OSTOW VISITS NYLS

By Evelyn Smith

On Monday September 26, Dean Rostow visited with both students and faculty for the first time. He conducted an open meeting with students in the lounges, where he delivered a short speech and responded to students' questions and suggestions. He began by thanking Professor Myres MacDougall for "tiring" him to NYLS, and Rostow expressed his belief that the best students at New York Law School would measure up favorably against the best at Yale. He was well aware that finding jobs was a major student concern, and it is one of the most pressing issues he will address as Dean. He complimented the faculty on the tremendous strides they have made, and the many new聘ings which show that Rostow enhances the quality of education at New York Law. While admitting that lack of space is troublesome, he continued that NYLS has a certain faded charm, and that the majority of problems to be faced are "normal" for any legal institution.

Rostow expressed his belief that "the most practical kind of approach to legal training is the most philosophical and speaking engagements. Dean Rostow plans to teach one course per semester, since he feels it is imperative to "keep in touch with the students." During his tenure at Yale Law School, Rostow initiated a seminar on "International Use of Force By The States" which he hopes to continue at New York; in fact, he plans to eventually translate these materials into a casebook.

Rostow is moving to New York City with his wife. He expects to spend many hours at the school, while still maintaining an active role in foreign affairs. He views the upcoming ABA Accreditation Review as "very normal" and an indispensable method of ensuring academic excellence. When asked of his perception of NYLS, Rostow remarked: "all institutions have a character and personality. NYLS was originally founded when several faculty members defected from Columbia and revolted against the Harvard Teaching Method. NYLS has always been a strong and independent school...I aim in no sense leading a defeated army..."There is a sense of self-confidence, optimism, and mobilization..."While admitting law graduates have trouble finding employment, Dean Rostow emphasized the resolution of the "placement controversy. He noted, "I don't want his arrival, since a current search is underway for a permanent director. Dean Rostow also agreed that the library is "inadequate," due mainly to the lack of space. However, he did add that "old buildings respond well to paint and furniture, and there is a certain shabby charm." When Rostow promised that there would be more open meetings with students will follow.

CAPELMAN BATTLES FOR RE-ELECTION

By Justine Levine

Justice William Kapelman (D) and Justice Donald Silver (R) are facing a battle for re-election in November, 1983, as Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Bronx. Both justices are fighting the Bronx Democratic organization which is trying to out them in favor of less-experienced candidates.

Justice Kapelman's twenty years as a jurist make him exceptionally well qualified for the position. Since 1967, as Administrative Judge of the Criminal Branch, Bronx County, Justice Kapelman has become known as a tough and innovative administrator. Many of the judge's innovations have been adopted city-wide, resulting in major inroads in the backlog of criminal cases pending in Bronx County.

Justice Kapelman was born in the Bronx on Prospect Avenue near Tremont. He attended P.S. #44, one year behind Dr. Jonas Salk of polio vaccine fame. In February, 1930, he entered Townsend Harris Hall, a preparatory school for college of the City of New York. He was President of his class, and in his senior year, President of the school. He then entered City College of the City of New York, leaving there in 1936 because of financial need, unable to wait for his B.A. degree. He then entered New York Law School where he was a scholarship student and won first prize in the Moot Court competition. He graduated New York Law School in 1940.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor he enlisted in the United States Air Force. He was sent to Officers Candidate School, receiving his commission as 2nd Lieutenant. Thereafter, he attended the Air Force Intelligence School at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In February, 1943, Justice Kapelman joined the 352nd Fighter Group and became Group Intelligence Officer. Stationed in England and Belgium, Justice Kapelman was an integral part of the 8th Air Force bombing of Germany. At the end of the war he returned to the United States.

Justice Kapelman passed the bar and was admitted to practice in November, 1944.

In 1950, he was elected to the State Assembly, representing Kingsbridge, Moshulu, and Riverdale areas. A member of the

FACULTY PROFILE:

PROF. MARJORIE A. SILVER

By Sharon Lynn Silver

"If you're doing something that excites you, you get caught up in it," explained Prof. Marjorie A. Silver. "It's easy to forget all other ambitions." After practicing for nine years with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Prof. Silver began to feel less fulfilled and satisfied with her work than she did at its onset. Consequently, she began to reconsider teaching law. "The more I thought about it, the better it sounded," she said. Equitas, "I was always interested in teaching when I was in law school...but I very much wanted to practice first."

Indeed, Prof. Silver now an associate professor of law at New York Law School, has quite impressive credentials. She received her B.A. from Brandeis University in 1970 where she concentrated her studies in comparative literature graduating summa cum laude. "I only majored in it because I like to read novels," admitted Prof. Silver with a smile. Later, as a third-year student at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Prof. Silver instructed a legal writing course prior to receiving her J.D., magna cum laude from Penn. in 1973. Then in 1974, Prof. Silver worked for the government for Joseph S. Lord III, Chief Judge for the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After that Prof. Silver turned to the government where she remained for nine years. When asked "why the government?" Prof. Silver replied, "I wanted to work in the public interest sphere and use..."
By Evelyn Smith

A new self-study group was created this past summer, at the suggestion of Dean Samuels, to write a critical analysis of school issues to be prepared in conjunction with a similar mandatory study conducted by the faculty to be submitted to the American Bar Association. The A.B.A. will be evaluating New York Law School during the first week of October. Self-study members were chosen in an effort to represent a cross-section of the student body: Harry Weinberg (SBA Executive Board), Cornell Edmonds (SBA President), Louis Spinnelli (National Lawyer's Guild President), Deanna Rodriguez (Co-Chairperson of B.A.L.L.S.A.), Louis Zito (L.A.W. Chairperson), and Abbie Friedman (student).

Dean Bearn informed the group that student input was necessary; however, valuable time was lost during the hold up study group because the group’s second meeting was not held until the 3rd week in September, at which time, the student committee told them they had 48 hours to prepare and to submit their analysis, since the A.B.A. had moved up their Accreditation Review by two weeks. Rather than have the faculty “edit” their first draft, the student self-study group decided to formulate an independent independent paper to submit to the A.B.A. on their own timetable. This study will be printed and distributed to all students.

Critical issues to be examined include placement, final examinations, the timeliness of grade submissions by professors, faculty tenure, ad

CRIMINAL TRIAL ADVOCACY WITH PROF. KLEIMAN

By Justin Levine

Someone during the second year of Law School, most of us realize that we are being taught a great deal about the law, but very little about how to become a lawyer. Despite the obvious need, law schools have traditionally failed to train their students to utilize and practically apply the theories and concepts they have learned. The course in Criminal Trial Advocacy, taught by the Hon. Alfred H. Kleiman, is a success. All in all, this is closing that gap in legal education.

The three-credit course meets every week in Judge Kleiman’s courtroom at 111 Centre Street or in A301, and is usually scheduled for either early morning or evening hours, since the judge is on the bench during regular business hours. By the end of the term, the students learn basic preparation and strategy for defending an accused in a criminal trial; direct and cross-examination of witnesses, introduction of exhibits, and summation. (private attorneys who volunteer to defend indigent persons charged with crime).

The judge has also been actively involved in the debate over the role of the Code of Professional Responsibility, recently moderating a panel discussion between such notables as Roy Noon, Alan Dershowitz, and Monroe Freedman.

Asked whether he saw a great deal of lawyer incompetence in the courtroom, Prof. Kleiman replied in the negative. “However,” he continued, “the number of truly good advocates is small. Having a good advocate is not necessarily something one can learn, and not having something one can teach. What I can do, however, is give these students who hope to be trial lawyers the chance to get up in a courtroom and see if they have what it takes – preparation and the ability to think while on one’s feet are among the many important skills.

There is a certain skill to being a good advocate; and by finding and developing that skill, students have taken the first step towards becoming the successful trial attorneys they hope to be.
at that time I was unable to get a more traditional public interest job..." Even though the job market was almost as tight back then as it is now, Prof. Silver started original- ly as an Assistant Regional Attorney for what was then the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in New York. She later moved on to Washington, where she worked for the Food and Drug Administration from 1975-76. Prof. Silver subse- quently returned to the New York office in February of 1977. In September of the following year, Prof. Silver started a six month stint as a Special Assistant United States Attorney in the civil division of the Southern District of New York.

Prof. Silver explained that close to the start of 1979, "HEW had decided to create a separate civil rights at- torney's unit because the Office for Civil Rights...which was then one component of HEW, felt that it wasn't get- ting sufficient legal services from the Regional Attorney's office." The Regional At- torney's office had previous- ly served all the components of HEW. As a result, an agreement had been made between the General Counsel and the Director of the Office for Civil Rights "to create and staff up separate attorney's units." In March of 1979, Prof. Silver happily ac- cepted the position as Chief Regional Civil Rights At- torney for the new unit.

Prof. Silver continued to ex- plain that "the Office for Civil Rights, then of HEW and later of the Department of Education, is charged with insuring that recipients of federal dollars received from that agency are not discriminated by statute or regulations, namely race, sexual orientation, handicap, and to a more limited degree, age."

When asked if she thought that sexual orientation will be protected from discrimination, Prof. Silver replied, "At the Federal level? I think it's very likely. Obviously there is more and more movement towards pro- tecting the rights of gay peo- ple..." She added that: "Sometimes the laws change first and that helps change public sentiment. Frequent- ly, the laws don't change un- til public sentiment changes."

Despite Prof. Silver's busy schedule, she was able to co- author a book with Jonathan L.P. Silver, her former hus- band, and then Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School Bernard Wolfman, who is currently a professor at Harvard Law School. Disent Without Opin- ion was published in 1979, is predominantly an inquiry and analysis of "the behavior of Justice William O. Douglas in Federal Tax cases." Eugene V. Rostow, this school's next Dean, described Disent Without Opinion as: "a tour de force. Brilliant." Prof. Silver is currently writing an article on two 1982 Supreme Court deci- sions regarding the constitu- tionality of state attempts at busing for integration. Because the Court upheld the scheme of one state and struck down that of another, Prof. Silver has been analyzing those cases "to see if they have any predictive value for what the court might do if an when Congress passes legis- lation removing those jui- ddictions in the lower federal courts."

This semester, Prof. Silver is teaching two sections of ad- ministrative law. "I asked to teach administrative law," Prof. Silver said, "because having practiced in the field for nine years, I think that there are a tremendous number of very interesting issues - and relevant issues. So what I'm really hoping to achieve in the course is to in- tegrate traditional adminis- trative law with a realistic appraisal of the politics and the economic realities that affect ad- ministrative practice." Prof. Silver continued to say that she would like to "give the flavor of what's it's like either to be a lawyer in an adminis- trative agency or in private practice dealing with administrative agencies."

In the Spring semester, Prof. Silver will not only be teaching an administrative law course, but she will also be teaching a seminar in education law. The seminar will cover many selected topics, including financing issues such as taxes used to support education and tuition credits for parents of private school children; civil rights obligations of educational in- stitutions; redistricting of hand- icapped children; first amendment issues such as the teaching of creationism in public schools; and student discipline.

I'm thrilled to be here, I really am," declared Prof. Silver when asked about her new position and her growing pride in the New York Law School. "I think it's go- ing to continue to be more and more an exciting place to be for faculty and students alike."
by Cornell Edmonds

It has been 20 years since America passed one summer day to share the "dream" of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. A dream many believed ended with the rude awakening of his tragic assassination. However, on August 27, 1983 about half a million people took a second bite out of history, on the very site where Dr. King's dream unfolded.

Submitted are a few reflections on the march for "Jobs, Peace and Freedom". The day began with a five a.m. wake up call, then a short taxi ride to the Washington Monument. There, the day was just starting for some, but many others had worked through the night. Vendors were setting up shop, and everyone was showing their wares.

This was my first time at the monument, and the magnificence of the sights had me bouncing like a five-year-old. I turned around looked in every direction as less than five hundred people, milling around in the area. I thought back to television specials about the 1963 March, and the magnificent words of Dr. King. Five score years ago, a Great American, in whose symbolic shadow we now stand, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great breath of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been reared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity...I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal..."

I still have a dream.

WE STILL HAVE A DREAM

EQUITAS

New York Law School

Columbia School of Journalism

Editor-in-Chief
Evelyn M. Smith

News Editor
Sharon Lynn Silver

Photography Editor
Glenda Callender

Copy Editor
Yvonne Jacobs

Art Editor
Ingrid Castro

Alumni Editor
Miguel Fitzpattald, Esq.

Staff:
Manny Ortega, Regina Regan, Linda Goldman, Barbara Strokin, Cindy Ann Kourl, Randy Bluth, Harry Weinberg James D. Petrocullia

Faculty Adv
Frank A. Cartozia Miss Demeanoer

1983 American Scholastic Press Association Winner

EQUITAS is printed monthly during the school year by and for the students, faculty and staff of New York Law School. It is not affiliated with or a representative of the administration, faculty, or student body. Although EQUITAS strives to have a policy of responsible advertising we do not control the accuracy of such ads. Letters and other communications submitted to the Editor EQUITAS are subject to the discretion of the Editor. EQUITAS is a non-profit, student-run newspaper independent of the administration. The views expressed in this paper are those of the writers only and not necessarily those of the administration. This issue of EQUITAS was published February 1984. All rights reserved. For reprint permission write to the editor at the above address.

To the Editor:

Over the summer, returning students were informed by letter that an agreement was in the process of being worked out between New York Law School and Manhattan Community College in the use of the college's gym and pool by the law school students.

In retrospect, I do say that the majority in expressing the extreme disappointment in the delay in reaching an agreement with Manhattan Community College. I sincerely hope the Administration of the law school will heed to this request to take swifter and more sincere action on this issue.

Sincerely,

Lori Goldstein
Like the athlete, attorneys need to be physically fit and mentally sharp. The competition is keen; at the top, mental toughness stands alone. At Apple Health & Sports Club, we train our corporate leaders like athletes. A strong, fit body results in a mentally tough, sharp mind.

As a student and Equitas reader, Apple Health & Sports Club is offering you a significant student discount. Join now! And get that extra edge at Apple:

1. Nautilus
2. Classes in Aerobics, Yoga, Callisthenics, DanceCize
3. Pool
4. Steam
5. Sauna
6. Whirlpool
7. Sun Deck
8. Racquetball
9. Olympic Fr. WT.
10. Massage & Nutrition Counseling

Join us now and receive 3 months free.
PHI DELTA PHI HONORS CONGRESSMAN BIAGGI

Early in September, Phi Delta Phi, the first recipient of its Dwight Inn Award, Congressman Mario Biaggi. The Congressman in his acceptance speech recall-

of his years at New York Law School, and how he graduated at age 48. He likened the Bar exam, "Man's inhumanity to man," and cautioned students to do nothing else while preparing for the bar but study; he himself took the exam four times, and admits he passed only after moving out of his home in search of seclusion.

nothing can be "persistent" as students to be "the man," while helping those who are meritorious and those who are needy. He believed that he was instrumental in pass-

ing legislation to help the common man": allowing pets in public housing without evicting the tenants, making George Washington a "star" General, and spon-

soring a bill to stop the unauthorized use of Teflon-coated bullets, which are capable of piercing the bullet-proof vests worn by police

MOOT COURT

The Executive Board of the Moont Court Association is pleased to announce that the following students have been awarded a Certificate of Merit for outstanding perfor-

mance during the mandatory First Year Oral Arguments:

Asawa, Edward
Baroosh, Janie Beth
Bluth, Randall
Cachia, Donna
Calender, Glenda
Carranza, Frank
Castro, Ingrid
Clark, Thomas
Croby, Peter
Donovan, Sherri
Dorn, Sheldon
Downing, Catherine
Eastor, Robert
Eastwood, Lisa
El-Ramez, Victoria
Gagliardi, Rosann
Gavin, Daniel
Gioia, Peter
Givani, Melyn
Glass, Linda
Hanason, Petur
Itak, Peter
Jones, Felicia
Karp, Stephanie I.
Kehoe, Cecilia
Kehoe, Eileen
Kori, Tony
Korus, Gary
Laracuente, Lenore
Lauma, Paula
Lucas, Carl
Lupo, Joseph
Mann, Carol

BROWN DERBY RESTAURANT
60 Hudson Street

GRAND OPENING — SEA FOOD DINING ROOM

OCT. 3
11 a.m. - 10 p.m. Monday-Friday

HAPPY HOUR 4:30 - 6:00 p.m.

Cafe open from 6 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Bar open from 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.
INDEXING

by Frank A. Carasola and James D. Patracolla

In 1981 the 97th Congress addressed the long-standing problem of "Bracket creep" and its possible solutions. The refusal of our progressive income tax to the inflation rate came about after the 1970's. Since then, the issue has been raised once again as an objectionable economic problem. The issue of indexing has introduced a bill calling for its repeal.

Our system of taxation is based upon the principle that those who earn more should contribute a greater portion of those earnings to support our national needs. To realize this principle we have established a progressive tax system composed of a series of brackets in which the rate of tax increases as the individual's income increases. In 1969, the system which gives rise to "bracket creep" by eroding the "true value" (purchase power) of the dollar while increasing the rate at which those dollars are taxed. For example: a family of four whose sole supported earned $20,000 in 1981 would pay the same income tax as their income tax bill amount to $2,990. In 1983 the family's tax liability has increased because of the rising cost of living raising his income to $22,000. The family's tax liability has risen to $3,387. Consider what has happened to our family's tax obligation in increased by 17% from $2,990 to $3,387 while their income has risen by only 10%.

Two main factors have driven from a 22% bracket to a 25% bracket. First, we have increased zero bracket amount, personal exemptions, and standard deductions. Therefore, the lived off better in 1981, then now income is taxed on purchasing power, not total dollars.

To proponents of tax indexing the issue is basically one of accountability and of legislative respect for taxing and spending decisions. In times of inflation the government usually receive more revenues because of "bracket creep," has been responsible for raising the tax base and increasing the taxes needed to raise the Gross Domestic Product. Fixed asset valuations report a larger portion of a low income taxpayer's earnings, making indexing much more vital to the economist.

Many opponents of indexing argue that fiscal policy reform, specifically indexing, is a period of inflation. It automatically dampens the economy and keep pace with the rising cost of government. Proponents counter by pointing out that automatic tax decreases do not stabilize the economy when inflation is occurring. It is also argue that indexing will show its effects — until when it's up to the consumer to decide whether indexing makes up.

The New York City Urban Corps, the National Lawyers Guild was founded in 1937 as a progressive anti-racist alternative to the American Bar Association. This organization has had more legal and policy work than any other civil rights group. In 1970's, the Anti-war and civil rights activists, the Guild and the NLG have in common a distinctive economic sphere to counteract the political order. The NLG is an active and constructive in the fight for economic rights, peace and a nuclear-free environment. Our selection picture of progressive legal work, the NLG provides valuable backup support enabling the membership to continue providing effective legal assistance to grassroots movements for social change.

The National Lawyers Guild is a nonprofit organization dedicated to progressive social change through the exercise of law and the administration of justice. The Guild is committed to preserving and extending the freedoms of speech and association for all people, to alternative forms of legal practice and legal education for the benefit of the poor, and to facilitating the democratization of the educational and economic system. The National Lawyers Guild has established a program of indexing, fixed amount exclusions (e.g. $3,000) and the anti-war and civil rights attorneys.

The NLG serves four broad purposes through a variety of projects, committees, task forces and chapters.

1. To provide for our members to discuss mutual interests and aims with the NLG and the FBI.

2. To develop legal positions on issues of importance to the movement for social change. The NLG's activism was crucial to the success of the anti-war and civil rights movements. The NLG hopes to be as active and constructive in the fight for economic rights, peace and a nuclear-free environment.

3. Full-time staff provide direct service and support to legal committees and individuals who work for the NLG. The National Attorneys provides full-time organization and commit full-time organization energy to a Federal Torts and the anti-war and civil rights attorneys.

4. As a national center for progressive legal work, the NLG provides valuable backup support enabling the membership to continue providing effective legal assistance to grassroots movements for social change. The NLG encourages and develops interest in the social and legal aspects of organizing, to the legal aid movement in the fight for economic rights, peace and a nuclear-free environment. Our selection picture of progressive legal work, the NLG provides valuable backup support enabling the membership to continue providing effective legal assistance to grassroots movements for social change. The NLG encourages and develops interest in the social and legal aspects of organizing, to the legal aid movement in the fight for economic rights, peace and a nuclear-free environment.
MEDIA LAW

by Tom Bryan
President
The Media Law Project is a student organization which focuses on a variety of media law issues. The project was organized in 1979 to facilitate and expand the growing interest of the law school community in the field of media law. By providing a forum of speakers in assisting in the publication and exchange of ideas, the Project seeks to promote the awareness, study and integration of entertainment, communications, copyright, patent and related media law.

Each year symposiums on current and interesting topics are offered to the Law School community and the public at large. The first symposium, "Law and the Visual Artist", discussed the rights of visual artists and the legal tools available to attorneys in this area. The Project's second symposium, "Law and the Performing Artists", dealt with the attorney's role in the music industry including the participation in the making of agreements between songwriters, publishers, managers, record companies and musicians. The response to each of these symposiums by students, practising attorneys, and the interested public has been overwhelming and has established the New York Law School Media Law Project as a respected organization throughout the media law field.

Some of the activities the Project will focus on this year include updating and making available past symposium materials, involvement with the new publication Entertainment Legal News, sponsoring lectures by practising attorneys, and, of course, organizing another symposium.

The Project looks forward to the input from new members and old to help make this another successful year. Participation offers the opportunity to learn various specialties within the field and to just attend any of its meetings or you may contact Tom Bryan or Rene Linden through the SBA or the Media Project mailbox located in the Coy Center. N.B. The Project will be located in Room 106 of the Student Lounge. Meanwhile, look out for our next posted meeting.

L.A.W.

The Legal Association for Women (L.A.W.) was founded in 1972 for the purpose of improving the status of women in law. To this end L.A.W. has sponsored symposiums, workshops and panel discussions in family law, employment discrimination, abortion networking and child care.

This year L.A.W. instituted the first of what will be an annual two-part symposium: Women In The Law Today and Women In The Law Tomorrow. Our first symposium scheduled for Saturday, September 24 featured Judge Kristin Gless as keynote speaker. The symposium was covered by our own Human Rights Journal. Panels include IDEA drug product litigation, Title VII and Title IX, Equitable Distribution, and Networking. Distin­guished speakers included Harriet Cohen, Sybil Shan­wald, Joan Ellenbogen and our own Prof. Bowen.

November, and a workshop on Law As A Second Career to be scheduled during spring semester.

Membership in L.A.W. is open to both women and men. Our next general meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, October 4 at 5:30.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

by Roberta Tarkin
Now that you have settled into your school routine membership in a legal fraternity is just the thing you need. If the energy and enthusiasm at Phi Alpha Delta's first meeting is an indication of the upcoming events, we are all in for a great year.

Plains are underway for a trip to Washington, D.C. and a career panel. Applications may be picked up at the Phi Alpha Delta mailbox in the Copy Center at 87 Worth Street (the "AI buildiug"). Please return the application in a sealed envelope to the mailbox as soon as possible. If you have any questions, please leave a note in the mailbox. Signs will be posted announcing the date and time of our next meeting. See you there.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

by Roberta Tarkin
Now that you have settled into your school routine membership in a legal fraternity is just the thing you need. If the energy and enthusiasm at Phi Alpha Delta's first meeting is an indication of the upcoming events, we are all in for a great year.

Plains are underway for a trip to Washington, D.C. and a career panel. Applications may be picked up at the Phi Alpha Delta mailbox in the Copy Center at 87 Worth Street (the "AI buildiug"). Please return the application in a sealed envelope to the mailbox as soon as possible. If you have any questions, please leave a note in the mailbox. Signs will be posted announcing the date and time of our next meeting. See you there.

L.A.W.

The Legal Association for Women (L.A.W.) was founded in 1972 for the purpose of improving the status of women in law. To this end L.A.W. has sponsored symposiums, workshops and panel discussions in family law, employment discrimination, abortion networking and child care.

This year L.A.W. instituted the first of what will be an annual two-part symposium: Women In The Law Today and Women In The Law Tomorrow. Our first symposium scheduled for Saturday, September 24 featured Judge Kristin Gless as keynote speaker. The symposium was covered by our own Human Rights Journal. Panels include IDEA drug product litigation, Title VII and Title IX, Equitable Distribution, and Networking. Distin­guished speakers included Harriet Cohen, Sybil Shan­wald, Joan Ellenbogen and our own Prof. Bowen.

November, and a workshop on Law As A Second Career to be scheduled during spring semester.

Membership in L.A.W. is open to both women and men. Our next general meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, October 4 at 5:30.

THERE'S A LOT MORE TO EFFECTIVE BAR PREPARATION THAN OUTLINES, LECTURES AND PRACTICE EXAMS.

While BRC offers you the finest law outlines and lectures and the most comprehensive and sophisticated testing program available, we think there is more to effective bar preparation.

Each individual approaches the bar exam with special strengths and weaknesses. In addition to a wide disparity in substantive areas, some students have less self-discipline than others, some have problems with writing essays or answering multiple choice questions, some have trouble remembering all the testable detail, and some have special time and travel pressures that can impede full bar preparation.

Some bar applicants will work full time during bar preparation while others will not work at all.

The cumulative effect of these variables makes each student truly unique. That is why BRC has gone well beyond the traditional "come-and-get-it" approach to bar reviewing by developing a wide range of features, special programs and options that allow our students to tailor the course to their personal needs.

• DETAILED STUDY REGIMEN
• CONTINUOUS EVALUATION
• MARINO PROBLEM INTEGRATION
• JOSEPHSON ISSUE GRAPHS
• EXAMSMANSHIP CLINICS

Marino-Josephson

BRC 71 BROADWAY, 17TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10006
B.A.L.L.S.A.

On Wednesday August 10th, B.A.L.L.S.A. held its Annual Welcoming Cocktail Party for incoming minority students. This gathering was attended by over thirty students who were welcomed by B.A.L.L.S.A. Chairperson, Deanna Rodriguez. Deanna spoke about the school and encouraged the new students to become active in the B.A.L.L.S.A. organization. Also addressing the students were Dean Margaret Bearn and third year student Jose Munoz, the 1983 Harlan Moot Court Winner and New York Law School's representative to the National Moot Court Competition. Jose spoke to the students concerning their studies. He encouraged the new students to seek the help of upperclassmen in helping them to adjust to the rigors of law study.

During the first week of school, B.A.L.L.S.A. held its first general meeting of the year. Deanna Rodriguez emphasized the need of first year law students to seek help if they are having trouble with their studies. The fear of academic probation on the mind of many B.A.L.L.S.A. members, as well as all other students. Minority members seem to have a higher attrition rate than other law students. On account of this, B.A.L.L.S.A. is currently setting up tutorial sessions in order to help first year students in Torta, Contracts, Civil Procedure, and Legal Method. B.A.L.L.S.A. tutorial sessions are open to all students, not solely B.A.L.L.S.A. members. B.A.L.L.S.A. is now seeking second and third year students who are interested in conducting a tutorial session. Anyone interested please leave a note in the B.A.L.L.S.A. mailbox in the Copy Center. in 57 Worth Street.

The aim of the tutorial sessions is to help as many students as possible to do well in their studies. The attrition rate among first year minority law students is very high. Those tutorials will attempt to keep the attrition rate down.

New York Law School needs this type of program school wide. Our school needs some sort of Retention Program for all students. Dean Bearn has been working closely with B.A.L.L.S.A. in order to implement such a program. We will help keep the percentage of students dropping out of school for the academic year down to a minimum.

RES IPSA LOQUITUR

The Pieper New York State - Multistate Bar Review offers an integrated approach to the New York Bar Exam. We emphasize sophisticated memory techniques, essay writing skills and a concise, organized presentation of the law. You will be prepared and confident.

PIEPER NEW YORK-MULTISTATE BAR REVIEW

5¢/COPY

- 89x11 Feeable Originals
- Student or Faculty I.D.

- RESUMES
- BINDING
- APPELLATE REPRODUCTION

COURTHOUSE COPIER
40 LAFAYETTE STREET (Near Worth Street)
619-4260 766-4046
8:30 AM to 8 PM

The cornerstone of our pro- gram here at New York Law School is broken down into three stages: these stages are: first year brief writing and oral arguments, the intramural and inter- national competitions.

The cornerstones of our pro- gram is the development of the appellate advocacy skills of first year students. The Moot Court Executive Board has placed an emphasis on teaching and encouraging first year students as a method of helping those students improve as oral advocates. This is done both at a class lecture and during the judges' critique after the first year arguments. The Moot Court Executive Board also sponsors a com- petition in the fall and spring semesters. The Frassel com- petition, one of these, takes place in the spring, is generally based on a Civil- Constitutional question. The Harlan competition, held in the spring, is general- ly based on a Criminal- Constitutional question. Students who have completed one year of law school are eligible and are encouraged to compete in at least the in- tramural competition. The Board and Association members consist of those students who have displayed excellence in intramural com- petition. The Executive Board each year has the responsibility of selecting ap- proximately twelve teams which represent N.Y.L.S. in national intramural competi- tion. The winners of the National Intramural competition in the last several years is evidenced by the number of trophies in the Frassel Library. If anyone has any questions concerning the Moot Court program at N.Y.L.S., please feel free to drop in at or office of the law school.

The aim of the tutorial sessions is to help as many students as possible to do well in their studies. The attrition rate among first year minority law students is very high. Those tutorials will attempt to keep the attrition rate down.

New York Law School needs this type of program school wide. Our school needs some sort of Retention Program for all students. Dean Bearn has been working closely with B.A.L.L.S.A. in order to implement such a program. We will help keep the percentage of students dropping out of school for the academic year down to a minimum.

RES IPSA LOQUITUR

The Pieper New York State - Multistate Bar Review offers an integrated approach to the New York Bar Exam. We emphasize sophisticated memory techniques, essay writing skills and a concise, organized presentation of the law. You will be prepared and confident.

PIEPER NEW YORK-MULTISTATE BAR REVIEW

It Speaks For Itself.

S. Melnik R. Landau
L. D'Buffia R. Rizzo
P. Habib C. Fisher
D. Lanchantin

1517 Franklin Avenue
Minezola, New York, 11501

(516) 747-4311

Limited Enrollment. Early Registration Discount to Nov. 30, 1983
LEGAL LINGO
Barbara Siwicki
from your friendly
Blue Book (a mini lesson):
1. The worst court is
capitalized in legal writing
only when it refers to the
United States Supreme Court
or when it appears as part of
the entire title of the court.
e.g., "The Court," referring to
the U.S. Sup. Ct.
2. The Court of Appeals for the
Fifth Circuit
but: the court of appeals
3. The word "hereinafter"
can save you time. When
citing legislative materials,
books, pamphlets, periodicals
and newspaper (but
general-
ly not cases, statutes, or
constitu-tions), especially
long
-titles may be shortened.
Indi-
cinate a shortened form after
the words "hereinafter cited"
and bracket the entire
phrase.
e.g., Proposed Amendments
to the Federal Rules of
Criminal Procedure, Hear-
ings Before the Subcomm.
on Criminal Justice of the House
Committee (on the Judiciary, 95th
Cong., 1st Sess. 92-93 (1977)
(hereinafter cited asHearings).

Thereafter, use the shortened
form followed by a comma
and the word "supra."
e.g., Hearings, supra note 14,
at 33.

For a more detailed
discussion, see page 23 of the
Blue Book.

Unlawful or Illegal?—The
former means "against the
law." The latter is a sick bird.

Demur or Demurrer?—The
written pleading is the
"demurrer." Then what's
"demur"? When you demur,
your present or file a demur-
rer. The verb goes back to
French, "demorer," to
delay. The plea is actually
one for the dismissal of a
lawsuit on the grounds that
statements of the opposition
do not sustain a claim.

JOURNEY
Two ships passing in the
night, each
Passing, unsure of their direction.
One had been at sea for a few years,
He is tired and worn;
To much sailing.
Although he urges for the
stormy water
Brushing aside his body, He
is afraid that the water
will swallow
him up.
He will die at sea.
Instead, he convinces others of the
beauty and warmth
The ocean water casts upon
His body.
Trying to find someone who
is willing
to take the journey—
the voyage through the sea.
The other ship, passing through the waters,
Sees the adventure.
The warmth and beauty of
the voyage.
She is willing to risk a

The risk worth taking
for the glowing and gleaming shine
that presents itself upon
the water
at the end of a long and
illuminating journey;
The voyage of the sea.

The two ships pass,
For a brief encounter.
Brief, But never so brief not to be
able to encapture
Truth,
Friendship,
A special feeling of closeness—
A closeness often overlooked
by ships passing in the night.
Quickly, the moment passes,
The beauty is gone.
And the sea is calm again.
Calm, But with a gloomy haze:
A risk that was not taken,
By two ships,
PASSING IN THE NIGHT.
-SUSAN CARDIA

HAPPY HALLOWEEN!

ADVICE
TO THE FORELORN

1) Never administer an
un-solicited pinch (referred to by
the plebian classes as "goos-
ning")—As I'm told. This is a
universally acknowledged
"no-no." Nonetheless, before
retaliating with the ap-
propriate punishment,
"goosing" must be certain that
the "goose" was ad-
ministered with fleSt and
not the press of somebody's
mighty tome!

2) Never administer an un-
solicited pinch (referred to by
the plebian classes as "goos-
ning")—As I'm told. This is a
universally acknowledged
"no-no." Nonetheless, before
retaliating with the ap-
propriate punishment,
"goosing" must be certain that
the "goose" was ad-
ministered with fleSt and
not the press of somebody's
mighty tome!

3) Care should be taken
when entering and departing
the elevator. An elevator is
not a dumb waiter; too dis-
sent will be published at this
point and the classroom is
not a cafeteria. Thus, the use
of the elevator to transport
exposed food and beverages
can only be seen as a flagrant
indiscr etion, not to mention a
sanitary and health threat to
you and others.

There are a multitude of
comments that can be made
on this subject but unfor-
tunately time and space are
insufficient. Suggestions (and
reports of misbehave)
will gladly be accepted for
com-
ment in future editions.
Un-
til next time, remember (as
my cousin Miss Manners has
often observed) that ex-
cruciatingly correct behavior
is the key to a pristinely
euphoric existence.

-SUSAN CARDIA

THE SETTING OF STONE
I sat and watched, The
labor and love
As each stone was set, One,
By one.
A struggle
Of generations,
By a father
And now a son.
It's 1983,
But the struggle remains the
same.
An identity,
A heritage,
The longing to keep it alive.
Tradition,
Sunday,
The family gathers Easter.
We bake the bread Respect.
For a family Coming first above all else.
The stone was set
Two generations ago—
By a father
And now by a son.
Full circle:
The circle is once again in
motion.
The struggle continues,
The placing of another stone:
Always remembering The
hardships, The
blood lost.
Out of love.
Out of need.
To keep the memories,
The traditions Lively!
Each stone is set,
The intent, Purely non-selfish:
The future of a new
generation.

I sit and watch
The stones being set,
A foundation being built.
A foundation of life,
Respect.
Keeping it falling apart.
A tear drips down my cheek,
The circle is coming to a
close.
A reflection of a previous
 generation:
Struggle, Family, Love,
For a future generation of
Struggle, Family, Love?
We want to succeed,
To escape the wall of stones
being built,
By a father.
And a son.

The struggle was made,
Not once,
But twice.
We learned a lesson—
But the lesson need not be
re-lived.
We keep with us values
Emerging from generation
upon generation of
hardships.
The love,
The traditions of a family.
We emerge with knowledge.
Anachronistic values left
lying in the sand.
A new generation:
A different type of struggle,
For a different person of
my father;
I am not his son.

-SUSAN CARDIA
by Rick Weinbaum

Lee MacPhail, President of the American League, should be "tutored" and feathered for his decision to reverse an umpire's call and allow George Brett's home-run to count against the Yankees on July 24th. The home plate umpire called against the Yankees on July 24th. The home plate umpire called Brett out for using a bat which had pine tar on it exceeding the legal maximum of 18". It doesn't matter if the umpire was correct, once the call was made, MacPhail had no choice but to uphold the decision. But MacPhail, a confirmed Yankee hater, violated a basic tenet of baseball: Rule 1. The umpire is always right, Rule 2. If the Umpire is wrong, see Rule 1. An umpire's priority in making a call can never be questioned. MacPhail's decision does just that because now a rule has to be measured against a "spirit of the game" standard. This is ridiculous. An umpire is paid to make a call based on the rule book, not on what he thinks the writer of the rule intended.

As a practical matter, MacPhail's decision to continue the game from one of the ninth inning with two outs was horrendous. Imagine the following: the batter steps up for the Royals strikes out, so that after 8 1/2 innings the Royals would be leading 5-4. Before the Yankees come to bat in the bottom of the ninth, it starts to rain and the umpires decide that the game can't be completed. According to the rules, the game reverts to the last full inning and now the Yankees would be given a 4-3 victory because that was the score at the end of the eighth inning. Would such a result be within the spirit of the game? (Actually, MacPhail caught a break, because the weather forecast for the night of the continued "game" was for rain. Obviously, MacPhail's decision was just one more way of showing that we won't have an "Official World Series" (a world series in which the Yankees are playing).

If the International Olympic Committee (IOC) had half a brain, and wasn't a spineless wonder, the first thing they would do is bar the Soviet Union from participating in the 1984 Olympic Games as a reprisal for the recent Soviet action of firing upon, and destroying, a civilian plane. Aside from the fact that Brezhnev's culture wars have called for Reagan and the symbolic pouring of Stolichnaya down the drain (sorry Randy, but we all have to make sacrifices) not allowing the Soviets to compete would be justified, and one of the few actions that would hurt Soviet pride. Of course it penalizes the Soviet athletes for action taken by their government, but South African athletes are routine by bars from many international competitions due to their country's policy of apartheid. The Soviet action is clearly a violation of international law. If the Soviets can conduct themselves in a civilized manner, then their privilege to compete in the international sports arena should be revoked. Besides, it will give the U.S. a chance to clean-up all the major events since East Germany prosthodontically wouldn't, I mean, isn't capable of their own swimmers cull pass a Sex-chromosome test? and steroid-grown male athletes.

Blaney Castle
BAR - REST. - LARGE PRIVATE DINING ROOM
110 CHARLOTTE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.
PROP. MICHAEL CONLON
TEL. 962-8924 - 962-8838
FINESST FOODS - LIQUORS
WE CATER TO PARTIES
Save a bundle with BAR/BRI

Save $100 when you register for BAR/BRI's 1984 or 1985 New York, New Jersey or New England Bar Review.
The last day to save $100 is:

Oct. 20

401 Seventh Avenue, Suite 62
New York, New York 10001
(212) 594-3696  (516) 542-1030
(201) 623-3363  (914) 684-0807
29 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(617) 437-1171

EQUITAS