

National Lawyers Guild of Chicago

Newsletter
1Q 2014



Planning for 2014 Convention

By: Emily Coffey

On December 4, 2013, approximately 40 Guild Chicago members attended the first meeting of the 2014 Chicago Convention Planning Committee. At the meeting, committee members learned about the layout of a convention and the responsibilities of the host chapter.

The Chicago Chapter is responsible for publicizing the convention to local groups, designing merchandise, managing and recruiting volunteers during the convention, coordinating childcare and alternative housing, planning the Friday Guild Luncheon (also known as the Women's Luncheon), planning the Student Party, organizing trips and tours, providing supplies for the convention, compiling information about things to do in Chicago, and providing CLE credits. Nine committees will work to make sure all of this gets accomplished.

At the meeting we discussed the convention layout and what we would like to see improved for Chicago's

convention. We hope the convention planning will also be community building. Our goal for the convention is to grow and strengthen our chapter. We hope to do this by hosting inspiring speakers, offering diverse workshops and CLEs in a cohesive format to members as well as non-members who may be recruited into the Guild, and throwing fun-filled social events.

Three Convention Co-Chairs and 9 sub-committees will work together to make the Chicago Convention a rewarding and memorable one. The Convention is September 3-7, 2014 at the Crowne Plaza in Greektown. If you have any questions or want to get involved, contact your Convention Co-Chairs:

Molly Armour
(mearmour@gmail.com),
Adriana Barboza
(adbarboza@gmail.com), and
Ryann Moran
(kryannmoran@gmail.com)

SAVE THE DATE!

2014 NLG National
Convention
in Chicago

September 3rd-7th

Crowne Plaza
Chicago Metro Hotel,
Greektown

Recap of 2013 Convention in Puerto Rico

By: Joanne Kinoy

In October 2013, over 40 members of our chapter traveled to San Juan, Puerto Rico to attend the 76th Annual Convention of the National Lawyers Guild. This was the first NLG convention held in a U.S. colony and for many participants it provided a crash course in the political and economic repression long endured by the people of this island.

The NLG has a long history of helping to defend Puerto Rican militants and activists, and supporting the struggle for independence and self determination. (For a detailed history of the NLG's involvement, see article by Michael Deutsch and Jan Susler published by San Juan newspaper "Claridad" in a special Convention supplement, 24 al 30 de Octubre de 2013). Many Puerto Rican activists, freedom fighters and their attorneys participated in the Convention and shared their perspectives on the past as well as the future of the struggle for independence.

At this convention, the NLG honored Judith Berken and Jan Susler with the Law for the People Award for their remarkable legal careers and specifically their work in support of Puerto Rican activists. For Chicagoans it was extremely moving to witness Jan Susler receiving her award surrounded by many Puerto Rican activists, clients and friends. Jonathan Moore, received the Ernie Goodman Award in

recognition of his work as co-counsel in *Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al.*, a federal class action challenging racial profiling and suspicionless stop and frisks by New York police. Also honored were Bacilio Mendez II (Legal Worker Award), Claire White (C.B. King Award), Cecilia Wang (Carol Weiss King Award), and Ann Fagan Ginger (Debra Evenson Venceremos International Award).

A highlight of the Convention was the "Women's Luncheon" which honored the work of 16 Puerto Rican women representing a vast array of professional, political, community and artistic accomplishments. The principal honoree was Isabelita Rosado Morales, a political activist in support of Puerto Rican independence since the 1930's. After being jailed for 11 years, she continued her work to obtain the release of other political prisoners and Puerto Rican self determination. At the luncheon, as she neared her 106th birthday, surrounded by supporters and family, she received her award and participated in song and birthday celebration.

Amid the workshops and plenary sessions of the Convention, attendees enjoyed the warm sunny weather, explored the city of San Juan, took side trips to beaches, islands, rain forests and enjoyed the music and foods of this beautiful island.



The NLG Chicago
Newsletter is
published quarterly.

Please submit
content to:

Sandra Tsung
stsung1@gmail.com

Joanne Kinoy
jkinoy@gmail.com

Lorry Sirkin
lorrysirkin@
gmail.com



NATO 3 Case Finally Goes to Trial

After 20 months since their arrest, the "terrorism" case against Brian Jacob Church, Jared Chase and Brent Betterly began jury selection on Monday, January 13, 2014. The three NATO protestors, who have been held under isolation conditions in the Cook County jail under a \$1.5 million bond since their arrest on May 16, 2012, will finally get their day in court.

The three are represented by a legal team of Guild lawyers, Molly Armour, Lillie McCartin, Sarah Gelsomino and Michael Deutsch, as well as experienced and noted criminal defense attorneys Tom Durkin, assisted by Josh Herman, and Paul Brayman. The defense team has worked collectively and intends to jointly challenge the state's evidence, and the exaggerated "terrorism" and other charges.

The defendants are being prosecuted under the Illinois state terrorism law, which is being used for the first time since its passage after 9/11. The law defines terrorism as "an intent to coerce or intimidate a significant portion of the civilian population," by committing an act which is intended to and in fact caused death or great bodily harm. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to commit terrorism and providing material support for terrorism, charges carrying a mandatory 9 year sentence and a maximum sentence of 40 years.

The defendants are also charged with 9 other felony counts, including possession of an incendiary device with the intent to commit terrorism or arson, each one of which carries a 4-30 year sentence.

The defense contends that the prosecution is politically motivated as a way to justify the millions of dollars spent on police security, and fear mongering by the Mayor and Chicago Police Department

leading up to the NATO protests. Weeks before the NATO summit, a secret squad of CPD intelligence officers acting undercover began a campaign of spying on peaceful protests and meetings planning for demonstrations during the NATO summit. Meetings of Occupy Chicago, attended by representatives of NAACP and PUSH, were infiltrated by undercover Chicago police. Almost comically, the undercover police, employing numerous man hours, in March and April of 2012, also carried out efforts to find and infiltrate anarchist events, attending music venues, theater presentations and meetings, in which no anarchists were ever reported to have been discovered. One CPD intelligence report noted that a squad of undercover agents went to the Heartland Café, which it describes as a meeting place for anarchists, and after lingering there for an hour left, having found no anarchists. There are numerous other similar ridiculous efforts by these undercover police leading up to the NATO summit. This is how Chicago taxpayers' money was being spent.

On May 1st, two undercover police who had been searching for anarchists, and who dressed in black to infiltrate a May Day demonstration, befriended Jacob Church and Jared Chase who had driven up from Florida with Brent Betterly to participate in the NATO protests. From May 1-16, these undercover police spent hours with Church and Chase, plying them with beer and telling them stories about the brutality of the Chicago police and the need to defend themselves during the protests. For many of these days, the undercover police were secretly recording their conversations with the defendants.

Despite all the talk, much of it bravado and fantasy, the undercovers were not able to get Chase or Church or anyone else to commit any



criminal act. Not one window was broken, no paint was sprayed on buildings, and no one was threatened or harmed. Frustrated with this failure to get the defendants to commit any criminal act, the undercovers, directed by their superiors, decided to get more directly pro-active and on May 16th, these police officers instigated the idea to make fire-bombs and paid for the purchase of gasoline to make so-called molotov cocktails. Four bottles were filled with gasoline. The undercover police took immediate control of the bottles and summoned tens of Chicago Police and FBI to carry out a pre-planned raid, and the three defendants were arrested.

After the three were disappeared for over 24 hours, they were brought to court with great fan fare by the States Attorney and police calling the three dangerous terrorists and asking for \$5 million in bail. The States Attorney passed out a press release accusing the three of plotting to attack the Mayor's house and the Obama Campaign headquarters, although neither had happened, and took credit for stopping violence to the people of Chicago.

After months of pre-trial litigation, the presiding judge, Thaddeus Wilson, declined to hold the terrorism statute unconstitutional on its face, but agreed to withhold ruling on an "as applied" challenge until after all the evidence was introduced at trial. The trial is expected to take about three weeks, with jury selection, including the prospective jurors filling out a lengthy questionnaire, a critical

(continued on p. 4)

(continued from p. 3)

phase of the trial. The State will attempt to portray the defendants as dangerous anarchists, with an intent to terrorize the civilian population. The defense claims that the three were concerned about police violence directed at protestors, and had no intent to coerce or harm any

of the civilian population. The case presents the ominous use of terrorism charges against militant protestors, and it represents a potential danger to all who believe in direct action and civil disobedience.



Recap of 2013 NLG Chicago Dinner

NLG Chicago hosted its 2013 Annual Dinner on Friday, November 8th at the Irish-American Heritage Center.

The Chicago Chapter honored various attorneys in recognition of their tireless advocacy on behalf of the Chicago Teachers Union and Chicago Public School students, parents, and employees throughout the City's recent attacks on public education.

The honorees of the 2013 Arthur Kinoy People's Law Award included Robert Bloch and Josiah Groff from Dowd, Bloch & Bennett; Thomas Geoghegan, Sean Morales-Doyle and Michael Persoon from Despres, Schwartz & Geoghegan; Robin Potter, Nieves

Bolanos, Alenna Bolin, Patrick Cowlin, Matt Farmer, Jim Green & Shankar Ramamurthy from Robin Potter & Associates; and Randall Schmidt of the Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.

Speeches were given by each set of honorees, with moving tributes given by Robert Bloch, Michael Persoon, Robin Potter, and Randall Schmidt during their acceptance of the award on behalf of their respective firms. With CTU President Karen Lewis in attendance, the event featured guest hosting duties by CTU chief of staff and CORE founder Jackson Potter, as well as a special tribute to all of the night's honorees by CTU Vice-President Jesse Sharkey.



National
Lawyers Guild
of Chicago

637 S. Dearborn Ave.
Chicago, IL 60605
312-913-0039
chicago@nlg.org
www.nlgchicago.org

Report on the International Peoples Tribunal on Leonard Peltier

By: Stan Smith, Chicago Committee to Free the Cuban 5

Bill Means chaired and opened the International Peoples Tribunal on Leonard Peltier, held October 2-4 on Oneida land, near Green Bay. "This is a popular tribunal on the case of Leonard Peltier. We use the word popular in the political sense of the grassroots, those not in power doing justice when those in power are incapable or unwilling to do justice." He added that the case of Leonard Peltier can begin a healing process between the Indian peoples and the United States of America.

He reviewed US predatory history on American Indians: 38 tribes were removed from their homelands and forced into Oklahoma. Every one of the 371 treaties between the USA and Indian peoples has been violated, even though Article 6 of the US Constitution states clearly that treaty law is the supreme law of the land.

The Case of Leonard Peltier

On June 26, 1975 at the Pine Ridge reservation, two FBI agents – and one Lakota AIM member – were killed. The FBI agents shot dead had been racing after a car in order to issue a warrant for the theft of a pair of cowboy boots. As Dennis Banks pointed out in the closing of the Tribunal, since when did the FBI serve warrants for shoplifting?

For the FBI killings, Leonard Peltier was convicted and sentenced to two life terms, and has now been imprisoned for 38 years. No effort was made even to charge anyone with the murder of the AIM member.

Background to the Killing of 2 FBI agents

Several AIM members from the Wounded Knee events attended the Tribunal, giving background information. Larry Leventhal, an

attorney along with Bill Kunstler in the trial of Dennis Banks and Russell Means, and other lawyers working on the case all gave overviews of the legal issues.

The FBI killings occurred after a long struggle for Indian rights on the Lakota Pine Ridge reservation, one of the very poorest areas in the US. The American Indian Movement arose in the late 1960's, among its leaders were Dennis Banks, Russell Means, Leonard Peltier. At the Tribunal, Dennis Banks said, "When AIM was formed, it was obvious we were on a collision course with the US government." Founders of the Black Panthers probably said the same.

Pine Ridge appeared a natural magnet for the rising Native American rights movement, for there at Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890, the US Calvary launched its last, unprovoked massacre of Native Americans. Three hundred defenseless men, women and children were murdered for the crime of performing a religious ceremony, the ghost dance.

In 1972, AIM launched a series of demonstrations with other native organizations that culminated in a march on Washington, called the "Trail of Broken Treaties." There they occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the immediate colonial ruler over the First Nations peoples. They issued a list of demands: <http://www.aimovement.org/ggc/trailofbrokentreaties.html>.

When the occupation ended, AIM returned to Pine Ridge in celebration. They began to organize a series of demonstrations against racism towards Indians in the towns bordering the reservation. In 1973, AIM with 300 supporters, took over Wounded Knee, on the Pine Ridge



reservation.

This put them in conflict with the reservation's BIA neo-colonial tribal government, headed by Dick Wilson. Wounded Knee was surrounded by 300 FBI agents, 90 US Marshals, BIA police, armored vehicles, and military aircraft flew overhead. Wilson formed the GOON squad (Guardians Of the Oglala Nation), armed by the FBI and US Marshals. The occupation of Wounded Knee lasted 71 days.

Then began Wilson's counter-offensive: a reign of terror on Pine Ridge lasting three years, 1973-1976. Public meetings were banned. Traditional Indians, more inclined to support AIM, were beaten, threatened, and shot, often in drive-by shootings, much in the style of Latin American death squads. The people on the reservation organized to defend themselves, and called on AIM to provide more self-protection. John Thomas, there at the time, testified, "On the reservation you wouldn't dare go anywhere by yourself or without guns." Pine Ridge at the time had the highest murder rate per capita in the US.

AIM protected Indians going into town, going to the post office or the store, as it was not safe to go out with so many murders. The reservation had become a war zone, funerals almost every week for those shot, beaten to death, or driven off the road. There were over 60 unsolved Indian murders during the reign of terror - all while the FBI and US Marshals were present, providing the GOON squad with weapons.

(continued on p. 6)

(continued from p. 5)

Native American Gains Made from the Wounded Knee Occupation

Clyde Bellecourt testified that the three historic enemies of First Nations peoples were the white man's education, white man's religion, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Don Cuny recalled that teachers made them eat soap in school for speaking their own language. The schools and the church missions were instruments the white man used to eradicate native language, traditions, culture, religion and self-respect. Cuny said he remembers "talking to my grandma and grandpa what it was like when this big monster came moving over our land....Unlike before [with our ancestors] they do not just come out and shoot us, but instead lock us up forever."

Tom Poor Bear said the occupation of Wounded Knee helped bring their own Indian culture into their schools, an independent radio station was



formed, and people became proud of their culture, religious beliefs and ancestry. Dennis Banks recalled in the documentary *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse* at Wounded Knee, "For once for us there was a sense of freedom of really being free." New pride in being Indian emerged.

Yet, today Indians, like Blacks, are subject to a double standard "justice" system. Indians get longer sentences for the same crimes than whites do. Echoing Malcolm X, Tom Poor Bear said, "We Indians were born in jail."

Leonard Peltier's arrest and trial

After the Wounded Knee occupation, the US government launched an attack on AIM using the courts as a weapon, with 185 trials of over 500 AIM members. Over 90% ended up being thrown out. Dennis Banks, exonerated in one of these, related at the Tribunal that the judge reprimanded the FBI and US Marshals, "you have polluted the Department of Justice."

In Peltier's trial, the judge restricted evidence the defense could submit. The FBI withheld evidence showing the bullets in the FBI agents' bodies could not have come from his gun. Peltier was extradited from Canada to stand trial, and in the extradition hearing, the US knowingly submitted manufactured "evidence" to Canadian authorities and courts - all signed off by the US Attorney General.

According to international law, then, Peltier should be returned to Canada for a proper extradition hearing.

The fabricated "evidence" used in Canadian court to extradite Peltier was then not used in his trial. The judge at Peltier's trial forbade information on the reign of terror against AIM and traditional Indians at Pine Ridge and the FBI role in it. At the previous trial of Bob Robideau and Dino Butler for the same murder of the two FBI agents, this was allowed, with the result that they were found not guilty on self-defense grounds. Peltier was not allowed this defense, setting court preconditions for his conviction.

At the Tribunal, the Central Florida Leonard Peltier Defense Committee gave testimony on a total of eight judicial violations in the case of Leonard. Yet Peltier was never given a new trial, and on appeal, the Supreme Court wouldn't look at it.

The last day of the Tribunal, Manny Pino, Acoma Pueblo professor, testified on the genocide carried out by Cold War uranium mining in the Navajo Nation in Arizona, Lakota



lands in South Dakota, and First Nation lands in Canada. Pino described how the US government targeted Indian lands as "sacrifice zones" which left a trail of death for Native American uranium miners who were not given protective clothing, and unknowingly ate radioactive food.

Findings of the Tribunal Panel

The judges at the Tribunal called for the FBI to be held responsible for their assaults and murders inflicted on the Native Americans at Pine Ridge. Noting the FBI presented manufactured "evidence" of Peltier's guilt and withheld actual evidence of innocence, they demanded his immediate release, either through a new fair trial, executive clemency, or compassionate release."

Leonard Peltier has become an icon for the oppression and injustices practiced by the United States historically and persistently on Indigenous Peoples. Justice for Leonard Peltier can begin a healing process long overdue between Indigenous Peoples and the United States of America.

The Tribunal also called for US recognition of native sovereignty on their Indian land and the end to the environmental injustices targeting Indian lands, based on racism. It recommended that its findings be submitted to the National Congress of American Indians. See http://www.whoisleonardpeltier.info/download/IPT_Executive_Summary.pdf.

Recap of Board Retreat

By: Remigio Torres

On October 13, 2013, members of the Board met for a special retreat to begin a conversation amongst all of the board members about initiating strategic planning. Members of the board believed that the Chicago NLG lacked a cohesive strategy, mission and direction. Board members believe that the organization has great potential to expand existing projects and to initiate new ones.

The retreat itself was meant to be a starting point in the process of creating a strategic plan. At the retreat, board members assessed the current state of the organization, identified necessary areas of improvement and correction, and projected future goals to grow the Guild. The retreat would not create the definitive plan, rather it was meant to be exploratory.

During the retreat, members defined what the board and the Chicago Guild as a whole were about. The board primarily is the leadership and decision-making body in the chapter. It is a "working board" in that it does the primary operational work for the Guild to function. The Chicago NLG's primary role in the city's progressive

movement is to provide legal observers, to give know-your-rights workshops, to offer political support to its allies, to provide a space for progressives working in the legal field, and to offer CLEs.

The Board identified its strengths as meeting regularly, being a wealth of individual knowledge, and providing thoughtful deliberation in decision making. Its weaknesses were poor institutional memory, isolation from the Guild as a whole, and no clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Focusing on the Board's relationship to the Guild as a whole, the strengths listed were providing a space for progressives in the legal field, consistently meeting the demands of the movements asking for our support, and being generous with our resources. Weaknesses were lacking a cohesive organizational structure, intra-guild communication, and membership recruitment and retention.

Board members believe that the Guild should take advantage of the opportunity to work in areas it has not before, such as foreclosure and eviction cases, the immigrant rights



movement, etc. It could also expand its political activity and its existing programs.

After assessing the state of the Guild, Board members prioritized goals. The Board stated its priorities moving forward as creating clear roles and responsibilities amongst board members, to improve communication with the Guild, and to focus on fundraising. Priorities in developing the chapter as a whole are to beef up intra-chapter communication, to develop a branding and marketing identity, to recruit new diverse members (demographically and professionally), and to hire a full-time staff person.

The Board expressed a desire to hear what the point of view of the incoming board members were as to the state of the Guild and the function of the Board. Additionally, in order to more actively engage members in this process, it was suggested to get feedback from the membership with a questionnaire. Board members were energized by the retreat and felt that it was a positive first step in solving the major issues of the Guild. They appreciated setting aside time to discuss these issues in detail and in an organized fashion, and look forward to engaging the rest of the chapter's membership in this discussion.



Meet the Members of the Board!

Adriana Barboza

Adriana Barboza is a Principal at Wellstone Action where for the past 10 years she has focused on working with communities to increase their political power through electoral politics and issue organizing. She is a graduate of DePaul College of Law where she served as Editor-in-Chief of the Journal for Social Justice. Adriana is a newly elected NLG Chicago board member and is also one of the co-chairs for the 2014 Convention Committee.

Andrew Bashi

Andrew Bashi is an attorney with experience as an organizer, independent columnist, and speaker. In 2011, Andrew was the recipient of the C.B. King Award for Student Leadership while still a student at Loyola School of Law. He is serving his second year on the board.

Emily Coffey

Emily Coffey is a 3L at Loyola and is seeking a certificate in public interest law. She previously served as the Student Representative to the Chicago NLG board, and is currently a board member for both the Chicago NLG board and the Loyola chapter. She is currently a PILI Intern at CARPLS and is excited to graduate in May.

Jim Fennerty

Jim Fennerty is an attorney who has been an active NLG member since 1968. In the past, he has served as president of the Chicago Chapter twice, for a combined total of 12 years. Jim returns to the board after a long absence.

Sharlyn Grace

Sharlyn Grace is a new member of the board and a newly sworn in attorney, returning home to Chicago after going to school in Boston. Currently, Sharlyn serves as a co-chair for Chicago's NextGen Committee and a co-coordinator for the Legal Observer Program. She is also active in the Mass Defense

Committee and coordinates Know Your Rights trainings for activists.

Amanda Graham

Amanda N. Graham is a criminal defense lawyer. She joined the NLG in law school and immediately found her lefty-legal-family in the Chicago Guild. She is involved in Chicago's NextGen and Dinner committees. This will be her second term on the Chicago Board.

Ryan Leavitt

Ryan Leavitt is a first time board member and current student representative to the board. He is currently a 2L at DePaul College of Law where he also serves on the DePaul NLG Board. Ryan is an aspiring criminal defense/civil rights attorney. Prior to attending law school, he had spent almost his entire adult life as an activist.

Ryann Moran

Ryann Moran is a staff attorney at Cabrini Green Legal Aid representing tenants whose access to public housing is in danger because of their interaction with the criminal justice system. She is a former Midwest Region Vice President, co-founder of Chicago's NextGen Committee, and co-chair of the 2014 Convention Committee.

Iveliz Orellano

Iveliz Orellano was born and raised in the Humboldt Park community of Chicago. Before attending law school, she worked as an advocate for survivors of domestic violence. While at John Marshall Law School, Iveliz worked to improve the attrition rates of students of color by working as an instructor for a student-created and student-run retention program. She joined the Guild in 2011 and has been active in the Chicago chapter of The United People of Color Caucus (TUPOCC).

Brian Orozco

Brian Orozco is originally from San Diego, California. Before law



school, he ran a books for prisoners program in college for 2 years, where he developed a passion for prisoner rights work and which inspired him to go to law school. Brian currently works at Greg Kulis and Associates Ltd. doing police brutality and prisoner rights cases.

Jessica Schneider

Jessica Schneider is currently a Staff Attorney in the Educational Equity and Fair Housing Projects at Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. She graduated from DePaul College of Law. She is a former co-chair of Chicago's NextGen Committee and is serving her second year on the board.

Sandra Tsung

Sandra Tsung is an attorney and graduate of DePaul College of Law. She joined the NLG during her first year in law school and has been active in the organization ever since. Sandra is serving her second year on the board, and is co-chair of the chapter's CLE Committee, a member of the Dinner Committee, and a former co-chair of the NextGen Committee.

Kevin Vodak

Kevin Vodak has been the Litigation Director at the Council on American-Islamic Relations, Chicago Office (CAIR-Chicago) since 2008. Kevin graduated from DePaul College of Law in 1999, and he worked in small private firms on civil rights and employment discrimination claims prior to joining CAIR-Chicago. Kevin has been the Treasurer of NLG Chicago since 2001.

Committee Updates

Labor & Employment

On Black Friday, the Labor and Employment Committee participated in a national day of action in support of Walmart workers who are fighting for better treatment and pay by sponsoring a successful demonstration at a local Walmart store on Chicago Avenue. At the height of the action, there were about 30 demonstrators walking a picket line and chanting together to demand improvements for Walmart workers. As a result of the action, 136 signatures were gathered in support of Walmart workers and 100 leaflets were passed out to customers and passersby. At the conclusion of the action, the petition signatures were presented to the manager of the Walmart store. The action was covered by local Spanish language media.



The United People of Color Caucus (TUPOCC)

TUPOCC recently held a hot chocolate social on Wednesday, January 22nd at Cafecito. The next event sponsored by TUPOCC will be held on Thursday, January 30th, Fred Korematsu Day.

Fred Korematsu is the Japanese-American man who would not consent to being interned after President Roosevelt ordered that all Japanese-Americans be interned as World War II began. He is also the individual responsible for the landmark *Korematsu v. United States* case.

Join TUPOCC for a screening of the brief film "Of Civil Rights and Wrongs" about Korematsu's life and a discussion about the racial profiling he endured then and the racial profiling too often experienced by people of color today.

Thursday, January 30th, 11:45am-1pm
DePaul College of Law, 25 E. Jackson Blvd, Room 903

Reflections by:

Kiyo Yoshimura - Former internee in Japanese-American internment camps
 Rabya Khan - Staff attorney with the Council on American-Islamic Relations

The next TUPOCC meeting will be held: **Tuesday, February 4th at 5:30pm at CAIR-Chicago, 17 N. State St., Suite 1500.**

For more info or to be added to the TUPOCC listserv: chicagonlgtupocc@gmail.com

Labor & Employment
choiniere.randy@gmail.com

Mass Defense
bmeyer1@gmail.com

Military Law Task Force
libby.frank@comcast.net

Next Gen
nextgenchicago@gmail.com

Palestine Solidarity
dkhalidi@gmail.com

TUPOCC
chicagonlgtupocc@gmail.com

Law School Updates

Loyola

During Fall 2013, Loyola's NLG chapter welcomed several excited 1Ls who formed the driving force behind many of the chapter's fall activities. To kick-off the semester, NLG Loyola co-hosted a social event for incoming law students about social justice and public interest law. This social justice conversation was continued throughout the semester at several NLG Loyola social justice happy hour events in diverse Chicago neighborhoods at local, socially conscious Chicago establishments.

Prior to fall, NLG Loyola's board asked Lawson House YMCA to be part of a solidarity building relationship aimed at bridging the gap between marginalized members of the Gold Coast community and Loyola Law School. Lawson House - a close-by neighbor to Loyola in the Gold Coast community - provides housing with supportive services to Chicagoans who have experienced homelessness or live with low incomes. In September and October, seven and fourteen students (respectively, mostly 1Ls) participated in Jackie's Meal, a monthly full-service meal at Lawson House where students met, engaged with and served a meal to Lawson House residents.

In November, NLG Loyola participated in Loyola's Hunger Week by hosting a panel discussion about homelessness and having a guided reflection after the November Jackie's Meal. The panel - titled Homelessness: Reckoning with a Human Injustice - was moderated by Professor Henry Rose, who was one of the architects responsible for Chicago's Residential Landlord Tenant Ordinance. Panel members included Rene Heybach from Chicago Coalition for the Homelessness; Professor Gold who teaches Housing Law and works as supervising attorney in Loyola's Health Justice Project; Iesha Muro who is a case manager at Lawson House and a resident of Lawson House.

NLG Loyola also supported and participated in Chicago chapter and NLG National activities. Loyola students participated in and helped execute Dis-O at Chicago-Kent Law School. Loyola students also attended the National Convention in Puerto Rico and the NLG Chicago Annual Dinner.

The NLG Loyola board is excited for spring 2014 when they expect the already active 1Ls will become an even greater part of the chapter both as participants and leaders in spring events.



Chicago-Kent
Charlie Burns
cburns3@kentlaw.iit.edu

DePaul
Ryan Levitt
depaul.nlg@gmail.com

John Marshall
John McCoy
mccoy.john@gmail.com

Loyola
Emily Coffey
emily.coffey@gmail.com

Northwestern
Victoria Otero
nlg@
nlg.northwestern.edu

University of Chicago
Christine Ricardo
christinemricardo@
gmail.com