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Library Expanded From To Z, Including Microfilm

by Peter Rose

The NYLS library has come a long way during the past few years and its future appears to be one of expansion, modifications, and technological involvement.

According to Prof. Andrew Stern, librarian, the physical capacity of the library has doubled during this period. With the addition of the Froessel Library, twice as many students can now use the library at one time as before. The size of the collection has increased by some 20%. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Mezzanine view of the ninth floor library at 57 Worth St.

Solomon's Come Long Way From His Days on East Side

by Glenn von Nostitz

Joseph Solomon (at center) at reception here Friday.

On December 12th the Law School witnessed an impressive convocation and reception here in honor of Joseph Solomon, to whom Mr. Solomon's first professional chair has been established.

A great deal of publicity has surrounded the endowment of the chair. Nevertheless, many people here are still unaware of how a chair is established, why NYLS is getting such a chair, or who Mr. Solomon is in the first place. Here are some answers.

Joseph Solomon graduated from NYLS in 1927, and since that year has had nothing to do with the school until he was contacted by the Alumni Association in 1973. It was at a meeting of the Alumni Association that came up with the idea of endowing a chair. That idea came up in discussions between Mr. Solomon and E. Donald Shapiro.

The two men first met each other in Fall, 1974. They are both directors of the Milton-Halpern Library of Legal Medicine whose name the School's first professorial chair has been established.

No candidate has yet been mentioned to fill the chair, and it is not even known in what field the professorship will be. At Columbia, the Solomon Professorship is in Willis, Treats and Estates, Mr. Solomon's own field of professional concentration. But the NYLS Solomon Professorship appears to have no restrictions, other than that the candidate must be of very high academic esteem in his field.

Who is Joseph Solomon?

A Solomon Professorship at NYLS seems somehow more appropriate than one at Columbia, for Mr. Solomon in many ways typifies the type of student attending NYLS in the 1920's. He came from a poor-working class background, and like many other NYLS graduates of the time, he did very well in New York City after graduation. Many NYLS graduates from earlier days

(Continued on Page 3)
NYLS in Bid to Recruit Outsiders

by Anita Miller

NYL School of Law has been able to raise its admissions standards over the last few years as a result of both its own efforts, as well as a shift in the competitive conditions which have occurred in the nation as a whole. As NYLS has become better known in the New York metropolitan area, the school has consciously recruited students both from the New York area for the first time in its history.

In October, Dean Margaret Bean, chairman of the Admissions Committee, and Professor Stuart Goldschmid visited six colleges in Western Massachusetts, in order to make students of those colleges aware of NYLS. Professor Goldschmid conducted a mock law school class on each campus, using a case in professional responsibility, for the basis of his presentation, so that students could relate to the material without having a legal background. After this presentation, Dean Bean discussed NYLS's Admissions process, curriculum, and special programs. The colleges visited were Holyoke, Williams, Amherst, Smith, Hampshire, and the University of Massachusetts. Over 100 students attended the programs held at five of the colleges.

Professor Goldschmid also presented a similar program to the Penn State School of Law in Pennsylvania, and with Mary Ann Spragins, President of BALSA at New York Law School, attended a special program for Black students at Cornell University. At Cornell, Student Al Hutchins also visited New York Law School, at a Black students' pre-law gathering at Syracuse University.

Dean Bean stressed, however, that top students at city colleges and universities, where the mean S.A.T. scores might be lower than at more elite schools, can still compete for admission on the basis of their own S.A.T. and L.S.A.T. scores, as well as their personal interviews and special circumstances which have led them to choose the colleges they did.

In evaluating applicants to NYLS, the admissions committee also considers professional experience which an applicant has had after graduation from college. Changes in availability of positions in professions such as education have led many men and women to consider careers in the field.

(Continued from Page 1)

Library in Broad Expansion: Microfilm Added

school now has almost 100,000 volumes. "We have made every effort to provide a collection which supports the wide range of elective courses currently being offered and to enable students and faculty members to do in depth specialized research, and study in particular areas of the law," Professor Goldberg said.

Additionally, the size of the professional staff has been increased in order to provide better services and to maintain and support the microfilm equipment.

One of the more visible additions to the library is the microfilm equipment which is now available in the main library. The equipment includes microfilm and microfiche readers and a reader-printer. Material is available in microfilm form for many materials available in print form.

In response to a question about removal of books by faculty, students and members of Law Faculty, Simak indicated that faculty members are permitted to borrow books, including reporter's pages for a two hour period. However, the new faculty library being created in the 47 Worth Building should prevent faculty from having to remove the most commonly used materials from the library. It is encouraging to note that note of the books being taken from the shelves of the main library. They are either new books or duplicates which were previously in storage.

As for the Law Forum, they have a small but good working library (in their sixth floor office) but it is limited," Simak said. They have a set of New York Supplements and Federal Reporters but must use the library for the less common materials such as law review articles and state reports. "However, they are encouraged to use these materials in the library and not to remove them. They are permitted to keep the materials with which they are working on the tables between times if they leave them with all titles exposed so that other students don't have to rummage through the piles in order to locate a book."

Students can look forward to the following improvements in the library in the near future:

- Reclassification of the collection according to the Library of Congress Classification System. This means that materials will be located by call number and all materials will be grouped by subject thereby enabling a student to browse through all materials related to the subject in which he or she is interested.

- A Library Directory has been prepared which corresponds to numbered locations in the library's open shelves. The directory includes the floor plan for each floor of the library and an alphabetical map key which lists all books located on the open shelves. Copies of this directory are posted in various places throughout the library and will soon be available for distribution to the NYLS community.

- A major effort is under way to acquire additional space for the library within 57 Worth St.

- The library will continue to grow in terms of increased number of volumes and it has the total support of the administration. The library budget has recently increased to allow purchases of new and duplicate materials.

- The 8th and 9th floors of the library will be improved aesthetically and acoustically with the addition of carpeting, new curtains, and the painting and framing of shelves. All of the materials for this renovation have been purchased. The only obstacle is finding the best time to do the renovation work so that students will not be inconvenienced.

Simak added that in the final analysis it is the students who must help the staff in maintaining the library so that the improvements are not rendered meaningless. They must remember to carefully return books and be alert to theft and vandalism in order to prevent loss or destruction of materials.

"I'm not only concerned with custodian and materials and I look to students for recommendations about acquisitions as it is virtually impossible to know all that should be added to the collection. In light of the constant appearance of new publications," Simak said. He added, "While every effort is being made for improvement so that each student can benefit from increased availability and accountability of the collection, student input is required to make these efforts successful."

Simak concluded, "I am only a custodian, this is the student's library not mine, and I want to hear their comments, complaints and their recommendations. My door is never locked."
**No Stopping For Solomon**

(Continued from Page 1)

... have gone on to become famous judges, attorneys and professors. Solomon became an accomplished lawyer in one of Manhattan's most prestigious law firms. Solomon's parents arrived here from Russia in 1902. They changed their name from Sheldon to Solomon and moved into a cold-water tenement on the upper East Side, so the border with East Harlem. Life was hard. Bathrooms had to be shared with other families and their four-room apartment was overcrowded. Later, in 1924 the family marginally improved its existence by moving to the Bronx.

... He could go into account assistant managing clerk, but there were serious educational problems where he eventually was involved with banks and large corporations, which included famous attorneys, as well as other high levels of society. He became involved with the estates of the families controlling the New York Times.

... be shared with other families and their four-room apartment was overcrowded. Later, in 1924 the family marginally improved its existence by moving to the Bronx.

... He does not recall much about his law school life, since he was working full time at the law firm and attending classes at night. "It was difficult to concentrate on law school activities," Solomon explains "because I had so many other responsibilities." He does remember that it was a "good school" with excellent lecturers. "I had Petty for Constitutional Law, Professor Smith for Real Property, and Max Reich taught Civil Code Procedure. Those are the only three I can remember."

... Eventually, in 1939 Joseph Solomon became a member of the legal staff of the firm he started working for as a messenger. "None in the firm was handling wills, trusts, and estate work at the time. They were mostly involved with banks and large corporations, so what Solomon terms "big stuff." But when one of the main clients died, Solomon persuaded the firm to allow him to handle the estate, and he continued to handle the firm's clients at the same time. He was promoted to assistant managing clerk, but never aspired to being a partner. He was more interested in his future. He could go into accounting, but law was more appealing. However, there were serious educational
difficulties that first had to be remedied. Solomon made up these requirements by attending night school. Eventually, he was accepted at NYLS.

... to continue his efforts in raising money for law school. He benefited various charities, especially Mt. Sinai Hospital, with funds from estates that were placed in his control for distribution to worthy causes. For his help to Mt. Sinai, the hospital recently presented him with its first certificate of appreciation to a person in its history.

... Solomon became involved with Columbia University through a student who had graduated from Columbia. The client gave large sums to the University, and the various negotiations involved in making the donations were carried on by Mr. Solomon. Solomon thereby came to know Columbia University's solicitors and eventually a chair was established in his honor.

... Now that the Solomon Chair has been established at NYLS, Mr. Solomon hopes to concentrate his efforts in raising money for it. The chair here is now his major funding project. Members of the Bar are aware of the vigorous legal practice in downtown Manhattan. Joe Solomon has worked hard all his life, and it doesn't look like he is going to stop now.

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**Beame Asks Alumni Aid As Legal Services Are Cut**

by Jim Tricarico and Glana von Nostitz

Mayor Abraham Beame told a gathering of NYLS Alumni Monday night Nov. 17, that the legal profession has the duty of filling the gap in legal services which the city's fiscal crisis has created.

Addressing the annual alumni dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Beame spoke of the desperate need to deliver more legal services to the poor. But Beame said, the city is unable to provide or aid three services. New York's Mayor gave a rundown of the many cutbacks and sacrifices that have been made in the past year, explaining that the city's legal services aid is only one of many casualties of the fiscal crisis. He added a sharp barb against the Ford administration's "punishment of the poor."

Beame called on attorneys to fill the void in legal services created by the city's condition, just as volunteers are beginning to do in other service areas suffering similar cutbacks. The Mayor described certain programs instituted in other states, such as Wisconsin's "Jobcor" program, as an example of attitude to fill this legal service gap.

Beame praised NYLS's pilot internship programs in which law students are working in city agencies as well as in the criminal justice system for law school credit. Other metropolitan law schools have begun to institute similar programs, the Mayor noted.

Solomon Honored

Also addressing the gathered alumni, faculty and student representatives Judge Emilio Nunes presented a special citation from the Law School to Joseph Solomon, an outstanding NYLS graduate. A new professorial chair has been dedicated in the name of Mr. Solomon. It is the first endowed chair in the school's history. Solomon responded with praise for the school and gratitude for the "advantage" it gave him.

After the delivery of the Solomon Citation, Prof. Bernard Elber, president of the Alumni Association, announced the dedication of the Law School's "Judge Emilio A. Nunes Hall," which will be utilized to house the complete NYLS Alumni Court Room.

Dean E. Donald Shapiro also spoke to the gathering, describing the few of the changes that have occurred at NYLS in the past year, and reading a list of new full-time and adjunct professors who have joined the faculty since the last alumni dinner.

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EQUITAS

Back on the Road

We were encouraged by NYLS students' performance on the July bar exam, results of which were released last week. The state passing average was about 76%, and NYLS was right on target only a few tenths of a percent below this. The Day Division did somewhat better, with 78%, and the night division fared a little worse.

Traditionally, NYLS students have always done well on the bar exam. Unfortunately, there was a sharp decline about two years ago. Fortunately, we have now recovered. We extend our congratulations to all who passed.

EQUITAS Finances Explained

Recently, Rich Cohen, an SBA representative, misinterpreted the statement of an editor of EQUITAS at an SBA meeting. He said that co-editor-in-chief Glenn von Nostitz had stated privately to him that EQUITAS is not entirely sure of how it gets its budget and that funds may be withheld or doled out at the whim of the administration.

This is not true.

EQUITAS is very clear about exactly how large our budget is and where the funds come from. Each semester students are required to pay a $15 publication fee. EQUITAS gets $33.00 per student of this fee and the remainder goes to the New York Law Forum.

The funds are not disbursed at the whim of the administration. The funds are in an account on which we draw according to our costs. The only initiation of administrative control is the fact that the money is in a school account, and we must therefore go through the school in order to make payments on our bills. This is done by agreement for our book and mailing costs. There is no administrative control over how the money is spent.

There is one other source of operating funds, and that is advertising. We have recently been very successful in selling ads (as a quick glance through any issue will disclose) and advertising revenues are therefore financing a large part of our operations. Any student may help sell ads and receive a commission.

Our books are open. We have no secrets.

Alumni, Come Home

By now, it may be monotonous to say that NYLS has changed considerably in the recent past. The faculty, staff, administration see the changes everyday. As with most change, we have had to suffer through it. But, has the alumni had a chance to see the changes that have occurred in their school? EQUITAS has tried to keep our alumni membership (close to 4,000) informed of what's been going on, and the changes have been many and our chances few. What we suggest is that the administration organize some event to bring our alumni to NYLS and give them the "grand tour."

Granted, the Alumni Association does have programs which involve the alumni, but how many of these really bring the alumni to the school on a social level or give the students a chance to meet the alumni? Why wait? Why doesn't the administration, perhaps with the help of the student organizations, put a program together that will show the alumni how our school has changed? The staff of EQUITAS will be glad to help in the implementation of such a program and urges other student organizations to do the same.

Letters to the Editor...

It's Fiction

To the Editor:

I read with interest your editorial "Fiction...or Fact" in the November 26 issue of EQUITAS.

In that editorial you seem to indicate that the door which was added to the Dean's Office was put up to prevent anyone from quitting time, making us that late night division fared a little worse. Indeed, NYLS was always known for its relaxing work atmosphere. Indeed, the idea behind the doorway was to prevent anyone from leaving a little too late.

Anthony J. Scablin Secretary

A Success

To the Editor:

Last Saturday I attended the Metropolitan Women's Law Conference, held at Brooklyn Law School.

NYLS fielded an excellent panel of presenters and faculty. My personal favorite was on the subject of sex. I stayed because it was so informative. In fact, it takes and attendees all stayed an hour past quitting time, making us that late night division fared a little worse. Indeed, NYLS was always known for its relaxing work atmosphere. Indeed, the idea behind the doorway was to prevent anyone from leaving a little too late.

Emmola James

Volunteering Is Unrealistic

To the Editor:

I read with amusement the announcement by Mr. Lou Miller that to secure a good legal job upon graduation the student should do voluntary work over the summer. Unfortunately, this suggestion overlooks one simple fact: Most law students must support themselves for the three years of their professional education. The more affluent student is able to "doctor" his resume by volunteering for impenetrable legal assignments, while the average student is economically forced to accept the job that pays the most, regardless of its location in the legal field. It's tragic that the summer volunteer system preserves the existence of an elitist class which is out of touch with the general student body.

Thomas O'Donnell

EQUIPAS: Has there been any preliminary input from the A.B.A., or to their recent re-inspection of NYLS?

Dean Shapiro: We have received some brief input. The re-inspection team was pleased with our academic program, however, they did suggest that we offer more six-week electives. I agree with this suggestion and the Curriculum Committee is examining the situation carefully.

EQUIPAS: When will we get the A.B.A. Official Report?

Dean Shapiro: I don't think we shall be getting it anytime in the near future.

EQUIPAS: It appears that the unofficial pre-registration was held by Assistant Dean Marshall Lippman with the cooperation of the SBA. It has been very well received by the student body. Has there been any discussion of the decision to use a pre-registration procedure?

Dean Shapiro: We shall be in the process of evaluating the benefits of the pre-registration program and have made no final decisions as yet.

EQUIPAS: The development of the Joseph Solomon Professorship is a great advancement and honor for NYLS, are there any more such programs in the works?

Dean Shapiro: This endowment is the first of its kind in the school's history and has taken a great deal of work, time and effort on the part of the law school. Of course Mr. Solomon. We hope to have more such endowments in the future and are now working on several possibilities.

EQUIPAS: Many students have voiced dissatisfaction with the recently posted exam schedules. What can be done to correct this?

Dean Shapiro: The Student Bar Association has taken up the exam schedule. If there are any changes that should be made the students should bring these to the attention of the SBA. (Any student who has a question concerning general school affairs) which they 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 67 Worth Street, Ed.

The ABA Septennial Review

For the second year in a row, New York Law School has been subjected to the scrutiny of an outside body. Last year, as will be recalled, a committee from the American Bar Association (ABA) came to examine NYLS. NYLS had finally achieved a standard which would allow it to become an AALS member. Much to everyone's satisfaction the school passed the test. This year in mid-November, NYLS was examined by a team from the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) as its school for sometime has been accredited by AALS. Because its Academic Review and 1975 was NYLS' year.

Unlike the anxious anticipation which characterized the accreditation, faculty and student body during the AALS visit, a much calmer atmosphere was pervading the school. As students were apparently oblivious to the fact that there was a re-inspection, the report was left to the part of both the law school and, of course Mr. Solomon. We hope to have more such endowments in the future and are now working on several possibilities.

Butler, Cooley, Beale, and Norris, also senior members of the New York University School of Law, Thomas White, associate professor of law, and Willard Torino Ed Sanocki, professor of law, also completed the inspection team. The team was pleased with our academic program, however, they did suggest that we offer more six-week electives. I agree with this suggestion and the Curriculum Committee is examining the situation carefully.

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The Kelso Report Analyzed:

How Does New York Law School Really Rate?

by Rob Gaslin

In the November issue of Student Lawyer, Professor Charles D. Kelso reviewed his most recent evaluation of law schools in the United States. The title of the article, "How Does Your Law School Measure Up?" suggests that a yardstick was taken to the nation's IS ABA approved law schools. That is exactly what he did. The report has come under heavy attacks from NYU and NYLS with some receiving salient from top ranked Columbia.

The schools were measured on a quantitative basis against the Kelso study and its most recent findings. The study was conducted by the Kelso Evaluation Committee, and the results were published in the December 1974 issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

Kelso has determined that a "A" rated school has an overall score of 950 and over. A "B" rated school has a score of 900 to 949. A "C" rated school has a score of 800 to 899. A "D" rated school has a score of 700 to 799. A "F" rated school has a score of 699 or less.

For some reason, Professor Kelso has determined that a "A" rated school can offer a better education than a small school. According to his study, a student population of 250 and over receives the highest rating. But only seven out of four of the "A" rated schools do not grow in these proportions. The NYLS score of 24 points will place us in group II at the top 90% of schools. The score ranged from a rating of 9 (Columbia, Northwestern, and Yale) to a low of 41 (Franklin Pierce), NYLS, and NYLS with a score of 100 points comprised the top portion of group six or the "C" category. A total of 175 schools ranked above NYLS.

Fortunately, the good professors at NYLS are very pleased with their students. They are not disappointed. The lights of Manhattan were absolutely electric. Savor in these proportions, the NYLS score of 24 points will place us in group II at the top 90% of schools. The score ranged from a rating of 9 (Columbia, Northwestern, and Yale) to a low of 41 (Franklin Pierce), NYLS, and NYLS with a score of 100 points comprised the top portion of group six or the "C" category. A total of 175 schools ranked above NYLS.

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In pursuance of this authority, the legislature of the State of New York, by Chapter 204 of the laws of 1975, authorized and empowered named Trustees of New York Law School and their successors as a body corporate to give "instruction in law and cognate subjects."

Pursuant to Articles 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of said Chapter 204, the Trustees of New York Law School have adopted these Rules and Regulations of New York Law School for disciplinary or other action against any person violating any part of said rules and regulations not covered by these procedures for acts not prohibited by any part of said rules and regulations. No person shall be qualified to participate or vote as a member of a body re-}
How Does NYLS Really Rate?

(Continued from Page 5)

a student body of more than 900. It seems that this particular method of evaluating a school is virtually insignificant since those institutions are dispersed throughout Kelso’s seven groups. New York Law School Staff was unequivocally a member of the sixth group with 30 points.

Full Time Faculty
Ideal Over 30

Regardless of the size of a particular law school, the Kelso analysis calls for 30 or more full time faculty members. Based on current information, NYLS would receive two points in this evaluation. While our faculty has grown dramatically in the past three years, the number of full-time professors falls short of Kelso’s arbitrary standard. We have only 25. According to our administration, the size of the NYLS faculty will continue to increase. By September, 1976, it is anticipated that NYLS will attain the goal set by Professor Koffler, and thereby receive only one point. It is interesting to note that the survey has no standard for evaluating the size of a school’s adjunct faculty. Kelso completely ignores the adjunct faculty which at NYLS is very important. At present, at least 50 adjunct professors teach at NYLS, most of whom are noted authorities in their field. There are 118 elective courses available at the school during various semesters, and this number is increasing by 15% each semester. Without the adjunct faculty it would be impossible to offer such a variety of courses. Yet, NYLS was not aided in any way by its strong part-time faculty in Kelso’s statistics. So the number of 30 or more full-time faculty of 21 or less, as noted, updated information warrants that only two points be allotted for our faculty of 25.

Student-Faculty Ratio
Ideal: Less than 16 to 1

NYLS received the lowest possible score of 8 points in this category. Harvard barely garnered six receiving seven points for a ratio of 35 and 29.9 to 1. Accurate statistics yield a 38-1 ratio at NYLS. So we finally have something in common with Harvard. A score of 7 points on the Kelso scale for a poor student-faculty ratio. But the problem with this classification once again is the complete disregard of our 39 adjunct professors. The total number of full-time professors at NYLS is presently 50.

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Faculty Rule on Prerequisites, Grades

by Peter Rose

The NYLS Faculty Committee, at its first two meetings of the Fall semester, advanced toward its goal of sweeping curriculum change and has also clarified a portion of the grading procedures. In two routine meetings the faculty voted the addition of new elective courses and adopted a liberal code of prerequisites thus reforming, on an interim basis, the rigid, haphazard method of course selection and the loosely structured sequence of courses now employed.

As a first step in this reform process, the Curriculum Committee, chaired by Professor Joseph Koffler, recommended, and the faculty approved several course prerequisites.

Koffler indicated that in setting up these prerequisites the faculty has attempted to give students proper guidance in course selection. He hopes the prerequisite course method will ultimately put an end to students being misled into taking courses without the proper foundation. Both Dean Shapiro and Professor Koffler acknowledged that the completion of the prerequisite system is the "major aim of the Curriculum Committee for this year." They pointed out the job has only begun and much remains to be done.

Professor Koffler

In other matters, the faculty ruled that a professor has the right to raise or lower a student’s grade in a course based on class participation. The faculty took a step toward clarification of this policy by reaffirming the existing rule, which is that no faculty member shall raise or lower a student’s grade in the course more than 1/4 grade (or its numerical equivalent) from the final exam grade without the express consent of the Dean. It was then agreed that if a student passes a final exam with a grade of D, that grade cannot be lowered to an F on the basis of class participation. It was felt that this would be too harsh an application of the policy.

Sabel Analyzes Mid-East Problems

At Lecture Series

The recently organized Jewish Law Student Union of NYLS initiated its lecture series on December 1 with an address, attended by about forty students and faculty members, by Consular Rabbi Sabel. Sabel is a delegate representing the State of Israel to the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Although the topic as announced was to be "a legal analysis of the U.S. Zionist Resolution," Consular Rabbi Sabel curiously dismissed the subject remarking "there’s really nothing to discuss — it’s illegal," and proceeded to talk about legal and political problems facing the Mid-East, and the United Nations as a medium for peace efforts. Consular Rabbi Sabel maintained that both U.S. Resolution 324 which was passed following the Six Day War in 1967, Calling it a "masterpiece of legal draftingmanship," Sabel pointed to the Resolution’s potential absurdity as a necessity to negotiation.

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Wednesday, December 17, 1975
Kelso Findings Discussed

(Continued from Page 7) It is worthwhile to mention the duplication, to consider only the available materials is indicative of a "quality" reference facility, for example, would not be an effective as a mediocre library with many unnecessary duplications. To consider only the amount of volumes and not the quality of the available materials is indicative of nothing. In the acquisition of books by Professor Smak in a favorable light. NYLS should not be its new score, The ABA, AALS, and lawyers in practice place great importance on available library facilites. Smak's report is quite indicative of this and also holds, in the highest rating in all three of the traditional factors used in that evaluation. Smak's report is quite indicative of this and also holds, in the highest rating in all three of the traditional factors used in that evaluation. Three of the six standards used in that evaluation in fact have been included for NYLS to reach the goal of 600 to 1 ratio.

Conclusion

A more accurate scale should be established to judge the "quality" of law schools programs. Professor Kelso has managed to devise a system which draws unjustifiable conclusions about quality from a completely quantitive analysis. He prefers his report with the disclaimer that "it is not a quality rating of the law schools" and draws unjustifiable conclusions anyway. His information is supposedly based on 1974-75 data, but he has waited until November 1975 to publish the results.

The criticism can continue ad infinitum. The administration at NYLS was correct in naming a student population of approximately 970, the shelves would be almost full in 10 years before we reach the ideal number of 130,000 volumes-Faculty Ratio. At NYLS, the "mean" score of 3 points. NYLS is about 100,000 to reach the Kelso system or the accuracy of his information, a law school might be an advantage for Professor Smak to gain NYLS an advantage by Professor Kelso's standards. It may be another five years before we reach the ideal number of 130,000 volumes, but the study increase in size will hold, certainly be more meaningful in terms of quality.

Volumes-Student Ratio

Ideal: 315 to 1

Professor Kelso's evaluation was correct. In order to obtain a higher rating than the seven points scored in this area, NYLS would have to increase its library size to 140,000 volumes. With a student population of approximately 970, the shelves would have to be full with 300,000 volumes to get the top score of one point. The present ratio at NYLS is about 160 to 1.

Conclusion

The criticism can continue ad infinitum. The administration at NYLS was correct in naming a student population of approximately 970, the shelves would be almost full in 10 years before we reach the ideal number of 130,000 volumes-Faculty Ratio. At NYLS, the "mean" score of 3 points.

Volumes-Ratio

Ideal: 1600 (and above) to 1

Once again NYLS received 7 points in a library related category. With a ratio of 1800 volumes to each professor, the school is very close to reaching Kelso's next plateau of a 4000-4900 to 1 ratio, yielding only 6 points. Unfortunately, NYLS scored more points in the three other categories and not the Kelso system in all of the six categories. Regardless of the ineffectiveness of the Kelso system or the accuracy of his information, a law school library should not be its new score. The ABA, AALS, and lawyers in practice place great importance on available library facilitities. Smak's report is quite indicative of this and also holds, in the highest rating in all three of the traditional factors used in that evaluation. Three of the six standards used in that evaluation in fact have been included for NYLS to reach the goal of 600 to 1 ratio. NYLS would receive the 2nd highest score in this category. With nearly 200,000 volumes currently on the library shelves, NYLS got the "meas" score of 3 points. NYLS will receive the 2nd highest rating when the figure rises above the 120,000 mark in the near future. It is worthwhile to note Prof. Kelso's introductory statement that his scale "presents data which relate to educational quality." He has nonetheless strictly confined his criteria to quantitive factors. The library, in particular, best illustrates this contradiction. A wide collection of volumes representative of a "quality" reference facility, for example, would not be an effective as a mediocre library with many unnecessary duplications. To consider only the amount of volumes and not the quality of the available materials is indicative of nothing. In the acquisition of books by Professor Smak in a favorable light.

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