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AQUITAS

New York Law School

Vol. IX No. 2

October 1977



EQUITAS has donated a motion picture projector to the school for student and faculty use. Funds for the donation were earned through advertising raised during the tenure of Editor Jim Tricarico. Photo: SBA Pres. Rosenberg, Dean Shapiro, Mr. Tricarico, Editors Triebwasser and Schwarz.

Federal Program To Begin in June

by Jonah Triebwasser

NYLS is planning a nine week Washington Summer Residency Program in Federal law, beginning on June 5, 1978.

According to the program's co-ordinators, Dean Margaret Bearn and Prof. Michael Botein, the residency's basic purpose is two-fold: first, to give students some practical and academic experience in advanced and esoteric fields; second, to impart an understanding of the legal community's operations in the nation's capital.

The program proposes to offer a three-pronged educational experience. The three phases will be:

Advanced Administrative Process and Procedure. Professor Botein will be responsible for this three-credit course, which will examine the economic, legal, and social dynamics of the administrative process. In addition to its regular sessions, the course will include special receptions with guests from private practice,

bureaucracy, and lobbying groups. **Advanced Seminars.** Depending upon its enrollment and its participants' interests, the Program will offer each participant a choice of between four and six advanced two-credit seminars. The seminars will use distinguished government and private attorneys as adjunct professors.

Work Experience. Participants will receive two credits for supervised, law-related work — resulting in a substantial paper — in government agencies, "public interest" groups, and other appropriate organizations.

The Program will attempt to arrange a supervised internship in an appropriate agency, firm, "public interest" or other appropriate organization.

An organizational and general information meeting is planned by Prof. Botein for some time in mid-November. Full details will be announced in the next issue of EQUITAS.



EQUITAS would like to introduce our readers to our Art Director Jon Sparks. Mr. Sparks designed our new masthead and will be drawing a monthly editorial cartoon as well as the Adventures of Solemn Oath, Attorney at Law.

Building Plan Criticized

by Jonah Triebwasser

Describing the present physical plant of NYLS as "materially and spiritually inadequate," Dr. Albert Gold of Rockefeller University has completed the first draft of plans for a new law center. The plan, by its own wording, is to be a starting point for consideration of what this school's needs will be in the coming years.

"I came with a great innocence as to what a law school is," Gold said, and emphasized in his report, that "It is presented in the spirit of a working document and will have best served its purpose if it becomes a target of intense criticism."

Upon its release, the paper came in for just such criticism, as students and faculty reviewed its recommendations.

Citing the library as the "working heart" of the law school, the report's specific recommendations call for a library of 50,000 square feet, 600 reader stations and 250,000 volumes. Occupying five levels, the library would have 40% of the assignable space in the proposed building.

Lockers, Lounge and Lunch

Other major allocations proposed in the report include: 15,000 square feet for classrooms; 19,000 square feet for faculty and administrative offices; 7,000 square feet for a lounge with a seating capacity of 200; 8,000 square feet for a cafeteria with 300 seats.

There also are allocations for a lobby to be used for ceremonies, a faculty lounge, book store, space for clinical programs, and offices for student organizations.

Present Buildings Inadequate

The report emphasizes that the present complex, including the 47 and 57 buildings, are inadequate to meet the goals of the plan. Extensive remodeling of structures is not a practical solution to the space problem, according to Gold.

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Dr. Albert Gold

(photo/J. Triebwasser)

87% Pass '76 Bar

by Scott Batterman

NYLS graduates continued their outstanding record on the bar exam as 87% of the 170 taking the 1976 exam passed. Among the top three quarters of the class, the passing percentage was 95%. This compares with an overall state average of 74%.

While these figures were being released, the National Conference of Bar Examiners announced that a record number of graduates were admitted to practice for the seventh consecutive year.

Among 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and Puerto Rico, 35,741 graduates were admitted of the nearly 50,000 taking the exam. Figures for Florida were unavailable because of the state's three-part exam which does not have to be taken at the same time.

The largest number admitted was in California where a total of 5,437 passed, an increase of 11% over 1975 when 4,905 passed. New York was second with 3,727 passing.

Over 14,000 failed, up from 12,000 in the previous year.

Dean Hosts ABA Porn Debate

by Harry J. Katrichis

Chicago — One of the most interesting events that took place

at the A.B.A.'s Annual Meeting in Chicago this past August was a panel discussion conducted by Dean E. Donald Shapiro of New York Law School. The panel was entitled "Obscenity Laws and Freedom of the Press" and was sponsored by the A.B.A.'s Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities.

A brief run-down of the panelists will give one an idea of just how dynamic this session was: Judianne Densen-Gerber, M.D., adjunct professor, New York Law School and well known psychiatrist; Prof. Alan Dershowitz, Harvard Law School; Herald Price

Fahringer, adjunct professor, New York Law School and general counsel, First Amendment Lawyers Association of America; Hon. Jacob D. Fuchsberg, judge, New York State Court of Appeals; Al Goldstein, publisher, Screw Magazine; Simon L. Leis, Jr. prosecuting attorney, Hamilton County, Ohio; Maurice N. Nessen, adjunct professor, New York Law School; Larry Parrish, Assistant U.S. Attorney, Memphis, Tennessee; Harry Reems, actor; Robert Shea, senior editor, Playboy Forum; Ernest van den Haag, adjunct professor, New York Law School.

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Building Report

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Gold states that the parking lot adjacent to 47 Worth Street, which is owned by the school, contains 22,000 square feet of land in an "L" shape.

Rather than use the full space available in the "L" block of land, which could accommodate the entire new school in six of seven floors, Gold recommends that a new building be constructed in a 50'x200' rectangle between Worth Street and Leonard Street, with the remaining property retained as a parking facility.

Gold went on to state that a "hybridized" solution might be adopted whereby the block-through site would remain, a multilevel parking garage would be constructed on the southeast corner of Leonard and West Broadway and additional school facilities would be built atop the parking garage.

Gold feels that the parking facility should be included as a possible source of outside revenue for the school.

Floor by Floor Breakdown

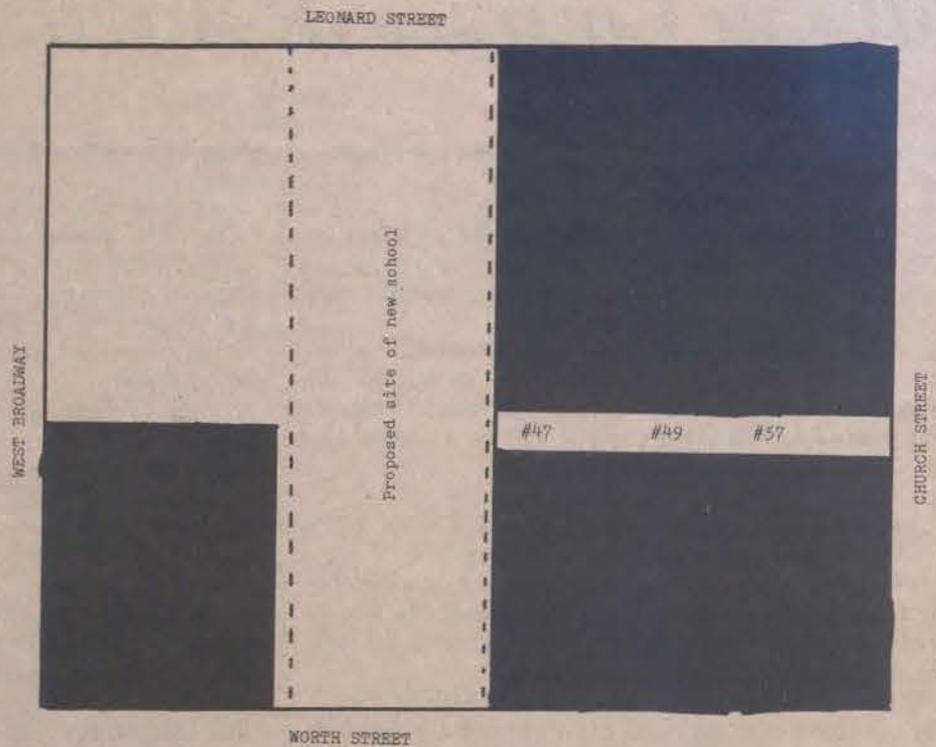
Dr. Gold has envisioned the school divided by floors as follows:

- Plant; Storage; Vaults
- Basement — Cafeteria; Bookstore
- First Floor — Lobby; Lounge; Lockers
- 2 — Classrooms
- 3 — Faculty Offices
- 4 — Classrooms
- 5 — Library: General
- 6 — Library: Reports, Reporters, and Statutes
- 7 — Library: Entry/Exit Point; Staff Offices; Departments
- 8 — Library: General and Periodicals
- 9 — Library: General
- 10 — Administration

The offices for the various student groups such as EQUITAS and the Law Review have been scattered throughout the building wherever there was "spare" space, according to the report.

The library would have a single entrance and exit point for control purposes. There would either be elevators or stairs for students to go between levels.

The administrative offices have been placed on the top floor for what Gold terms "partly traditional and symbolic" reasons and mainly to minimize elevator traffic.



This map shows the approximate area of the proposed campus.

(map/J. Triebwasser)

Gold reports that "a 1,500 square foot lobby is provided, not only for milling about on rainy days, but hopefully in the hands of a skilled designer, to present an entrance that reflects the grandeur of the law as an enterprise."

Cost Reaches \$8 Million

The bottom line of Gold's proposed law center is a cost of \$60 per square foot, of a total of \$7.2 million for construction and fur-

nishing of the 120,000 square foot project. The planning and architectural costs will be approximately \$400,000 with an equal amount expended in interest costs. The total outlay of funds would be \$8 million.

To help recover this money, Dr. Gold stressed the income producing possibilities of retaining a commercial parking facility. Gold also suggested converting and selling the present 57 and 47 buildings

as law offices, with possible library privileges.

Dean Shapiro Comments

In discussing Gold's report with EQUITAS, Dean E. Donald Shapiro reiterated Gold's position that this is only a preliminary report. Shapiro said he would like every member of the student body and faculty to read the report in its entirety and to let the Dean know immediately of any comments, suggestions or complaints.

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News In Brief

Shapiro Named to AALS Committee

Dean E. Donald Shapiro has been named chairman of the Committee on Continuing Legal Education, a permanent committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

The Dean, appointed to the committee last school year, replaces John Reed, the present



Dean Shapiro

chairman, whose term ends at the AALS annual meeting in Atlanta. In announcing the Dean's chairmanship, the AALS president-elect, Professor Eugene F. Scorsone of the University of Oregon emphasized his interest in the Committee's work concerning certification of specialist lawyers. The date of the Committee's next meeting has not been set.

- Dennis Stukenbroeker

Lockers Available Saturday

A new policy concerning lockers will allow students access to the 47 building on Saturdays from 10-5, starting immediately. For students wishing to use the library on Sunday, space will be made available in the Froessel library to store books over the weekend. Books can be left there from Thursday or Friday and must be removed on Monday.

Bike Racks Coming

Philip King, Director of Buildings and Grounds, has announced that bike racks for students will be available shortly in the sub-basement of the 47 building. Padding will be installed first to prevent head injuries from the low ceiling.

Student Wins Award

Patricia M. Dunphy, a third-year student, has been awarded \$250 by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP). The award, first prize in the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition at New York Law School was for an essay entitled "A Consideration of the Proposed Performance Royalty in Sound Recordings."

The essay will now be submitted, along with prize winning essays from other law schools to a national panel of judges and will be

entered in the national competition for prizes ranging from \$250 to \$1500. The outstanding essays will be published in "ASCAP Copyright Law Symposium Number Twenty-Seven."

- Dennis Stukenbroeker

Errata

In our September issue we wrote that NYLS placement director Vera Sullivan was a graduate of Hunter College. She is actually an alumna of New York University. EQUITAS regrets the error.

Faculty Poll in Progress

The EQUITAS telephone poll of the faculty on the issue of posting of grades is still in progress. We hope to have the final results in our next issue.

Brandeis Society

Anyone interested in rekindling the Jewish Law Students Union at NYLS, please contact Carla Lowenheim at (212) 896-3558. In previous years, the group arranged for speakers to talk on topics of interest to law students at the school. New ideas and leadership are welcomed.



(photo/J. Triebwasser)

Officers of Dwight Inn welcome back their 1954 Magister, Prof. Jack Kleiner. Left to right are: Vice Magister Jerry Weiss, Magister Gary Reiner, Exchequer Linda Frielich.

Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity

Dwight Inn of the Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity would like to take this opportunity to welcome everyone to another term at NYLS and tell you about upcoming fraternity activities.

In October the fraternity will hold its annual fall rush party featuring free beer and refreshments. Watch for notices as to the time, date, and place of the party. The fraternity will also be kicking off its fall speaker program. The first topic will be how to set up a private law practice.

The annual Phi Delta Phi Dinner Dance is being planned for sometime in late November or early December. This dance has

always been a great success and once again we expect it to be the highlight of the law school social season. Tickets will be on sale in the near future. As for all fraternity functions, notices will be posted on the Phi Delta Phi message board in Gil's.

Dwight Inn extends its welcome and congratulations to its new members: Scott Batterman, Martin Brandfon, Leonard Ross, Charles Stanton, Peter Scheschuk, John Reddy, Christa Hoehner, David Wank, Louis Atlas, Eugene Klochhoff, David Farber, David Carson, and Antony Belkowski.

- Gary Reiner

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Taking Courses at Aaron Burr



By Richard Grant

Repainted hospital blue, the basement of the Aaron Burr Law School was the meeting place and dining room for its hundreds of students. The school had no campus. A former dean, acting on rumors of faltering enrollment, had sold the quad to a parking garage entrepreneur.

"What are you taking," I asked Kate between classes.

"Prairie Law. Concave Law, which is a prerequisite to Convex Law. New York Practice. Conflicts. I wanted to take Commercial Paper since I'm a third year student but I got closed out. So I signed up for Comparative Law Clinic."

"Never heard of it."

"It's new. Two credits. You spend 10 hours a week in Paris preparing criminal cases and working with gendarmes."

Kate owned and operated a woman's restaurant before deciding to go for a law degree. She once told me, "I'm superstitious. I believe there are unknown forces we don't understand controlling our lives, such as Accounting and Law."

"You had Swift for Concave Law," she said. "What's he like?"

"Smart," I assured her. "Has a mind like a pocket calculator. He is smarter than the entire circulation of People Magazine, including pass-along readership."

"Hey, don't go insulting them."

"Why? How would they know?"

We had to stop talking for a while because the wall speakers went on. "What I Did For Love" was followed by Linda Ronstadt singing, "You're No Good, You're No Good." Then came "Feelings." I had never heard it performed by a high school marching band before. The drum solo had a strong Karen Carpenter influence.

"I'm so hungry I could eat a horse," Kate said.

"Order the hamburger."

"Noooo. You know I'm a vegetarian."

"Then have the hot dogs."

Kate finally opted for the cream cheese on bagel with a hint of lox. I got a Coke. Or Pepsi. Maybe it was Coke.

I told Kate that I was thinking of taking Plea Bargaining in the spring. It was a very popular course despite the fact that no bar questions had ever alluded to the subject.

"Ms. Tyson is the most helpful professor I ever had," claimed Kate. "On the first day of class, she handed out four inches of supplemental cases and notes. As new decisions were reported she xeroxed copies for all of us. During the exam she rushed in with a landmark ruling by the United States Supreme Court. Since then, she has been sending out mailings to keep us up to date. I know Plea Bargaining. Ask me anything."

Kate asked me about Professor Madison, who was teaching my section of the required ethics course. She had had Madison for Trusts or Estates, a course now being reorganized by a Faculty Committee.

"What can I say. I don't think his stating 'This is not a course in morality' is the right way to begin a course in professional responsibilities."

Kate appeared surprised.

"Professor Madison has forgotten more law than you will ever know," she said.

"And I was there when he forgot it."

"I think you're envious of him."

"No. The man is poised, charming, in command of his subject, witty, aggressive, competitive, well-dressed, he relates well to people, and demands the most from himself. How could I not like him?"

Raoul, a member of our study group, joined us for a few moments. The man from Staten Island is an overachiever. On the editorial staff of the law review. On the moot court. Worked last summer with a justice of the court of appeals.

Raoul did not eat. Instead, he skimmed over a magazine illustration of a hot lunch. Sometimes he would look at a can.

Despite his awesome accomplishments, Raoul is a nice guy. He took this opportunity to urge Kate and me to redouble our efforts at law.

"When the going gets tough, the tough get going," Raoul noted.

"Oh, a palindrome."

"Shut up," Raoul remarked. "John Mitchell said that, and he knows the law backwards and forwards."

"Forwards, too," said Kate.

But Raoul was now asleep.

"Funny thing happened this morning," Kate said. "Professor Marbury told us, 'Last year I was a bastard, this year I'm going to be a pussycat.' I guess he was. He repeated things and didn't hassle anyone."

I explained about Marbury. As a young man, he had entered Yale Drama School where the faculty had convinced him that he looked like a lawyer. He took their advice. Went on tour with a light opera company doing "Trial by Jury." Performed in "Witness for the Prosecution" in

Boston repertory theatre. Gained rave reviews as the judge advocate in "The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial." Then tragedy struck. Marbury opened as the lead in a Broadway revival of Elmer Rice's classic "What Price, Waterhouse?" The show closed after one performance. Trying to put the pieces of his life together, Marbury enrolled in Harvard Law School where the faculty eventually persuaded him that he looked like a law professor.

"That's show biz," said Kate, and we left for class.

ABA Porn Debate

continued from page 1

Discussions Became Heated

At the outset, Dean Shapiro set the ground rules for the discussion. The panelists were to give initial statements of no more than 10 minutes each. The Dean, as moderator of the panel, was quite firm on this and had to remind panelists of the time on a couple of occasions. After these initial statements, the panelists took part in several cross-discussions among themselves, which were skillfully moderated by Dean Shapiro. These discussions became quite heated with some strong personality differences emerging from time to time. Dean Shapiro did an excellent job of smoothing rough edges and soothing ruffled egos. At the end of the discussions there was a question and answer period

which allowed members of the audience, which numbered well over 500, to seek responses to what they felt were further issues in this developing area of the law.

The first panelist to speak was Dr. Densen-Gerber, who is both an attorney and a psychiatrist. She addressed herself primarily to the issue of child pornography. Although she admitted that she, as a psychiatrist, had at times prescribed some pornography for sexually troubled patients, she stressed that the mere thought of exploiting children in this multi-million dollar industry was appalling to her. She spoke of her studies and treatment of sexually abused children and came to the conclusion that child pornography may very well have played a part in such abuse.

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Obituary

by Marilyn Sager, Paul Steif, and Ed Saslow

On Tuesday, August 30, 1977, Marilyn Valdes, a third-year student, died of cancer. We are diminished by her loss.

Marilyn entered law school at the age of 48. It was not the first of her accomplishments but merely the latest. She studied literature in Paris, worked in New York as a legal secretary, raised a family and recently earned a Master's Degree in Library Science from Columbia University.

She brought to the law school experience her remarkable zest for living, her love of learning, and her unique ability to puncture the absurdities of the world with her laughter.

Marilyn, like the rest of her fellow students, was at times overwhelmed by classwork, confused by a professor's words, and annoyed at the registration process. But always, her sense of the ridiculous would lighten the burden and help us to laugh at ourselves. Above all, it was her warmth that drew us to her. She was caring, supportive, and full of insight. She was a very special lady and a friend.

Marilyn should have lived to be 95. We miss her fierce determination and spirit and we are angry at our loss. We extend our deepest sympathies to her daughter Migdalia.

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On Practicing Law in England

Our Feature Editor recently returned from a visit to London, where he lived for several years. He knows several solicitors, a few barristers, has appeared as solicitor's agent in Court Court and used to live near Gray's Inn.

by Dennis Stukenbroeker

England and the United States share a common legal tradition and a lot of common law, but the legal profession in the two countries has developed along different lines. The United States has created one class of all purpose lawyer, while England has retained the two separate legal professions of solicitor and barrister.

But England is now in the process of making changes in the legal education of the two groups to reflect both the rising educational level in the country and the increasing number of people seeking entrance into the professions.

An English solicitor or barrister is only qualified to practice in England or Wales. Scotland is, as the English say, "a law unto itself," with its own legal system requiring separate qualification. Barristers are called advocates and there is no "not guilty," only "not proven." Northern Ireland also has its own legal system and legal profession.

Of the 29,000 solicitors in England and Wales, about 21,000 are in private practice. Solicitors have the most in common with American lawyers. They form partnership firms, serve as company counsel, go into government, and handle the bulk of the paperwork and all the client contact in the legal profession. Their court appearances are limited to the local Magistrates' Courts, which deal with minor offenses and some family law, and are the courts of first appearance in all criminal cases.

The professional body for solicitors is The Law Society which has wider influence and powers than its equivalent, the American Bar Association. It also administers Britain's Legal Aid fund. For a person to become a law student, he or she must register as such with The Law Society.

Traditionally, there have been three ways to enter the profession. In a country where the majority leave school at 16, it was possible for a non-university graduate to take a year course at one of the official Colleges of Law, serve four years in a solicitor's office as an articles clerk, take the two parts of the bar exam and qualify.

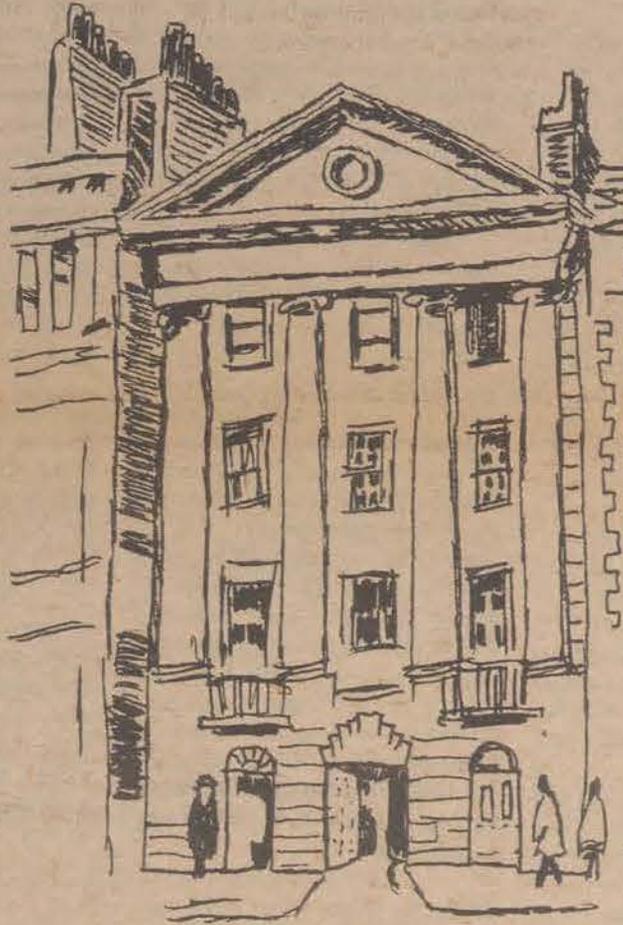
A person who had a university degree (British universities are only three years) but not a law degree, could serve two and a half years as an articulated clerk and pass the two parts of the bar exam. By taking Part I of the exam first, he or she could reduce the articulated term to two years.

A person with an undergraduate law degree from one of the forty-four recognized universities in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Eire is exempt from the first part of the bar exam and only has to complete two years articulated and Part II of the exam. This is done by the majority.

Under the new system, by 1980, it will be necessary to have a university degree or its equivalent. Those who do not major in law will be required to take a Common Professional Examination which replaces the old Part I and will cover the same subjects (constitutional, administrative law, trusts, contracts, torts, criminal law and land law).

In two years the old Part II of the bar exam will be replaced by a final examination covering conveyancing, accounts, revenue law, equity and succession, commercial law, company law and partnership, family law, local government law and magisterial law. Prior to taking the final exam the students will be required to take a compulsory course (an institutionalized bar review course).

The one institution retained is the two year articles clerkship. The term "articles" comes from the medieval articles of indenture the student signs when he apprentices himself to a solicitor. This gives the student two years of practical, working experience before he qualifies.



Middle Temple Gateway

For centuries, articulated clerks were not paid and often had to pay for the privilege. As little as three or four years ago most full time clerks were paid only about \$45 a week. Twenty percent inflation and rising wages in general forced a revolt, and many clerks are now earning \$4000 a year or more.

Solicitors, in a country with lower wages generally than most European countries, cast envious eyes on a U.S. lawyer's income. The Law Society, in 1975, said a beginning solicitor could expect to make around \$6000 a year. Now, with the declining pound, a solicitor with two years experience can expect to earn \$7000 to \$9000. This seems low, but the ratio between the legal profession and the highest paid blue collar workers is about the same as in the United States.

Barristers, who wear wigs and gowns, are the trial lawyers of England. A few act as legal specialists by drafting opinions and legal documents, but most spend their time in court. They can accept work only from a solicitor, cannot engage in any other profession, are bound to accept any brief in the courts where they practice (the "cab rank" principle) and cannot sue for their fees.

Barristers cannot form partnerships. Instead, they set themselves up in chambers and share a clerk (office manager) and staff. In 1976 there were 274 sets of chambers in England and Wales (181 in London) with an average of 12 barristers in each. Every barrister must be a member of one of the four Inns of Court: Lincoln Inn, Inner Temple, Middle Temple and Gray's Inn. These are medieval guilds dating from the fourteenth century and are the centers of work, education and social life.

There are only 3700 barristers (260 are women), and three-quarters practice in London. One in 10 is a Queen's Counsel and handles the big cases. A barrister "takes silk" (QCs wear silk robes) after 15-20 years practice and application to the Lord Chancellor. A QC automatically becomes a member of the Queen's Privy Council. Barristers who haven't become QCs are called "juniors" no matter how old they are.

The barristers' governing body is the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, which lays down policy, but the actual work is done by the Bar Council.

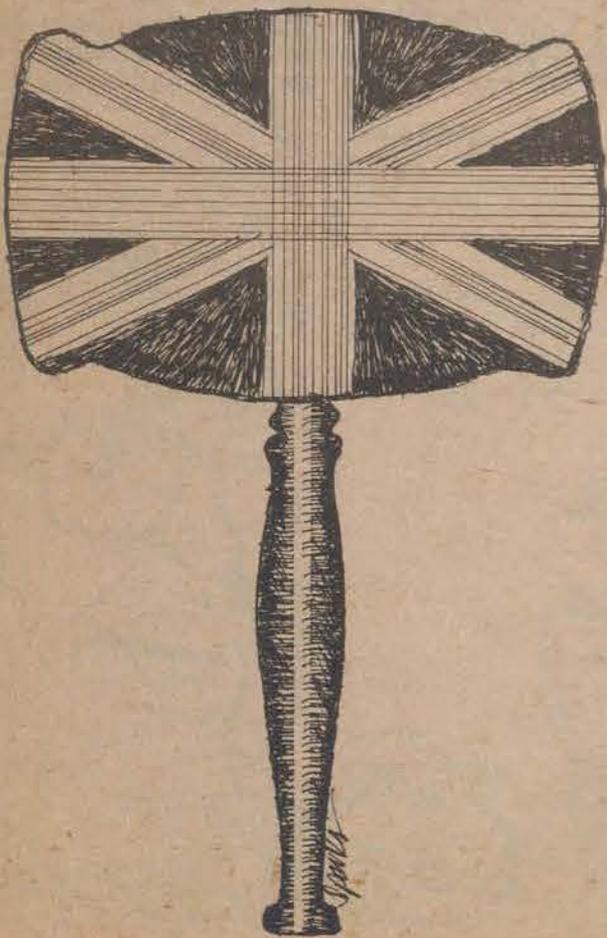
Under the new educational changes, the present Inns of Court School of Law will be phased out, and a standard university law major and Common Professional Examination will be introduced next year. Students join one of the four Inns (it costs \$145) and stay with it for the rest of their lives. The social life is so much a part of the professional life of a barrister that students are required to attend thirty-six dinners at their Inn's dining hall before they are allowed to qualify. Barristers are admitted, or called, to the bar at one of four "call nights" during the year in the Inn hall.

The equivalent of articulated clerkship is a year's pupillage with a barrister (who becomes a "pupil master"). The fledgling barrister earns no money for the first six months, very little the second, and can be charged up to \$200 by the pupil master, although this is seldom done today. Only then can he or she enter chambers, if an opening can be found.

Despite the small number of barristers, it is difficult for the newly qualified without connections to find chambers. Quite a few barristers have found themselves tending bar instead of appearing before one. While some barristers make large amounts of money, it is difficult for others, unless they have made a name among solicitors, to get briefs, even when they make themselves available.

In addition, barristers have the extra expense of the traditional wigs (\$158) and gowns (\$48). Even out of court they are found wearing a uniform of striped trousers, black coat, grey waistcoat and silver tie, and, of course, a shirt with a detachable collar that can be changed in the court robing room for the wing collar and tabs that go with the gown.

Barristers can switch and become solicitors and vice versa, but this requires disbaring themselves and taking the other's bar exams in order to qualify.



Editorials

Contrary to popular opinion, the administration of this school, especially Dean Shapiro, will listen to student requests and will implement those requests where feasible.

Recent examples of this are the installation of bike racks in the 47 building and the new policy of keeping the 47 building open on Saturday, so that students can have access to their lockers during their weekend use of the library.

Both of these measures were the result of student requests and suggestions to the administration. Dean Shapiro has often asked for student comments and suggestions. We think that students should take the Dean at his word and write the Dean a letter with any comments or complaints they may have.

If the students do not use this open channel of communication to the Dean then we feel that they have no right to gripe.

The Money Blackout

NYLS financial policies are working a hardship on students who are forced to take out large student loans in order to go to school. Federally insured student loans are sent to the student but must be co-signed by the school. It is school policy that any checks over \$1500 must be signed by the Board Chairman, John V. Thornton. This means that students who have their loan checks and are in urgent need of funds at the beginning of the school term must wait many days at the pleasure of Dr. Thornton, who often must be chased down by special messenger.

This problem has been brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees. They are the only ones who can change this policy, but so far they have made no move to do so. Apparently, they do not appreciate the fact that a student does not take out a loan of over \$1500 unless he needs the money, often immediately and sometimes desperately.

Dean Graham recently sent a memorandum to the Board on the subject. We urge that the Board take action and allow Dean Graham to co-sign student loan checks. He understands the inconvenience the present policy causes to the students and the school, and most of all, he is available.

Students who have applied and qualified for loans and received their money from the bank should not have to turn it over to the school, not knowing when they are going to get it back, just because NYLS's name is on the check.

In the meantime, if any students are waiting for their money and are having trouble meeting their bills, we suggest they might economize by putting off paying their Con Ed bill.

Registration Blues

Registration is a dubious pleasure most people would dearly love to avoid. Once it is over, most students heave a sigh of relief and forget it.

This semester, however, to allow accelerated midyear admissions students to register with third-year students, the administration instituted a lottery. Such lotteries were held for Commercial Paper and Trial Advocacy.

NYLS' version of the "Big Event" resulted in 17 students being "lotteried out" of Commercial Paper and 8 out of Trial Advocacy. The students then had to register for courses to replace those removed by chance from their schedules. It is small consolation that they were given "preference" over those who usually would have registered later.

Anthony Scanlon, NYLS Registrar, has suggested that under the circumstances, the lottery was the best way of determining who would be allowed in the course — although admitting that he was not "wildly enthusiastic" about it.

A better compromise had been suggested by Assistant Dean Marshall Lippman. His plan would have allowed students to register based on the number of credits accumulated rather than the number of years the student had been here.

We feel that better planning on the part of the Administration is called for so that there will be sufficient seats for all students in the more "popular courses."

The Building Report

The presentation of Dr. Albert Gold's plan (see story, page 1) served its purpose, in the words of the report, "if it becomes the target of intense criticism." By that standard the report has fulfilled its purpose, as students and faculty have taken aim at it.

We feel it unnecessary to go into the specifics of the report. Rather we question the premises on which the report is based. The report, no doubt by directive of the school, exhibited great concern for the costs involved. Every effort was made to keep costs down — and the result shows it.

If NYLS is to have a permanent home, we feel it should be an edifice that epitomizes the ideals to which this school aspires. Skimping on this

building will mean, by the report's own admission, that space will be short even before construction is begun.

Columbia and NYU have buildings of which they can be justifiably proud. We realize costs are high. But they will sour even higher if the new building proves inadequate. Brooklyn Law School had a similar experience — having to rent space shortly after building a new center. We feel a proper complex should include the parking lot and the 47 building — eliminating the need for 49 or 57 buildings, the latter of which could be sold to raise funds.

In summary, we feel that if NYLS is to compete against other metropolitan law schools, it must have a building to which students and alumni can point with pride — even if it does cost more in the short run.

Students are urged to obtain copies of the report and make their views on the subject known to the Administration.

Lottery? You Lose!

by Mike Soltis

Riddle 1: What do the Selective Service System, the State of New York, and NYLS have in common?

Answer: They all use lotteries.

In the lotteries used by the first two institutions, if you win, you win. It's as simple as that.

At NYLS, however, the registration lottery works differently. If you win, you can still lose. If you win BIG, you can still lose BIG. For example, in a class of 200 students (about the size of the third-year day class), the student who receives the randomly selected number "one" registers first. Right? Right.

Since third-year day students register before all other classes, divisions, terms and sections, it is impossible for the number "one" registrant in that class to be closed out of any course. Right? Wrong.

But how, some perceptive individual might ask, can that be? The answer lies in NYLS's second lottery. If too many third-year students register for a course, the second lottery determines who will have the \$20 add-drop fee waived to adjust their schedule. The first lottery is only a warm up; the second is the whole ballgame. And, if number "one" in the first lottery — an apparent winner for sure — draws number sixty-one for a class limited to 60 students, he or she loses — an upset by any standards.

Riddle 2: Since every third-year student who registered for an Over-enrolled course (even number 200) is eligible for the second lottery, what is the purpose of the first lottery?

Unfortunately, the answer to this question is more obscure than the answer to the first one. It is so obscure, in fact, that the riddle is a natural for a contest.

Students are invited to submit what they believe is the logical response to Riddle 2. Entries must be written on either a 3 x 5 index card or your registration number computer card. Print the words "REGISTRATION LOTTERY RIDDLE" on the front of your entry. Send it to: EQUITAS, REGISTRATION LOTTERY RIDDLE, 47 Worth Street, New York, N.Y. 10013. A computer (possibly the one used by NYLS, which does an admirable job of random selecting) will assign numbers to all entries. Numbers one

through ten are winners. Since the NYLS lottery system is being used, there will be a second random selection. All entries are eligible again. Number one through five will be the winners. Just as the NYLS system allows winners to lose, our winners will be expelled from school at the end of the semester. Winners will be notified by Mailgram within two days. Their final grades and class rank will follow three months later. The selection of the computer is final.

The winning entries will also be forwarded to the Selective Service Administration and the State of New York along with a suggestion that the NYLS plan be implemented in future lotteries.

Law Quotes

"I have a high opinion of lawyers. With all their faults, they stack up well against those in every other occupation or profession. They are better to work with or play with or fight with or drink with, than most other varieties of mankind." — Harrison Tweed

— Rob Fraser

Answers & Counterclaims

To the Editor

You and your colleagues are certainly to be congratulated on the very fine September issue of EQUITAS.

Keep up the great work!

Cordially yours,
E. Donald Shapiro
Dean

To the Editor:

I was sincerely pleased to learn that EQUITAS has given a motion picture projector to the law school. I cannot think of a more suitable gift for the student body.

My compliments to you and your staff for the excellent work you do for the betterment of the quality of life at New York Law School.

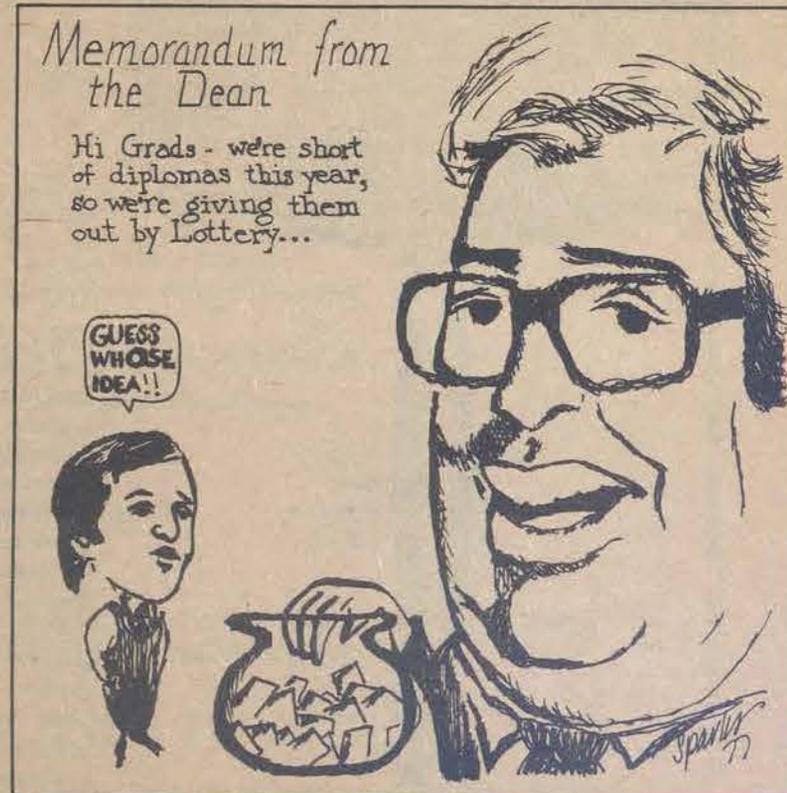
Cordially,
Lucille M. Hillman
Director
Office of Development
and Alumni Affairs,
NYLS

[Editor's note:]

Recently we received a letter regarding the selection of students to law review. This letter, a copy of which was sent by the author to Dean Shapiro, was not signed.

It is the policy of this newspaper to withhold from publication unsigned letters. In order for this, or any other letter, to be printed in EQUITAS, the letter must be signed, although we will omit the actual name of the letter's author if he or she so requests.

If the student who wrote the letter in question wishes to have this letter published under those circumstances, that student should contact the Editor-in-Chief. The name of the student will be kept absolutely confidential, if that is the desire of the letter's author.



EQUITAS

New York Law School

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Judges to Speak on Estates

Twenty-one present and former Surrogate's Court judges as well as law department chiefs, law assistants, the Bennett Commission research counsel, law professors, legal writers and prominent members of the estate bar will participate in a two-day program at NYLS this month entitled EPTL-SCPA, Update '77. The conference is being held in recognition of the tenth anniversary of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law and Surrogate's Court Procedure Act which became effective September 1, 1967.

The two-day program, organized and sponsored by the NYLS Office of Continuing Legal Education, is scheduled for October 28 and 29, 1977 at NYLS and will be moderated by Professor Joseph T. Arenson.

Among the metropolitan area Surrogates who will participate in the panel discussions are Hon. Arthur E. Blyn, Hon. Bernard Bloom, Hon. Bertram R. Gelfand,

Hon. Louis D. Laurino, Hon. Millard L. Midonick and Hon. Frank D. Paulo, the Surrogates in the five counties in New York City, as well as Hon. Raymond C. Baratta, Hon. John D. Bennett, Hon. Ernest L. Signorelli, and Hon. John F. Skahen.

The conference is designed to review with practitioners the current state of the law in selected areas of Surrogate's Court and estate practice. It will focus particularly on the areas in which the EPTL and SCPA have been interpreted and amended during the last ten years through court decisions and legislative enactments.

The fee for registration and course materials is \$100.

Among the topics to be reviewed are the substantive law of wills; intestate and small estates; jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court; rights of legitimate, illegitimate, adopted and afterborn children; distribution of proceeds of wrongful-death actions; discovery and miscellaneous proceedings; claims; joint wills and contracts to make wills; testamentary alternatives (joint and trust accounts, etc.); restrictions on legacies to charities; reformation of wills and charitable remainder trusts; appointment, powers, duties and liabilities of fiduciaries; judicial

and informal accountings; construction proceedings; surviving spouses' right of election; testamentary substitutes; renunciation of legacies and intestate shares; anti-lapse statutes; simultaneous deaths; and compensation of attorneys and fiduciaries.

For further information on the conference and registration procedures write or call Dean Marshall E. Lippman, Office of Continuing Legal Education, New York Law School, 57 Worth Street, New York, N.Y. 10013, (212) 966-3500.

PUBLIC NOTICE

All unclaimed material that was left in the school lockers (47 Worth Street) must be picked up at Gil's Bookstore by Oct. 20, 1977.

Any material or book not claimed by that date will be donated.

Sell Ads for EQUITAS

All those interested in earning extra money, on commission, by selling ads for EQUITAS are requested to come to a meeting Wed., Oct. 12, at 12:30 in the EQUITAS office, Basement, 47 building.

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Yes, please reserve a place for me at the two-day EPTL—SCPA, Update '77 conference on October 28 and 29, 1977, at New York Law School, 57 Worth Street, New York, N.Y. 10013, and reserve my copy of the course materials.
Registration fee (includes materials): \$100.00

Please make check payable to New York Law School and mail to Office of C.L.E., N.Y.L.S., 57 Worth Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.

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REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Advance registration is recommended as it guarantees admittance. Door registrations on the day of the program will be accepted only if space is available.
Refunds of the registration fee will be made if notice is provided at least 48 hours before the conference begins. To cancel, write or call the Office of Continuing Legal Education, New York Law School, 57 Worth Street, New York, N.Y. 10013; telephone (212) 966-3500.
Income tax deductions may be allowed for expenses of education (including travel, meals and lodging) undertaken to maintain and improve professional skills. (Treas. Reg. 1.162-5; Coughlin v. Commissioner, 203 F.2d 307.)

Dean Hosts ABA Porn Debate

continued from page 4

The next panelist to make a presentation was the well known constitutional scholar, Prof. Alan Dershowitz. He stated that freedom of the press and freedom of expression demand freedom in this area of the law. He qualified this by stating that "obscene" material should not be forced upon people in public places.

Al Goldstein Burns His Bill

After Prof. Dershowitz spoke, Al Goldstein captivated the audience by lighting a match to the bill which he had recently received from his attorney in an ongoing federal case in Kansas. His attor-

ney is Herald Price Fahringer, who was sitting only a few feet to Mr. Goldstein's left. Mr. Goldstein explained that different things turn different people on; for a foot fetishist, Thom McAn's was the place to be; and he personally felt that torching a lawyer's bill was great.

Harry Reems, who starred in such films as *Deep Throat* and *The Devil in Miss Jones*, spoke to an extremely attentive audience. Members of the press were running all over the room in an attempt to get pictures and some footage for that evening's news programming. He claimed to have been "dragged into" federal court

in Tennessee for obscenity law violations. He stated that he was merely an actor in these films; and that, as an actor, he had no control over where these films were going to be distributed and their ultimate appearance in the state of Tennessee. Mr. Reems' ability to discuss the legal and constitutional issues in this area was most impressive for a layman. [No pun intended — Editor].

The last panelist to speak before the discussion period was Prof. van den Haag. His remarks focused on the deterioration of our societal fabric and the possible effect that pornography may have on the proliferation of sex crimes.

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Farber on Finance

Student Loans

by David I. Farber

This is my first article offering financial advice for students and graduates. It is hoped that we will be able to develop a dialogue over the months to come. I actively seek questions of a broad scope from students and alumni(ae). I will strive to give useful, general advice. However, everyone's situation is different, and no action should be taken without fully evaluating your circumstances and seeking the advice of competent professionals.

This issue's column will be devoted to the New York Higher Education Services Corporation student loan program. Many students are financing their education through N.Y.H.E.S.C. loans. These loans are guaranteed by New York State and/or the federal government. They have no "need" requirement and participation in the program does not deny money to needy individuals. The interest rates are regulated by law and may vary according to the time of approval. For full information on the program, Ms. Feinberg and her capable staff are better qualified to assist you.

My point is directed to those students who have not taken advantage of this program. If your income is above a certain level, you may have to pay 3% per annum simple interest on the outstanding balance. This interest is tax deductible if you itemize deductions. If you are a full time student who has not previously used the program, you are eligible for \$5,000 per year for your three years in school (part time students may borrow \$2,500). This is extremely inexpensive money for you to use as you wish. The payback schedule does not start until nine months following graduation or discontinuance. All loans are fully insured against death and total disability for their entire term.

A simple illustration of one possible use of the funds would be to put the money into a time deposit account with a savings bank. These accounts are currently earning 8.17% effective yield and are fully insured by a government agency. Assuming that your income necessitates your having to pay the 3% interest, you would still net 5.17%. Over a three year period of \$5,000 annual deposits, you would have almost an \$800 pre-tax gain. If you are willing to take more risks, you should be able to increase your profits.

There are two basic repayment options available to you after graduation. One is to repay the entire amount in a lump sum to avoid any further interest charges. The other and possibly the more profitable is to take advantage of the relatively small monthly installments. The predetermined annual percentage rate (APR) on the installments is substantially below the current bank rates. Assuming that some advantageous differential exists upon graduation, it is wiser to put your money to work in other areas and to pay back the installments. Your opportunities at the time should determine which method you choose.

If you accomplish nothing else through the use of this student loan program, you should be well on the road to establishing a "nest egg," developing a credit rating, and/or developing financial skills which are necessary for the successful management of your practice and personal financial affairs.

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The Rosenberg Case: A Second Look

by Alan Rosenberg

A crowd of several thousand gathered in New York's Union Square on the afternoon of Friday, June 19, 1953 to celebrate the granting of a stay of execution to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by Justice William O. Douglas. Douglas' stay, granted at the close of the Supreme Court's term two days before, was vital. It meant time — four months until the new October term — for new appeals. However, following the granting of the stay, Chief Justice Frederick Vinson took the sudden and unusual action of reconvening the full Court on Thursday, the 18th, for a special session to review the



The scene of the Rosenberg Trial.

The prosecution claimed that the Rosenbergs headed a spy ring, had induced Greenglass to obtain top-secret plans for the bomb while at Los Alamos, and had transmitted those plans to agents of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs contended that the case was a fabrication designed to further whip up Cold War and Korean War fears and tensions and to create a scapegoat for the loss of America's atomic monopoly. They also claimed that they were framed by the FBI and prosecution, with the aid of Greenglass and his wife Ruth, both of whom testified for the prosecution. The Rosenbergs pointed to the fact that while both Greenglass and his wife, by their own admission, had committed the same offenses they charged the Rosenbergs with, Ruth Greenglass was never indicted. David Greenglass, who pleaded, guilty was sentenced to fifteen years while the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death, and their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, was sentenced to thirty years.

The Rosenberg-Sobell trial was held in March, 1951 at the height of the political hysteria which came to be called McCarthyism. In the eight months between the arrests and the trial both the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office made numerous statements, which were widely reported in the press. The trial was sensationalized by the drama of brother accusing sister in a capital case. The defendants were charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, as opposed to the substantive crime of espionage itself, thereby relieving the prosecution of the duty to show any overt acts on the part of either of the Rosenbergs or Sobell. The charge of conspiracy also allowed the prosecution to use the overt acts committed by and testified to by the Greenglasses as evidence of the defendants' guilt.

In addition to the Greenglasses, the prosecution presented two major witnesses, Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley. Gold a chemical engineer, claimed to have been a Soviet courier for many years. Gold was identified as the man to whom Greenglass was alleged to have delivered the bomb plans for transmission to the Soviet Union. Roy Cohn, an Assistant U.S. Attorney and a member of the prosecution team, recently said in an interview for the made-for-public-television film "The Unquiet Death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg" that Gold had a phenomenal memory for detail and "could murder you on the facts." Gold testified in great detail at the trial. Friends and co-workers of Gold, however, said that he was a harmless man with a rich imagination, who lived in a fantasy world which included a non-existent wife and family (he was a bachelor) and a non-existent brother whom he claimed died during the war in the Pacific. The prosecution claimed that since Gold had already been sentenced to thirty

years for selfadmitted espionage he had nothing to gain by testifying untruthfully. Supporters of the Rosenbergs have contained that Gold was a weak man who was pressured by FBI agents (who in turn were under great pressure to solve the case of the atomic "theft") into concocting the courier story to corroborate the Greenglasses. In fact, recordings of his story made by Gold's attorneys when they interviewed him months before the trial show that his trial testimony was the product of an evolutionary process which made that testimony vastly and almost unrecognizably different. This was not discovered until the early 1960s when the recordings were lent to Walter and Miriam Schneir, authors of *Invitation to an Inquest*, a book about the case. Moreover, for a number of months prior to the trial, Gold and Greenglass were incarcerated together on the no-cell dormitory-style ninth floor of the Tombs, known as "Singing Quarters" for the fact that informers and government witnesses were housed there.

The other major witness, Elizabeth Bentley, was, like Gold, a self-proclaimed Soviet courier. She became a professional witness, that is, one whose financial future depended on the continuing receipt of witness fees, and testified at many of the political trials of the late 1940s and early 1950s. Though she admittedly never met, nor had any dealings with the defendants, she was allowed to testify as an "expert" on communism and to relate, as Judge Kaufman put it, "the causal connection ... between membership in the (Communist) Party and intention to give an advantage to ... the USSR." The equation of domestic radicals with foreign spies was a key factor in the conviction of the defendants.

continued on page 10



Ethel Rosenberg

Douglas stay. The next day the Supreme Court, by a 6-3 vote, vacated the stay, and the executions proceeded as scheduled. As news from the Supreme Court arrived, the Union Square rally rapidly turned into a death watch.

What the crowd did not know was that the above scenario of legal events was fixed and planned prior to Douglas' granting of the stay. After the application for the stay had been made to Douglas, and while he was considering it, Attorney General Herbert Brownell met privately with Vinson. At that meeting the Attorney General requested, and the Chief Justice decided, that should Douglas grant the stay, he, Vinson, would reconvene the full Court for the express purpose of vacating it.

An FBI document dated Wednesday, June 17, 1953, states that the trial judge, Irving R. Kaufman, who had learned of the Brownell-Vinson meeting from an Assistant U.S. Attorney in New York, had called and "very confidentially advised (the Bureau) that at the meeting between the Attorney General and Vinson last night, Vinson said that if a stay is granted he will call the full Court into session Thursday morning to vacate it."

This kind of prejudicial decision-making as well as numerous other "Rosenberg horrors" (if we may paraphrase John Mitchell) are recorded in FBI file documents recently obtained by Michael and Robert Meeropol, sons of the Rosenbergs, under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

By way of a brief background, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were arrested in the summer of 1950, capping a year long, much-publicized FBI manhunt for those who had obtained the so-called "secret" of the atomic bomb. The FBI was led to the Rosenbergs following an investigation of David Greenglass, Ethel's brother, for the theft of uranium from the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where Greenglass had been stationed during World War II.



Julius Rosenberg

Mr. Rosenberg is a third year day student at NYLS. He has worked on the FOIA case to obtain the files of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for the Rosenberg's sons Michael and Robert Meeropol. Author Rosenberg is no relation to the subjects of this series of articles.



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The Rosenberg Case

continued from page 9

Max Elitcher, a college friend and engineering colleague of Sobell, the sole witness against him, testified that Sobell, had attempted to recruit him into the Rosenberg "spy ring." Elitcher himself was threatened with a perjury prosecution for falsely swearing he had never been a member of the Communist Party. He was never indicted.

There seems also to be a question as to whether or not the crime could actually have occurred at all. This question has two parts: was there actually a "secret" to the bomb, and, if so, could Greenglass have passed it?

After Hiroshima and Nagasaki many U.S. scientists predicted the Soviet Union would be able to develop an atomic bomb in five years. In fact, it took them only four. Moreover, the principle of implosion, on which the bomb was based, was not unknown in the international scientific community.

The key was a device called a lens mold, which caused an implosion which collapsed a piece of plutonium and created a critical mass. Greenglass drew sketches of the lens mold of the Nagasaki bomb ("not to scale") which were introduced at trial as replicas of the sketches he claimed to have drawn and given to Gold in 1945. The prosecution asserted that the sketches were substantial enough by themselves to allow the Soviet Union to develop a bomb therefrom. However, Dr. Philip Morrison, a physicist and co-holder of the patent on the atomic bomb, ridiculed Greenglass' crude drawings and said that the manufacture of the bomb was "an industry, not a formula." Assuming, however, that there was a transmittable secret of the bomb, was it possible for Greenglass to have understood that secret? Greenglass was a machinist at Los Alamos; he worked

on lathes. He had no scientific training, and in fact, had failed eight courses out of eight at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Some scientists believed, however, that the transmission of the implosion concept alone was sufficient to point the way to the Soviet scientists, eliminating a lot of trial and error. It was claimed that this was the real value of the alleged sketches. In this context, however, Scientific American noted that implosion had "often been suggested in speculation on a possible mechanism for detonation of the atomic bomb." The evidence on this point is not conclusive.

The Rosenbergs and Sobell had one trial and numerous appeals, all of which were unsuccessful. Supporters of the prosecution have cited the high number of affirmances as evidence of the fairness of the trial, and the soundness of the American judicial system. Justice Black thought differently. Dissenting from the vacation of the above-mentioned Douglas-stay on the day of the executions he said,

It is not amiss to point out that this Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without an affirmance of the fairness of the trial by the highest court of the land there might always be questions as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out.

Justice Franfurter, in his dissent made public three days later said, "To be writing an opinion affecting two lives after the curtain has been wrung down upon them has the appearance of pathetic futility. But history also has its claims."

SBA President's Message

By Lindsay Rosenberg



Now that the semester is in full swing, it is time to address ourselves to one of the more important issues facing NYLS — the posting of grades. The faculty should take a long, hard look at the educational institutions with which we are in competition, and break out of the dark ages by establishing grade posting in our school. Three to four months is just too long to have to wait for grades, especially when it may be only a few professors who are holding up the process. By implementing a posting system students may learn of their grades at the earliest possible opportunity. Not only would it make sense educationally, but logically as well, since in many cases loans and scholarship grants hinge upon each semester's grades.

The students and administration have been requesting grade posting for quite a long time, yet the faculty has continually failed to heed these wishes. Dean Shapiro has long advocated grade posting, but the faculty has still failed to act. The SBA hopes that with the addition of many eminently qualified and experienced educators to the faculty, the necessary steps to implement grade posting will be finally taken. Only time and the upcoming faculty meetings will tell. It's time that the faculty got behind the Dean in his efforts to make NYLS the Urban Law Center it should be.

The SBA, in an effort to aid an overworked Placement Office, has established **Student Placement Counseling**. A group of students has been trained by Vera Sullivan, Placement Director, in the areas of resume preparation and general placement office resources. These student counselors can be contacted by leaving a message at the SBA Office in the Student Lounge in 47 Worth.

Final Examination Schedules are now available for inspection from your SBA Reps or at the SBA Office. Conflicts in the schedule will be rectified where possible if they are pointed out to us. So, check the schedule and make any complaints known.

Many thanks to EQUITAS for its recent donation of a movie projector to the school. SBA plans on using it for an upcoming Film Festival in November.

At press time SBA announces the winners of the SBA Rep Elections in the Day Division, First Year Class: Section A — Martin Brandfon, James Flannagan, Andrew Franklin; Section B — George Mead, Susan Laufer, Das Parekh; Section C — Amie Reinhertz, Didi Reitano, Richard Schapiro. Congratulations and good luck in the coming year.

Thanks to all those who made OKTOBERFEST a success!

REMEMBER the Columbus Day Beer Party on October 12th!

BAR/BRI Bar Review

New York and Multi-State Courses

Early Sign-up for the New York Bar Course

save \$100.00

Course cost-~~\$325.00~~ (\$225.00 with discount)
First 100 to sign up receive set of review books for exam study this year

Deadline for exam signup -November 11.

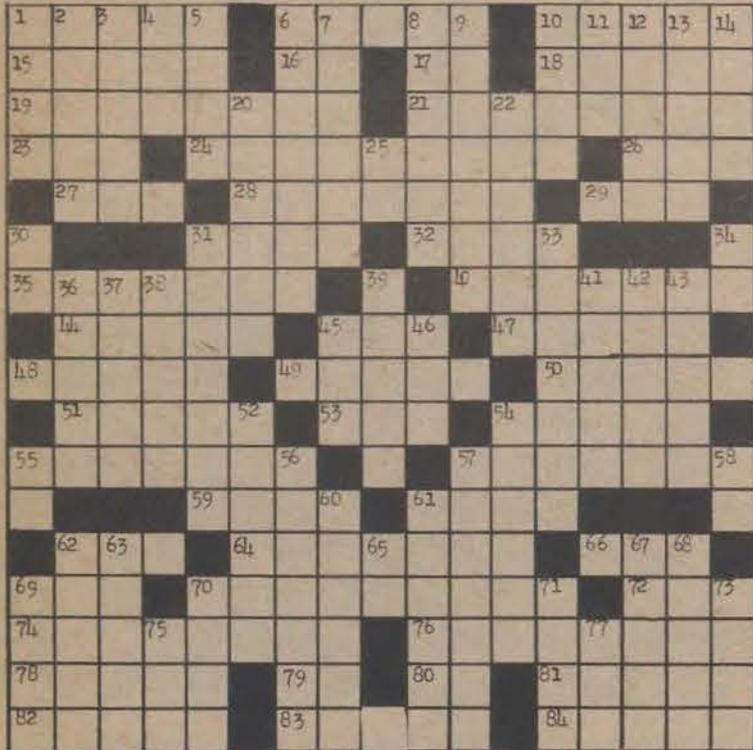
Offering 21 GRADED essay Questions this summer!

Joram Aris - (212) 549-4490
Saul Feiger - (212) 923-6724
Steve Frankel - (201) 868-5128
Seth Friedland - (212) 499-3307

Frank Gioia - (201) 868-2805
Rhoda Grossberg - (212) 677-8313
Nancy Kram - (212) 533-2960
Dave Obarowski - (212) 285-3296

[Clip this ad and save for future reference.]

Crossword



ACROSS

- 24. Without issue (Lat.)
- 26. Last day of the year (abb.)
- 27. Law (Lat.)
- 28. Doer or maker
- 29. Paternal
- 31. Sense
- 32. Mexican indentured servant
- 35. Another name for the A.L.I. (2 words, abb.)
- 40. Statute allowing a cause of action against barkeeps
- 44. Decision rendering judgment in a controversy

- 1. Learned and family
- 6. Gauged
- 10. _____ imprisonment
- 15. French barrister
- 16. Reply paid (abb.)
- 17. One of the reporters
- 18. _____ style (arch. calendar)
- 19. Vis major
- 21. One form of an intentional tort
- 23. Prefix with feaseance and conduct.

- 45. 28th Amendment?
- 47. "Do you swear to tell the whole _____"
- 48. No longer around
- 49. _____ decisis
- 50. Emulate Mr. Crosby
- 51. _____ luck!
- 53. Continent (abb.)
- 54. Flies high
- 55. Affidavit (arch.)
- 57. Merchant's take after taxes (2 words, abb.)
- 59. Mandamus, habeas corpus, etc.
- 61. Honey producers
- 62. It administers airplanes
- 64. Effect that Last Clear Chance doctrine has on Contributory Negligence
- 66. Default (abb.)
- 69. Sack
- 70. What candidates do on election night (2 words)
- 72. Office of Economic Affairs (abb.)
- 74. In flight
- 76. Landmark negligence case involving an "unforeseeable plaintiff"
- 78. Pool where secretaries hang out
- 79. A famous Joe's initials
- 80. Without a place (Lat. abb.)
- 81. Free passage
- 82. Quantity of cereal grass
- 83. Arrests execution of a judgment
- 84. The letters themselves (arch.)

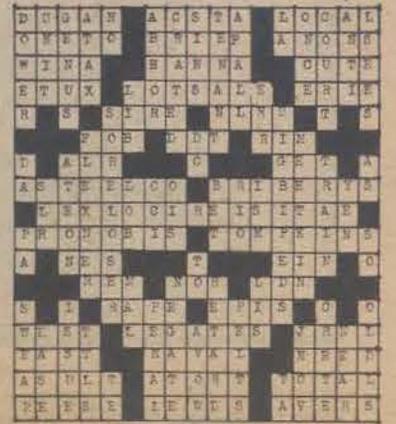
DOWN

- 1. Injury
- 2. Advantage toward reaching a goal
- 3. May constitute a nuisance
- 4. Make persistent demands for payment
- 5. Buts (Lat.)
- 6. Common carriers (3 words, abb.)
- 7. Right after losing trial
- 8. Snare
- 9. Cf. 55 ACROSS
- 10. Penalty
- 11. Annul (abb.)
- 12. These types of flights may constitute inverse condemnation
- 13. One type of defamation (abb.)
- 14. Whirlpool
- 20. Prevailing rationale
- 22. Trover, e.g. (2 words)
- 25. Postscript
- 30. Physician's title
- 31. Had a premonition of
- 33. Heroine, morphine, etc.
- 34. Court (abb.)
- 36. Endangered bird
- 37. Rapture
- 38. The full amount
- 39. Bèquest
- 41. Wall painting
- 42. Lawyer (abb.)
- 43. A chattel which may be in action or in possession
- 45. And others
- 46. State of the _____
- 52. Toward the back (2 words)

by Gene Szuflika

- 54. Where to find decisions embracing Atlanta jurisdiction
- 55. He has the curtesy
- 56. Employments
- 57. Payments received from tenant
- 58. You (Lat., accusative and ablative)
- 60. Carry the thing (2 words)
- 61. Medical examination of living tissue, cells, etc.
- 62. Its "fullness" is covered by Article IV of the U.S. Const.
- 63. Concur
- 65. Delirium Tremens
- 67. Strong, as in music
- 68. Rips
- 69. Deep voice
- 70. Fido's sound
- 71. Lessee (abb.)
- 73. Largest estate
- 75. Bureau of National Affairs
- 77. Gross National Product

Answer for September



THE INCOMPETENT, IMMATERIAL AND IRRELEVANT ADVENTURES OF SOLEMN OATH

EWING TOUCHSTONE WAS AN ATTORNEY ABOUT TO REALIZE HIS DESTINY. AS A SOMEWHAT JUNIOR PARTNER IN A STAID LAW FIRM, HE WAS CHARGED WITH HIRING LAW CLERKS. ON THIS FATEFUL DAY HE WAS CLOSING AN INTERVIEW WITH VERA CHANCE, A RICHLY EXPERIENCED THIRD YEAR STUDENT FROM A NEARBY URBAN LAW SCHOOL ...

HMM — STARTED YOUR OWN LAW REVIEW, TOP OF THE CLASS, WROTE "ZEN AND THE LAW," CLERKED AT FED DISTRICT COURT, OFFICER OF WOMEN'S BAR, ETC, ETC. HOW ABOUT \$3 AN HOUR?

BE STILL, MY HEART! OH WELL, I HAVE TO TAKE IT TO PAY FOR MY RESUMES.

GREAT! I'D LIKE YOU TO MEET MR. PUGH, THE SENIOR PARTNER. I SHOULD WARN YOU OF SOMETHING THAT SOME PEOPLE CONSIDER A LITTLE ODD...

HE'S WORN THIS LEAD MASK EVER SINCE HE WAS CAUGHT NEAR A PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSION DURING ARMY MANEUVERS IN THE 1950s.

UH, HELLO MR. PUGH —

TOUCHSTONE!

SIR?...

SUDDENLY

AARGH!

WHAT HAPPENED?!

HE BIT ME THROUGH MY VEST... AND HE'S DEAD!

I THINK YOU'VE GOT AN ACTION.

YEAH, I KNOW: 327 NY2496, 12 AD 592, 32 LING 22 291, 466 TX 766, 23 2495 23 NE 619 619 467 443, 445 24, 72 412 31

HOW'D YOU KNOW ALL THAT?

HE MUST HAVE TRANSFERRED SOME EXTRA-ORDINARY MUTANT FORCE TO ME!

VERA, IT'S ALL CLEAR NOW! I MUST TAKE A SOLEMN OATH TO USE MY NEW POWERS TO BE MORE THAN A LAWYER — I MUST BRING TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND DUE PROCESS TO THE WORLD!

SUBSTANTIVE OR PROCEDURAL?!

BOTH!

WHAT WILL REHNQUIST SAY???

THIS IS SOLEMN OATH BORN, AND READY TO TAKE ON THE EVIL FORCES THAT THREATEN OUR LOGICAL SOCIETY!

TO BE CONTINUED...

by Jon Sparks & John Osborne

RECRUITING SCHEDULE FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

DATE	EMPLOYER	LOCATED	
Tues. Oct. 11	Jackson Lewis Schnitzler & Krupman	NYC	J.D. '78 (possibly J.D. '79)
Wed. Oct. 12	Federal Communicatins Commission	Washington, DC	J.D. '78
Mon. Oct. 17	Touche Ross & Co.	NYC	J.D. '78
Tues. Oct. 18	Michigan Court of Appeals	Lansing, MI	J.D. '78
Wed. Oct. 19	Con Edison	NYC	J.D. '78
Thurs. Oct. 20	J.H. Cohn & Co., Accountants	Newark, NJ	J.D. '78
Friday, Oct. 21	Alexander Grant & Co., CPA's	NYC	J.D. '78
Tues. Oct. 25 and Wed. Oct. 26	Bronx D.A.	Bronx, NY	J.D. '78
Thurs. Oct. 27	U.S. Army, Office of Staff Judge Advocate	Brooklyn, NY	J.D. '78 (group meeting FOR J.D. '79 & '80)
Tues. Nov. 1	Tennessee Valley Auth.	Knoxville, TN	J.D. '78
Fri. Nov. 4	Jacksonville Area Legal Aid. Inc.	Jacksonville, FL	J.D. '78
Wed. Nov. 9	Proskauer Rose Goetz & Mendelsohn	NYC	J.D. '78 and '79
Thurs. Nov. 10	NYC DA's Office	NYC	J.D. '78
Tues. Nov. 15	Brooklyn DA	Brooklyn	J.D. '78

All interviews will take place at NYLS, except the Federal Communications Commission, which will send a representative to the field office on Varick St.

All interested and qualified students should sign up for the firms for which they wish to be interviewed. RESUMES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE INTERVIEWING DATE. Speak with the Placement Office for further details.

As an extension of the Placement Office, six members of SBA will be acting as peer counselors helping students with resume and cover letter preparation and other career-related issues involving job hunting.

Contact Vera Sullivan, Director of Placement
(212) 968-3500 ext. 49 47 Worth/Rm 103

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57 Worth Street
New York, New York 10018

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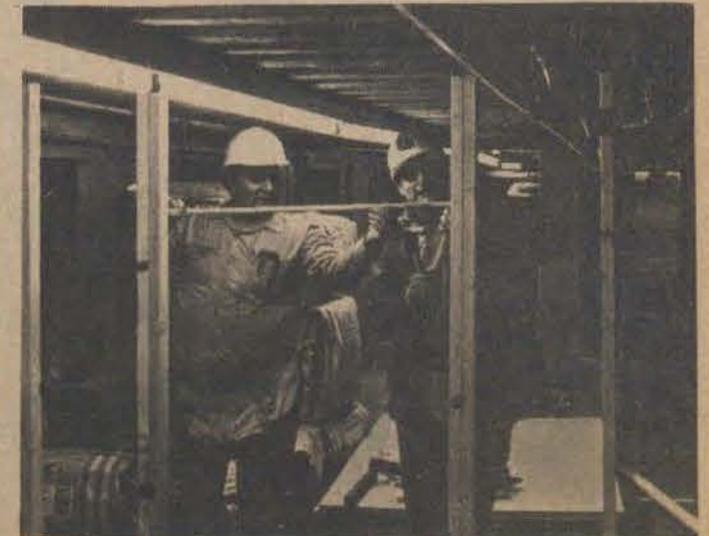
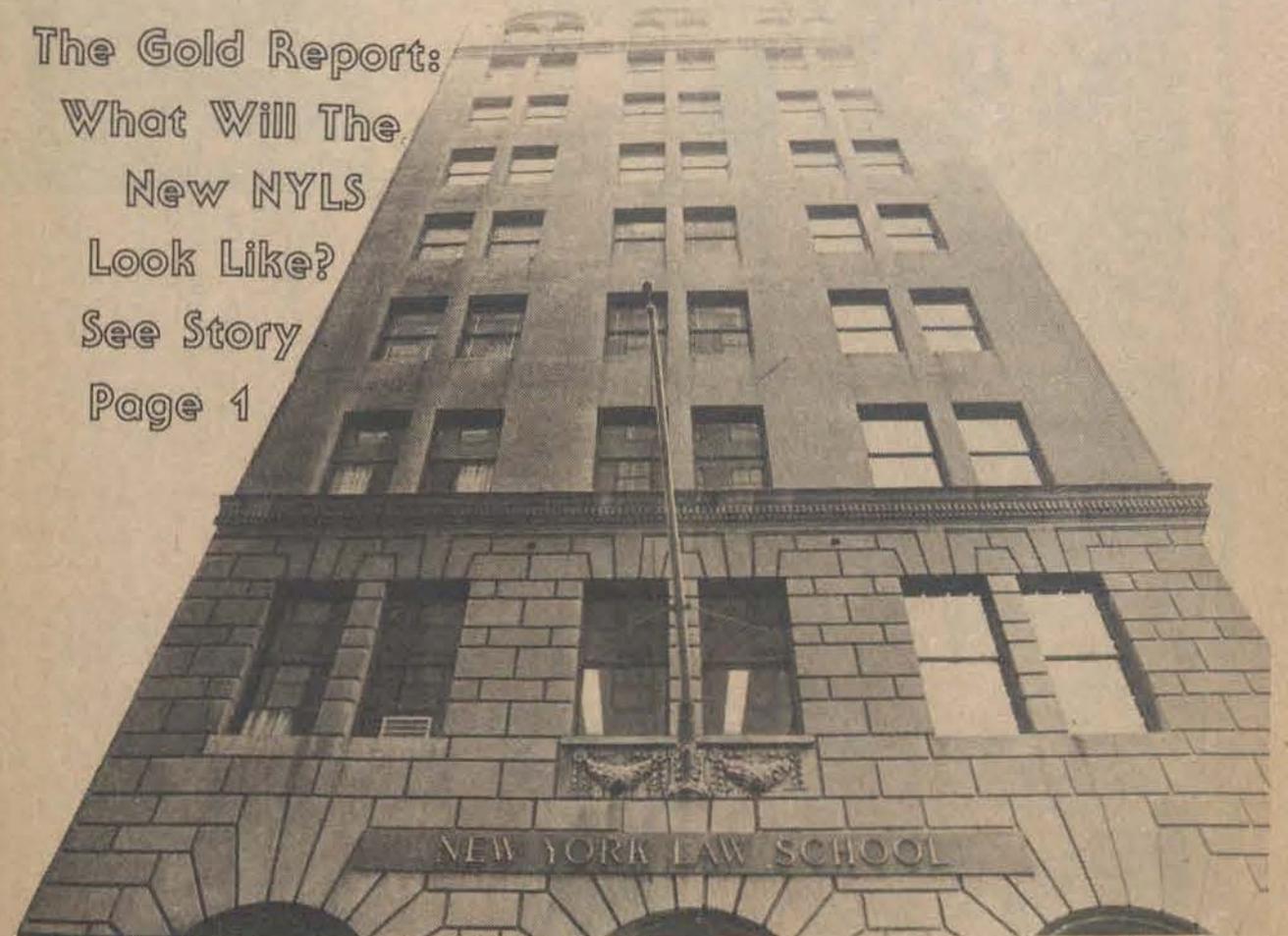
AQUITAS

New York Law School

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October 1977

The Gold Report:
What Will The
New NYLS
Look Like?
See Story
Page 1



(photos/L. Teicholz, J. Triebwasser)