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EQUITAS

Vol VII — No. 5



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Thursday, February 26, 1976

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Gil Gives Food Scholarship



Leafing through the end pages of New York Law School's '75-76 Bulletin, one finds varying scholarships and prizes which are awarded to qualifying and deserving students. As of the February, 1976 semester a new scholarship will have been added, varying the list still more. The nature of the award makes it unique in NYLS history and its characteristics most probably make it sui generis among all law schools. It is the "food for thought" offered by Gil (of Gil's) Hollander, and his wife, Esther, to one day and one evening student chosen by the Administration on the basis of need. The two scholarships, which over the course of a year are worth about \$750 each, will consist of free meals at Gil's everyday.

The initiative for establishing the scholarship was purely the Hollander's! "It seemed like a nice thing to do," said Gil. "I hope I'll be in a position to continue and expand it in the future." Gil, whose tenure at NYLS has been only a brief two and a half years, also expressed the hope that others — especially alumni — may follow his example in establishing modest sized scholarships for students in financial need.

Needless to say the reaction on the part of the NYLS community was favorable. "A magnificent gesture of friendship," said Dean Bearn, speaking for the Administration. "We hope it will serve as an example for others to give in their own particular way, rather than providing straight monetary scholarships."

Alumni Surplus

It has come to our attention that many alumni have office materials that they either no longer need or for which they do not have room. Many of the student groups in the school could make good use of these items (typewriters, desks, chairs, tables and other office supplies), so please donate them to NYLS. All donations are tax deductible. If you can help us in this way, please contact EQUITAS or the Student Bar Association. Thank you.

Trustee President Resigns; Three New Members Named

by Jim Tricarico and Glenn von Nostitz

Sylvester C. Smith, Jr. has resigned his post as President of the Board of Trustees of NYLS. The 81 year old Smith tendered his resignation in a letter to the Board on December 29, 1975.

The past president has filled the position since 1964. Smith has had a distinguished career as attorney as well as past president of the American Bar Association. In a recent interview Smith commented that "the future of the school will depend on the part played by the other Trustees. Also, so long as (dean) Shapiro is there, I have no fear that standards will continue to rise." His opinion as to the function of the Board of Trustees is "to provide financial means and physical properties, so an institution can carry on a sound educational policy. Trustees must be men (sic) who can participate, direct and supervise the raising of money, while improving and protecting the property under the education law."

Other Changes Needed

The former President did say, however, that other changes are needed at the school. He feels that the school needs to more strongly emphasize fund raising in order to expand the physical facilities through construction of a new law center. He also feels that the faculty needs to be better paid. Until recently, pay scales were much below par, but the situation has improved markedly in the past two years, but

not to the point where Smith feels salaries would be competitive with other institutions.

Smith noted the existence of certain policy disagreements with John V. Thornton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, but was quick to add that he is a strong supporter of Dean Shapiro. A few months ago, Smith submitted a resolution to the Board expressing confidence in the Dean. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

In commenting on the resignation, Thornton, Vice President and Treasurer of Consolidated Edison Co., said: "It's a sad thing to have someone leave the Board, especially Sylvester Smith, a former President of the ABA who has dedicated so many years of service to the school. We've all had and still do have a great deal of admiration for him."

Thornton also said that he concurs with Smith in his feeling that it is the Dean and Faculty who should run the administration of the school, without undue interference from the Trustees.

Shapiro expressed similar sentiments and said he was grateful for the support that Smith had voiced.



Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.

New Trustees Announced
Dean Shapiro has announced the addition of three new members of the Board of Trustees. They are: Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, President of the State University of New York's Downstate Medical Center; Hon. Sydney A. Woodd-Cahusac, Treasurer of Rockefeller University and Dr. Robert E. Marshak, President of City College (CCNY), former President of Amherst College.

EQUITAS will be conducting personal interviews with these new additions to the Board of Trustees.

After 50 Years, Parker Rediscovering His Alma Mater

by Jim Tricarico

Recently a successful alumnus of NYLS, Mr. Albert Parker, came back to his law school to see the many changes that were taking place, and hopefully, to take an active part in this law school community. Parker, class of '21, is a senior partner in the prestigious firm, which he founded, of Parker, Chapin and Flat-tau. The list of associations with which Parker has been connected over the last 40 years reads like a "Who's Who" of the worlds of business, education and philanthropy.

His firm is listed as having a general practice, including "Corporation Securities, Probate, Estate Planning, Tax, Labor and Real Estate law," while also doing trial work. In a recent interview at his offices in the Bank of New York building on Fifth Avenue, Parker explained a great deal about his approach to law and to life.

A native New Yorker, he attended Townsend Harris High School, noted for its academic excellence, and located on the campus of city university. Al-

though the common practice at the time was to go from this school into city university, Parker, after graduating from high school in only three years, registered to attend Columbia. It was while attending Columbia that he decided he wanted to make the law his career. In an effort to support his education, Parker contacted the then numerous newspapers in N. Y. and supplied them with news concerning Columbia and its student body. He received anywhere from 10¢ to 20¢ an inch for that which was printed.

Life at NYLS

While attending NYLS at night, Parker clerked in a law firm full-time during the day. He recalls that the law school at that time was little more than a few floors of a loft building divided into classrooms. He still remembers how one of his teachers, Prof. Washburn, approached the law; he said the law was divided into two classes: "assumption of risk and lean on me." During Parker's attendance at NYLS, they were still using the "text-

(Continued on Page 8)

Student Preferences Sought Center Begins Training Sessions

In Pre-Registration Survey

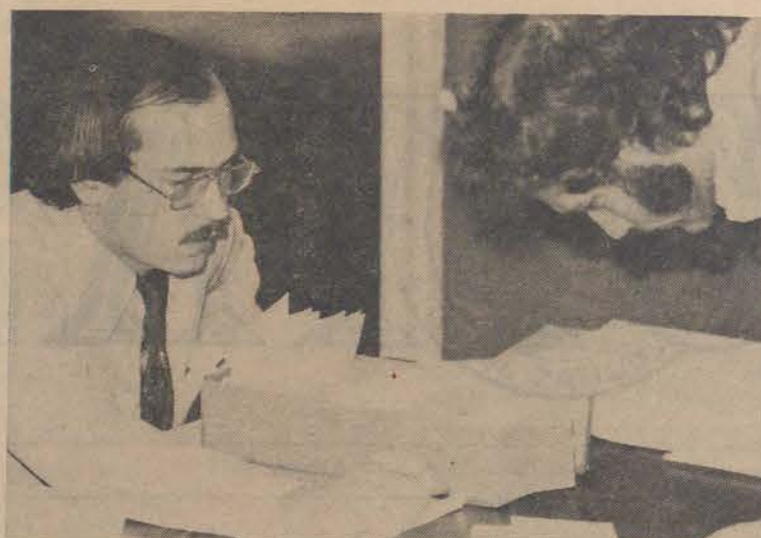
by Anita Miller

An unofficial pre-registration was undertaken by an ad hoc "Registration Committee" on November 19th and 20th in an effort to make New York Law School's "official" registration proceedings more efficient. The committee hoped that by obtaining student course preferences in advance through pre-registration, the School would be able to take steps to provide extra sections to meet these demands. The hysteria which had arisen in the past when large numbers of students were closed out of their course preferences would thus be averted.

After their first experience with registration for last year's spring term, three (then 1st year) students, Karen Miller, Les Maron, and Paulette Morse, decided to encourage the administration to seek a more efficient registration procedure. They met with former Assistant Dean Davis and Mr. Scanlon to suggest that the Law School sponsor pre-registration. They also visited New York University to study its registration procedures in an effort to find means of improving New York Law's procedures. Mr. Scanlon, however, was adverse to a suggested mail registration, saying that he preferred the "conga line" method of registration.

The committee, thus rebuffed, did not give up its attempts to streamline the system. They monitored the total June registration procedure to see what serious problems arose. They found that basic courses such as Federal Income Tax and Criminal Procedure were closed out on the first day of registration, and that seniors were being closed out of Wills, Estate and Gift Tax, and Commercial Paper, which they needed for the Bar Examination. These students were being forced into more esoteric courses which were under-enrolled.

Karen Miller, the only member of the committee on campus for



Student signs up at Official Registration.

the entire registration, met with Dean Shapiro, who expressed a commitment that seniors should not be closed out of any courses. New sections of Wills, Criminal Procedure, Federal Income Tax, and Commercial Paper were opened, and students were allowed to change their registrations and enter these sections without paying "drop" fees.

New Assistant Dean Marshall Lippman has recognized student dissatisfaction with registration, and sought positive suggestions for change. Dean Lippman encouraged the ad hoc committee to arrange pre-registration on their own, and was instrumental in making schedules available to them.

Pre-registration was accomplished through the help of student volunteers who spent two long days distributing questionnaires, and many long hours collating results. The S.B.A. incorporated its teacher evaluation forms into pre-registration materials and will publish results after examinations.

by Jeff Abrandt and Karin Strauss

The Consumer Law Training Center, the federally funded program directed by Professor Stephen Newman, has initiated its first training sessions. The sessions, coordinated by Bill Epstein, a legal services attorney assigned to the Center, disseminate consumer know-how to community leaders who will use this information to start educational programs in their own communities. Thus, the Consumer Law Training Center sessions are a preventive measure; education to avert consumer pitfalls before they trap the unwary victim.

The topics covered so far have been prepared and presented by New York Law School students enrolled in the Consumer Protection Clinic. The topics include basic consumer know-how, budgeting, credit, door to door sales, and supermarket rip-offs.

The groups in this first "class" were carefully selected from the numerous applications received.

Those chosen reflect the diversity of economic and social groups found in the city. Low-income, poverty, and working classes are represented by community corporations, unions, and VITA coordinators. Response by the community trainees in attendance at the sessions has been most enthusiastic. The consensus is that the materials presented will be of great benefit when taught at the local level.

The goal of the Consumer Law Training Center is to prepare a consumer curriculum to be used nationally. Community leaders all over the country will use these materials to educate their constituents. In effect, the Center is seeking to create a grass roots consumer movement that will equip the consumer and help him to avoid consumer rip-offs.

Next semester, students in the Consumer Protection Clinic will prepare additional training materials and will help in organizing the educational programs in the local communities themselves.

Continuing Education Program

Anita Miller and Robert Marmorstein, with the support of The Second Careers, have submitted the administration the outline of a program for CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR ALUMNI OF NYLS.

Briefly, the program would offer the opportunity for any

graduate to select any course listed in the catalogue and upon a payment of \$50 per course to "sit in" and "audit" that course.

Such a program would enable graduates to take courses they were unable to fit in as students; enable them to keep up with new developments of law

and to sharpen their knowledge of any particular branch of law. The program would also keep alumni involved in the life of the school, bring them into classroom contact with students, and be a source of additional revenue for the school.

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ALUMNI: 'COME ON OVER'

SPECIAL NOTE: THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION OF NYLS RECEIVES A PERCENTAGE OF GIL'S BUSINESS.

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TRIBUTE TO LATE CLASSMATE

Student Body Honors Kenneth Mintz, Class of '77

By Ed Sanocki, Vic Pino, Tom O'Donnell and Larry Johnsen

On January 4, 1975, Kenneth Mintz, a second year day student, died unexpectedly of a heart attack. While those of us who knew him have experienced great personal sorrow, New York Law School and all of its students have suffered an irreplaceable loss.

The problem with eulogies is that they have a tendency to become insipid. Authors have spent long and laborious hours, thinking of something noteworthy to say about the deceased, using lavish and exaggerated phrases to gain more acclaim for themselves than their subjects. With Kenny, however, the task becomes much easier. Words of praise flow from the pen; there is no reason for needless literary creativity or pretentiousness. No writer can detract the reader's attention from the fact that he was someone with vast potential, liked by all.

A graduate of Queen's College, Kenny previously attended John Adams High School, where he was voted the "Best Looking Guy" in his class. In college, while distinguishing himself academically, he also found time to become a member of the school baseball team.

Perhaps the most captivating feature about Kenny, however, was his personality. Despite the enormous pressures of law school, he always maintained a pleasant countenance; his charm and his smile stood out among a group of students who were constantly under tremendous strain. He was always more concerned with helping another student than with worrying about his own problems.

Death to a young, vibrant, and intelligent person is always senseless and tragic, not only to his family, but to those who

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**'Despite the enormous pressures of law school, he always maintained a pleasant countenance . . . always more concerned with helping others . . .'**

~~~~~

shared life with him. Initially, one feels deep sorrow and pain, caused by the thought of losing a friend. Gradually, the melancholy gives way to confusion and anger — a young man was cheated out of life. Finally, there is a sense of fear, a deep subconscious fear, that every one of us is subject to death, the great equalizer.

How can one reconcile the irreconcilable? It is easy to philosophize that death is merely a

natural consequence of life. But is this sufficient? Hardly. So why go on? Why do law students and lawyers work so hard, facing the stress and strain which this profession brings, when we all know that life could end tomorrow? Each one of us must formulate his own answer. To some, the law is simply a means to get "ahead"; to gain money, prestige, and the accolade that goes with it. To others, the challenge of the law gives them vitality and life, a chance to grow in many ways. For these persons, and Kenny was certainly one, it would be impossible to leave the profession; it has become an integral part of us, a stimulus that becomes a part of life.

A victim of rheumatic fever while in college, perhaps Kenny had a premonition that he had an infirmity which would take his life at an early age. Yet he worked as hard as could possibly have been expected of anyone. It would have been easy for him to leave law school and become involved in a less demanding job, one that would have put less strain upon him. Why did he undertake such a challenge? Kenny was fascinated with the law; the more involved he became, the harder he worked at it. It seemed to give him life. We all have something to learn from his devotion and his diligence.

Fund Established

The second year class has established a Memorial Fund in the Memory of Kenneth Mintz with

the hope of granting a monetary award each year, upon graduation, to a deserving student who has epitomized the keen interest and desire in the law that Kenny had shown while he attended New York Law School.

In order to perpetuate the fund, at least \$4,000 will be needed. Only the generosity of the alumni will help us meet our goals; we appeal to all interested graduates of New York Law School to aid us in this worthwhile cause.

All checks should be made out to New York Law School, preferably before March 31, in order to make the necessary arrangements for a ceremony. Please indicate on the face of the check that it is for the "Kenneth Mintz Memorial Fund," and mark on the envelope that it should be brought to the attention of Lucille Ceserone. Any contribution, no matter how small, will be greatly appreciated.

JLSU To Meet: Hornblass Speaks

Jerome Hornblass, Commissioner of the Addictions Services Agency, will be the first speaker of the Spring semester lecture series sponsored by the Jewish Law Students Union (JLSU). The Commissioner will speak on "the urban crisis and the Jewish community," a topic with which he has a considerable expertise, and on which he has lectured extensively. The lecture will take place on Thursday, February 26, at 5 p.m.

Koffler Roast

The Dwight Inn chapter of The International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi is now accepting applications from graduating students who wish to be considered as candidates for the SCHOOL SERVICE AND SPIRIT AWARD.

The award has been presented annually at Commencement since 1974. Competition for the award is open to both day and evening division students. Phi Delta Phi membership is not required of applicants.

To apply, submit a resume and/or essay about your qualifications:

c/o Steven Breitman
Phi Delta Phi
Chairman —
'School Servie and Spirit Award' Committee
New York Law School

Leave your applications in the Phi Delta Phi mailbox on the second floor 57 Worth Street. Deadline Wednesday, March 31.

Dwight Inn has scheduled Wednesday, February 25 5:30 p.m. as ROAST TIME FOR PROFESSOR JOSEPH KOFFLER. The Koffler Roast will be held at Stark's Chop House, on Broadway between Worth and Thomas Streets. Dinner can be purchased a la carte. Advance reservations are necessary by February 20.

LSD Contest

The time is rapidly approaching when students from law schools in the metropolitan area will be getting together to participate in the Law Student Division 1976 Client Counseling Competition. Each participating school will enter a team of two students who will 'interview' a client and then decide either on a course of action or an approach for further legal research necessary to resolve the client's problem. NYLS is entered in this competition and now we are looking for students who are interested in doing a little work, having a lot of fun, competing and taking part in this competition. Information is available from either Lori Burger, 287-8340 late evenings, or Dean Marshall Lippman, first floor, 47 Worth.

Volunteers Solicited

The Consumer Law Training Center is seeking first or second year students to do volunteer work for a few hours per week on projects of special importance. No background is necessary. Please see William Epstein in room 101 or Professor Newman in room 102 of 47 Worth Street.

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| NAME OF COURSE FACULTY | NUMBER CREDITS | SCHEDULED TIMES |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| LEGAL ETHICS Prof. Monroe Freedman | 1 | M 1:10 a.m.-3:00 p.m. |
| PRODUCTS LIABILITY Prof. Aaron Twerski | 3 | Tu-W-Th 1:10 a.m.-3:00 p.m. |
| INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX Prof. Stuart Filler | 4 | M-Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m. |
| FAMILY LAW Prof. John Gregory | 3 | Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m. |
| REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS Prof. Herman Hillman | 3 | Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m. |
| REMEDIES Prof. Malachy Mahon | 3 | Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m. |
| TRADE REGULATION Prof. Burton Agata | 3 | Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m. |
| DEBTOR-CREDITOR Prof. Alan Resnick | 3 | Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m. |
| ESTATE & GIFT TAX Prof. Linda Hirschson | 3 | Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m. |
| EVIDENCE Prof. Abraham Ordovery | 4 | M-Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m. |
| FEDERAL COURTS Prof. Stuart Rabinowitz | 3 | Tu-W-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m. |
| LEGISLATIVE PROCESS Prof. Ronald Silverman | 2 | Tu-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m. |
| SECURED TRANSACTIONS Prof. Shelia Okapku | 3 | Tu-W-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m. |
| WILLS, TRUSTS AND ESTATES Prof. John Sciullo | 4 | M-Tu-W-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m. |

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Lawyers Can Now Advertise

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 — The American Bar Association voted today to allow lawyers to list their consultation fees and areas of specialty in law lists, law directories and the classified section of telephone directories.

The vote climaxed a three-hour debate in the ABA's 340-member policy-making House of Delegates during the final day of the legal organization's midyear meeting.

Under terms of the changes to the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility, lawyers will be able to divulge such information as: "whether credit cards or other credit arrangements are accepted; office and other hours of availability; a statement of legal fees for an initial consultation or the availability upon request of a written schedule of fees or an estimate of the fee to be charged for the specific services."

The ABA Code is not automatically binding on lawyers, but is followed in most states.

After the vote, Association President Lawrence E. Walsh said, "This progressive action of the Association's 340-member House of Delegates will supplement the existing Lawyers' Referral Services by authorizing a second avenue to assist members of the public in selecting a lawyer."

(Continued on Page 10)

Attorney-Ethics Debate



A discussion of the ethics of a criminal attorney was held Wednesday, January 28th. The panel consisted of John A. Cirando, Assistant DA for Onondaga County, the prosecutor who prepared and argued the People's brief before the Appellate Division in *People v. Belge* and Elliot A. Taikeff (above), defense attorney from New York City who represented Frank Armani, one of two attorneys for Robert Garrow. Also on the panel was Professor Robert Blecker, of NYLS, who discussed some of the far-reaching philosophical considerations.

EQUITAS Cordially Invites All First Year Students

To Attend Our

"OPEN HOUSE"

On Tuesday, March 9th

From 11:30 A.M. thru 1:30 P.M.

Come In For Coffee and Pastry

Feel Free To Offer Your Assistance and Suggestions

The Dean Speaks

Interview with Shapiro

EQUITAS: How many students are presently attending the January Admission's class?

Dean Shapiro: At this time there are ninety.

EQUITAS: Are there any plans for expansion of the school's physical plant in the immediate future?

Dean Shapiro: There has been some discussion of turning the roof of the 57 Worth Street building into a recreation and study area. I am having a feasibility study done. We are also looking into the possibility of Gil Hollander putting a lunch counter up there for the warm weather. The fifth floor of 47 Worth Street will be finished within the month. Oh yes, I would be glad to hear from any interested students as to how the roof should be designed; perhaps a student committee could be set-up.

EQUITAS: Have there been any new professors hired for the 1976-77 school year?

Dean Shapiro: I hope to announce the addition of a new professor to our faculty within the next week.

EQUITAS: How many more are to be hired before next year?

Dean Shapiro: Between three and five, if of course we can find people who meet the Personnel Committee's high standards.

EQUITAS: Has there been any process set up whereby students can see those marks that have been submitted without having to wait for all the marks to be in?

Dean Shapiro: Yes. The grades are due in on February 3rd, on that date we will begin to process those grades that have been submitted and approximately two weeks later will mail out to the students those grades that we have received. Then after all the grades have been submitted, we will send out a completed card with all the grades to the students.

with Jim Tricarico

Any student who has a question (concerning general school affairs) which he would like to have asked of Dean Shapiro in this column, please submit your question to EQUITAS by way of our mailbox, on the 2nd floor of 57 Worth Street.

"When told I had cancer of the larynx, my reaction was: what good is a lawyer without a voice?"

Frank Purcell, Attorney



"That was nine years ago. In less than two months after the operation, I was back at work and talking. Today, I do everything I did before. Even try cases in court.

"All of this is thanks to early detection, effective treatment, and the extremely beneficial voice training program offered by the American Cancer Society.

"I've won my battle. But the battle against cancer goes on. So, please, have regular checkups. And give to the American Cancer Society. We want to wipe out cancer in your lifetime."

American Cancer Society

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER

Hair Today; Ore-gone Tomorrow

Part III

by Trudi York Gardner

Hair Styles: There is a similarity here, I confess, of New York and Oregon practices. In Portland, too, good stylists have a following who become extremely possessive of their "hairperson." Personally, I rarely go to styling shops, except to have my hair cut.

New York's reputation for leading stylists and cosmetologists has impressed us all in Oregon. I was therefore very excited when I made an appointment for a haircut with a stylist of Madison Avenue renown, who shall remain nameless. I walked in and gave my name to the receptionist. Instantly, a girl whom I barely understood since she was from India or thereabouts, stuffed some literature into my hands and rattled off a remarkably memorized speech about hair care. I confess I was so intrigued by her stoic and monotoned delivery, I didn't hear a word she was saying. She didn't seem to notice.

She seated me in the stylist's chair and disappeared, returning with more literature and a quickie demonstration of "the right way to brush your hair." To think I had been brushing my hair wrong all my life and still had my hair! (I am relieved, as you can well imagine, that my New York haircare experience has saved me from premature fallout.)

When the stylist finally arrived, we agreed she would cut an inch off all over the hair, with one exception. She vehemently refused to cut my bangs, contending that if bangs were cut, the entire collection of hair on the head would grow at uneven speeds. Well, I couldn't have that, especially since I didn't want my eyebrows growing faster than my pageboy.

In slightly under two minutes she snipped off the inch of hair. With a sigh, I handed over the \$15. When I walked out, I smiled confidently that despite the fact my bangs still dragged across my eyelashes, the remainder of my hair would grow out evenly.

Indeed, I was impressed by this Madison Avenue operator. The two minutes were worth every bit of that \$15. What's the good of spending money if you don't get a little education along with it, right?

Grocery Shopping: Shopping in Oregon is a trying chore for the average householder. Three times a week they must climb into the car and head for the neighborhood supermarket; very tedious and boring.

Shopping in New York is a challenge. Once a week, rain or shine, I roll my groaning steel cart down six blocks to the local market. The store in size is midway between what I would call a "Pop" store (half a "Mom and Pop") and

a supermarket. Maneuvering the cart down aisles designed for half a cart is a real challenge. Unfortunately, because of the less adroit, traffic jams occur frequently by the Nabisco cookies, and store personnel, like cops, never seem to be there when you need them.

Nevertheless, what makes New York's grocery shopping so superior to Oregon's is the personal attention you DO receive when store employees are around. The other day, for example, I overheard two checkers, one of whom had just checked me out, discussing (or so I thought) their attempts to cut prices.

"What's new for today, Price?" said the stocky checker to mine, as I walked out.

"I really trimmed this one, Pride."

"Ni-i-i-ice, Price!"

It was then I discovered I had been shortchanged.

Life on the streets; (this is a very misleading caption) In Oregon, Wait-Walk signs are strictly enforced. I you cross when the signal says "Wait," there's a good chance a zealous Meter Maid or other cop will "pinch" you on cue.

The first day or two in New York, I was very confused. People around me seemed to think that "Wait" meant walk and "Walk" meant wait. I continued to wait and watch people crossing against the "Wait"

sign, hoping some intermediate neon sign (like "Start"?) would come on. Eventually I tired of waiting and receiving curious stares from pedestrians, so, with a deep breath, I walked against the Wait." It was an exhilarating experience I've come to appreciate, especially when taxis are bearing down on you. I now understand the New Yorker's desire to really live. It's had not to think of life when you're always moments from death.

Garbage: In Portland, garbage is dumped in Glad Wrap garbage bags and left in aluminum cans in backyards for garbage men to pick up in-between baiting the family dogs. This system has numerous disadvantages, particularly since once the can is filled, unless you've made special arrangements with the sanitationmen, you must store the excess garbage inside the house until the following week.

New York has shown itself to be a definite innovator in garbage. The answer, I intend to tell my fellow Oregonians, is to dump the excess garbage (bagged, of course) on the sidewalk outside the home or apartment, and leave it there until the sanitation department, in typically prudish Oregon fashion, cart it away in embarrassment. They may complain, but really, what can they do without someone like, what's his name — DeLury?

Lancy, Australian Prof., Becomes Faculty Member

by George Schwarz

"Life is a series of unforeseeable random occurrences." Thus Professor Robert Lancy describes how he became a law school professor in New York instead of enjoying walks on deserted beaches in his native Australia.

An admitted iconoclast, Lancy pursues avid discussions of philosophical abstractions on words ("they are inherently ambiguous and can be reduced to being meaningless") and the mind more readily than most law school, and many philosophy professors would.

Lancy fondly recalled in an interview, his walks on the beach, with an avowed purpose to "appreciate the vastness, beauty and strength of nature and the (comparative) pettiness of man."

On words he said, "Language structure is full of implications of our perceptions because it is usage (of language) that tells us how we look at the world and verbalize it."

With a wide range of interests from the theater to Tantric and Hindu mysticism, he rejects a conditioned view of mind and world that are used to define "self." He said, "There must be a transcendence of self," in order to view the world more accurately."

His interest in mysticism arises from the "proposition that the mind can be silent, but not in a contrived way. For instance, in a moment of imminent danger your mind reacts, and yet you can't. I'm interested in examining those states of consciousness," he added, "(to understand) what metaphysical things occur below a conscious level of thought."



Prof. Robert Lancy

Varied Interests

Of more conventional pursuits, Lancy enjoys the theater, especially off-Broadway, and off-off-Broadway productions. His favorite musicians include the Grateful Dead, Bob Dylan and Joan Baez, not necessarily in that order.

He has been a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and the High Court of Australia, and taught criminal law and contracts at the Law School of the University of Melbourne.

Lancy describes his teaching methods as liberal. Preferring not to use the traditional intimidation methods, he believes they are counter-productive as a learning experience. "You are dealing with adults. You can throw in a few jokes (at times), but you must respect the students," he said.

He believes the name applied to the law school teaching process (the so-called Socratic method), is a misnomer. "People must be able to articulate and learn to apply so-called rules of law to variables and do mental gymnastics with them."

In terms of comparisons between the two legal systems he has studied, he said, "From what I've observed, the complexity of American society creates problems that have to be solved by the legal mechanisms that arise here before they do elsewhere. Because Australia is so much smaller and homogeneous, it has not yet produced the same problems in human rights that have been faced here, but the notion of those rights exists there too."

He also enjoys warm weather sports, including swimming, squash, tennis and horseback riding.

Since the Australian elections, which followed a constitutional crisis, Lancy has rejected political philosophies. He said, "Political ideals cannot be a justification for one's acts. (An individual) must see why he is attached to a set of commitments."

He studied law after majoring in Latin and metaphysics in college, because "law is a mechanism to a just regulation of social conflict. Any community of interdependence has questions that need answers, and rather than armed conflicts, law is im-

posed. It shapes community values and expectations."

A self-described "citizen of the world," Lancy received his law degree at the University of Melbourne, and was a Graduate Fellow at Yale, where he received his Master of Law degree last year.

Future Interest

by Loraine Burger

Do you dream of coming out of law school like a butterfly emerging from a cocoon? The image may be appealing, but the odds are against it. The transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly is a natural process, beyond the control of the insect, inevitably developing with the passage of time. Graduation does not make a lawyer. Passing the Bar is only an invitation to the dance — you still have to find out what it's all about. Maybe that's why they refer to attorneys as "practicing lawyers."

But success in the "field" may require more than scholastic ability. Practical experience is essential and highly recommended for law students since contact with the public will be basic. This experience can be acquired through a part-time job, participation in moot court, the Consumer Center, or one of the many clinics. Whether you are paid or act as a volunteer is unimportant. (Paid is better!)

Although it is possible for a lawyer to spend her/his practicing days hidden away in some office rarely coming into contact with the outside world, the majority of lawyers do a good deal of work with other human beings. She/he interacts with clients on a business and social level, also comes into daily contact with court clerks, police, other lawyers, witnesses, opposing parties, people from all levels of society and different, if not opposing, legal viewpoints. Most of these will be people with whom one will have some symbiotic relationship. Even the easiest assignment becomes onerous if one antagonizes those whose help is indispensable to the resolution of a problem.

Better human relations is not the only profit to be gained from practical experience. Exposure to the day to day functioning of a law or administrative office will highlight the drudgery, the detail work, the pressure to make a deadline, the hustle to impress a client, the long hours, etc., etc. That is part of the life of a practicing attorney. There may also be the positive side: a feeling of "fitting in"; the constant challenge and exposure to new ideas; the reward of knowing you have played an essential part in solving a client's problem. Also, no self-respecting law firm is complete without some laughter and camaraderie.

Most important is the opportunity to view the function of the legal profession in society from the perspective of your own experience.. How well does the legal profession satisfy your needs, your sense of fulfillment, your dreams of making a contribution to society? This is a question we must ask ourselves before we sally forth to add our talents and wits to the fray.

SBA: Few Attend

by Robert S. Fraser

With about half of the membership present the SBA held its first meeting of the second semester on Saturday, January 31.

Under "Old Business" Rich Cohen reported on the Book Exchange: of the 150 books consigned, 100 have been sold. Bill Sterns announced that several insurance companies will be at school in late February to discuss discount insurance plans.

The problem of over-crowding was on the minds of many in attendance. Suggestions included "freezing" the size of the student body, opening the faculty elevator to students, opening the door on the stairway leading from the lobby, and staggering the times classes start.

Motions

Nine motions were passed:

- The SBA considers the physical facilities of NYLS inadequate and urges that members of the administration meet with SBA representatives to resolve problems in this area.
- The standing committees of the SBA meet at least once every six weeks.
- Professors are requested to write "A" answers to their exams and file them with the exams in the Library.
- A Financial Aid Committee was established to develop better methods for meeting student needs than those presently employed by the school.
- Two new courses were proposed: the first would establish and operate storefront legal services for residents around NYLS; the second would examine the rights of prisoners and the problems they face upon release.
- Members of the SBA will be required to be in the SBA office at least one hour every two weeks to receive student complaints and recommendations.
- Clocks should be installed in

(Continued on Page 10)

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Equitas Editorials

The Overcrowding

New York Law School is crowded. In spite of the addition of the new five storey building at 47 Worth Street, the school has grown too fast for the available facilities. The inauguration of the mid-year admissions class, with 90 more students, has made a noticeable change in the amount of space per student. The main corridor of 57 Worth is often jammed, the cafeteria really does not have enough seats for everyone during peak hours, and there seems to be shortages of both classroom and office space. Even our library, which nearly doubled in size with the addition of the Froessel library last year, shows signs of overcrowding during peak demand hours.

The administration is rightly concerned with improving academic standards through increasing the size of the faculty, toughening admissions standards and augmenting the library; this is where they have been placing more and more funds. It is our belief that adequate physical space is just as important as these other factors in improving educational quality.

Something should and must be done as soon as possible to alleviate the situation. We recommend that the school proceed as fast as possible with plans for physical expansion. Purchasing any of the buildings adjacent to the school along Worth Street should be a top priority of the Board of Trustees.

There are proposals to eventually build a large law center for NYLS. We do not think the students should have to wait for such a building to be planned, for money to be raised for it, and finally for it to be built. Our limited resources would be better utilized in solving the space problem now.

Meanwhile, while we like to see our student body expanded, such expansion must include parallel expansion of the physical plant. While additional tuition revenues may, indeed, be lucrative, the by-product of further increases at this time, would stifle our improving standards.

For Grade Posting

With the start of every semester, come many requests from the student body for EQUITAS to take a stand on the issue of the posting of grades. Well we've done it before and we do it again. We recommend that the faculty review their decision against the posting of grades and that they institute a procedure whereby students can

have access to their grades as soon as a particular professor has submitted them. Perhaps a large common bulletin board may be set up where all the sheets may be tacked up out of the way of the operations of the school.

The administration's new effort, i.e. the mailing of those grades submitted by a certain date, is an honest attempt on their part to alleviate this problem, and for this we thank them. But posting by social security number still appears the fastest and easiest way.

A Lot to Copy

Professors often assign supplemental material. Due to the large number of students in many classes it is impractical for every student to do this reading in the library.

The copy machines in the NYLS library require 10 cents per copy. The reproductions are of questionable quality and the machines are too small to economically accommodate the larger volumes. Students could save time and money through an administration program allowing them access to the photocopying room now in existence in the rear of the 1st floor library. Perhaps a program can be worked out whereby students can pay an optional fee for use of this facility. Such programs have been introduced in a number of other law schools.

We are also hopeful that, along with the other improvements in our library, new and better coin-operated copy machines will replace the models now in use.

Thanks, Gil

A warm thanks goes to Gil Hollander of Gil's in 47 Worth St. His food scholarships are a necessary asset to our school. (See story page 1.) We have all seen him help students who have been caught a little "short," but now he has formalized it and it's great to know that the NYLS Community has so generous a member.

All In The Family

Congratulations are in order for Professors Gottlieb and Solomon on the birth of their baby boy, Lawrence Howard. We wish you luck, health and happiness.

Registration Getting Better Every Time

Registration for the spring semester was far from perfect. There were certain procedural problems, but many of these must be expected when switching to a computerized system. We do not speak here of personal problems that may exist, but only of the overall procedure of registration. Except for one section of second year students, it went smoother than it has for a long time and for this we would like to thank the people who worked behind the tables and behind the scenes. These administrative workers put in long hours and were very helpful to many students. Nevertheless, there were students who, with no cause, were abusive to these people. There was at times, good reason for students to become irritated and even frustrated, but it is certainly not fair to blame the workers for rules over which they have no control. At any rate, to the workers we say, thanks and keep smiling; it works.

Future of Ethics Is In Our Hands

by Ed Sanocki

From time to time and particularly within the last few years, lawyers and the legal profession have been the targets of considerable criticism.

Perhaps one of the most caustic satires in this regard may be found in Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (Chapter V; "A Voyage to the Houynhmns"). Gulliver is engaged in discourse with the Houynhmn Master (His Honor), explaining the English legal system to the latter, who is totally unfamiliar with such matters:

I said there was a society of men among us, bred up from their youth in the art of proving by words multiplied for the purpose, that white is black, and black is white, according as they are paid. To this society all the rest of the people are slaves.

For example, if my neighbor hath a mind to my cow, he hires a lawyer to prove that he ought to have my cow from me. I must then hire another to defend my right, it being against all rules of law that any man should be allowed to speak for himself. Now in this case, I who am the true owner lie under two great disadvantages. First, my lawyer, being practiced almost from the cradle in defending falsehood, is quite out of his element when he would be an advocate for justice, which as an office unnatural, he always attempts with great awkwardness, if not with ill will. The second disadvantage is, that my lawyer must proceed with great caution, or else he will be reprimanded by the judges, and abhorred by his brethren, as one who would lessen the practice of the law. And therefore I have but two methods to preserve my cow. The first is to gain over my adversary's lawyer with a double fee, who will then betray his client by insinuating that he hath justice on his side. The second way is for my lawyer to make my cause appear as unjust as he can, by allowing the cow to belong to my adversary; and this if it be skilfully done will certainly bespeak the favour of the bench.

Now, your Honour is to know that these judges are persons appointed to decide all controversies of property, as well as for the trial of criminals, and picked out from the most dextrous lawyers who are grown old or lazy, and having been biassed all their lives against truth and equity, lie under such a fatal necessity of favouring fraud, perjury, and oppression, that I have known several of them refuse a large bribe from the side where justice lay, rather than injure the faculty by doing any thing unbecoming their nature or their office.

It is the maxim among these lawyers, that whatever hath been before may legally be done again: and therefore they take special care to record all the decisions formerly made against common Justice and the general reason of mankind. These, under the name of precedents, they produce as authorities, to justify the most iniquitous opinions; and the judges never fail of decreeing accordingly.

In pleading, they studiously avoid entering into the merits of the cause, but are loud, violent, and tedious in dwelling upon all circumstances which are not to the purpose. For instance, in the case already mentioned; they never desire to know what claim or title my adversary hath to my cow, but whether the field I graze her in be round or square, whether she was milked at home or abroad, what diseases she is subject to, and the like; after which they consult precedents, adjourn the cause from time to time, and in ten, twenty, or thirty years, come to an issue.

It is likewise to be observed that this society hath a peculiar cant and jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand, and wherein all their laws are written, which they take special care to multiply; whereby they have wholly confounded the very essence of truth and falsehood, of right and wrong; so that it will take thirty years to decide whether the field left me by my ancestors for six generations belongs to me or to a stranger three hundred miles off.

(Continued on Page 8)

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Debonair Deak Teaching International Banking Here

by Vivienne Gilbert

Once a week a dark brown limousine pulls up in front of 47 Worth Street. A distinguished-looking man steps out and into the building. Two hours later he will emerge; in a few more minutes he will be whisked back to the world of international banking. Though his principal concerns are neither education nor law, Adjunct-Professor Nicholas L. Deak admits New York Law students into this esoteric world long enough to whet the appetite, dispel gross ignorance, and enlarge horizons.

The professor was born in Hungary. A banker, with the extremely respectable credentials of a Ph.D. in International Finance from the University of Neuchatel, Switzerland, he went on to employment by the Overseas Bank, Ltd. of London, and the Economic department of The League of Nations. He might have spent his life in the elegant and insular world of European banking, but chose to come to the United States in 1939 and begin his career as a financial entrepreneur.

This plan was interrupted by the onset of World War II. The professor joined our armed forces.

He has a gift for language, which he uses in a precise and deliberate way. It must have been a trial indeed to be tested for his command of English in Officer's Training School by being required to speak for five minutes on the topic, "How to Peel an Orange." It would have been far more like him to give the matter a minute's hard thought and then dispose of it in two or three sentences at most. Clearly that was not the Army way.

He survived that ordeal and went on to serve with the OSS [the Office of Strategic Services], in the more exotic corners of the world; Cyprus, Crete, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, and Shanghai. In Rangoon he accepted the sword of surrender, on behalf of the United States, from the area's commanding Japanese general. When the war was ended and western Europe desperately needed transport for the products its war-torn industries were beginning to turn out; he utilized his native Hungarian to smuggle about a thousand confiscated railroad freight cars out of Russian-occupied Hungary by "painting over their sickles and hammers."

He was a major when discharged in 1946, and has kept up his ties with his war time "buddies," recently serving as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Professor Deak reapplied himself to finance with zest. Deak and Co., which he had founded before the war, grew from a struggling small firm to a holding company which now controls banks in New York, Switzerland, and Austria, along with Deak-Perera, "The Nation's Oldest and Largest Foreign Money Exchange Firm." This 'group' includes at least fifty branches in the western hemisphere and some in Hong Kong, Hawaii, and Macao. Other holdings are real estate (condominiums and a Hawaiian development corporation which produces varieties of anthuriums, a native flower).

The taste for the unexpected and a certain well-mannered com-

(Continued on Page 8)

Ford Asks Mandatory Sentencing

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Gerald R. Ford has renewed his call for mandatory minimum prison sentences in the winter issue of Criminal Justice, a quarterly publication of the American Bar Association's Section of Criminal Justice.

Sentencing is also discussed in articles by U.S. District Court Judge Constance Baker Motley, New York City, and Prof. Herbert S. Miller, co-director of the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Both are on the criminal justice section's council.

"My philosophy of mandatory imprisonment does not envision vindictive punishment of the criminal, but protection of the innocent victim," President Ford said. "Reasonable mandatory minimum sentences can restore the sense of certain imprisonment essential to preserve the deterrent impact of criminal law."

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to persons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hijacking an aircraft, kidnapping and trafficking in hard drugs.

Repeat offenders who commit federal crimes with or without a weapon, which cause or have a potential to cause personal injury, should also receive a mandatory sentence, he said.

A federal sentencing law would serve as a model for state legislation, he said.

Most violent crime is covered by state rather than federal law, he noted.



Take a good, long look at the old NYLS 9th floor library, because it won't look like this for long. Plans are now being finalized for installation of all new carpeting, window dressings, study facilities and shelf refurbishments. Bids have been let, according to Secretary-Registrar Tony Scanlon, and work should begin imminently, continuing through the semester and into the summer.

Letters to the Editor

Book Exchange A Good Idea

To the Editor:

It is not often that an event takes place at New York Law School that is truly in the students' best interest. But recently, the book exchange proved to be one of these events. I am writing to congratulate the people who implemented the book exchange and I hope that it grows into an established institution at New York Law School.

More publicity and a more visible office would certainly aid the purpose of the exchange — getting students together to buy and sell books for their mutual benefit. My thanks to this year's book exchange coordinators and I wish them continued success in the future.

Yours truly,
Jay Newman

deferred or registration cancelled if Tony Scanlon were to call in sick. Why isn't the Placement Office afforded the same back-up support to provide continuing assistance to the students?

Rob Gaulin
3rd Year Day

Fin. Aid Group Doing Survey

To the Editor:

The Financial Aid Committee of the SBA needs help from the student body. We are compiling a complete list of problems that students had this year in obtaining financial aid. We know that there have been hassles in getting loans and other forms of financial aid. We would like everyone who had these hassles to write a description of his or her problems, no matter how minute, and submit it to the SBA Financial Aid Committee. We will not use your name if you so request.

With this information we will be able to demonstrate to the administration that there are major problems in this area that must be corrected. We can form a concise picture of the financial aid problem and make constructive recommendations for the changes that need to be made. We hope that everybody will cooperate with this project since it is for the benefit of all of us.

Please leave your messages, addressed to the Financial Aid Committee, in the SBA mailbox on the second floor of 57 Worth Street. Also please leave your address or some way that we can contact you in case we have additional questions to ask you. You can also leave messages in the SBA office in Room 306 of 47 Worth Street. There are schedules posted on bulletin boards throughout the school listing times when someone will be in the SBA office.

It would be a travesty to force anyone to withdraw from Law School because of a lack of financial aid; with your help we hope that we can prevent this from happening. Thank you!

The Financial Aid Committee

Placement Office: Where Are You?

To the Editor:

Congratulations seem to be in order to all the upperclassmen for their success in securing jobs either for the summer or full time, as the case may be. Statistics are not available on the actual number of students placed this year since no one could be found in or around the placement office for comment these past few weeks. But the rumor gains credence in light of the fact that the school has seen fit to close this vital office at the height of the job-hunting season.

With due deference to Robin Edwards, our Placement Director, surely someone on the Administrative staff could have reasonably conducted business, open mail, and post job opportunities while she recovers from the ill effects of pneumonia. This utter disregard for the welfare of the student body should not be tolerated in this era of chronic joblessness.

In the future, the law school cannot allow such an essential service to falter in the temporary absence of one person. Tuition payments would certainly not be

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Parker Impressed With Major Changes at NYLS

(Continued from Page 1)

book" method of teaching the law, a method which the alumnus feels was "better because it was expeditious" for those students in the night school. Times were hard and at one point, Parker recalls how NYLS closed down for half a year and he had to attend Fordham during the interim.

Philanthropies

Parker's career has not been limited to the law. He has been instrumental in a remarkable number of philanthropic endeavors over the years. He is a member of the National Executive Committee of the United Jewish Appeal of which he was greater New York Chairman from '63-'67 and then President from '68-'69. On a national level Parker was a chairman of the U.J.A. from '67-'71, and is presently honorary chairman and a member of the National Executive Committee. In addition to his philanthropic contributions, Mr. Parker has undertaken study missions to Israel and other parts of the world.

After being Chairman of the Board of Governors of the U.J.A. of Greater N.Y. from '70-'71, he now serves as its honorary chairman. He is also vice chairman of the New York Anti-Defamation League Appeal and a member of the Board of Governors of the American Jewish Committee. Quite naturally, Parker has served as Trustee-at-Large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, '70-'75.

However, Parker's interests have not been limited to these foundations, he expresses a great interest in education and has been very involved with the development of many fine educational institutions both nationally and internationally. He has devoted much time and effort to his undergraduate university, Columbia, where he was Chairman of the 19th and 20th Columbia College Funds and a member of the Fund's Board of Directors. He is most proud of his recent success in the development of a chemistry laboratory for Havemeyer Hall at Columbia and his work for Columbia's post graduate school of International Affairs to which he is an Advisory Council Executive Committee member.

One of his earliest endeavors into the field of education came with his assistance in the development of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is now a

member of the Board of Overseers of Albert Einstein and served as Vice Chairman of the Board from '61-'67.

Business Successes

Parker's legal expertise has led him to the business world where he again, has had a great deal of success. He stresses the importance of "developing a sense of what's going on in the world today. Students should embellish their studies with a touch of the outside world." He also emphasizes the importance of "creative thinking."



Albert Parker
Class of '21

As a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of both Belding Heminway Company, Inc. and Leslie Fay Inc. Parker has not only an understanding of the "outside world" but has become an intricate part of the business community. He is also Vice Chairman and member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of Bank Lemi Trust Company of New York as well as being on the Board of Commercial Alliance Corporation and Board Industries, Inc.

Praises NYLS

During his recent visit to NYLS, Parker was very complimentary of the school, stating, "I am tremendously impressed; NYLS is becoming a very meaningful law school." He went on to say that the school "has recently attained a very fine reputation." The concrete evidence of this is "the two graduates who are working in my law firm," he added. (These graduates are Ms. Susan Schiff and Ms. Elizabeth Toll.)

He is also quick to praise Dean Shapiro and Associate Dean Bearn for their success with the school. He feels that the graduates of NYLS today have a right to "look with pride upon their school."

As a long time member of the New York State Bar Association, Albert Parker recommends the students join the Bar Associations and become active in these groups. Parker is also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and a member of their Law Reform Committee from '38-'41 as well as a member of the New York County Lawyer's Association.

Deak...

(Continued from Page 7)

bativeness continue to be part of the professor. Very recently he contested an election for a seat in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Board of Directors. The last time such a seat had been contested was 1959. According to the Wall Street Journal, "Any member bank in the appropriate size category may nominate a candidate but usually only one is named, following committee meetings of bank organizations. In this case Mr. Taw was nominated by 22 banks and Mr. Deak by resolution of his bank's board of directors." Mr. Taw, the professor's competitor, stated his qualifications in the same article: "The only thing I've got going for me is that I was a bank examiner and am pretty well known among the upstate banks." As the professor expected, Mr. Taw won.

I don't know in what spirit professor Deak jointed this fray, but I, for one, consider it grand fun to have tweaked as august a nose as the Federal Reserve's.

There, then, is a superficial portrait of one of our new professors. A successful man, both in business and private life. A man respected and liked by the many civic groups who have elected him to their presidencies. A man, in short from whom one could hopefully learn even more than the course content.

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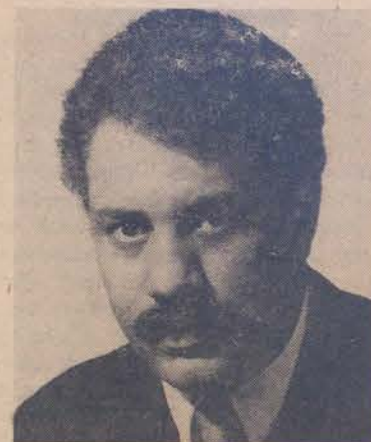
Alumnus, '73, Named To Human Rights Commission

Alton R. Walden Jr., class of '73, who earned his law degree while serving as an officer of the New York City Housing Police, was appointed on December 17, 1975 by Governor Carey as deputy commissioner of the State Division of Human Rights.

Walden, 38, joined the Housing Authority Police Department in 1962 after two years as a professional singer. He moved up the ranks to sergeant, lieutenant, and to captain.

The alumnus earned his undergraduate degree at John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York in 1968. While working for Housing Police, he created a program for physical training of housing police, drafted a proposal for introducing Hispanics into law enforcement, and served on a national committee for law enforcement training.

Walden is a member of several civic organizations, including the One Hundred Black Men,



Alton R. Walden, '73

the International Police Association, and the Knights of Columbus. He was consultant to Mobicentrics, a manpower development corporation that was founded, controlled and operated by members of minority groups.

He will serve with Human Rights Commissioner Werner H. Kramarsky and will be paid \$34,700 a year.

Ethics: Up to Us

(Continued from Page 6)

It is unfortunate that many people today wholeheartedly agree with these sentiments. Much damage has been done to the profession by the Watergate disclosures, in which supposedly bright and intelligent lawyers played a leading role.

The Watergate affair brought into question and focused widespread attention on the ethics and integrity of the legal profession. It does no good when the leading law officer of the United States, a former Attorney General, is identified as one of the principals in a national scandal. Nor is it helpful to the image of the profession to witness a former Vice President of the United States not denying his guilt on charges of taking graft and then being disbarred, or the spectacle of a lawyer-President resigning when about to be impeached for the cover-up of criminal acts. Nor are the principles of law and order and equal justice served when the same President is pardoned by his successor, also a lawyer, for all crimes he may have committed during his incumbency.

But the widespread criticism of lawyers extends beyond the despicable conduct exhibited by lawyers who were involved in Watergate.

The complaints involve charges of incompetence, high cost of legal services, unusually high earnings of some lawyers, unavailability of legal services to people of modest means and the poor, and the inordinate delays in the administration of civil and criminal justice.

There is hope for the legal profession, however, and it lies with those of us who are presently attending law school.

Rather than merely paying "lip-service" to lawyers' ethics, it is time to show a real awareness of our professional responsibilities. These are not merely rules which one learns in law school, only to be forgotten upon graduation; they are viable concepts which must be practiced continuously if the legal profession is to attain an unimpeachable standard of trust and dignity. It is a poor legacy we are inheriting. Only if the next generation is strong enough to resist temptation and is determined to promote change will a disillusioned public begin to regard the law with high esteem.

Norton Slated As Speaker At 'Woman and Law' Parley

The Seventh National Conference on Women and the Law will be held at Temple Law School in Philadelphia, Pa. on March 12-14, 1976. The keynote speaker will be Eleanor Holmes Norton. Workshops, aimed at developing a deeper, more skills-oriented knowledge will cover the following topics: Economic Problems of Women, credit, tax, housing, and government benefits; Detailed information on how to bring a

Title VII Case and Techniques on Law Reform, lobbying, legislative researching, drafting statutes, etc.

If you wish to attend or want more information, contact the Women's Caucus at their office in room 308, 47 Worth or leave a message in our mailbox on the 2nd floor of 57 Worth. We will get back to you immediately.

— Kathy Freed

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Why The South Doesn't Need ERA

by Rick Ross

To get to New Orleans by car from the Northeast, you take the Penn. Pike, get off at Harrisburg, and pick up Interstate 81. 81 is typically a federal highway, stark grey-white concrete; long drives support the notion of barrenness. The highway heads southwest through the poor-white towns: Hagerstown, Roanoke. 81 ends in Knoxville where 75 takes you to Chattanooga. Out of Chattanooga it's 59 all the way to the shores of Pontchartrain. It's about 24 hours straight through from Philadelphia (which is an appropriate point of departure when heading south).

We made the trip in the dead of summer; southern heat drew us, the monotony of the North forced us away. Jersey plates graced our fat-cat Oldsmobile (on loan from a trusting brother); the plates were our banners as much as the enamelled Dixie flags on southern bumpers.

The men had shoulder-length hair, the women were sensible with close-croppings. Stops for meals drew the usual stares of disbelief from the locals. No words passed other than giving the food order.

A friend was in the Air Force (jet-pilot school) training in Columbus, Mississippi. We side-tracked to pay a visit. The friend said Israelis and Arabs were being trained together: the perfect opportunity to see Democracy in Action.

Columbus is mid-way between Tupelo and Philadelphia on the north-south axis, about ninety miles due west of Birmingham. It's an out-of-the-way place, attested to by the large number of impeccable ante-bellum homes built when cotton was king.

On the main road through Columbus is a humble gas station. We pulled in for a last fill-up before heading out to the air base. A State Police cruiser was parked next to the lubrication bays. A suitably fat trooper and the attendant slouched against the front of the car. Our driver was wearing a large dark floppy-brimmed hat to hide his flowing black hair. The hat was no help. After a suitable delay the attendant sidled over to the car, approaching from the rear. As he reached the driver's window he asked, "Can I help ya' miss?" Our driver looked up into the grinning face of the attendant. The attendant, still grinning, said, "Oh I thought you was a lady."

If the he-men of the South think nothing of distinctions between the sexes, is that mentality in need of the ERA?

Eiber Named To Committee

President Justice Frank A. Gulota, of the Appellate Division, Second Department has announced the appointment of Prof. Bernard M. Eiber as one of seven new members of the Character and Fitness Committee.



Professor Eiber

Eiber is past president of the NYLS Alumni Association having received his J.D. in 1951. He joined the full-time faculty in 1970. The professor is presently a member of the House of Delegates of the New York Bar Association and past president of the Queens County Bar Association.

Lippman Announces Labor Law Moot Court Meet Here

Marshal E. Lippman, Associate Dean of NYLS, has announced that New York Law School will be the site for the Senator Robert F. Wagner Memorial National Labor Law Competition. Over twenty Law schools throughout the United States will be sending teams to compete in this moot court competition.

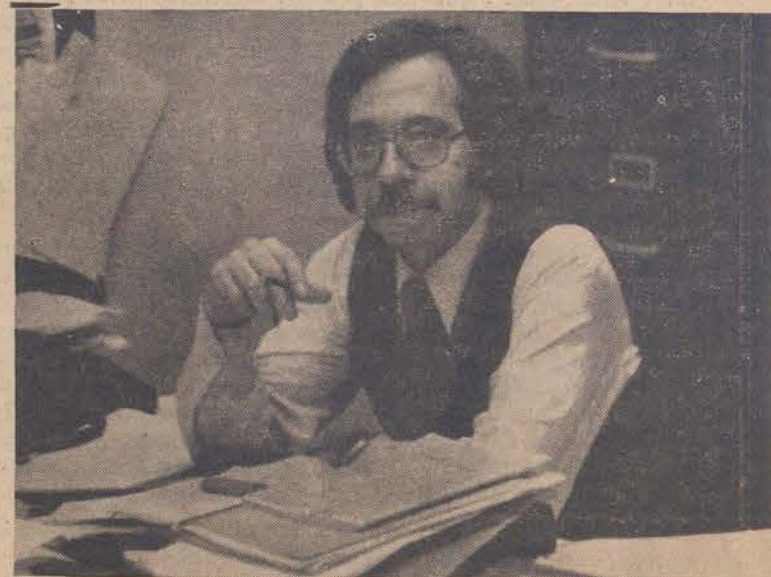
Each school may enter at most two teams composed of a maximum of three members each. The dates for the event are Friday and Saturday, April 9th and 10th.

Some of the schools who have

entered the competition are Cornell, Georgetown, University of California at Berkeley as well as the University of Pennsylvania. Most of the law schools in the metropolitan area are also scheduled to compete.

The Wagner family has been active in assisting Lippman in the formation of this competition. They have donated the plaques and medals to be awarded to the winning teams.

Lippman urges all students and alumni to attend this new NYLS event.



Dean Lippman announces a labor law moot court competition to be held at NYLS.

ABA To Examine Judge Selection

CHICAGO — The organized bar's role in the selection of federal judges will be subjected to in-depth review by an American Bar Association national conference at Vanderbilt University, March 12-13, in Nashville, Tennessee.

"One of the most important functions performed by the ABA is its long-standing assistance in the selection of federal judges," said ABA president Lawrence E. Walsh, New York City. "This conference will concentrate on ways the organized bar can improve its participation and will seek to increase public awareness and understanding of these activities."

Walsh pointed out that the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary has been involved in the selection process for more than 20 years, and has "continuously re-examined its standards and procedures."

"The conference will review the committee's standards and procedures, the criteria for the appointment of its members, and the appropriate role of the association and state and local bar associations in working with the Senate in the judicial selection process," Walsh said.

A host of major national fig-

ures drawn from industry, labor and government as well as members of the judiciary and legal profession have been invited to participate in conference discussions.

Discussion leaders will include members of the Senate, former officials of the Department of Justice, and others familiar with the judicial selection process.

Walsh said methods will be proposed for more effective relations with political parties and their leaders.

The validity of the ABA judicial screening process will be examined, as will the problems of confidentiality and openness in the selection machinery.

Programs useful to senators in choosing candidates for submission to the President will also be discussed.

The conference will also examine the role of the ABA's standing committee in presenting its conclusions to the Senate.

Job Catalogue Expanding

CHICAGO — The American Bar Association said recently it is expanding its annual publication which catalogues law job possibilities with the federal government.

"We are adding at least a dozen new agencies in an effort to provide the most complete service possible to meet the critical job situation," said Lynne Z. Gold, Valley Forge, Pa., president of the ABA's Law Student Division which is sponsoring the project.

Entitled "Federal Government

Legal Career Opportunities," the 175-page publication describes the anticipated job openings in more than 75 federal agencies and departments, including the type of work, location, qualifications and how to apply.

Copies of the book, available after Jan. 1, are free to LSD members. Others may obtain a copy by sending \$4 to: Circulation Department, #3041, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Checks should be made out to the ABA Law Student Division.

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Minority \$ Needed

by Martin Silberman

New York Law School is definitely undergoing a process of change. The critical questions for those of us who make up the student body of this school, are concerned with the nature of that change, the direction it is taking and the effect upon the legal community that these changes can have. As I look around, I see a few things definitely in need of change. For instance, in a school that attempts to establish itself as an "urban legal center" I question how it can exist in the midst of New York City at a time of increasing crises, and effectively attempt to move towards that goal without speaking to the issue of minority admissions. New York City is deeply in need of lawyers with a strong commitment to serving the needs of its poor and working class people. As we know, the Black and Puerto Rican population of N.Y.C. advances toward 50% of the total population, yet this institution, through its continued insistence upon a "sex-blind, ethnic-blind admissions process, denies the great need of that population for adequate legal representation. The "commitment" to urban problems that is sought on the part of applicants to the new six year CCNY-NYLS program is a commitment without a basis. As evidenced by the article in the November 29, 1975 issue of *EQUITAS*, the incoming students must have a high school average of 88. Further, a pamphlet published by NYLS concerning this program, states that a "B" average will be required of students at CCNY for admission here.

In essence, what the school is saying is that it will seek students with "urban commitments" as long as they can establish a first-rate academic background. The next question is: Who establishes such backgrounds? As has been shown, due to elementary school tracking of minority students into non-academic programs, the overwhelming majority of high school graduates in this country who graduate with academic degrees, are white. The exclusion of students based purely upon mechanical statistics and "increasingly stringent admissions standards" (*EQUITAS*, 11/29/75, p. 3), perpetuates a system of racism that continues to deprive minority people of basic rights.

The other side of this coin is the policy of scholarship-giving in this school. Besides the basic questions of where the school gets its finances and how they are allocated, is the question of how to insure the continuation of minority students' education if they were accepted. To the daughters and sons of the middle class and working class who make up the majority of students in this school, the tuition and fees are almost prohibitive. To the daughters and sons of the poor, of welfare recipients, etc., the price to pay for legal education at NYLS is an impossibility. Assuming a change in the admissions policy in this school, (which is doubtful), a corresponding change in the financial aid allocation system will be necessary. It should be the moral imperative of a law school to insure the financial security of its students, insofar as the ability to pay tuition and other necessities are concerned. But in NYLS, where are the funds? Where are the records concerning the school's resources? Why are we denied any degree of access to this crucial information?

It is these questions that must be confronted head-on before we can know the extent of these new changes. Change for the sake of change is not necessarily a desirable goal. Meaningful change towards the announced goals of this school is a goal worth struggling towards. We must insure that we are involved in that process.

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Alumni Luncheon, Garland New Pres.

The NYLS Alumni Association Annual Luncheon was held at the New York Hilton on January 30, 1976. The affair was held during the New York State Bar Association's Bar Association's annual convention which was also held at the Hilton. The highlight of the gathering was the inauguration of the new Alumni President, Sylvia Garland, Class of '60, Professor of Law at NYLS.

ceremonies was the Honorable William Kapelman, Class of '40, New York State Supreme Court Judge. The Keynote Speaker was the Honorable Theodore Kupferman, justice for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department.

Another highlight of the afternoon was Dean Shapiro's address to the gathering of over one hundred alumni. He announced



J. Francis Murphy (center) swears in the new officers including new president Sylvia Garland (right), Class of '60.



Board of Trustee member, Harry Ostrov (left), Class of '25 presents award to outgoing president Bernard M. Eiber, Class of '51.

Other new officers of the Alumni Association were sworn in by the Honorable Francis T. Murphy, Class of '52, justice for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department. In addition to the installation of new officers, the Alumni Association honored Joseph Solomon, Class of '27 and immediate past president Bernard M. Eiber, class of '51, Professor of Law at NYLS. The master of

ed the formation of a summer educational student exchange program between NYLS and the University of Bologna. Shapiro also had the pleasure of announcing the official results of our school's passing percentage for the New York State Bar Examination given in July, 1975. NYLS had an 83.9% overall passing rate which breaks down to 88.7% for the day class and 76.5% for the evening.



Prof. Eiber is congratulated by Joseph Solomon, Class of '27 as Hon. Francis Murphy looks on.

Advertising

(Continued from Page 4)

Walsh said he was "pleased with the action of the House of Delegates in resolving this controversial question in such a short period of time. Their action demonstrates the importance which the legal profession has assigned to the question of how best help people find a lawyer."

Under the new rules, all permitted data "shall be disseminated only to the extent and in such format and language uniformly applicable to all lawyers, as prescribed by the authority having jurisdiction by state law over the subject." The effect of this requirement is to ensure that lawyers may be selected according to facts that permit comparison on an equal basis with respect to the substance of their services, rather than the attractiveness of the form of publication. The regulating authority, for example, might under this provision adopt regulations requiring lawyers with foreign language ability who desire to make that information publicly available to do so by the use of the phrase "fluent in _____." The individual lawyers would fill in the blank, but could make no change in that format.

Under Association procedures, the ABA Standing Committee on Law Lists is available to review material submitted for approval by those who wish to publish law lists. The Committee reviews the material to determine whether it is consistent with the Association's Code of Professional Responsibility with respect to information that can be published. It is these Disciplinary Rules of the Code that have now been changed to expand the scope of information that can be disseminated. These persons are not required by the Association to submit law lists for approval, although many do to ensure the propriety of the release by lawyers of information they wish to publish.

Bar Assoc. Insurance

Representatives from the Administrator of the New York State Bar Association's sponsored insurance program will be at NYLS on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th and 25th. They will meet and talk with students in the lobby of 47 Worth Street concerning certain parts of its insurance program that it makes available to its law school members. The representatives, Jim Kennedy and Tom Ely will be here from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. and in the evening from 5 to 6 P.M.

SBA...

(Continued from Page 5)

the Moot Court Room, 47/203, and 57/602 and open book exams should be given in rooms with permanent table-desks.

- The Constitution was amended by moving forward the date of SBA elections. To this end, an Election Committee will be established in the near future.

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Book Review

Manson Cult Examined In Book by Asst. D.A.

by Karen Lichtenberg

"It felt so good the first time I stabbed her, and when she screamed at me it did something to me, sent a rush through me, and I stabbed her again . . . It's like a sexual release. Especially when you see blood spurting out. It's better than a climax."

This was how Susan Atkins calmly described the murder of actress Sharon Tate. Susan Atkins, was convicted of murdering seven persons, murders which were planned and directed by Charles Manson, aka Jesus Christ.

Charles Manson and his bizarre "family" of about 30 people lived on a ranch outside Los Angeles. On August 9, 1969 Manson instructed four members of his family to go to Sharon Tate's home and kill everyone there. Five people were shot, stabbed, beaten and hung. The next evening, in another area of Los Angeles, Leno LaBianca, the owner of a chain of supermarkets, and his wife Rosemary were stabbed to death in their home by members of Manson's family.

Both murder scenes were bloodbaths. Words were scrawled with the victims' blood. The bodies were stabbed, 20, 30, some as many as 40 times. Veteran homicide detectives were made physically ill by the savagery they found.

Helter Skelter is a detailed chronicle of the investigation and trial that led to the conviction of Charles Manson and his followers for the "Tate-LaBianca" murders. The story is told in gruesome detail by Vincent Bugliosi, with Curt Gentry.

Vincent Bugliosi was chosen from among 450 deputy district attorneys to prosecute one of the most highly publicized trials in history. He was perfect for the part. Thirty-five years old and ambitious, in five years he had prosecuted 104 felony jury trials and lost only one. He had served as technical consultant for Jack Webb's television series "The D.A." Series star Robert Conrad fashioned his portrayal after Bugliosi's character. In the end, Bugliosi's ego and ambition appeared to be well placed as he got convictions and the death penalty for all the defendants. He is now Los Angeles County District Attorney.

Bugliosi presents his story like a detective novel, but the suspense is not spoiled by knowing the verdict from the start. Like watching an episode of Columbo, the reader knows who the killers are and how they did it. The interest lies in discovering how the police solve the mystery.

Beginning with the grisly discovery of the victims, Bugliosi describes in minute detail each shred of physical evidence. Every technique of homicide investigation is explained. Bugliosi discusses the manner in which blood samples are gathered at the scene of the crime and the information which is revealed from their analysis. He presents detailed autopsy reports which specify the size, depth, number and location of the wounds. Fingerprint analysis, footprint duplication and the administration of lie detector tests are described in detail.

The author also points out the embarrassing mistakes made in the course of the investigation. Bungling policemen destroy evidence. Inept investigators overlook important clues. Publicity-conscious law enforcement officials make premature disclosures in their anxiety to show "progress" toward solving the crime.

Throughout the investigation phase of the case the enigma of Charles Manson remained unsolved. Gradually, the bizarre lifestyle and philosophy of Manson and his family of misfits emerged. Manson spent 17 of his 34 years in institutions. He went to San Francisco in the mid-sixties and attracted his family of white, middle class flower children. He moved to Los Angeles and attempted to become a recording star. He fostered the belief that he was the Messiah who would lead his family to the desert and save them from destruction in the impending war between blacks and whites, a war he called "helter skelter."

Those Who Also Serve



Manuel Lopez is a "Jack of all trades" as he not only repairs but runs many things at NYLS. He classifies himself as a 'handyman.'

Municipal Law Clinic Gives Inside Look At Government

by Bill Lang

What is it all about, this Municipal Law Clinic? It's about the business of the City of New York, in all its confusing complexity and rich variety. It's an opportunity to see from the inside how the vast administrative machinery grinds. It's an opportunity to meet and work with some of the people who, at many levels, from the lowest to the elevated, carry on the business of the City of New York.

Assignments can be had to almost any agency or department. My choice was the Comptroller's Office, on the theory that that's where the action is in this time of financial crisis. I soon became aware that even the entity known as the Comptroller's Office sprawls over several floors of the Municipal Building and into outside buildings. It is divided into a dozen or so departments performing different functions. My department turned out to be the Bureau of Law and Adjustment which is under the aegis of Florence Dreizen, the Second Deputy Comptroller. Her assistant, Leonard Mancusi, an alumnus of NYLS, is my immediate superior.

The mission of the Bureau of Law and Adjustment is to receive, investigate, evaluate and negotiate settlements of claims asserted against the City by contractors who believe they are entitled to receive more money than the contract price. There are literally thousands of pending claims relating to such varied jobs as constructing a police precinct station house, rehabilitating a subway station, digging a tunnel under the East River or building a pollution control plant. The largest claim presently being handled is for some absurd figure like \$186,000,000.00 — that is the claim amount, not the contract amount. There are others so small that the cost of investigation certainly exceed the amount of the claim.

When a contractor presents his claim to the Bureau of Law and Adjustment, there is activated a process designed to answer three questions: First, what happened? Second, whose fault was it? Third, for what sum, if any, is the City liable?

The claimant is required to appear for examination and is questioned, under oath, as to the details of his claim. The Comptroller may send City accountants to audit the claimant's books as they relate to the contract at issue. The agency for

which the work was performed is asked to submit a report stating its version of the dispute. Most important, the Engineering Department of the Comptroller's Office assigns an engineer to reconstruct the events that may have occurred ten years or more earlier and to evaluate City liability under the contract. The engineer will interview architects, supervisory personnel of the contractor and the City, visit and inspect the job site, read



Dean Margaret Bearn
Director of Municipal Law Clinic

the detailed daily job and payroll records maintained during the entire time of construction, the written reports of the monthly job conferences between the contractors (there are often four or more on a job) and the supervisory City engineer and of course the terms of the contract. The engineer's report is then prepared. It evaluates, from an engineering viewpoint, to what extent the claim is justified.

When all reports are complete, a conference is usually held to see whether the parties can agree to a compromise settlement. My intervention in this process occurs just before this conference. I review and digest the entire file, and prepare a report, as brief as possible, stating the basis of the claim, the contractors' arguments, the City's arguments and my conclusions, which might include a suggestion of the amount the City might offer to dispose of the matter. The purpose of this is to assist Mancusi to prepare for the conference which consists in roughly equal parts of legal argument and old fashioned horse-trading. If no settlement results, the matter proceeds to trial.

This account of my experience no better conveys the opportunities of participating in the Mu-

nicipal Law Clinic than the individual report of the blind man who touched an elephant in one spot. What he told his blind friend about the anatomy of the elephant was true enough, but hardly complete. The duties of the many City agencies are so diverse that there must be a place to accommodate my special interest.

The Municipal Law Clinic is a first chance to apply theoretical legal knowledge to actual problems of meeting new and interesting people, and of acquiring insights into the structure and operation of our political and business systems through personal experience.

Moot Court's Spring Comp.

Moot Court Board of NYLS has announced the dates for its annual Spring Competition. The competition will be held during the week of March 25th, and all briefs are due March 18th. All students, with the exception of first year day and evening, are free to enter the event. All students are invited to attend the competitions, which will be held in the Moot Court Room.

The Spring Competition is held to determine who will be selected for the National Moot Court Competition to be held this fall at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Another purpose of the competition is to select future members of the Moot Court Board. All students interested in competing are advised to contact Bruce Ginsburg in the 9th floor library.

In other Moot Court news, the Board announced that NYLS will be sending two teams to compete in the Metropolitan Interscholastic Moot Court Competitions, sponsored by the Young Lawyer's Section of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and Fordham Law School. The event is of special significance to our team, as it is the first time NYLS has ever entered teams into this particular competition. In fact, it will be the first time NYLS has competed with other schools in any moot court competition other than the national event. Dates during which NYLS will be arguing their briefs at the Association will be posted. All students and faculty are invited to attend.

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