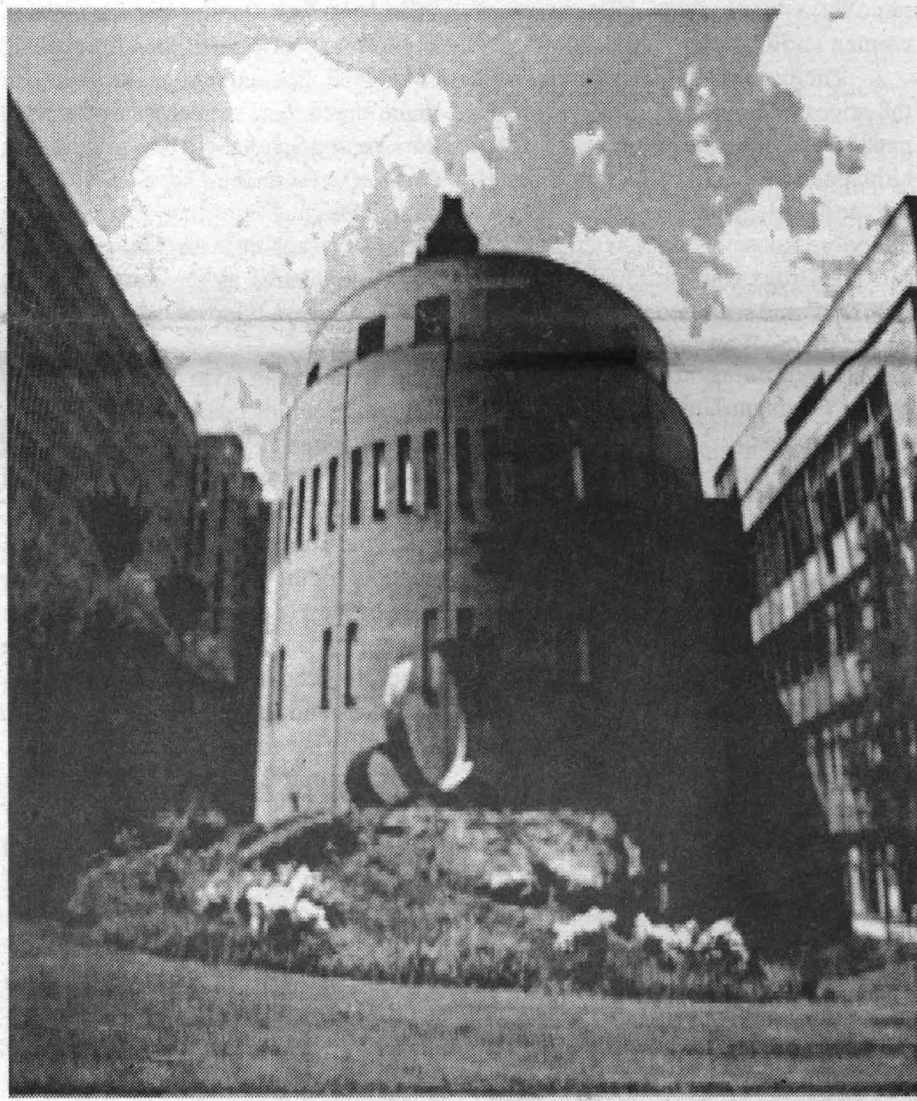
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October 31, 1995

HAPPY 90TH BIRTHDAY, FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL!



**FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL,
1905**



**FORDHAM LAW SCHOOL,
1995**

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

FOR ALL YOU HISTORY BUFFS OUT THERE, THE ADVOCATE PRESENTS...

THE HISTORY OF FORD

The foregoing narrative history was reproduced in whole and in part, from A History: Fordham University School of Law, available from the office of Alumni Affairs. For more information, please call, 212/ 636-6806.

1900's

Thursday, September 28, 1905 was a day quite typical of the days of the first decade of the new century. The weather was fair and warm. There were riots in Budapest, an exodus from Port Said, and fires in Panama.

At home, a famous lawyer, Wheelers H. Peckham, the Prosecutor of the Tweed Ring, had died, and Charles Evans Hughes was stepping up his special investigation of the insurance industry. *The New York Times* noted in passing that the government was prosecuting the Beef Trust cases; there was diphtheria at Annapolis; and runaway horses scared women strolling along Sixth Avenue.

The pace of life was tranquil and the price of things low. *The Times* cost a penny, and the ransom demand for a kidnapped Brooklyn youth was \$600.00. Edwardian elegance dominated fashion; Theodore Roosevelt dominated politics; and The Bronx was a borough of rolling farmlands and scattered villages. And in one of them—Fordham—on that warm Thursday morning on the Rose Hill campus of Fordham University, the School of Law opened.

As there were then three established law schools in New York—Columbia, New York University, and the New York Law School—the event was no small undertaking. Pivotal to the success of the venture was the selection of the Dean and the founding faculty. Fordham was fortunate: Father Collins secured the services of Paul Fuller as the School's first Dean.

Other members of the founding faculty were Ralph H. Holland and H. Gerald Chapin, who would write the pre-Prosser Hornbook on Torts. The Hon. Alton B. Parker, former Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, joined the faculty as special lecturers.

Classes were held six days a week, 4:30 to 6:30 p.m., in the early years and the course of studies covered three years... The initial "System of Instruction" called for the lecture method, which was described by the first catalogue as "the system followed in the leading law schools, and...absolutely the best." A year later however, the faculty declared the "absolutely best" system a failure and voted to adopt the case method.

1910's

The new academic year 1911-1912 saw further developments. The legendary Charles P. Davis was the Registrar. The most important question facing the faculty was the creation of an Evening Divisions, to which the faculty had long objected.

Writing some sixty years ago, Professor Dee gives a synoptic but telling account of how this difference between the faculty and the administration was resolved: In the spring of 1912, Father McCluskey, then Rector, considered with Dean Fuller, Father Shealy, Mr. Gifford, and with me, the question of opening an evening school. We gave him our reasons against it, and he gave us a single reason for it, and it was decided that an evening school should open the next fall, as it did, with a schedule of six evenings a week.

The Evening School, which was to sustain the Law School and the University in many a troubled time undreamed of in 1912, opened that year. The catalogue stated that "the subjects offered in the Evening School will be identical with those offered in the Day School." Although the catalogue does not mention it, the faculty teaching in that Division would also be the same as those teaching the Day Division, a tradition maintained until this day.

In addition, two young lecturers joined the senior faculty in the Evening School: Ignatius Wilkinson, who would remain a Professor and later Dean until his death in 1953, and John T. Loughran, who would remain on the faculty until his election to the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1930. During the academic year of 1912-1913 the practice of holding classes six days a week was abolished and the moot court program, which had been a Fordham hallmark, was inaugurated. I. Maurice Wormser, a man destined to "become one of America's foremost legal minds," joined the Fordham Law School staff in April 1913.

By the fall of 1914, registration stood at 436, the faculty had been enlarged, and the School was intellectually and financially strong enough to launch the *Fordham Law Review*. But the *Review* was to be short-lived. While America was at peace, three thousand miles away Europe was being shattered by the early stages of the Great War and the map of the continent was to be redrawn. As dynasties crumbled, the *Law Review* published articles on such topics as "The True Presumption of Death in New York." and advertised such marginally legal items as Tuval's Havana Cigars and Kich's French Bread. The same volume that contained Judge Lougran's "True Presumption" article also carried on its masthead the name of the Editor-in-Chief, John A. Blake, who was to become one of Fordham's best known professors and a New York State Bar

Examiner.

Sadly, there was not to be a long line of successors as Editors-in-Chief. The June, 1917, issue of the *Review* carried this brief statement: "Owing to the war, the *Review* will close this year with this number." . . . America had entered the Great War and the Law School had acquired a new home, the 28th floor of the Woolworth Building (then the tallest building in the world), "where accommodations are provided for between 700 and 800 students." The move in 1915 was necessitated by the rapid increase in the student body, which in the fall of 1916 numbered 537. The war changed all that. An anonymous archivist-historian sums up the war years when the Law School's existence was threatened:

In 1917 the School, which had grown from a handful of students to a student body of over 500, was faced with the decimation of its members by the declaration of a state of war by the United States with Germany and Austria and the operation of the first Selective Service Act of 1917. It became necessary to consolidate the then two sessions of the school in a single session in the Fall of 1918.

1920's

The School, like all others, grew rapidly in the years following World War I, and an additional section of the Day School was opened in 1922. At the same time the late afternoon section of the School was moved forward into the early afternoon hours. Beginning in 1924, completion of one year of college work or its equivalent was required for matriculation.

Prior thereto high school graduates were eligible for admission although the School numbered in its student body a great many who held accredited college degrees. In 1927 the one-year college requirement was increased to two years of college work or its equivalent. In 1930, the provision for equivalents was stricken. In 1923, Reverend Edward P. Tivnan, S.J. appointed Ignatius M. Wilkinson as Dean.

In many ways a new Fordham Law School began with Ignatius M. Wilkinson who was to govern it for thirty years. The School he headed, however, was far different from the Law School of today. The average teaching load of a professor was

FIRST YEAR	
Elementary Law	Professor Holland
Domestic Relations	Professor Holland
Torts	Professor Chapin
Personal Property	Professor Holland
Contracts	Professors Holland and Chapin
Real Property	Professor Pope
Criminal Law and Procedure	Professor to be selected
SECOND YEAR	
Bills and Notes	Pleading and Practice at Common Law
Corporations	Pleading and Practice in Equity
Equity Jurisprudence	Pleading and Practice under Codes of Civil Procedure
Evidence	
Mortgages	
Trusts	
Wills & Administration	
Practice Court	
THIRD YEAR	
Admiralty	Legal Ethics and Natural Law
Bankruptcy	Medical Jurisprudence
Conflict of Laws	Municipal Corporations
Constitutional Law	Negligence and Damages
Corporate Bonds and Mortgages	Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks
Insurance—Marine, Fire and Life	Roman Law
International Law	Taxation
FOURTH YEAR	
The Fourth Year's course will be outlined hereafter, and will be devoted to advanced courses in special legal subjects and to Civil Law, especially in relation to our Colonies, Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.	

The course of studies contained in the first Fordham catalogue was a model for legal education

FORDHAM SCHOOL OF LAW

twice today's; most students were not college graduates; and tuition was \$180.00 per annum. The facilities were cramped and the law library's greatest attractions were its location "looking east, with an unbroken view for many miles," and the storied Librarian, James F. Kennedy. The faculty consisted of six professors, five associates, and twelve lecturers in law. Most were adjuncts. The Rules of the School were those drafted by the 1907 faculty, largely *ad hoc* determinations to meet specific circumstances. Wilkinson's first steps were to establish both higher academic standards and a coherent set of rules and regulations. Indeed, many of these sixty-year-old rules are still in effect, having survived the slings and arrows of outrageous faculty, students, and administrators. He established an annual library budget for additions and replacements, and he planned the physical expansion of the Law School facilities—tasks and problems that remain unchanged today. He also recruited some of the Law School's greatest and best-remembered professors: John F.X. Finn, Arthur McGivney, George W. Bacon, Eugene J. Keefe, Edward Q. Carr, Julian A. Ronan, Victor Kilkenny, George A. Brooks, and William R. Meagher. And of enduring importance, he began the Alumni Association.

1930's

For the Law School the thirties were a period of stability. Despite the economic chaos of the great depression the Law School was coming of age. The enrollments remained stable at the 1,000 level, and the core faculty, most of whom would teach through the fifties and beyond, brought the Law School into the mainstream of American legal education.

In 1931, the School joined with the principal bar associations of the state and other law schools in urging the New York Court of Appeals to require law study pursued in the late afternoon and evening to be done over four scholastic years as compared with the three scholastic years required for the regular day curriculum. The Court of Appeals, after considering the application, declined to take action but stated that the interesting supporting data would be the subject of careful consideration and might lead to action thereafter. In 1933, the School suggested to the Court of Appeals that it amend its rules to permit any law school design to do so to place its late afternoon and evening courses on a four-year basis. The Court granted this application, and beginning with the class entering in 1934, the School placed its evening classes on a four-year schedule permitted by the rule. In 1935, the *Law Review* of the School, which had an abortive existence prior to World War I, was re-established.

1940's

In 1940, the Law School celebrated its thirty-fifth birthday somberly and

quietly. Europe was at war; the American economy was still depressed; and the law students had "war jitters." To most it was no longer a question of *if* war came—but when! December 7, 1941 arrived, and for the second time in the twentieth century America was at war. Enrollments dropped—as low as 200 at one point—and as in World War I, doubts were raised as to survival.

In March, 1943, for example, there were only sixty-six full time students, and 180 part-time students. Oddly enough, women were not in a majority—nor anywhere near the one-third they are in today's student body. The number of full-time faculty dropped to four, and the Law School began to offer accelerated courses.

...

With the end of World War II, American educational institutions faced one of the most critical periods in their history. Schools that were largely vacant for four years were besieged by thousands of returning veterans eager to take advantage of the newly enacted G.I. Bill of Rights.

...

Planning for the returning students—then no one was sure when... began in earnest in the winter of 1944. The faculty voted to admit only college graduates in the future. This action aligned Fordham with the other major law schools. Provisions were made, however, to accept those with lesser credentials who had been law students before the war or who had served in the Armed Forces. The new requirement went into effect in 1946.

1950's

In 1953, Dean Wilkinson died. For thirty years the Law School bore the stamp of Wilkinson and his influence is still felt. In fact, his last faculty appointment was a true gift to the Law School... the great and distinguished teacher-scholar, John D. Calamari, Wilkinson Professor of Law.

...

William Hughes Mulligan was appointed Dean in 1956. To Dean Mulligan fell the awesome task of putting Fordham into the ranks of the great, nationally-recognized law schools. Of his tenure as Dean it might well be said as was said of the Emperor Augustus: he found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble. The Law School which Dean Mulligan "inherited" in 1956 was virtually unchanged from the one which the returning G.I.'s had entered in 1945.

The enrollments after the war were stabilized at the 650 to 700 figure, and the course of studies was basically that of the late thirties. There were ten elective offerings. The entering class in 1956 represented eighty-one colleges, and the L.S.A.T. was not required. There were

ten full-time faculty members and sixteen adjuncts. Dean Mulligan's first major undertakings were to increase the faculty size and further refine the quality of the student body.

In a three year period nine faculty were appointed. Among them Joseph R. Crowley who taught Labor Relations, and both Martin Fogelman and Robert A. Kessler who taught Corporations. The Dean also appointed a lawyer and professional librarian, Eugene Wypyski. The library then held a mere 30,000 volumes, and as with the Woolworth Building some 40 years earlier, its view was still its major attraction.

Suffice it to say the collection would have to be enlarged. And finally, as if these problems were not enough, there was the future home of the Law School at Lincoln Center to be planned and hopefully paid for. . . . As a first step in continuing the improvement of the student body, Fordham introduced the L.S.A.T. and began recruiting at well-known colleges and universities. In this period the vast majority of the students still come from Fordham College. Numerical marks were given, and class standings were closely maintained because this was to be the period in which the Fordham graduate would make the incursion into the *sanctum sanctorum*, the Wall Street firm. Placement was to have a high priority.

1960's

The nomadic existence of the Law School ended in 1961 when the new building was opened. Its dedication would have made its founders proud. U.S. Attorney General Robert J. Kennedy, spoke and was awarded an honorary degree, and major papers were read by Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland of Harvard Law School and Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson. Dean Mulligan continued to expand the faculty: 1962—Malachy T. Mahon, the first Law School graduate to clerk for a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. 1963—Robert M. Byrn, Thomas M. Quinn, and Joseph Perillo, respected and gifted teachers; Ludwik A. Teclaff, a distinguished international scholar; and Assistant Dean, Robert M. Hanlon, Jr. They were followed in 1964 by Constantine N. Katsoris and Edward F.C. McGonagle, and by Joseph C. Sweeney in 1966. In 1968 Barry Hawk was appointed, and in 1969 Michael Lanzarone. In 1970, William J. Moore came to the Law School as Assistant Dean for Admissions.

The strength of the Law School is still its teachers and its course of studies. Beginning in 1967, the faculty began a comprehensive curriculum review. Old courses were abandoned or merged, and innovative electives were introduced. Advocacy was added before it became popular. The curriculum was further studied and refined until the present one was adopted in 1972. The decade of the sixties, which had begun with such pomp and circumstance at the Law School's

dedication, was to end in the maelstrom of the Vietnam War.

1970's

The decade of the seventies began on an uncertain note. There was clamor for a student voice in Law School governance, and "input" was the order of the day. Coupled with this unsettled condition was the need to select a new Dean. William Hughes Mulligan had resigned as Dean in 1971. His plans for a return to academia were short-lived for he was appointed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals that same year. The Committee was fortunate in its choice of Joseph M. McLaughlin, a member of the faculty since 1961 and one of Fordham's great teachers.

...

The curriculum revision, begun in 1970, was put into effect in 1972. To augment this master change, nine new full-time faculty were added to the School, among them Gerald McLaughlin (no relation), Frank Chiang, Michael Martin, and Donald Sharpe. Dean Mulligan, who vacated the Dean's Office only when served with a notice of eviction, elected to remain as an adjunct. During this same period a separate Law School Placement Office was established. The McLaughlin decade coincided with the unprecedented national surge in law school registration, and Fordham Law School was no exception. . . . The student body at Lincoln Center grew from 673 in 1961 to 1100 in 1980.

...

Please See **HISTORY**
continued on page 9

SPECIAL THANKS TO

...Haydee Correa '97 for her tireless work in organizing and putting together the special 90th anniversary section of this edition of *The Advocate*.

...Dean Reilly for providing *The Advocate* with innumerable Fordham Law School historical materials.

...Samantha Kearns '96 for covering Fordham's 90th birthday party on very, very, very short notice.

...Kenneth Rios '98 for his photography skills during the showcase presentation of Dean's Day 1995.

...Every faculty member, alumnus & student who shared his/her wonderful Fordham memories.

The Advocate asked both faculty and students . . .

What is your most memorable Fordham Law School experience?



Professor Deborah W. Denno

"My most memorable experience at Fordham centers on my meeting with the first study group that ever came to me with questions. The group spoke with great enthusiasm about Fordham's collegiality and the large degree of sharing--both of knowledge and of advice--among students. I thought, what a great environment for learning as well as making friends for life."

"For our Immigration Law class last semester, I had to play an illegal alien for a mock trial--I had to dress "Irish" and use a fake "Irish" accent. It was a great humility lesson!"



Samantha Kearns '96

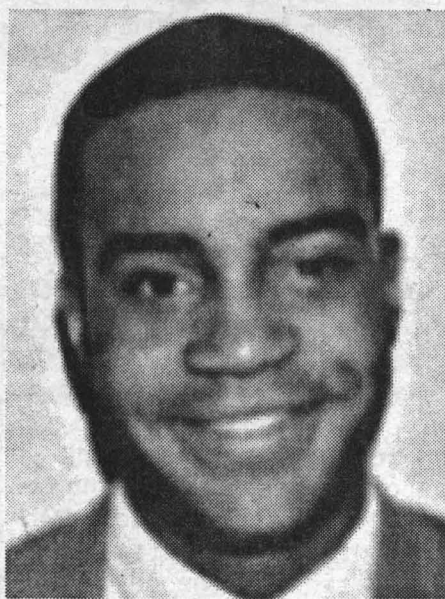


Chantal N. Senatus '97

"Having to waste valuable exam time by putting my social security number on every page of Professor Smith's seemingly never-ending Civ Pro final."

"The day before the dedication of the new wing of the Law School, October 24, 1984, the construction was not yet finished on the McNally Amphitheatre, Platt Atrium or upper reading room of the Library. No one was able to see how far behind the construction was because there were plywood boards blocking the view into these areas. But with almost 2000 visitors expected at the dedication ceremony, including Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Governor Mario Cuomo, Senator Alphonse D'Amato and Mayor Koch, we were afraid that we would have a public relations disaster on our hands if it was not ready.

The construction crews worked all night long, laying floors and carpets, painting, moving trees into the Atrium and furniture into the classrooms. At 6:00 a.m., they took down the plywood so everyone could see the magnificently finished space, decorated with balloons, flags and waiters serving champagne. It was like Christmas morning!"



Hector Baldonado '96

"During my first-year orientation when Dean Feerick said that "Fordham Law is a family" I remember thinking, "Yeah, right. I'm surrounded by a bunch of future blood-sucking, competitive, backstabbing lawyers. There is no family here. I'd better watch my back!" However, I was proven wrong by a series of events during my first year. Fordham Law is not as competitive as other law schools are. Students are more than willing to lend a helping hand. This has changed my attitude about law and lawyers as a whole."

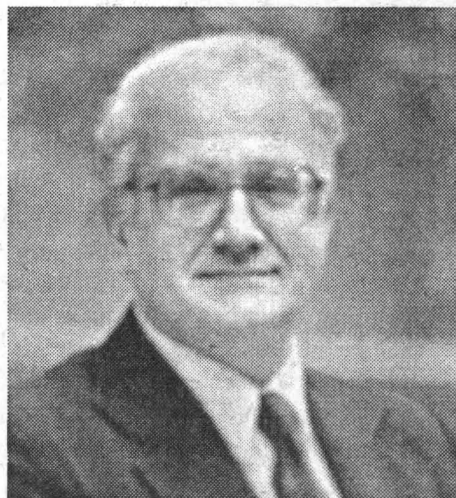


Professor Maria Marcus

"A few years ago, a student named David McCarthy saw a man about to shove a woman under a subway train. Mc Carthy, an ex-marine, happened to be carrying handcuffs. He subdued the miscreant, preventing the shove, and got a broken nose in the process. *The Daily News* named him "Hero of the Month" and gave him a large cash award. He asked me "Professor, what shall I do with the money?" "Pay your tuition," I answered promptly. David looked surprised: "I can't keep money for doing something I would have done anyway--something that was natural." "Then what's your favorite charity?" I inquired. After a pause, he replied, "Covenant House, I guess." He gave the whole award away. This was a memorable example of the quality of our Fordham students."

"I cannot express my Fordham experience in one short paragraph! Suffice it to say however, that Fordham Law School has been my second home since the early '50's when I was a student there, and continued as I became an alumnus in the latter '50's and a faculty member in the early '60's. The Fordham experience --with all the wonderful acquaintances I met along the way--has fulfilled me emotionally, academically, professionally and spiritually. It has been a place where people of modest means could come to better and nourish themselves and help others along the way. That has been Fordham's legacy for the first ninety years, and we must keep that legacy alive over the next ninety years."

Professor Constantine N. Katsoris



Assistant Dean Robert J. Reilly



Linda Cheung '97

"Tuesday nights at Bourbon Street. Getting frostbite in the subzero conditions of Rooms 311 & 312."

90TH ANNIVERSARY SECTION

"Shortly after starting my first year at Fordham, Charles P. Davis, the registrar, sent for me to see him in his office. When I got there he said, "Your name is Philip Davis?" "Yes," I replied nervously. "My name is Charles P. Davis, he said. " I just wanted to meet the person who shared my surname with me." That was the beginning of a warm friendship. In fact, it was Charles P. Davis who came looking for me one evening at the Strand Theatre, where I worked as head usher, to give me the good news that he'd received a list of the names of the people who had passed the bar exam—and that my name was on it."



Philip Davis, '29

"Substantially each time I enter the Law School I recall my earliest years as an Adjunct Professor, when the School was located on a few floors in a memorably bleak and barren office building at 302 Broadway, and my full-time position was with the law firm, and specifically on the team that represented Fordham in the litigation which was brought to prevent the University from being the successful bidder for our present location at Lincoln Center. The victory in that case in the Supreme Court of the United States remains one of the most gratifying and glorious of those occurring during my years at the bar since 1950."

"Among other memories are my election as president of the University Faculty Senate for three terms—as to which I feel particularly elated and honored because the facts that I am not Catholic and that I was on the Law School faculty did not deter the senators from all other branches of the University from electing and re-electing me to that post. I am also encouraged that the absolute correctness of my grades has been proven to be incontrovertibly unsailable since I awarded both the present and the immediately past deans of

Stephen Fearon '63
 "During the first week of class in 1960, Professor Ray O'Keefe told us that our classmates would, in years to come, become some of our closest friends. Thirty years later, that has turned out to be true. Those friendships have become a very positive part of my life."



Haydee Correa '97

"Dean Reilly's welcoming speech. I remember him telling us that we all had very bright futures ahead of us from that moment forward and that we were privileged to be able to attend law school when so many people can only dream of doing so. He told us that no matter how successful we become, to never forget to be nice to other people who may not be as lucky or as fortunate as we are. I think these remarks exemplify the warmth of spirit and dedication to service that is the very essence of Fordham Law School."



Professor Martin Fogelman

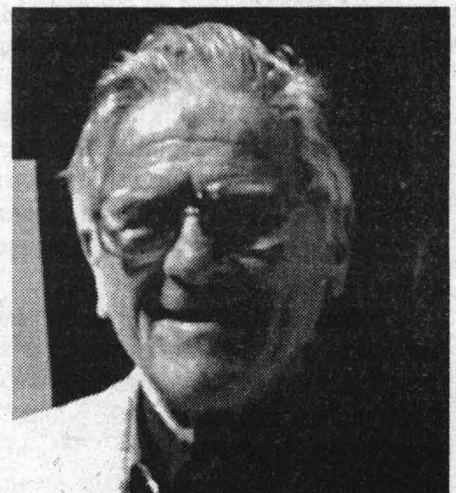
the School the marks of A+ each when they were students in my class!"

Alice Malin '92
 "There are a lot of small events I remember along the way as opposed to one memorable event. Some that stand out are: my first semester, final exams, Professor Abramovsky's 'real-world, you-are-there' teaching style in Criminal Procedure and, of course, graduation."



Nitza Escalera
 Assistant Dean

"Several things really stick in my mind: the warm SBA welcome I received last year, the reception that LALSA and FLW threw for me, the interaction with this year's entering class, and the real involvement of the upperclassmen in welcoming them."



Julius Venusti '41

"I remember having an argument with Professor Blake who taught Conveyances. I pronounced the word 'envelope' as 'ONvelope' (phonetic spelling). He said, 'No, it's ENvelope.' I said, 'Oh, I thought it was pronounced my way.' Professor Blake said, 'No. It. Is. Not..' That was the end of that!"



Thomas Fitzpatrick '66

"One time while Dean Mulligan was touring people around the school, he caught someone with his jacket off and bellowed through the library "PUT YOUR JACKET ON!" Boy, did that kid scramble!"

"When I first discovered the "free" food Fordham Law provides in the atrium!"
 Anonymous 2d Year Student

More MEMORIES on page 9

DEAN'S D



From left to right: Thomas A. Moore '72, NYC Plaintiff's Attorney; Mary Ellen Kris '76, Former U.S. Attorney-S.D.N.Y.; Hon. Robert Johnson, District Attorney -Bronx County; Hon. Joseph M. McLaughlin '59, Judge-U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; NYPD Det.-Sgt. Edgar DeLeon '98; James La Rossa '58, NYC Criminal Defense Attorney; Hon. Dean G. Skelos '75, NY State Senator.

Showcase Presentation High Profile Trials: Impact on our Society

Professor Cohen launched the showcase presentation with a humorous hypothetical, eerily similar to the fact pattern of the O.J. Simpson case (coincidence?). The distinguished panel was composed of the Hon. Joseph M. McLaughlin '59, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; Hon. Robert Johnson, Bronx District Attorney; New York State Senator Dean G. Skelos '75; Criminal Defense Attorney James La Rossa '58; Plaintiff's Attorney Thomas A. Moore '72; Former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District Mary Ellen Kris '76, and on of our very own evening students, NYPD Detective-Sergeant Edgar DeLeon '98.

Although the panel's original focus was to be on high profile trials, discussion inevitably revolved around the effect of cameras in the O.J. Simpson trial. Panelists also touched upon whether or not cameras belonged in the courtroom at all and the Simpson case's toll on the societal image of attorneys.

Along the lines of whether cameras belong in the courtroom, Bronx D.A. Johnson was a staunch supporter. "Cameras belong in the courtroom because the courtroom should be open to the public," he said. "The media keeps everyone honest." He did concede however that the judge should ideally set some limitations on their presence. Criminal defense attorney La Rossa pointed out the main argument against having cameras in the court: "Cameras do not work—they don't belong in the courtroom. Lawyers inevitably start to think themselves actors and actresses." Senator Skelos agreed, adding that "as a politician and a lawyer, we all act differently when a camera comes into the courtroom.

Plaintiff's attorney Thomas Moore dissented. "Most lawyers are aware of cameras for only the first two or three minutes of the trial," he said. After that, he felt that they forget everything except pleading their case. Judge McLaughlin added a bit of levity to the discussion by interjecting that he had no objection to cameras in his courtroom because "no one gives a damn about what happens in the circuit courts anyway."

Mary Ellen Kris also believes that cameras belong in the courtroom. "I think there is enormous social and educational value in televising trials. The fact that millions of people watched Court TV testifies as to the

potential that TV has to educate the public about a profession that is sorely misunderstood... the problems arise when lawyers attempt to try their case[s] in the media or the public eye." Judge McLaughlin vigorously disagreed with Ms. Kris as to the educational value of Court TV. "I seriously disbelieve that most people watch trials pedagogically—they watch them for prurience," he stated. "To say that they watch them for educational value reminds me of the argument 'I read Playboy for the articles.'"

As for the media circus that the O.J. Simpson trial became, there was a general consensus that Judge Ito was most at fault. Judge McLaughlin placed the blame entirely at Judge Ito's feet, believing that the "lawyers were reined in poorly and late." He felt that "a judge in a high-profile trial must take control quickly and completely." Moore was a little ambivalent: "The initial move is the judge's—it is her courtroom, she has to set the stage. However, if the lawyers do what their supposed to do...a judge's assertion shouldn't play a major role." Senator Skelos believed that the O.J. Simpson trial would have been handled differently had it been tried here in New York because "everything's unreal in California--it's Tinseltown."

Before opening the floor to questions from the audience, Professor Cohen posed one final question to the panelists: "What can be done to improve the image of lawyers?" The answers varied.

Moore believed that lawyers needed to "try their cases differently. I think we've learned [from the Simpson trial] what people are focusing on now. We have to make sure that we do nothing to remind them of the Simpson case." D.A. Johnson felt that "institutions, including law schools, have to put a lesser emphasis on winning" and a greater emphasis on playing fair. Senator Skelos echoed this sentiment, "Winning isn't everything."

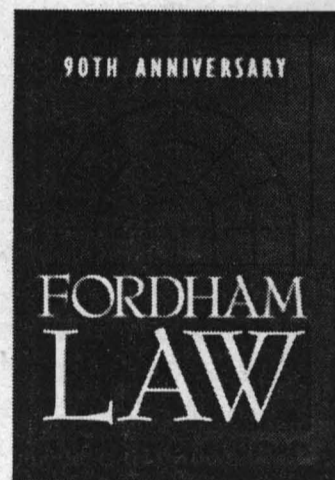
-- Haydee Correa '97



Best friends Joyce Phillips Austin '45 and former Law Alumni Association Executive Secretary Frances M. Blake '45 catch up on the latest news.



Old Friends Reunited: Ellin Mulholland '55 (rt.) and a classmate reminisce about the days of Fordham past.



Moderator of the Hour. Professor James Cohen (center) being congratulated by Dean Feerick (right) and Professor Katsoris after the showcase presentation (which he heroically agreed to moderate on only 2 days' notice). Great job, Professor Cohen!

AY 1995

The cap on the week-long 90th anniversary festivities at Fordham Law School was the spectacular Dean's Day program held on Saturday, September 30th.

The program commenced at 10:30 a.m. There was an air of festivity and camaraderie, not unlike that of a college reunion as faculty, students, alums and special guests trickled into the Platt Atrium for a pre-program reception. Present and former students alike roamed around the Atrium, bagel in hand, admiring the black and white photos of Fordham Law School's history and reading newspaper clippings artistically arranged on the walls. Some were content to simply admire the pictures—other enthusiastic alums felt the need to herald present students with tales of life at Fordham Law School "way back when."

At approximately 11:00 a.m., the crowd of almost 300 made its way into the McNally Amphitheater for the showcase presentation "High Profile Trials: Impact on our Society" (see left sidebar) which was followed by a celebration luncheon in the Atrium and the Dean's Medal of Recognition Ceremony (see right sidebar).

After the ceremony, Dean Feerick thanked all of the attendees and invited them to a choice of three panel presentations: "Maintaining your Professional Marketability in the 21st Century" being hosted by Assistant Dean Kathleen Brady; "Lawyering on the Internet" spearheaded by Professor Joel Reidenberg; or "Fordham Law School at 90: A look Back & A Look Ahead" moderated by Professor Katsoris.

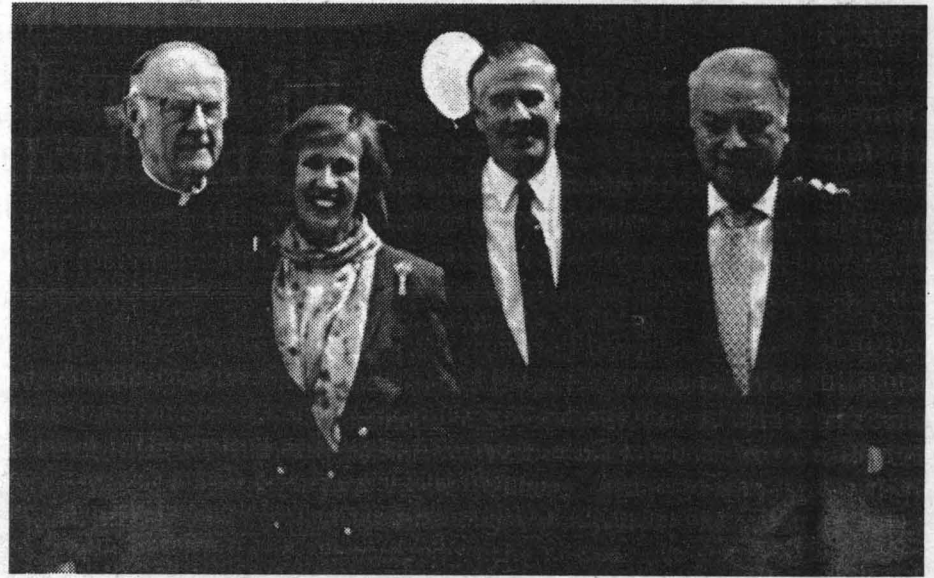
Having attended the "Fordham Law School at 90" panel, I spent an enjoyable afternoon listening to the alumni on the panel reminisce. There wasn't a dry eye in the amphitheater (or maybe it was just me!) as Philip Davis ('29) spoke about his Fordham experiences and showed us his first year transcript, now yellowed and cracked with age, and his law school graduation pictures. Likewise, happy hearts abounded when Keith Styrcula '91 mentioned that the dedication and help of the Fordham faculty was instrumental in his landing a much-coveted job at a Wall Street law firm or when Joyce Phillips Austin '45 said that she was a second-generation Fordham Law School graduate and attributed her professional success to the school.

Professor Katsoris closed the panel by making four predictions as to where Fordham Law School will be 90 years from now: "One, we will be in a new building either here or at another location. Two, I will no longer be here. Three, we will still have an evening division. Four, we still be a Jesuit law school."

All in all, Dean's Day 1995 was indeed a celebration; and an affirmation of 90 years of hard work and achievement that will be continued through the next 90 years.

- Haydee Correa '97

Dean Feerick awards Medal of Recognition



Dean's Medal Recipients. From left to right: Fr. George McMahon, University Chaplain; Ellin Mulholland '55, Partner, Herzfeld & Rubin; Dean John D. Feerick '61; George D'Amato '52, founding partner: D'Amato & Lynch (NY); Lewis, D'Amato, Brisbois & Bisgaard (LA).

The following are excerpts from a speech given by Dean Feerick in which he presented medals to various recipients

Ellin Muholland is Senior Partner at the New York City firm of Herzfeld & Rubin, where she practices in the area of construction litigation and products liability. She has further distinguished herself by becoming one of the first two women to be named as board members of the American Board of Trial Advocates. Ellin received her undergraduate degree from Albertus Magnus College in New Haven and holds the equivalent of a master of arts degree from the University of Toulouse in France. She has also served as a judge for the National Trial Advocacy program for law students at the U.S. Eastern District Courthouse. She is a member of the Committee on Tort Litigation of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York...

George G. D'Amato holds the distinction of being a founding partner of law firms on both coasts. He formed the New York City firm of D'Amato & Lynch in

1969, which now includes some 100 attorneys and concentrates in the defense of professionals...

Fr. George McMahon has been a member of the Fordham University administration for some 33 years, serving as Dean of Fordham College from 1962 to 1974 and as Vice President for Administration from 1975 to 1993. Before coming to Fordham, he held a number of administrative and teaching positions including instructor in philosophy at Loyola Seminary; instructor in philosophy, Assistant Dean, and Director of the School of Business at St. Peter's College; and instructor at Regis High School, where he taught Physics and Latin. He has also taught English as a Second Language to Belgian Seminarists and served as a Consultant in Italian Language and Literature in Rome. Father McMahon holds a bachelors degree, a master of arts degree, and an S.T.L. from Woodstock College of Fordham University and masters degree in philosophy from Fordham and a Ph.D. in philosophy from Laval University in Quebec.



These panelists took a leisurely stroll down memory lane during the "Fordham Law School at 90: A Look Back & A Look Ahead" presentation. From left to right: Hector Baldonado '96, SBA President; Rhonda Kirschner '84; Thomas Fitzpatrick '66; Philip Davis '29; Professor Constantine Katsoris '57; Joseph McGovern '33; Michael K. Stanton '59; Joyce Phillips Austin '45; Keith Styrcula '84.

90TH BIRTHDAY BASH: A BLAST FROM THE PAST

by Samantha Kearns '96 and Haydee Correa '97

There was music. There were inspirational speeches. There were funny stories and fond reminiscences.

There was even a cake.

On Thursday, September 28, Fordham Law School celebrated its 90th birthday by throwing the biggest party in the history of the school.

The party, which was held in a Platt Atrium festooned with balloons and special 90th anniversary banners heralding the school's credo "In the Service of Others," was well-attended. Over 500 people including faculty, students and

staff took part in the celebration. More than 90 birthday gifts were distributed including Fordham mugs, pens and T-shirts. Party-goers enjoyed many special commemorative activities, including barber-shop quartet performances by faculty members, historical exhibits of items from Fordham Law's archives, commemorative booklets, early 1900's style party hats and 90th anniversary

memorabilia.

Assistant Dean Reilly held a special gift raffle in celebration of the school's birthday. The names of all currently enrolled law students were entered and the names of 90 students were drawn.

The activity most enjoyed by many of the revelers was the "1905 Photography Stu-

dio." Students and faculty alike dressed up in early 20th century garb and received free souvenir prints of their photos.

According to Assistant Dean Reilly, "It was the best student party that I have been at in my 23 years of association with the School. Certainly everyone is now aware that this is our 90th anniversary

and is becoming more proud of the School's history and the achievements of its alumni."

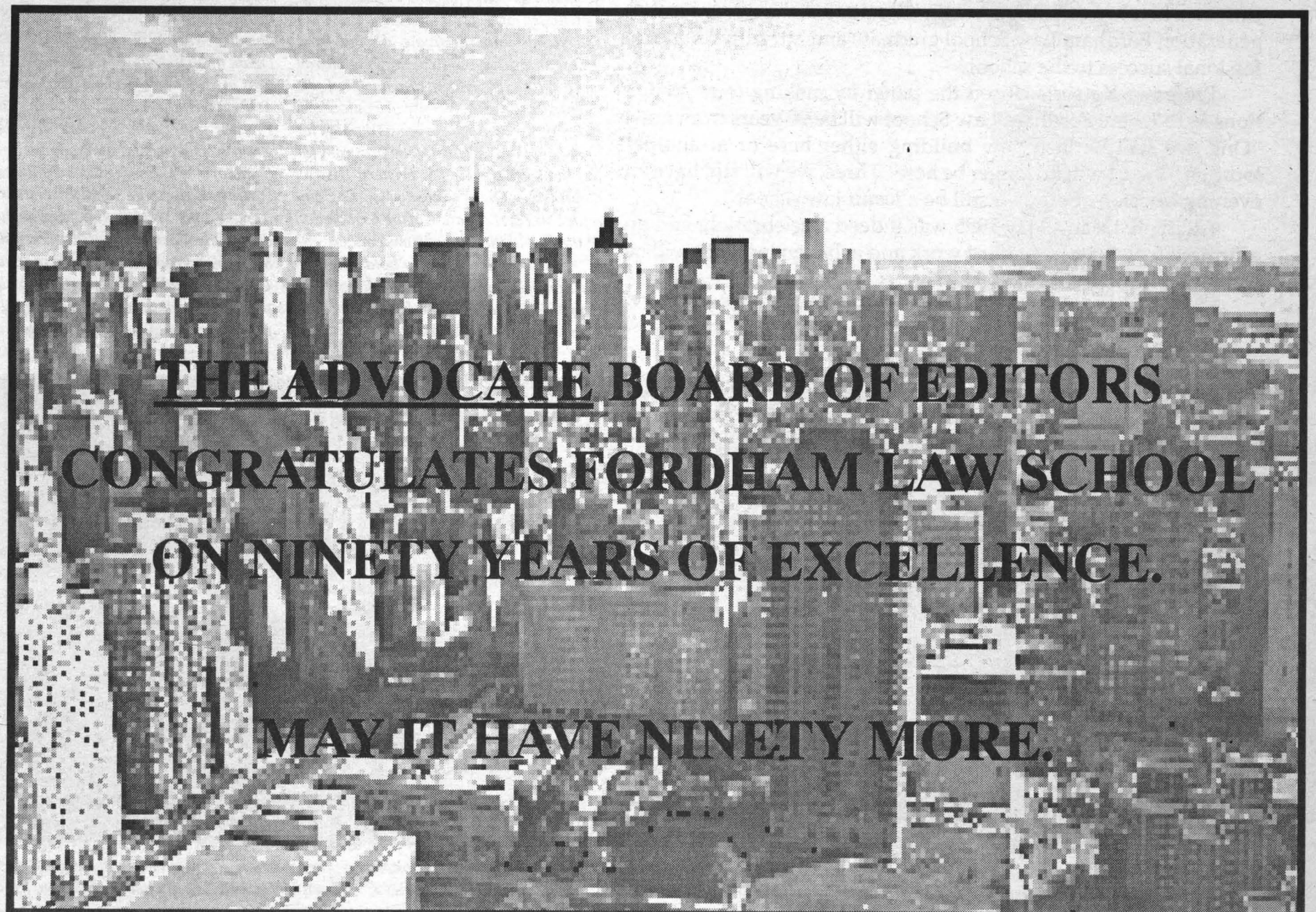
Tracie Hoffman, a first-year student, said "I was impressed with the tremendous spirit of both the students and the faculty celebrating the school's 90th birthday."



You've never seen this side of the library staff before!!
Left to Right: Janet Tracy, Dir.; Victor Essien, Int. Librarian; Yvette LeRoy, Reference; Mary McKee, Acquisitions; Carol Shapiro, Head Cataloger.



The Financial Aid staff... and you thought they were all work and no play! Left to Right: Carolyn Perraud, John Kelly and Kimberly Tellus.



HISTORY

Continued from page 3

The intellectual and cultural life of the Law School expanded. The John F. Sonnett Memorial Lecture, begun in 1970, received national prominence when, in 1973, the chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, used it as a forum to question the state of advocacy in State and Federal Courts. . . . The seventies also saw the Moot Court Board begin an intensified program of competitions that culminated in 1979 when the Fordham team of Michelle Daly, Orin McClusky, and Georgene Vairo won the National Moot Court Competition.

Of equal significance is the Annual Corporate Law Institute which has become an event of international import. Bringing together a faculty of scholars, practitioners, and experts, the Institute explores timely corporate problems in depth over a two-day period. . . . Dean McLaughlin continued to expand both the full- and part-time faculty. Added over the years were: Maria Marcus, Andrew Sims, Hugh Hansen, Abraham Abramovsky, Marilyn Friedman, Helen Hadjiyannakis, Claudette Krisek, and Michael Madison. Thus the faculty now numbers one hundred.

1980's

The curriculum, under constant study and review, has been modified to bring the Law School into a position of leadership. A brief illustration: In the 1979-80 academic year the "mini-section" for first year was introduced. Each first-year student takes a major course in a class of not more than twenty-five. The mini-section is also the student's Legal Writing Section. The program is designed to "promote a closer personal interaction between the professor and the student." New courses are introduced as the need arises. The 1980-81 curriculum includes three new courses in the areas of Immigration Law, Franchising, and Advanced Problems in Litigation.

The School now offers thirteen sections in Advocacy and numerous advanced seminars in areas ranging from Civil Rights to the intricacies of the SEC. Co-curricular programs abound. The distinguished *Fordham Law Review* now has as respected colleagues the *Urban Law Journal* and the newly established *International Law Forum*. The Moot Court Board oversees an extensive program of competitions that have the stature of an Institute of Advocacy. And the officers of the Student Bar Association and the editors of the *Advocate* are ever ready to offer

Please See **HISTORY**
continued on page 10

Memorable Fordham Law Experiences

Continued from page 3



Professor Gail D. Hollister

"Learning that I had been selected to be the recipient of the Keefe Award is my most memorable Fordham experience. Attending the first Goods and Services Auction run by the Fordham Student Sponsored Fellowship is another memorable Fordham experience. The loyalty, concern, and dedication of all members of the Fordham community came together and made that an evening to remember—with great pride as well as pleasure."



Joyce Phillips
Austin '45

"I can't pick out a 'most memorable experience.' Fordham Law School has been an important underpinning of my career—one which I could never have planned or prepared for."



Marjorie Martin

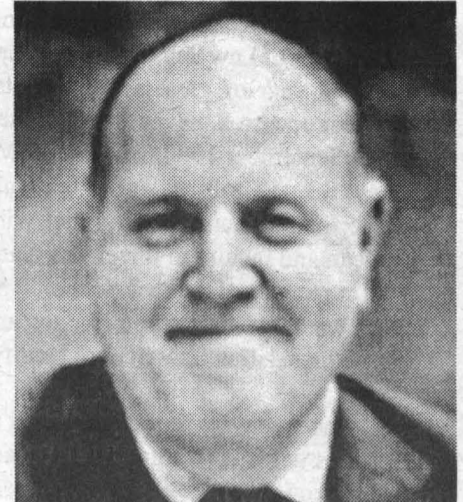
"It's difficult to narrow my various Fordham Law experiences to just one memorable one. Perhaps it would be during our first year, and starting to become more actively involved in student governance. I was a class officer, and later became an officer of the Student Bar Association. There were not as many student organizations and journals as there are currently and, as part of my growing years had been spent as a military brat, I became interested in helping to found the international law journal. My most nervous time was after I had been invited to return to teach one of the clinical courses, determining how I should relate to my former professors who were now my colleagues. However, my longest-lasting experience has been the many close friends I made as a student, as even during those years, Fordham Law was a friendly school."

Ken Persing '98

"Hitting Gray's Papaya at 3:30 a.m. after the Bar Crawl."

Ellin Mulholland '55

"The day my niece and my namesake graduated from Fordham Law School. I was privileged to be the one to present her with her diploma."



Professor Joseph Sweeney

"On Friday, September 16, 1966, I spent my last day at the law firm where I had labored for 3 1/2 years and on Monday, September 19, 1966 I arrived at Fordham's Lincoln Center Campus to deliver my first lecture to 120 first-year students in Torts. I survived and they survived. It was a privilege to attend their 25th anniversary dinner in March, 1994 and discuss with them the changes that I have seen as our school advances in scholarship, reputation and service to others. What was Fordham like then? What is it like now?"

Faculty—then 19 fulltime, 14 part-time; now 59 full-time, 102 part-time
Administration—then 3 Administrators and 3 Librarians; now 31 Administrators and 21 Librarians.
Students—then 68; now 1400

In 1966 first-year class, out of 255 students, 9 were women—3.5 percent; today our student body is about 49% women.

Then we offered 47 courses and 21 were required; now we offer 197 courses but only 10 are required.

We had one Law Review then with 40 students participating in research and writing; now we have five "Law Reviews" with more than 300 students gaining Law Review experience. The new journals are: *Urban Law Journal*, *International Law Journal*, *Environmental Law Journal*, *Intellectual Property Law Journal*.

I have now had 29 years of memorable experiences at Fordham and it would be difficult to say which was the most memorable, but I hope these words will show today's students how far we have come."

HISTORY*continued from page 9*

their sound advice to the administration on all phases of Law School governance.

In a year of great achievements, one event occurred that eclipsed all others. In September 1980, Bro. James M. Kenny, S.J., Vice-President of the University for Financial Affairs, met with the Dean and faculty to unveil the plans for an expansion of the Law School. The model was a modest, cube-like expansion of the existing Law School facility.

Since we were literally bursting at the seams with 1,140 students, three active law journals (1980 being the year that the *International Law Journal* was accorded permanent status in the Law School along with the *Fordham Law Review* and the *Urban Law Journal*) and championship Moot Court Teams, an expansion was needed and welcome. A Law School Building Committee was appointed along with a parallel one of alumni and faculty to assess the needs and make the recommendation on the expansion. For two years the committee, with the various subcommittees, met, memoed, drew and drafted. The University requested bids and renderings from several architectural firms. In the end four elected to bid. On October 1, 1982 the bid tabulations and the scale models were unveiled to the combined committees.

Dean Joseph M. McLaughlin who had reigned royally over an empire on which the sun never set, resigned—the President appointed him to the bench as a Trial judge in the Eastern District of New York. He was inducted in October, 1981 and has since served with admirable distinction.

Joining the full-time faculty in 1980 were Daniel J. Capra, Rev. Donald L. Magnetti, S.J., and David A. Schumde, along with five new adjuncts. The vacuum created by the resignation of Dean McLaughlin was quickly filled by the appointment of Joseph M. Perillo as the Acting Dean. A member of the faculty since 1963 and a noted authority on the Law of Contracts, Dean Perillo accomplished much in his short tenure. A new and innovative course in the Legal

Process was introduced and the Legal Writing course was revised. Much of Dean Perillo's time and efforts were dedicated to the first plans for the Law School's expansion. . . .

Midway in the Perillo deanship an announcement was made which was to and would have a profound impact on the School of Law and its future. The President of the University, the Rev. James C. Finlay, S.J., announced the appointment of John D. Feerick as the new Dean. Dean Feerick was no stranger to the Law School. A graduate of the class of 1961, he has, in his own words, "never been very far away from the Law School." A Fordham University trustee, an authority on the United States presidency, a prolific author and mentor of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and a senior partner at the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, Dean Feerick was Adjunct Professor of Law from 1976 until assuming the Deanship in July, 1982. He also served for four years as President of the Law Alumni Association. He began his deanship with the awesome responsibility of building the new Law School—including raising the necessary funds. After the numerous Committees—Faculty, Alumni, Faculty-Student, and Trustees—met on the design, it was the universal consensus of all concerned to opt for the Wank Adams & Slavin plan, a design which featured a semi-circular building of four stories on the eastern side of the site and a two-story addition to the main west wing of the building, the new construction to be joined to the existing building by a soaring sixty foot high atrium making the new structure a welcome addition to the architectural excellence of Lincoln Center. The Trustees approved the plans in December, 1982, and "Priority One," the drive to raise the needed \$7.8 million was launched.

No history of our Law School would be complete without a record of our gratitude to four wise and wonderful Jesuits who guided the destinies of what Dean Fuller termed the nomadic existence of our Law School: President Emeritus Laurence J. McGinley, S.J., "who made it all happen" at Lincoln Center, the late Rev. Michael Walsh, S.J. who sustained us in very difficult times, our former president James C. Finlay, S.J. who was a staunch friend and supporter of the Law School and who obtained

The Asian/Pacific Law Students Association (APALSA) congratulates Fordham Law School on its 90th Birthday.

from the Board of Trustees a \$1 million contribution to the Campaign, and finally, to Bro. James Kenny who built the original law school building and who labored so ceaselessly to complete the new one.

External expansion often includes internal reorganization, and the Feerick deanship was no exception. In academic year, 1982-1983, Prof. Joseph R. Crowley, a noted labor law expert and dynamic teacher, was appointed Associate Dean to assist in the administration of the Law School. . . . Professor Gail D. Hollister was appointed Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, a post she executed with charm and grace while still teaching her first-year course in Torts. Georgene M. Vairo, a cum laude graduate of our school and former law clerk to Judge McLaughlin, joined our full-time faculty. Robert J. Reilly '75, a former Associate general counsel of Transamerica, was appointed Assistant Dean to work with the Dean on the building drive and on a number of alumni initiatives. James A. McGough '61, who came from private practice, was named Assistant Director of Admissions and Director of Financial Aid.

Professor Martin Fogelman was named the first incumbent of the Arthur McGivney Chair of Law. Professor McGivney was for many years a Professor of Law and was himself a graduate of the class of 1910. Many alumni recall his scholarship and old-world dignity as for nearly 32 years he presided over classes in Equity, Torts and Trusts, reminding generations of neophyte lawyers that "I am learned in the law."

The construction of the new wing began with the official ground-breaking ceremony on September 28, 1983, the anniversary of the opening of the school in 1905. The Honorable William Hughes Mulligan, first Dean of the Law School at Lincoln Center, presided and the principal address was delivered by the Solicitor General of the United States, Rex E. Lee. Two additional floors over the Library and a new wing with distinctive four-story atrium nearly double the space and have given us the facilities we must have to sustain our ever-growing academic

standing and prestige.

The students and faculty have access to a greatly enlarged and upgraded library, two new tiered lecture halls, an amphitheater, a large modern cafeteria and a variety of other new or improved quarters designed for academic, professional and extracurricular activities. Sharing space with 1,230 students were a myriad of craft and trade union members, architects and builders, gutting the old and constructing the new. Sparks and leaks enlivened torts and trusts. . . .

Fordham Law School in 1983-1984 was an exciting place. Things were happening in every dynamic of expansion. Student affairs prosper with numerous groups—BLSA, LALSA, APALSA (Black, Latin, Asian-Pacific, Law Students Associations), Environmental, Labor, Entertainment Law Societies, sponsoring lectures, dinners, and Faculty-Student parties. An enterprising group of students began a musical review, "The Fordham Follies," which plays to Standing Room Only Audiences. A handsome yearbook appears each spring to memorialize the history of the academic year.

And, the wisdom of the Rector, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulroy, S.J., in 1918, when he decided to admit women to the Law School even before they had the vote, bore fruit. A distinguished graduate, Congresswoman Geraldine A. Ferraro '60, had the unique distinction of being the first woman ever nominated by either major party to a Presidential Ticket.

1990's

Fordham is heading toward the Twenty-First Century. Space Law and Computer Law, Investment Banking and Commodities Futures are side by side in the curriculum with those stalwarts of 1905. The library has the latest and most sophisticated computer research facilities. We owe a special thanks to the faithful support of a strong core of alumni, faculty and friends who were and are such generous benefactors: Leo T. Kissam '23; The Honorable James B.M. McNally '20; Sidney C. Norris '27; Judge Robert J. Trainor '31; Louis Stein '26; Ned Doyle '30. To all the many others, too numerous to mention, who made this all possible, Alma Mater says a simple but heartfelt "Thank you."

BLSA

**WISHES FORDHAM
LAW SCHOOL A HAPPY
90TH BIRTHDAY!**

MY ELEVEN YEARS AT FORDHAM

by Kevin Rooney ('96)

"Eleven years!" Until I was accepted at Fordham Law School, that thought never occurred to me. "Eleven years" represents the time I have spent at Fordham - Fordham Preparatory, Fordham College, and Fordham Law. I am only twenty five years old. For some, the thought of spending almost half of one's life anywhere is frightening. While I am one of those people, I have gained so much in many different ways from my experiences at each of these institutions. I am pleased to say that as of May 19, 1996, I will join a very special group of alumni whom have graduated from all three of these fine schools.

During my four years at Fordham Preparatory, I made a lot of friends, learned the basics of geometry, physics, etc., and had the opportunity to be among very wise men and women. One of which was my senior year religion teacher, Mr. Beck. I remember him reading from a poem written by Dylan Thomas, "Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night." The last line of that poem reads, "Rage, rage against the dying of the light." To me, those words meant I should never give up the fight, whatever fight it may be. For some reason, I never forgot those words. A few years later these words would mean more to me than they did the day I heard them for the first time.

I remember the last meeting of the senior class before graduation. Fr. Maloney, the president of Fordham Prep, gave a speech. He reminded us how much the Prep had given to us over the last four years. More importantly, he reminded us not to become complacent with ourselves. He told us that he never let himself believe that he could not do more for the Prep and its students. Here was the president of Fordham Prep telling us that he felt there was still a lot he could do to make the Prep a better school. True to his word, Fr. Maloney changed the physical structure of the Prep by adding on to it a 1,000 seat theater and a gymnasium underneath the theater. Through his efforts, and many of the faculty, Fordham Prep is still one of the very best high schools in the country.

Throughout one's life, there are places which come to have special meaning. Fordham Prep will always be considered my launch pad in life. On the other hand, Fordham College was a nice place to become totally confused about life. I remember working as an usher at a Fordham Basketball game when the announcer made the following time-out message: "The United States' armed forces have attacked the Iraqi forces in Kuwait." Up until that moment, I never considered having to fight for this country against another nation. I was having a nice time in college - keeping up on my studies and having a grand ole time. Then this guy Stormin' Norman is all over the news with his diagrams.

In perspective, the Gulf War was a sobering moment in my young life. After the war was over, I felt like I had not raged against the dying of the light. I became aware of the importance of my existence. One day, I would be called

forth to take action. At the conclusion of the Gulf War, I was not ready for that day. However, I was relieved that I would have more time to prepare myself for that day. I spent the rest of my time at Fordham College attempting to figure out how to go about getting ready for life. However, by graduation, I was no closer to finding my purpose in life than when I graduated from high school.

The best part of my Fordham Experience came in 1989. I was a freshman at the Rosehill campus. I was introduced to a girl on the softball team, Sandra Colarossi, CBA '91. I spent the next six years getting to know Sandy and watching her mature into a woman. On June 24, 1995, Sandy and I were married at St. Ignatius Loyola (a Jesuit Parish - go figure).

The only thing I had decided for myself was that I did not want to work in

the finance industry. I watched my father's brokerage firm, Thomson McKinnon Securities, a 104 year old firm go into bankruptcy. My father persuaded me not to pursue a career in the business world. I decided that I would give the legal field a try. I worked as a paralegal for Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach from the time I graduated college until the time I came to Fordham Law School. After a year of exposure to the legal field, I decided to continue with my legal career and applied to law schools.

I chose Fordham because of my past experience with the Prep and the College. Outside of the law school's reputation, I had no idea what it would offer. I knew that I would receive an excellent legal education, and hopefully, be well prepared for a career in law. I admit there was something special about returning to Fordham for the third time. The law school has prepared me more

for life - more for that day when someone calls me to action, than anything else I have experienced.

The best part of my Fordham Experience came in 1989. I was a freshman at the Rosehill campus. I was introduced to a girl on the softball team, Sandra Colarossi, CBA '91. I spent the next six years getting to know Sandy and watching her mature into a woman. On June 24, 1995, Sandy and I were married at

St. Ignatius Loyola (a Jesuit Parish - go figure). In attendance were friends from Fordham Prep, Fordham University, and Fordham Law. If it were not for Fordham, our wedding might not have taken place.

As Fordham Law celebrates its 90th Anniversary, we all celebrate anniversaries of our own, some brand-new, some very old. I hope that your time at Fordham enriches your life as it has for me and many others.

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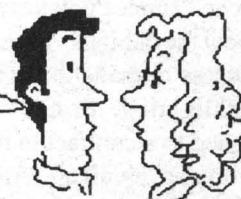


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MUSIC REVIEW

PRINCE IS DEAD - LONG LIVE PRINCE

by Miles Marshall Lewis

In the title track to the first album by the artist formerly known as Prince, he poetically summarizes the ideal of artistic integrity that has been integral to his musical output since the inception of his career. "What's the use of money if u ain't gonna break the moldi...All that glitters ain't gold," he sings, in theory, to the corporate executives of Warner Bros. Records. **The Gold Experience** has languished for months in the vault of Paisley Park Studios, due to disagreements between the former Prince and his label.

The debate is almost archetypical in nature: experimentation vs. commercialism, pushing the artistic envelope vs. proven formula. What killed Prince - the Eighties' most prolific musical icon save Madonna - was his failure to balance this dichotomy to the satisfaction of Warner. From the ashes of that death, however, Prince (currently represented with a by now familiar, unpronounceable symbol) rises, phoenixlike, with his strongest, most cohesive material since his 1989 soundtrack to **Batman**.

"I Hate U." the lead single from **The Gold Experience**, is emblematic of the underlying problem. A solid enough ballad, it showcases the sound found throughout the album, and fleshes out the notion, "I hate u because I love u." But the lead single? Clearly, the Suits - blinded by the monetary potential in a balladeer who has produced "How Come U Don't Call Me Anymore," nThe Beautiful Ones," and "Adore" - are listening with their wallets (again) to release this song first. **The Gold Experience** abounds with future classic masterpieces, "I Hate U" not among them.

After seventeen years of recording, a lesser songwriter may have run out of tales to tell, but apparently not the former Prince. "Shy," a beautiful, acoustic ballad, starts off with a poet in a foreign city who "wonderls what L.A.'s thinking." So he walks the night streets, encountering a damsel who deals distress - "I shot the boy - pop! pop! twice in the head. n If there are 8 million stories in the naked city, "Shy" is one of the more compelling. Now that's a single. "319" is a rounded-out completion of the musical idea behind "Loose, " from the tepid **Come** album, and it rocks. The number is the hotel room; you get the drift. "Dolphin" and "Endorphinmachine" sound lifted from an imaginary, blockbuster rock album follow-up to **Purple Rain**. It further underscores that he could've released such an album at any point if he desired; stretching the limits of his music was a more paramount concern. Still, both tracks feature catchy verses with blistering guitar solos of a "Let's Go Crazy" nature, and its wonderful to hear.

Prince died over failing to strike an equal division between taking chances with his craft and generating enough profit to justify those chances. This dilemma extends throughout most artistic mediums, including film. Critically esteemed foreign directors Jean Luc Godard

and Federico Fellini represented the more macabre, fantastic aspects of life while their peer Francois Truffaut chose to document mundane, everyday existence, but showcased in a new way. The eternal question seems to be, is it better to experiment with a given form once you've mastered it, in the hopes of creating some altogether new creation? Or is it better to work within an established, proven formula to find a new way to express your art?

What remains clear is where the former Prince stands on the question. On

The debate is almost archetypical in nature: experimentation vs. commercialism, pushing the artistic envelope vs. proven formula. What killed Prince - the Eighties' most prolific musical icon save Madonna - was his failure to balance this dichotomy to the satisfaction of Warner.

"Gold," an anthemic bombast that does "Purple Rain" one better, he contrasts a "molehill of proven ground" where "there ain't nowhere 2 go" with a mountain that requires you to fly to see the top. There's no missing his point - "Everybody wants to sell what's already been sold!Everybody wants to tell what's already been told." Albums like **Sign o' the Times** and 1999 were given an overall sound by his specific use of the same keyboard voice or drum machine throughout most songs. "It" and "Forever in My Life" (from **Sign**) sounded like they were of the same disk because of it, as did "Let's Pretend We're Married" and "D.M.S.R." (from 1999). So, too, of **The Gold Experience** tracks. There's an aural, kindred connection between songs like "P Control" and "We March" that establishes a logic that they must belong to the same artistic statement.

The business of profit is oRen euphemistically referred to as the bottom line. Prince no doubt initially entered the record business to make money, in addition to sharing his gifts with the world. Rockers from Nirvana, Pearl lam, and Stone Temple Pilots have whined enough about the dubious virtues of commercial success to make the bottom line worth highlighting. Prince was ultimately signed to a contract to make money for everyone involved. And broadcasting his record label woes by etching SLAVE on his cheek only serves to belittle the Black Experience (which should concern him - both his parents are Black, contrary to a recent erroneous report in Esquire magazine). But without creative experimentation, Jimi Hendrix would not have reinvented the electnc guitar, or the Beatles would not have crafted rock watershed **Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band**. This catch-22 situation notwithstanding, **The Gold Experience** is a bright spot in the current landscape of homogenous, feedback-washed rock, as well as sample-laden rhythm and blues.

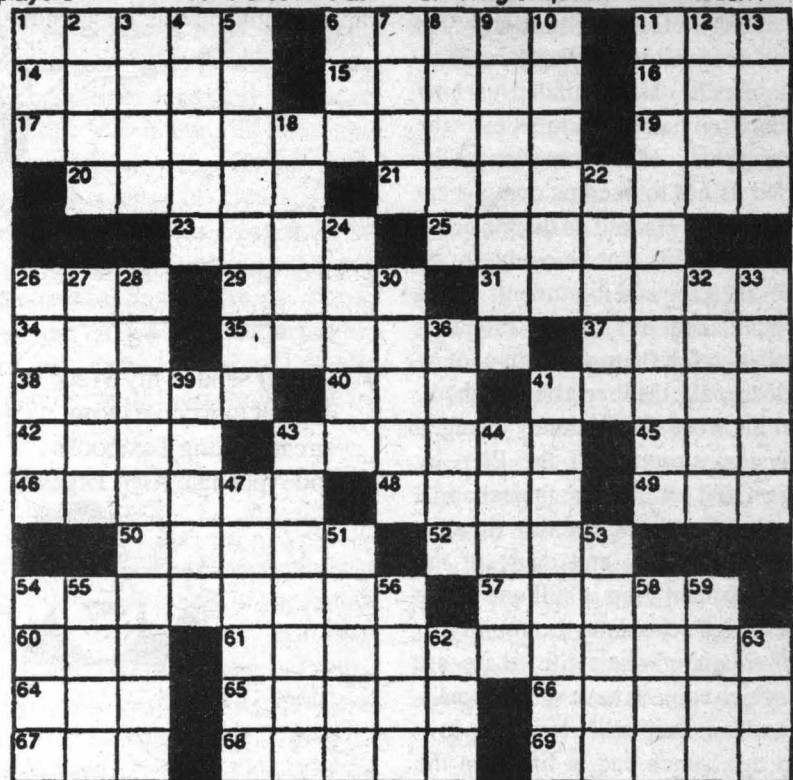
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CROSSW RD® Crossword

Edited by Stan Chess

Puzzle Created by Richard Silvestri

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| ACROSS | 40 ___ Friday | 68 Pieces of eights? | 28 How do the sheep get into the pen, Holmes? |
| 1 Monkeyshine | 41 Imposing group | 69 Inhibit | 30 Certain servicewomen |
| 6 Withhold the tip | 42 <i>Ne plus ultra</i> | DOWN | 32 Hitting ___ cylinders |
| 11 Bother | 43 Go back to page one | 1 Cheta, for one | 33 Authority |
| 14 Domino plays it | 45 Lines overhead | 2 Guitarist Lofgren | 36 Make a decision |
| 15 Bush-league | 46 Pre-election event | 3 Address | 39 Gave a hand |
| 16 Over-permissive | 48 Ponzi scheme, e.g. | 4 "The bombs bursting ___" | 41 Came clean |
| 17 Why did Fitzgerald sing "mi," Holmes? | 49 "Hold on Tight" band | 5 Issues orders | 43 Does some cobbling |
| 19 Mr. Adams and ___ ('50s TV show) | 50 "I Still See ___" (<i>Paint Your Wagon</i> tune) | 6 Little, to a lassie | 44 Biblical brother |
| 20 Gives the once-over | 52 Speaker of diamond fame | 7 Dyeing wish | 47 Torrent of abuse |
| 21 Villagers | 54 Holds in check | 8 Following along | 51 Young, Ladd and King |
| 23 Slum problem | 57 Different | 9 Bird or Barkley | 53 Easily-split rock |
| 25 Nuts | 60 Gallery display | 10 Dressing type | 54 Summer place |
| 26 Workout spot | 61 Is this in the style of a devilfish, Holmes? | 11 Where did this fruit come from, Holmes? | 55 Voiced |
| 29 Jersey bouncers? | 64 Spanish sea | 12 Humorist Barry | 56 A foe of Pan's buddies |
| 31 Zoo attractions | 65 Star in Cygnus | 13 Babe's | 58 Q.E.D. middle |
| 34 Feel lousy | 66 Raise the spirits | 18 Artificial-fabric component | 59 Have value |
| 35 Stretched out loosely | 67 Persevere at | 22 Mogul master | 62 Stomach muscles, for short |
| 37 Alcohol burner | | 24 It's often set | 63 "___ dam totin'" |
| 38 Featured players | | 26 Bar food | |
| | | 27 King or queen | |



ANSWER TO LAST ISSUE'S CROSSWORD

CROSSW RD® Crossword

FIRM TEAR CORAL
OLEO OGLE ONICE
PIERGROUP NOTES
SAVEUP MELT EST
DENIED LIRE
OLDAS DONATE
OBS DOCKHOLIDAY
PLED CII DATE
QUAYBOARDER MAD
RENNET TEPID
ERIN RIDEAT
BAT ASEA GOADED
ALOFT WHARFFARE
SIDLE EMMA ELSE
STOOD REAM NEED

WHAT PUERTO RICANS ARE ALL ABOUT

by Haydee Correa

I was 10 years old when I first started thinking about what being Puerto Rican meant. Prior to one fateful night in 1980, I had never given the issue much thought. I knew that I was Puerto Rican because my parents had been born in Puerto Rico. I also knew that I was an American citizen because Puerto Rico was a commonwealth of the United States. Furthermore, I realized that my black hair and dark eyes made me quite different from my blond-haired, blue-eyed schoolmates. Deciding upon what T.V. program to watch however, or which one of my mother's lipsticks to try on had always been much more important and relevant to me than pondering the why's and how's of my ethnicity.

Until the night that I watched my mother fill out the 1980 census. Aside from the basic name, age and sex questions there was a race question that I remember quite clearly because it bothered me a lot. The question asked "Is this person..." and provided check-off categories for White, Black or Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Indian (Amer.), Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Eskimo, Aleut, and Other—Specify. The Other category provided space for a written response to race.

As I watched my mother slowly run down the long list of ethnic groups and finally put an 'x' and fill in "Puerto Rican" beside the Other category, I was filled with a sense of righteous indignance. Many questions raced

through my mind. Why had a check-off category been provided for everyone else except for Hispanics? If providing a category for Hispanics wasn't possible because of the many different Hispanic nationalities that existed, why hadn't a category at least have been provided for Puerto Ricans? After all, we were American citizens. Furthermore, there were a great number of us living in the United States (close to one million). Why then had we not been provided our own category? Didn't we deserve our own category? My mother could n't answer my questions.

It was that sense of being ignored as an ethnic group with an important presence in the United States, of being relegated to the (in my opinion) lowly "Other—Specify" category that has propelled me to excel at practically everything I have undertaken at school, at work, or elsewhere. With every success that I've accomplished, be it scoring a 1250 on my SAT's, making Dean's List every semester during my college career, or nowadays, simply getting good grades in law school,

I have made certain that the people around me knew that I was Puerto Rican. There are too many instances in which people focus solely on the negative aspects of Puerto Ricans—especially those living here in New York City—and not on the positive aspects of our existence. I have taken it upon myself to show the world, through my own example, that Puerto Ricans have value too, that we too can accomplish great things and are worthy of recognition. An ambitious en-

deavor to say the least.

There are times however, when I wonder if I am really making a difference in the way Puerto Ricans are viewed. As I've grown older, I've realized that some stereotypes about Puerto Ricans are so deeply embedded in the very institutions of our society that they are not questioned—merely accepted as fact.

For example, many of the misconceptions that New Yorkers have about Puerto Ricans has been due to the stereotypical manner in which the media has historically portrayed the Puerto Rican image to non-Puerto Ricans. What are Puerto Ricans all about? What are we like? An average New Yorker needn't look much further than his/her TV or newspaper to find the answers. Puerto Ricans are nothing but a bunch of loud, lazy, non-English speaking bums whose women live off welfare and don't know the meaning of birth control, and whose men are drug dealers, gang-leaders or grocery stores robbers.

The movie industry isn't entirely blameless either. The much-loved, still-viewed *West Side Story*, winner of 10 Academy Awards, also contributes its share of Puerto Rican stereotypes. A viewer comes away thinking that all Puerto Ricans are named José, or Maria that we don't know how to dress and that we all speak with thick accents.

Furthermore, some of the lyrics disparage Puerto Rico by referring to it as an overpopulated, filthy island. More recently, movies such as *Carlito's Way*, cash in on the reinforcement of the mind-

set that all Puerto Rican males are gun-toting, drug-dealing ex-convicts whose major ambition in life is to open a dance club.

Both the media and Hollywood have chosen to ignore the positive stories about Puerto Ricans, the success stories. They do exist you know, which is why I have taken the mission up myself. My hope is that when people who know me are confronted by the negative images of Puerto Ricans, they will think of me, of my accomplishments and aspirations, and not accept these images as fact.

Every day, there are hundreds upon hundreds upon hundreds of Puerto Ricans who are succeeding in, and contributing to, society. Men and women who have become (or are in the process of becoming) doctors, lawyers, police officers, congressmen, schoolteachers, psychologists, businessmen, actors, musicians, nurses, social workers, authors and poets.

Amid all of their successes these people have managed not to lose the warmth, love, passion, rhythm and poetry that is our heritage. I am one of them. I believe that we Puerto Ricans deserve to be counted and judged on the basis of our individual contributions to society—not by the standards that the media and Hollywood have set for us. Our culture is not less than, nor superior to, that of the Anglo-American. We simply ARE. If people took the time to understand our heritage and look past the negative images, I know that all of their misconceptions would be banished.

NUNEZ

Continued from page 16

One recollection that vividly comes to mind when I reflect on the kind of person Emilio Nunez was, is the day that he and I marched together in the first Puerto Rican Day Parade some 35 to 40 years ago. It was raining that day as we marched along Fifth Avenue from 86th Street to 110th Street, but Emilio seemed oblivious to the weather. He was there, proudly marching in the front row, alongside another distinguished lawyer, Felipe N. Torres, not as a Spaniard or even as a Puerto Rican, but simply as an Hispanic reaffirming and embracing his cultural heritage.

Judge Nunez was also actively involved in the affairs of New York City's Hispanic legal community. He was a founding member of both the Puerto Rican Bar Association and the Association of Hispanic Judges. Active in community affairs, he was president of several civic organizations devoted to the welfare of Hispanics in New York City. He was vicechairman of the Citizens' Commission on the Future of the City University, chaired by former Mayor Wagner.

His pioneering spirit and outstanding leadership have been recognized by organizations from which he has received many coveted awards. Among them are the New York State Trial Lawyers Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New

York, the Queens County Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, New York Law School, and the Puerto Rican Bar Association which established an award in his name.

Judge Nunez also never forgot the most essential and basic institution of Hispanic culture, "La Familia"—"The Family." He was married to Carmina Garcia for more than 60 years, six times the length of the average marriage today. During their long and happy union, they were blessed with 3 children, Carmina, Robert, and Richard. The addition of 5 grandchildren and later, 6 great-grandchildren brought joy and light to his later years. His life personified not only that of a respected member of the Hispanic legal community but also that of a dedicated family man, husband, father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

As we pay tribute to his memory today, we must appreciate his example as that of a role model to Hispanics struggling along the difficult career path that we have chosen. Judge Nunez's success opened the door and encouraged us to follow into full participation in the American justice system.

This evening I urge all Hispanic members of the New York Judiciary to follow the example of the late Judge Emilio Nunez: be brave in your struggle to advance, never forget who you are or where you came from, always do everything with determination, courage, and persistence.

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TO THE EDITOR...

To the Editor:

It is shocking that Fordham would invite to our campus an employer openly committed to discriminatory hiring practices. The Judge Advocate General Corps of the Armed Forces (JAG) is such an employer, and should not be allowed to recruit here. While any student who wishes to apply for work with the JAG is certainly free to do so, for Fordham to condone JAG's practice of judging applicants based on their sexual orientation, and not on the 'content of their character' or their ability to do the job, is unconscionable.

If it is Fordham's policy to endorse discrimination against gays and lesbians, certainly all its publications should make this fact clear. Unquestionably, the School will suffer. Gifted students will choose other places to pursue their education, brilliant professors will choose to honor other institutions with their teaching and scholarship, influential alumni will choose other deserving groups to receive their money and time, and loyal staff will leave.

We who unwaveringly support the rights of gays and lesbians to equal treatment are deeply concerned about Fordham's decision on this issue. As members of this community who are committed to the vibrant life of this institution, we are also deeply concerned about Fordham's future.

Susan D. Hawkins ('97)
Key A. Mendes ('97)
Darshan Patel ('97)
Susan Yang ('97)

Katharine G. Loving ('97)

To the Editor:

It is shocking to me that Mr. Simpson is still regarded by so many people as a hero, a star, a good guy. How can a man who repeatedly beat his wife be considered a hero? I was sickened to hear a woman on the train remark that if Nicole was killed by O.J. "the white bitch must have deserved it."

Ask yourself, "Is this the kind of society you want to perpetuate?" Where women and children are systematically oppressed and abused seemingly with society's sanction? Where does your own personal responsibility for this tragedy lie? Let's see this verdict and its aftermath as an opportunity to examine our own hearts.

For those of us working with victims of domestic terrorism, this verdict is yet another rallying cry. Hopefully the trial alerted more people to the plight and deadly reality of domestic violence. There are unfortunately many O.J. Simpsons out there, beating and killing their spouses and lovers. While it often seems that our efforts simply put Band-Aids on a gaping spiritual wound, as advocates we must continue to reach out, listen to and be supportive of the survivors of these horrible crimes. There is so much more to do. We must begin by looking at ourselves.

Renee Henderson ('96)

ANNOUNCEMENTS...

Fall '95 Blood Drive—November 6 & 7 in the Atrium. A quick and easy way to do something good. The New York Blood Center needs donations for the upcoming winter months. There will be prizes for participants. For more information stop by the Community Service Project office in the Public Interest Resource Center in Room 08 and look for flyers and more info in future issues of the Advocate.

From November 14 through November 17, the Community Service Project will be collecting donations of food for **Fordham's annual Thanksgiving Food Drive**. As the winter months approach, it is important that we help those who need it most. Please remember to make a donation of canned food before Thanksgiving.

Interested in a fantastic and rewarding cause? **Speaker in the Classroom**, an innovative program of the New York City Board of Education, seeks volunteers to bring their unique messages to public school students from elementary through high school. Needed are people with just a little bit of time who could talk about their careers or life experiences. Through a 20-minute interactive presentation, you can focus on your own topic or choose from among the following five established categories: Lawyers in the Classroom, which is open to all legal professionals and students; Health Careers Awareness; Multicultural Role Models; Global Awareness; and EnviroSpeak. You can request a specific grade level or neighborhood. The beauty of this program is that you can volunteer as little or as often as you like, be it once a year or once a month -- it's all up to you! For further information, contact Ashok Marin, Student Coordinator, at (212) 737-7099, or David Greene, Publicity Director of the Community Service Project, at x6970. A member from Board Headquarters will be here by early November, so please get in touch and sign up soon!

THE ADVOCATE

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HARDCOPY!

A Tribute to The Honorable Emilio Nuñez

The following speech was written by Frank Torres, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Bronx County. He was assisted by Miss Haydee Correa, '97. The speech was delivered by Judge Torres at the Installation Ceremony of Hispanic Judges held on September 28 at New York State Supreme Court.

It is appropriate that at this evening's Installation Ceremony of the Officers of the Association of Hispanic Judges, we pause to honor the memory of a distinguished lawyer and jurist, the late Emilio Nunez, who passed away this July 6, at the age of 91. Having had the privilege to know, campaign with, and litigate before Judge Nunez while he was on the bench, it is a privilege to participate in this tribute to his memory.

Like countless millions before him, who have enriched this country with their presence, Emilio Nunez lived the classic American immigrant story and blazed the trail for the many Hispanic-Americans who followed him into the ranks of the New York State Judiciary.

Born in Bilbao, Spain, where he worked as a shepherd and received little, if any, formal education, he came to this country at the age of 11, lured by the promise of a better life, greater opportunity and happiness. At the sunset of Emilio Nunez's illustrious career, he had earned a place that no Hispanic before him had ever achieved: he had become the first Hispanic judge in the history of New York.

Emilio was educated in the public school system in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Upon graduation from high

school, and having neither the time nor the money to attend college, he worked during the day, usually as a cashier in a fish market and sometimes as a Spanish interpreter in the courts, and attended New York Law School at night.

His struggle typified the fight for a better life: he knew that education was the key to advancement. There were no government insured school loans in those days. Emilio Nunez did not have the networking opportunities and the climate of support that we have today. Success and achievement depended on raw determination and persistence. His graduation from New York Law School and admission to the Bar in 1929 reflect the character and strength of will that would typify his life and carry him to unique heights of personal achievement.

His intelligence, manner, grace, and dedication contributed to his early success in his chosen career. At first, he worked for an established older private practitioner until he felt confident to go out on his own. When he did, he pursued a practice centered around Hispanic interests. Not only was he counsel for many South American governments, including Colombia, Panama, Peru and Chile, but he served as General Counsel for the Spanish government as well as for Spanish officials and business interests. Emilio also counselled *La Prensa*, the New York daily Spanish newspaper that preceded *El Diario*. His involvement in the political life of our city led to his appointment in 1951 to the Magistrates' Court by former Mayor Impellitteri, and, thereafter, in 1952 to the Court of Special Sessions, a trial court similar to our Criminal Court of today. In 1956, he was appointed by Governor Averell Harriman as a Judge of the City Court, and later that year was elected to a full ten year term.

The year 1961 presented a milestone in Judge Nunez's life. A reform movement had started against the Tammany Hall slate of candidates for the Supreme Court and he was asked to be one of the independent candidates to run against them. It was a tremendous risk for him, especially because at that time, there were no politically elected or appointed Hispanic officials. Going against his instincts for survival, and knowing that running against the then "powerthatbe" might mean the end of any hope of judicial advancement or reappointment, Judge Nunez fearlessly took the gamble and agreed to run. As a judge, he felt he had an obligation to take a stand against what he perceived as "political corruption"-- regardless of the price. Well, he lost. But his loss became a victory because it did not put an end to his career.

One year later, after the Tammany Hall leaders were overthrown, Judge Nunez was again nominated for the Supreme Court. This time he was elected. Some time later in 1968, Judge Nunez was appointed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller as a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, thereby becoming the first Hispanic to achieve this recognition. By now Judge Nunez had a formidable record of "firsts": he was the first Hispanic to be appointed to the Magistrates' Court and the Court of Special Sessions, the first to be appointed to the City Court and the first to be elected to the Supreme Court, and to the Appellate Division. He was also the only Hispanic judge to serve consecutive terms on these courts.

In the midst of all of his success and achievement, Emilio Nunez internalized his original language and culture and never ever forgot where he came from, who he was, and the values he represented. He saw his personal struggle as just a small part of the greater struggle of Hispanic-Americans to achieve a more prominent role in society. He made himself available to all Hispanics, regardless of ethnicity, background, or country of origin, as a cooperative participant in the effort to integrate and pursue the American dream.

Please See **NUÑEZ**
continued on page 13

BRAZIL: The Success Story

by Jose A. Moray, LL.M. candidate

Brazil's short story of electoral democracy hasn't always been a happy one. After a 21-year military junta left power in 1985, Brazilians watched their first non-military president after two decades grow ill and die before taking office. Their first elected president, Mr. Fernando Collor de Melo, actually quit after having been impeached in a corruption scandal. The next president, Itamar Franco, Collor's former vice-president, served during a transition period and left the office at the end of the past year.

With the general elections held on October 3, 1994, Brazilians gave a decisive victory to Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, 63, a social democrat and a veteran senator from the state of Sao Paulo. More recently as a finance minister, Cardoso, started Brazil on the "Real Plan," a currency change that had dropped inflation from 50% to 1.5% a month, (the lowest level since 1973), an initiative that proved to be the successful first step in Brazil's long battle against economic problems.

With 160 million people and the 10th largest economy in the world, (growing between 4% to 6% a year), Cardoso's victory heralded not only the success of the economic plan but also a renewed interest in foreign investment. Foreign diplomats and business leaders immediately predicted that Latin America's largest economy would become a powerful magnet for foreign investment and exports.

In the last two years, Brazil's imports have jumped 50% to 30 billion dollars and exports to 42 billion dollars. New foreign investments have doubled to 23 billion dollars, and foreign reserves have almost doubled, reaching 43 billion dollars. Remarkably, this is only the beginning. To bet against this market is a simple recipe for failure. "Brazil's trade opening is absolutely irreversible," pronounced the executive secretary of the Treasury who further predicted that trade would increase about 14% this year, and up to 120 billion dollars in 1996. Taking their cue, officials are gradually abolishing paper work for imports and facilitating the export bureaucracy.

Another enormous source of foreign investment is the privatization system that the new administration is vigorously pursuing as they follow in the footsteps of the successful programs established by Argentina and Chile. Brazil will focus first on electric utilities and mining, and then on telecommunications and oil monopolies. Willingness has also been expressed to institute constitutional changes if these are

deemed necessary to effectuate these possibilities.

Cardoso has also promised to open Brazil's protected markets and push for the privatization of state enterprises. That will not be politically easy, as it is an assault on the highly profitable alliances forged between businesses and the old-style politicians. Nevertheless, he has public support in that Brazilians have been watching what has happened elsewhere in Latin America when the markets have been opened to competition. Brazil has voted by a decisive majority to move in the same direction.

The rest of Latin America is watching to see if Brazil will follow the course taken by several neighboring countries that have conquered economic stabilization. All agree that a stable Brazil could give a powerful boost to the whole region which is already realizing its fastest expansion in decades. A stronger Brazil will certainly benefit the entire continent.

Brazil already harbors the biggest United States stake in Latin America, followed by Mexico. The United States Commerce Department is expanding its staff in Sao Paulo and opening offices in growing industrial cities such as Belo Horizonte, the capital of the state of Minas Gerais, which is the second largest economic state in Brazil.

Further, the Brazilian companies watching the opening to international competition have invested heavily in world quality and standards. While some American business executives still think of Brazil as a coffee-bean exporter, the reality is that coffee now ranks seventh among Brazil's 5.7 billion dollars worth of exports to the United States this year, after shoes, pistons, engines, telecommunications equipment, refined gasoline, auto parts, pumps and compressors. Four hundred and ten Brazilian companies have already obtained the ISO certificates from the Geneva-based International Organization of Standardization, in comparison to only five companies in Chile, twenty-two in Venezuela, one hundred twenty-two in South Korea, one hundred thirty-three in Mexico, two hundred in Hong Kong, and two hundred in India.

It is also significant that for the first time in a generation, Brazil has known strong economic performance under a competent democratic leadership. For decades Brazil has puzzled outsiders as a country that did not provide as good a life for most of its people as it was clearly capable of doing. It may now be entering into a period in which the gap between potential and reality is at last diminished, in which Brazil can finally be known as the "Big Success Story."

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