12-1973

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New York Law School

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Dean Announces Tuition Increase & Sweeping Curriculum Changes

Up 50% Since Sept. '72

Many New Electives Added
Faculty Advisors Named
Third Year Completely Elective

by IRENE RACKS

New elective courses have been announced by Dean Shapiro. The number of required courses has been reduced from 72 to 58. The number of elective credits has been increased from 16 to 26.

Starting in September, 1974, the number of credits required for graduation will be raised from 90 to 94. This change, however, will not affect the present third-year day and fourth-year night students who are currently taking courses under the old requirement of 80 credits.

For day students, the new requirement averages out to a minimum of 51 hours per semester. Students will be allowed to take more than 33 hours if they wish. Night students will need 37 credits per year on the average.

Students are cautioned that minimum of 10 credits (day) and 8 credits (evening) each semester, they cannot get any residence credit for that semester.

HOW IT WORKS

First-year day students will have all required courses under the new system as they did previously. Second-year day students will have four elective credits this coming semester. Second-year night class will have two credits of electives this spring. Third year night class will also have two credits of electives.

Third year will have complete elective choice. Fourth year will also have all electives except for one hour of Professional Responsibility. This is still a required course. (The day students took it during the fall semester.)

All courses currently offered will be offered as electives. For the coming term, 26 elective courses will be offered in the day session including, such courses as Arbitration, Comparative Law, Securities, and Western Legal Traditions. These will be Judicial and Poverty Law Clinics, Legal Writing Workshop and Legislation Seminar. The evening session will offer 24 electives including Criminal Advocacy, International Commercial Transactions (also given in the day), Legal Medicine, Corporate Finance (also given in the day) and Literary Property. In addition, a two credit legal research project may be elected in both sections. This will be under supervision of Dean Shapiro and a faculty committee.

ABA Contest Deadline Set

CHICAGO — Junior and senior-year law students have until April 15 to enter the 1974 Howard C. Ehrenberg Memorial Award Essay Contest in the field of family law.

The contest is sponsored by the American Bar Association's Family Law Section in cooperation with the Toledo and Ohio Bar associations. Contests may be written on any aspect of family law. Suggested length is about 5,000 words. Essays that have been or are to be scheduled to be published are ineligible for consideration.

First, second and third-place winners will receive cash awards of $500, $300 and $200, respectively.

(Continued on Page 6)

New System of Faculty Advisors Instituted

The following professors have been appointed faculty advisors; they will be available to consult with students as to the selection of proper electives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Elective Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professor Eisen</td>
<td>03</td>
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<td>Professor Logan</td>
<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Silverman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Koffler</td>
<td>02</td>
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<td>Professor Means</td>
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<td>Professor Forbes</td>
<td>07</td>
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<td>Professor Solomon</td>
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<td>Professor Cohen</td>
<td>09</td>
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Wednesday, December 19, 1973

Bar Associations: What's Available for Students

by DIANE LISHEWITZ

A membership for students is highly valued at most law schools in the N.Y. area. However, few students seem to know that there are other associations open to them. By comparing the offerings of the various associations, the student may be able to find one that is better suited to his or her needs.

For instance, compare what you are entitled to in the following 2 organizations:

LSD

$5 fee
Student Lawyer Journal
Student Lawyer Letters
Fall and Spring Circuit Conferences
Special free publications
All other items, including placement and section member
ship, are extra.

N.Y.S. Bar

$3 fee
The Law Digest
The Journal
The Newsletter
Free admission (or nominal fee) to all American Bar
and Clinical Legal Education Programs.
Special Edition Law Student Publications.
Free placement service.

N.Y.S. Bar has a multitude of law-oriented organizations. Not all are open for student membership, but they can still be used in certain ways. The Association of the Bar of N.Y., the N.Y.S. Trial Lawyers Assn., and the Queens Bar, do not allow student membership, but most of their lectures are open and free. The Practicing Law Institute offers courses in various legal areas. They are, of course, expensive, but partial scholarships are available to students. If you are interested in a particular course, contact the program director of that course for scholarship information.

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of an Exclusive EQUITAS inter
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Would you like to work for this man? Attorney General Explains law to go about it as part of an Exclusive EQUITAS interview, starting on Page 5.
EQUITAS

was elected President of the '52, who has become a Director Monday, Dec. 12. Professor Eiber 

of the Supreme Court.

mitted to the Florida Bar.

PRESIDENT

Price has been elected President

2nd VICE PRES.

Hon. Nicholas Tsoucalas

Hon. Martin L. Baron

3rd VICE PRES.

Meyer Slifkin

Michael C. Bernstein

Alfred D. Jahr

Robert Lester

Howard J. Churchill

Marshall E. Lippman

Hon. Seymour Fier

David M. Kahn

Joseph N. Friedman

Hon. Norman J. Felig

Alfred E. Braun

Hon. Joseph Periconi

Ellis J. Meyerson

Hon. Martin L. Baron

Richard Babi

1922

Alfred D. Jahr '26

Murray T. Koven

Hon. Harry W. Davis.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Class of 1920: Maxwell Sha

Class of 1922: Richard Babi

DECEASED

Class of 1965: Edwin C. Vogt

Class of 1966: Abraham Davis

Class of 1929: Maxwell Saph

Maxwell Saphir, who retired f

Justice Saphir was the au

Assistance Attorney

Justice Shapiro upheld Co

Justice Saphir graduated from the New York Law School in 1923 and founded his firm in the same year. He practiced law in New York, New York, from 1923 to 1945 and was a Democratic district attorney in the Bronx for many years.

He is survived by his widow, Barbara; a daughter, Mrs. Irene McMenamin; and a son, Justice Francis Murphy, Jr., of the Appellate Division, First Department; a brother, Raymond; and eight grandchildren.

Class of 1925: William Burst Linker

William Burst Linker, a founding partner in 1906 of Debevoise, Hope, Linker and Blane, died Nov. 29, 1973, in Southside Hospital, Bay-

The following memorandum was written by Dean E. Donald Shapiro:

Dean Clarifies NY Law Bar Requirements

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DECEASED

Class of 1965: Edwin C. Vogt

Class of 1966: Abraham Davis

Class of 1929: Maxwell Saphir

Maxwell Saphir, who retired five years ago as a justice of the New York Supreme Court, at ap-

panying a heart attack, at Decatur Hospital, Friday, Nov. 3, 1973. He was 75 years old and lived at 25 East 96th Street.

He had been on the bench since 1969, when he was elected with bipartisan endorsement.

To The Editor

I would like to comment on the situation at our library. Every day, at any time you can 

in the library and see a stack of books just sitting there.

I think each student should take it upon himself to keep track of the books that are 

off the shelf that no one has ever touched. 

Save yourself and your fellow students some trouble by not losing your books (which we don't need any more).

Joann Deutch

2nd Vt. Day

To The Editor

I appreciate receiving your 

of Wednesday, September 12, 1973, arrived this last week, 

I protest. I protest the current.

I have suggested only two al-

But I feel that any other equally capable solutions to this problem can be found by the examiners in the near future.

J. Goldblatt

First Year Day

(Continued on Page 7)

NYLs Alumni Notes

Professor Bernard M. Eiber '51, who succeeds Martin L. Baron '52, has been a Director of the Association.

The other officers of the Association are Sylvia B. Garfink '50, 1st Vice President; Robert Mogul '51, 2nd Vice President; Ernest P. Marxmore '57 Secretary and David A. Freedman '53 Treasurer.

Class of 1939: Edward F. Mc

— Elected as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Class of 1940: Herbert J. Fec

— is a commissioner of the NYC Board of Elections.

Class of 1961: Joseph N. Gall

— is a State Senator from the Bronx.

Class of 1973: Richard Rubin

— is with the Law Department of Consolidated Edison.

Class of 1971: Richard N. Shep

— is with the Real Estate Dept. of F. W. Woolworth Co.

Richard C. Estin has been ad-

mitted to the Bar of the State of New York.

Class of 1964: Richard Lee Price has been elected President of the Civil Court Law Secre-

tary, Mr. Price is law secretary to Civil Court Judge Harry W. Davis.

To The Editor

Wednesday, December 19, 1973
Wednesday, December 19, 1973

EQUATAS

Feminist Viewpoint

THE RAPE FANTASY

by Frances Brown Solter

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EQUATAS

Women Lawyers Set Conference Date

Approximately 500 women from across the country are ex-

pected to attend the National Conference on Women and the Law at the University of Texas Law Center, Austin, Texas, March 29-31.

The conference, which is open to all law students, law profes-

sors, attorneys, legal workers and interested persons, will focus on the role and prob-

lems of women in institutions. The conference on women in law, business, government and state schools and universities, and women in institutions.

The conference will also focus on methods for organizing wom-

en students and faculty in law schools.

With the aid of an 18-member national steering committee, the

U.T. Women's Law Center is now planning for major speakers and 25 workshops including:

- Bettyabeth Benegal, attorney for the Equal Employment Op-

portunity Commission

- G. D. Change, on sex discrimination in em-

ployment

- Barbara Baranek, law professor from Stanford Uni-

versity on duties and trial tactics of the feminist lawyer

Sarah Weddington, Austin state representative and winning prac-

tice for women.

Other steering committee mem-

bers include University of

Alabama law professor Marjorie

Fine Kornblum and Columbia law

professor Ruth Ginsburg.

Registration information for the conference may be ob-

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Glover Johnson '25 Dies White and Case Partner

Glover John son, a senior part-

ner of the Larchmont Road, New Rochelle, N.Y. He was

72 years old.

Mr. Johnson had been a director of International Minerals and

Chemical Corporation since 1963 and chairman of its board for

several years. He was also a di-


cialized in corporate and finan-

cial management and was a

member of the Board of Visi-

tors of the American Chemical Society. He was also the owner of

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Mr. Johnson was also a life trustee of the American Foundation for

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**Equitas Editorials**

**Up Up and Away**

Tuition will be raised again for the Term which commences in September '74. The second year day class position and the 2nd and 3rd year night classes will have thus undergone two raises in tuition in the course of their law school careers.

Even with the raise, the tuition at NYLS is low in comparison to other schools, and the students currently in attendance will be paying less than the incoming class.

We know too that prices have soared, and we also realize that classes are smaller and that more faculty members have been hired. (In addition, the placement service which had begun to seem like the myth of El Dorado to the upper classes is now a reality.) We know that this takes money.

Nevertheless, EQUItas feels that the raise is extremely hard on the students alredy at NYLS. We feel that the administration should adopt a firm policy of raising tuition only for the incoming classes.

Many people have made arrangements for loans, have taken jobs, and made living general arrangements based on the cost of the old tuition. It will be very difficult for some of these people to change these arrangements to meet the cost of the new tuition.

On the other hand, the entering class is on notice, and they can make plans both as to loans and working hours before they enter the school.

Each member of an entering class should have the security of knowing that the tuition he pays when he enters will be the tuition he pays when he leaves three or four years later.

**No Quota System**

It is perhaps ludicrous that the SBA President has decided to allocate one of the four student position on the Student Faculty Alumni Committee to a woman. However, why have all the women in the school been considered for only one of the positions, and all the men for the other three?

Wouldn't it be more equitable for every student in the school regardless of sex to be considered for all the positions? Wouldn't it be more equitable for the SBA president to choose the four MOST QUALIFIED students regardless of sex?

**Another Step Forward**

Once again, EQUItas is moved to comment in wonder at how much can be accomplished by people who are determined to accomplish things.

The latest accomplishment of the new administration has been to reduce the number of required credits and increase the number of electives so that NYLS is now in line with other law schools.

Now, people who are interested in tax law, for example, can start the basic tax course in their second year and will be able to take several tax course before they graduate. Students who are interested in specialties in other areas of law will thus have an opportunity to take several courses in the area in which they hope to specialize.

One warning: choice involves greater responsibility for the student, because no matter what courses a student may choose to take, the bar exam will continue to test in particular areas of the law. (See List Page 2.)

A student has a right not to choose to take a course, but he ought to know that he is going to be tested on it.

But despite any possible problems, the increase of elective choices by over 50% is a great step forward for NYLS.

**Questions not Ego Trips**

EQUITAS confesses to being old-fashioned. For example, we once thought an asset was something non-controversial, tangible and matter-of-fact. Now we realize that the first cousin of an asset is the philosopher's stone and that asset is anything that cannot be conceived by the wit and imagination of an accountant.

Similarly with questions. We always thought that a good question was what one asked when he wanted an answer.

But lately we find that questions have purposes other than information gathering. Instead, they seem to serve as ego callisthenies for many of our classmates.

It is unfair for a single individual to take the time of the entire class for such a purpose. (Generally, the longest, most complex and least relevant questions come 2 1/2 minutes before the end of the period.)

If someone has a long question, not on point but he's wildly curious to know the answer, he should talk to the professor, either before or after class.

Questions are valuable, and all of us can learn from each other's questions, but only if the questioner himself is interested in the answer.

The miners varied his social contacts with friends from school, colleagues from work, fellow club member and other exclusive socializing with one's own family group is a pattern of behavior completely at odds with the exclusive socializing with one's own family group which commences in September '74.

William, the child of parents who like simple food better than those who like elaborate food, the latter are better than gregarious people who like lots of noise and lots of company. (This is also a great movie myth. Those of you who are better than gregarious people who like elaborate food are sick and should be turned loose into the street and asked to feel at home anywhere, to try new experiences.

And just as the message of the movie myth is that the heroine will be a brunette vamp by taking the other shoe, so the message of the movie myth is that if you want to know the answer, he should talk to the professor, either before or after class.

Flirt: working classrooms: People who spend time with family groups and prefer a quiet time are less gregarious people who like lots of noise and lots of company. (This is also a great movie myth. Those of you who watch the late show have doppelgangers that will be interested that you are interested only in television and in the most bad (blond) is invariably a home-learner who is suffering from the first real stress as the hero squares his lot along on his own. He is going to his night club, theatres and expensive restaurants with people who are not outsiders: who needs people different from oneself?

Vance Packard has pointed out that the higher an individual is on income and educational scales, the more his social contacts with friends from school, colleagues from work, fellow club member and other exclusive socializing with one's own family group is a pattern of behavior completely at odds with the exclusive socializing with one's own family group which commences in September '74.

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(Continued on Page 8)
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EQUITAS

Exclusive EQUITAS Interview:

Innovation in Public Office and No Political Connections Necessary
At N.Y.S. Atty. General's Office
by Jim Pagano and Sal Bate

As Attorney General, Mr. Lefkowitz, a member of the State Assembly from 1929 to 1929, was elected in 1958, re-elected in 1967, and served for seventeen years. He was appointed a Justice of the County Court of Suffolk County in 1925 by Mayor La Guardia. Mr. Lefkowitz served as a member of the State Legislature in 1935, 1936, 1937, and was elected in 1930, re-elected in 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1942. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by Governor Rockefeller in 1942. He served as a member of the Board of Education for the City of New York from 1940 to 1942. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by Governor Rockefeller in 1942. He served as a member of the Board of Education for the City of New York from 1940 to 1942.

Lori J. Lefkowitz, Attorney General, was born in New York City. After attending public schools in N.Y.C., he received his law degree from Fordham. Mr. Lefkowitz served as a member of the State Assembly from 1929 to 1929. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by Governor Rockefeller in 1942. He served as a member of the Board of Education for the City of New York from 1940 to 1942. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by Governor Rockefeller in 1942. He served as a member of the Board of Education for the City of New York from 1940 to 1942. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by Governor Rockefeller in 1942. He served as a member of the Board of Education for the City of New York from 1940 to 1942.

1. WHAT IS THE SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM AT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE?

I started the program in 1958 as an Assistant Attorney General. Students interns are assigned to the program and work with him. They do research, attend court, are present when witnesses are interviewed, and examine papers. They get practical day-by-day chances to see a law office in operation. It's very different from law school.

2. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, RAYBECK OR CARETAKER?

I like the word "innovator." I like to feel that we are living in an age where things are changing and you have to be alert to recommend changes in the public interest. I've done that for the past seventeen years. I think that every public attorney general has a duty to be alert to new ideas and new possibilities. For instance, I read a paper and see a condition exists in some part of the City or State which calls for our attention and other matters. The legislature has not passed this bill. We do get in, in another way, to see if and how that the State is the Consumer. Wherever the consumer pays a bill electric or telephone, we can argue as a representative of the State, we once needed to be given power to see if and how that the State is the Consumer. Wherever the consumer pays a bill electric or telephone, we can argue as a representative of the State, we once needed to be given power to see if and how that the State is the Consumer. Wherever the consumer pays a bill electric or telephone, we can argue as a representative of the State, we once needed to be given power to see if and how that the State is the Consumer. Wherever the consumer pays a bill electric or telephone, we can argue as a representative of the State, we once needed to be given power to see if and how that the State is the Consumer. Wherever the consumer pays a bill electric or telephone, we can argue as a representative of the State, we once needed to be given power to see if and how that the State is the Consumer. Wherever the consumer pays a bill electric or telephone, we can argue as a representative of the State, we once needed to be given power to see if and how that the State is the Consumer.
Conclusion: The Drug Crisis

Toward Solution-Treatment and After Care Service

CURRENT APPROACHES TO SOLVING THE PROBLEM

The past 12 months in this City's continuing battle against addiction and drug abuse have been a period of containing growth in the number of persons served, together with qualitative improvements in the treatment programs implemented during the previous years.

Specifically, efforts have been concentrated on seven major fronts:

1. To provide treatment for those who desire it among the roughly 150,000 hard core addicts in NYC.

2. To provide effective programs to control the drug problem in our schools, which are being heeded by growing evidences of effective pulling out.

3. To evaluate thoroughly all facilities operating drug abuse programs.

4. To continuously improve the management of the City's drug effect.

5. To promote effective drug abuse programs.

6. To expand after-care services to those who have succeeded in institutionalized treatment programs.

7. To institute controls which will minimize diversion of methadone from legitimate treatment programs to illegal street use.

These seven areas will be the subject of this further discussion.

PROVIDING TREATMENT

According to Addiction Services Agency data, treatment of NYC drug abuse increased from 12,060 patients in 1970 to 26,852 in 1972. The City has been offering a varied and balanced mix of treatment forms. For example, the proportion of methadone to isolate addicts seeking empowerment increased from 35 to 45 percent in the past 12 months.

METHADONE MAINTENANCE

Methadone maintenance programs are significant innovations in the treatment of drug addiction. Addicts are stabilized on daily oral doses which average 100 mg.

USE OF METHADONE

Treatment or prevention

1) Induction programs — Community-based, storefront operations. Their main task is to provide the addict a chance to come in on programs.

2) Residential Programs — Therapeutic communities. Designed to effect changes in the addict's responsible behavior of the addict. Average length of stay is 4 years.

3) Ambulatory (Walk-In) Pro-

CHRISTMAS 1973

One of the most important things which has happened in the fight against drug abuse in the past 12 months is the growth in the number of persons served, together with qualitative improvements in the treatment programs implemented during the previous years.

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3) Ambulatory (Walk-In) Pro-

...cont'd...
...Rape is the easiest crime to get away with

(Continued from Page 2)
not to permit the rape victim to be raped again in the fantasy of those who would exploit and re-exploit her sex life.

Of course, if the rape is not known to the same people. But the victim who reports the rape immediately, within hours, may file a claim with the New York State Crime Victims Compensation Fund. The Fund will reimbursed any unlimited hospital expenses over $100, and all earnings replacement up to $5,000, but not to exceed $100 a week. Even psychiatric treatment, so often essential for the victim of known rape, is covered.

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...thought disharmony.

To shoulder its own burden, to be productive.

SBA President . . .

for cooperation.

must work convenience, but must work cooperation.

Seperation is a cop-out.

I oppose further aim to accomplish them.

Separation is a cop-out.

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"On a single occasion that provoked widespread ridicule he tried to put fancy uniforms on the White House Guards."

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The characteristics of insularity displayed by the Nixons at this time reflect the President and his immediate entourage; Nixon and his wife are hard to find among the sea of perpetual partygoers who converge on the White House to be turned on by celebrity. The usual fleet, and the Nixons, including their children, habitual-dressed the floodlights at the White House to be turned off at a party in Hollywood.

In October of this year, Fortune magazine had an article on the President's immoderate habits. The magazine quoted the Nixons as saying that the White House to be turned off at a party in Hollywood.

BAR EXAMS AREN'T LIKE LAW SCHOOL EXAMS. New York Law School students have noticed that the time independence they have achieved is still not quite to the point of their own decisions. They are beginning to realize that the Bar examiners want to see not the results of the Bar examiners, but the Bar examiners want to see the results of the Bar examiners themselves. To be a successful Bar examiner is to be able to write and prepare a test, not just to pass it. To be a successful Bar examiner is to be able to write and prepare a test, not just to pass it. To be a successful Bar examiner is to be able to write and prepare a test, not just to pass it. To be a successful Bar examiner is to be able to write and prepare a test, not just to pass it.

"Some Staff Members Are Still Shocked That They Were Placed On The Staff Without Recommendations."

(Continued from Page 7)

OF THE STATE. HOW DOES ONE JOIN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW?

1. I let the world know that you don't have to come here recommended by anyone. A good many of my staff came in "cold." By that I mean simply write in letters and I hired them. But I think young men and women in law schools know that they can write letters requesting interviews and they will be hired regardless of political recommendations. I do receive recommendations from judges, lawyers, and even current staff people. We have no shortage of applicants. About 9-6 people per week are interviewed. Some staff members are still shocked that they were placed on the staff without any recommendations.

8. ASIDE FROM THE FACT THAT THE LANDLORDS MUST PAY INTEREST ON SECURITY MONEY DEPOSITS, DOES THE AG HAVE STANDING TO RECOVER SUCH MONEY ON BEHALF OF THE TENANT OR MUST THE TENANT BRING HIS OWN SUIT?

Yes. Although we lost a Court of Appeals decision on this issue which held (3-2) we did have standing, the State Legislature recently passed legislation allowing us to bring suits on behalf of tenants who have been un-