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New York Law School

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Wednesday, December 17, 1975



Joseph Solomon (at center) at reception here Friday.

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

by Glenn von Nostitz

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

A great deal of publicity has surrounded the endowment of the chair. Nonetheless, 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 not, however, 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 and had been invited to a dinner at Mr. Halpern's home. They took an immediate liking to each other, Mr. Solomon relates, and agreed to meet again for lunch at the Lawyer's Club. It was at this lunch that the possibility of setting up a chair was first discussed. A Solomon chair had been established with some success at Columbia Law School, and it therefore seemed only natural that Mr. Solomon's alma mater should not be overlooked. A meeting was set up between Mr. Solomon, Shapiro and John V. Thornton, chairman of the Board of Trustees, once again at the Lawyer's Club. It was at this meeting, in October 1974, that the project got "off the ground" with a \$1,000 check from Mr. Solomon.

This was followed by a meeting between Solomon, Shapiro

and Associate Dean Margaret Bearn, where it was decided that at least \$250,000 was needed to fund a professorial chair.

From this point on the project grew rapidly. Largely because of their strong like and respect for Mr. Solomon many of his clients and friends began to donate to the fund in his honor. Checks ranging from \$200 to \$10,000 have been received for the chair. The \$250,000 goal has been surpassed and more contributions are still rolling in. The convocation ceremony is expected to generate even more donations.

With a \$250,000 principal, a part-time lecturer could be hired immediately. However, by next fall there should be enough money in the endowment for the interest to support a full-time professor. The Solomon Chair at Columbia has so far accumulated \$650,000, and there seems to be no reason why such a performance cannot be repeated here.

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 Wills, Trusts and Estates. Mr. Solomon's own field of professional concentration. But the NYLS Solomon Professorship appears to have no strictures, 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, did very well in New York City after graduation. Many NYLS grads from these earlier days

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Library Expanded From A 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, modification and general improvement.

According to Prof. Andrew Simak, 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

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

KUNSTLER

The Trip's Been Long and Hard

by Jay Itkowitz

It is not too well known around this school's corridors, but it is a fact that one of the country's best known and most controversial attorneys, William Kunstler, was an adjunct faculty member of New York Law School.

The school has not taken pains to advertise its former association with America's widely known radical attorney. And it would come as no surprise to Kunstler whose career at the school, which began in the late 1940's, came to an abrupt end in

1961.

According to the tempestuous trial practitioner, who has involved himself in the major political trials of this decade and the last — Attica, Wounded Knee, the Chicago Seven, to name a few — he was "fired"

from the school shortly after he began to involve himself in the Civil Rights movement.

As the former faculty member described it, he spent his 1961 summer recess defending the freedom riders who rode south to challenge segregation. When he returned, Kunstler said, former Dean Daniel Gutman (now Dean Emeritus) informed him he was not being scheduled for any classes.

"They didn't use the word 'fired,'" Kunstler recalled during a recent interview with EQUITAS outside Brooklyn Supreme Court where the 58-year-old radical is participating in the defense of three black inmates charged with murdering another. "They phrased it more politely. But after 10 or 12 years they just didn't stop offering me any classes! It was a direct result of defending the freedom riders," he said.

Kunstler, who taught such subjects as Trusts, Contracts and Conflicts of Laws during the day and evening — as much as 10 hours a week during some semesters — was "outraged" by his treatment. "I liked the school and I enjoyed teaching and the students," he said. But there was nothing he could do so he went on to "bigger and better" things.

Kunstler's version of how his NYLS career ended was strongly disputed by Dean Gutman.

"I don't know where he gets this stuff." According to the former dean, Kunstler was only one of a great deal of part-time faculty let go in a drive to get the school fully accredited by the American Bar Association.

"When I became Dean there were 42 or so members of the faculty. Only a very small group of them were full-time," he said. "One of the ABA's complaints about the school was that there were too many part-timers." The only part-time faculty members

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Attorney General Hails The Repeal of Fair Trade

by George Schwarz

Urging greater student and attorney interest in public interest law programs, Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz gave a brief summary of new trends in consumer laws in a speech here last week.

Speaking at the invitation of the Consumer Law Clinic, Lefkowitz, Attorney General in New York since 1957, said, "We've got some good laws in this state that let us move expeditiously (for consumer interest)."

Citing a range of laws, many recently passed, to protect consumers, Lefkowitz noted that it takes consumer complaints to trigger action in the courts against fraudulent practices. He added that consumers need more

information to get them to register the needed complaints.

Among the new laws cited by Lefkowitz are some that allow dissolution of corporations practicing consumer fraud, and one enjoining false advertising.

Lefkowitz praised the repeal of Fair Trade Laws, saying, "They should have been repealed years ago. The laws violated the exercise of free enterprise."

With the coming buying season, he cited laws that provide for a cooling off period allowing a home buyer of merchandise to cancel his purchase if he does so within 72 hours.

He also described some laws passed, ranging from one making it a crime to send unordered credit cards to another which controls the computer dating industry.

Lefkowitz's speech was preceded with an introduction by Dean Shapiro citing the Attorney General's achievements, after which Lefkowitz quipped, "I could have used that introduction in my campaign last year. As you know I was a member of the other party."



Louis J. Lefkowitz Addresses NYLS Gathering

NYLS in Bid to Recruit Outsiders

by Anita Miller

New York Law School has been able to raise its admissions standards over the last two years as a result of both its own efforts, and as a result of educational trends which have occurred in the nation as a whole.

As NYLS has expanded its course offerings and added to its faculty, and has gained AALS accreditation, it has become better known in the New York Metropolitan area. This year, the law school has consciously recruited students from outside the New York area for the first time in its history.

In October, Dean Margaret Bearn, chairperson of the Admissions Committee, and Professor Stuart Goldberg visited six colleges in Western Massachusetts, in order to make students of those colleges aware of NYLS. Professor Goldberg 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 Bearn discussed NYLS's Admissions process, curriculum, and special programs. The colleges visited were Mount Holyoke, Williams, Amherst, Smith, Hampshire, and the University of Massachusetts. Over 100 students attended the program at Williams, alone.

Professor Goldberg also presented a similar program to the Pre-Law Society at Cornell University, and with Mary Ann Spragins, President of BALSA at New York Law School, attended a special program for Black pre-law students at Cornell. Student Al Hutchins also represented New York Law School at a Black students' pre-law day at Syracuse University.

Dean Bearn stated that in evaluating each applicant's record, undergraduate college preparation is a significant factor in determining his or her admission to law school. The mean score of a student's college class on S.A.T. examinations will indicate the competitive situation which exists at that college, and will thus give a student at that college an edge over another applicant from a different school with a lower mean S.A.T. average.

Dean Bearn stressed, however, that top students at city colleges and universities, where the mean S.A.T. scores might be lower than at more select schools, can still compete for admissions on the basis of their own S.A.T. and L.S.A.T. scores, as well as their own academic accomplishments 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 the applicant has had after graduation from college. Changes in availability of positions in professions such as education have led many men and women to seek new careers. Other applicants are already established in fields such as ac-

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Library in Broad Expansion: Microfilm Added

(Continued from Page 1)

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

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

One of the more visible additions to the library is the microform equipment located on the eighth floor in space previously occupied by faculty offices. This equipment includes microfilm and microfiche readers and a reader-copier for both. Materials now available in microform include a complete set of the Federal Register; the United Nations Treaty Series; and Supreme Court Records and Briefs from the present term dating back to 1970. Simak claims that this is only the beginning. Much more material will be available in microform in the near future.

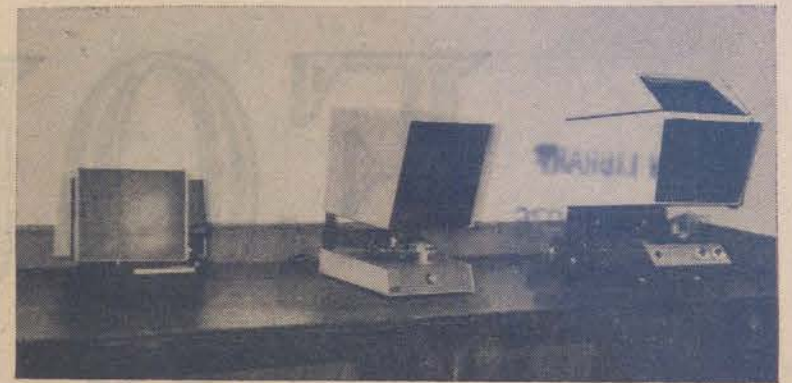
In response to a question about removal of books by faculty, students and members of Law Forum, Simak indicated that faculty members are permitted to borrow books, including reporters and statutes for a few hours. However, the new faculty library being created in the 47 Worth Building should prevent faculty from having to remove the most commonly used materials from the library. It is encouraging to note that none of the books comprising the faculty facility are 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 reporters. "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 uses if they leave them with all titles exposed so that other students don't have to rummage through the pile 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 Law 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 inter-



New Microfilm viewing equipment is now available.

ested. The current classification method is the "main entry system" in which books are located by author and title.

- 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 been 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 repairing 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 reshelve books and be alert to theft and vandalism in order to prevent loss or destruction of materials.

"I'm not only concerned with esoteric 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 accessibility of the collection, student input is required to make these efforts successful."

Simak concluded, "I am only a custodian, this is the students' library not mine, and I want to hear their questions, complaints and their recommendations. My door is never locked."

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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 Sholkowsky to Solomon and moved into a cold-water tenement on the upper East Side on 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.

Joe Solomon began working at an early age. He worked every day of the week, as a store deliveryman, or selling fruits and vegetables from a cart, carrying orders up to people who called down from their windows. He spent Sundays hawking papers.

With eight children in the family, the financial situation was becoming more desperate, so young Joe was sent to a winter camp for underprivileged children where he eventually was able to work as a busboy.

Eventually Solomon met Harold Nathan, a cousin of Judge Cardozo and a senior partner in the prestigious downtown law firm of Levintritt, Cook, Nathan & Lehman. Mr. Nathan offered him a \$10.00 a week job as a messenger. Solomon worked hard at this job, arriving at work at eight in the morning and leaving late at night. He was promoted to assistant managing clerk, but nonetheless began to worry about his future. He could go into accounting, perhaps, but law was much more appealing. However, there were serious educational



John Thornton, Mr. Solomon and the Dean.

deficiencies that first had to be remedied. Solomon made up these requirements by attending night school. Eventually, he was accepted at NYLS.

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."

Finally, in 1929 Joseph Solomon became a member of the legal staff of the firm he started working for as a messenger. No one in the firm was handling wills, trusts, and estate work at the time. They were mostly involved with banks and large corporations, 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 before long the whole firm reversed itself, handling mostly estate work. Solomon built a wealthy clientele, which included famous art-

ists, writers, as well as other people of means. He became involved with the estates of the families controlling the New York Times.

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 client 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 officials, and eventually a chair was established there 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. Meanwhile he will continue a vigorous law practice in downtown Manhattan. Joe Solomon has worked hard all his life, and it doesn't look like he is going to stop now.

Beame Asks Alumni Aid As Legal Services Are Cut

by Jim Tricarico and
Glenn 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 these 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 city."

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 "Judicare" program, as examples of attempts 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 the criminal justice system for law school

credit. Other metropolitan law schools have begun to institute similar program, the Mayor noted.

Solomon Honored

Also addressing the gathered alumni, faculty and student representatives Judge Emilio Nunez 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 "advantages" it gave him.

After the delivery of the Solomon Citation, Prof. Bernard Eiber, president of the Alumni Association, announced the donation from the Association of a second \$10,000 check, which will be utilized to help complete the new Alumni Moot Court Room. The check was presented in the memory of Professor Max Reich. Another donation consisting of \$5,000 worth of securities is forthcoming.

Dean E. Donald Shapiro also spoke to the gathering, describing only a 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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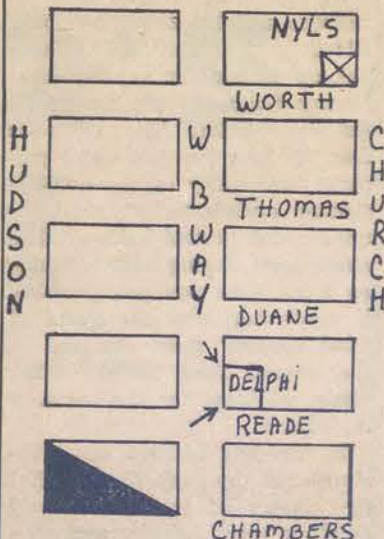
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Equitas Editorials

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 78%, and NYLS was right on target only a few tenths of a percent below this. The Day Division did somewhat better, with 82% passing 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 \$3.00 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 intimation 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 bookkeeping convenience. 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 students, faculty and 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 readership (close to 4,000) informed of what's been going on, but 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 their 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.

The Dean Speaks

Interview with Shapiro

EQUITAS: Has there been any preliminary input from the A.B.A. as 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 three credit electives. I agree with this suggestion and the Curriculum Committee is examining the situation now. Three credit electives will be instituted in the appropriate circumstances.

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

Dean Shapiro: We should be getting the report sometime in February.

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

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

EQUITAS: 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 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.

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

Dean Shapiro: The Student Bar Association makes up the exam schedule. If there are any changes that should be made the students should ask their student representatives to implement them.

(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 57 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 Association of American Law Schools (AALS) came to decide whether 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 American Bar Association (ABA). The school for sometime has been accredited by ABA, however there is a septennial review and 1975 was NYLS' year.

Unlike the anxious anticipation which characterized the administration, faculty, and student body during the AALS visit, a much calmer atmosphere was pervasive this year. Many students were apparently oblivious to the fact that there was to be a review altogether. In

preparation for the ABA inspection, however, a student-faculty-administration committee was formed for purposes of a self-study of the school. The committee was comprised of Deans Bearn and Lippman, Professors Harbus, Koffler, and Silverman, and Mark Offen, Marianne Spraggins, and Jim Tricarico. The committee members culminated their work with a constructive critique of the school.

The ABA inspection team was made up of four distinguished members of the Law profession: Cleon H. Foust, professor at Indiana University Indianapolis Law School; Roger F. Jacobs, librarian and professor at Southern Illinois University School of Law; Thomas White, associate dean of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law; and Austin B. Noble, senior member of Paterson, Gibson, Noble and Brownell, a prestigious law firm in Montpelier, Vermont.

— Elliott Horowitz

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 having access to the Dean and Associate Dean. The truth is that the door was put up to preserve the sanity of the administrative assistants whose desks are located in that hallway. The noise level during class breaks, as I am sure you can imagine, is deafening; and the gusts of wind blowing from one end of the second floor to the other made working in this area a nightmare.

It was our feeling, now substantiated by experience, that the closing of this area would create a more healthy and efficient work atmosphere. Indeed, the idea behind the doorway was that a more productive operation could be achieved.

We understand that the building of the wall could be misinterpreted. However, we think this explanation makes clear why we made this necessary change.

Anthony J. Scanlon
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. I went to it out of school loyalty. I stayed because it was so very good. In fact, panelists and attendees all stayed an hour past quitting time, making us that late for the wine and cheese. Need I say more?

A vote of thanks is surely due to the women students who organized our participation. This letter is intended to make mine public.

Emmola James

Volunteering Is Unrealistic

To the Editor:

I read with amusement the suggestion by Mr. Lee Miller that to secure a good legal job upon graduation the student should do volunteer 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 thus able to "doctor" his resume by volunteering for impressive legal assignments, while the others are economically forced to accept the job that pays the most, regardless of its relationship to the legal field. It's ironic that the summer volunteer system preserves the existence of an elitist class which the law professes to abhor.

Thomas O'Donnell

Administration Announcement:

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL does not discriminate on the basis of sex.

Equitas

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GAPSFAS Is Faster: Scanlon

by Glenn von Nostitz

According to Secretary-Registrar Anthony Scanlon, there is a new requirement for all students seeking loans, work-study and other forms of financial aid: They must now fill out a Graduate and Professional School Financial Aid Service (GAPSFAS) application. GAPSFAS is another creation from Educational Testing Service in Princeton, the same company that invented the well-known SAT, LSAT and GRE examinations.

This new form is additional to other forms previously required by the school. Thus, for a student seeking a state-insured loan, three forms will have to be completed: The form given to the student by his bank, the form traditionally provided by the school, and now the GAPSFAS form, which also requires a \$5.50 fee. The GAPSFAS forms are to be sent by each student to Princeton, New Jersey.

Scanlon explained that the GAPSFAS form is intended to provide faster service for students. The form computes a student's income and assets, acting as a data assembly service on the order of LSDAS, i.e. need is based on the comparison of nation-wide figures. The form, given to students by the school, on the other hand, is intended to compute a student's financial need on a long-term basis, as well as to provide the student with an opportunity to explain extenuating circumstances in his or her individual case.

When asked if the administration considered the \$5.50 fee when deciding to require GAPSFAS, Scanlon replied, "That will be taken into consideration when determining an applicant's financial need."

Scanlon said that letters had been mailed to involved students telling them of the new requirement.

Scanlon also said that applications should generally take from four to six weeks to process, and warned students about filling out forms incorrectly, as this will only delay processing.

'I think your head is still in Oregon...'

PART II

Professor Lee stopped me the other day in 47 Worth Lounge. "Oregon sounds so idyllic," he sighed, "so peaceful and beautiful. Can you tell me more about living there?" he paused. "Set the scene and take a moment to refresh your recollection. . . ."

I passed Professor Harbus sitting on the podium in 703.

"Enjoyed reading your article about Oregon," he said with a grin, looking up from a book titled *Elements of Poultry Farming*. . . .

"This case," I complained to Professor Pino, "I just couldn't figure it out."

"Oh, Trudi," he chuckled, "I think your head is still out there in Oregon."

* * *

After several more encounters of that nature with students and faculty alike, I was genuinely worried. Apparently I've created the impression that Oregon is America's answer to Camelot, and that if Utopia exists at all, the rudiments are there.

No doubt about it; Oregon is a wonderful, colorful and wide-open state, but it lacks. Oh, how it lacks. I began discover-

ing Oregon's deficiencies last summer when I came to New York City for NYLS Summer School. Little did I realize when I arrived so green from Oregon, how much I had missed in my sheltered western existence. For example;

Culture: In Oregon, cultural life centers around Portland. There are numerous movie houses, a little theater for local dramatists, the Oregon Symphony Orchestra, the Oregon Pops Orchestra, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, the Portland Art Museum, and I think an Arthur Murray dancing studio.

In New York, I have opened my eyes to the Lively Arts. On my very first night on the town, Alan (recall: my husband) motioned me off the "A" train at 42nd St. and 8th Avenue. I didn't know where we were, but when he assured me "near Times Square," I had visions of Ruby Keeler tap dancing down the street to the strains of Guy Lombardo. I was not disappointed. The lights of Broadway were absolutely dazzling: "Live Action Show!" "Young and Hot and Willing!" "Hothouse Rose," "Tie Me Kangaroo Down!" etc., all in the

brightest neons. Never has so little meant so much to so many.

To think I had frittered away my time watching the Nudes of the Portland Art Museum, when stimulating cultural entertainment was waiting in Times Square! The Arts, for me, would never be the same.

Mass Transit: Portland, like most larger cities in Oregon, has a bus line which most citizens don't take too seriously.

New York's subway system is a tremendous convenience. At first, I'll admit, I was uneasy at the type of people who rode the "A" train with me. (Back home, they might have been called "seedy.") My critical outlook changed the day a man in a beige overcoat sat down next to me, looked furiously about him and demanded, "Where do you get off this train?" Do you always take this train? Where are you going now?

Such candor and personal interest convinced me that New York commuters are warm and concerned about their fellow traveler's (if you pardon the expression) welfare. I'm sure he found it equally an uplifting experience.

Bagels: The history of Portland's bagel-making is so full of holes that most children growing up there have no idea of what a good bagel tastes like. Fewer yet have heard of a Bialy. (At best you can buy a few tasteless water bagels.)

New Yorkers take their bagels for granted! Last summer, for example, a classmate of mine suggested we stop at Bagel Nosh. I was terrifically excited, since I had yet to sample an eastern bagel. To my astonishment, she ordered a dozen uneventful water bagels.

"Can I help you?," the unfortunate clerk asked. Could he help me! Nostrils flaring, I ordered several of every kind of bagel they made — sesame, pumpernickel, rye, onion, garlic, whole wheat, egg, curry, chili and chocolate chip. The exhausted clerk was glad to see me leave.

The sad postscript to this rags-to-riches story is that I left most of the bagels out on the kitchen counter overnight, and they were petrified by morning. (In Oregon, we do have freezers.) I ended up eating a dozen uneventful water bagels.

Trudi Gardner

PART III (next issue)

The Kelso Report Analyzed:

How Does New York Law School Really Rate?

by Rob Gaulin

In the November issue of *Student Lawyer*, Professor Charles D. Kelso published 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 158 ABA approved law schools. That is exactly what he did. The report has come under heavy attacks from NYU and NYLS while receiving acclaim from top ranked Columbia.

The schools were measured on a quantitative basis supposedly encompassing data which relate to educational quality. The schools received points for each

category on a scale of 1 to 8, with 1 being the best possible score. Thus the fewer points accumulated in all six areas, the higher the school's relative ranking. Professor Kelso divided the schools into seven groups with 15 to 30 in each. The scores ranged from a rating of 9 (Columbia, Northwestern, and Yale) to a low of 41 (Franklin Pierce). NYLS, and 8 others with a score of 30 points comprised the top portion of group six or the "C" category. A total of 117 schools ranked above NYLS.

Fortunately, the good professor was not only groundless in his conclusions, but also inaccurate in his statistics. As the chart below indicates, NYLS deserve at least 3 points shaved off its total. With 27 points the school is properly placed at the top of group 5 or the third "B" category. This would leave 87 schools with higher ratings. And the projected statistics for September, 1976 include a library of

100,000 volumes or more and a faculty of at least 80. Assuming that other schools do not grow in these proportions, the NYLS score of 24 points will place us in group 3 or the top "B" category next year. Only the 40 "A" rated schools surpass that standing this year. The last scale reading, "Adjuncts @ 25%" transforms the number of part time faculty into a full time staff one quarter its size. This more accurate indicator of Kelso's criteria would yield only 23 points.

In the summary below the findings of the Kelso report are analyzed, corrected, and criticized. The comparisons used are basically between NYLS, the ideal scores, and the "A" rated schools. In our attempt to reach a national level of recognition, it is only fitting that we look ahead to the "prestige" schools. We've come a long way, but the task is not completed.

Number of Students
Ideal: 950 and over

For some reason, Professor Kelso has determined that a large school can offer a better education than a small school. According to his study, a student population of 950 and over receives the highest rating. But only seven out of forty of his "A" rated schools qualified for that distinction. The anomaly of the quantitative approach is apparent when Stanford and University of Chicago, with less than 500 students, are penalized, by receiving four points. NYLS accumulated two points in this category. Playing the numbers game correctly we were entitled to the best score of only one point. The latest information available shows that approximately 970 students are enrolled this term. In January, with the advent of yet another first year class the school's total population will exceed the 1000 mark. At the present time there are only 30 law schools (less than 20%) that have

(Continued on Page 7)

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Rules and Regulations of New York Law School

RULES AND REGULATIONS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 129-A OF THE EDUCATION LAW FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ON ITS PROPERTY USED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

The legislature of the State of New York, by Chapter 307 of the laws of 1897, 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." In pursuance of this authority, the Trustees have the responsibility of protecting the rights of all the students of such law school to pursue their education without undue interference, while at the same time safeguarding free inquiry and legitimate expression of opinion or dissent. Accordingly, and pursuant to §6450 of Article 129-A, State Education Law mandating the Trustees to act in accordance with its provisions, the following rules and regulations are adopted, and are hereby promulgated, effective July 20, 1969:

- § 1. **Application of Rules.** These rules and regulations shall govern the conduct of every student, faculty member, staff member, visitor, licensee, invitee and trespasser, each of whom is hereinafter included within the term "person," while such person is on the land, or within any building, of New York Law School, hereinafter referred to as the "Law School," used for educational purposes, including any leased or otherwise hired premises of the Law School, and any property which immediately adjoins or is necessary for ingress to, or egress from, the Law School.
- § 2. **Destruction, Theft or Other Unauthorized Acts With Respect to Property Prohibited.** No person shall destroy, mutilate, deface, damage, steal, burn, set fire to, trespass upon, enter or remain without authority upon, or, in any unauthorized manner, use, possess, forge, copy alter, or publicize any property, whether real or personal, of the Law School, or of any student, faculty member, visitor, licensee or invitee.
- § 3. **Weapons and Drugs Prohibited.** No person shall carry or use firearms or any dangerous instruments and appliances enumerated in § 265.5 of the Penal Law or rifles, shotguns, ammunition, explosives, fireworks, gasoline or other inflammable products or other weapons, unless authorized by

- the Law School, or narcotics, marijuana, or other drugs enumerated in § 220.00 of the Penal Law, or alcohol (other than as authorized at a law school function).
- § 4. **Disruption of Law School Activities Prohibited.** No person shall participate in any "sit in," "lie down," "lie in," "blocking access," seizure, congregation, harassment of others, assembly, strike (except as authorized by law in the event of a labor dispute), or other action, whether individually or in concert, which makes use of a classroom, office, library, lounge, lobby, hallway, elevator, doorway, sidewalk, or other property of the Law School in an unauthorized manner or otherwise hinders the normal operation of, a class or of any other program, operation or activity of the Law School.
- § 5. **Force and Threats Prohibited.** No person shall assault, strike, falsely imprison, obstruct the passage of, kidnap, detain, or otherwise apply force, or the threat of force, to the body of any student, faculty member, staff member, trustee, visitor, licensee or invitee.
- § 6. **Language Likely to Breach the Peace and Disorderly Conduct Prohibited.** No person shall use violent, defamatory, abusive, loud, obscene or indecent language, orally or in writing, in a manner calculated or likely to cause breach of the peace or violate any provision of § 240.20 of the Penal Law.
- § 7. **Violation of Order Prohibited.** No person shall violate, or omit to obey, any order or direction, including a direction to identify himself, of any member of the Board of Trustees or officer of the Law School, any Dean or faculty member with respect to occupancy, movement, traffic, or peace and order.
- § 8. **Conspiracy Prohibited.** No person shall conspire with any other person to violate any of the aforesaid rules or regulations.
- § 9. **Punishment for Violations.** Any person violating any of the aforesaid rules or regulations shall be subject, in addition to any other penalty or action provided by law, to ejection from the property of the Law School and, in the case of a student, to suspension and expulsion or other lesser penalty, and, in the case of a faculty member or staff member, to suspension and discharge or other lesser penalty.
- § 10. **Ejection and Institution of Civil and Criminal Proceedings.** Any member of the Board of Trustees, or officer of the Law School, any Dean or any available member of the full time faculty may direct the violator or violators to leave the premises of the Law School. Any member of the Board of Trustees, or officer of the

Law School, or any Dean may direct the institution of criminal or civil proceedings against such violator or violators, or both, and may call for such assistance of the public authorities as he deems necessary.

- § 11. **Preferring Charges.** A charge of a violation of any rule or regulation may be preferred against a faculty member, a staff member, or a student. The substance of the charge shall be reduced to writing and a copy furnished to the Dean and to the alleged violator, who shall have five days within which to file an answer in writing with the Dean.
- § 12. **Suspension Pending Determination of Charge.** The Dean shall determine whether the alleged violator shall be suspended pending determination of a charge.
- § 13. **Dismissal of Charge.** A charge may be dismissed by the Dean if he determines that it was made frivolously or in bad faith or is without substantial evidence to support it. Such action by the Dean may be reversed or modified by a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty whose action, where not unanimous, may be reversed or modified by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 14. **Where Charge is Admitted.** If the alleged violator is a student or staff member and admits the charge, the Dean shall expel such student or discharge such staff member or adjudge such lesser punishment as he determines appropriate. A punishment of expulsion of a student or discharge of a staff member may be reduced to a lesser punishment by a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty, subject to reversal or modification by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees. If the alleged violator is a faculty member and admits the charge, the full-time faculty shall, by a two-thirds vote, discharge such member or adjudge such lesser punishment as they determine appropriate. A punishment of discharge of a faculty member may be reduced to a lesser punishment by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 15. **Hearing Where Charge Against Student is Denied and Does Not Warrant Suspension or Expulsion.** If the alleged violator is a student and denies the charge and if the Dean determines that the charge is not sufficient to warrant suspension or expulsion, the Dean or an Associate Dean or faculty member designated by the Dean shall hold a hearing on the charge as soon as practicable. If the hearing officer finds the alleged violator guilty of the charge, or of any charge where there is more than one, he shall adjudge such punishment short of suspension or ex-

pulsion as he determines appropriate.

- § 16. **Hearing Where Charge Against Student is Denied any May Warrant Suspension or Expulsion.** If the alleged violator is a student and denies the charge, and if the Dean determines that the charge may be sufficient to warrant suspension or expulsion, the Dean shall arrange for a hearing on the charge as soon as practicable before a hearing committee composed of two faculty members, and the President of the Student Bar Association or another officer or class representative of such Association designated by the President. If the committee, by a two-thirds vote, finds the alleged violator guilty of the charge, or of any charge where there is more than one, it shall expel or suspend such student or adjudge such lesser punishment as it determines appropriate. A punishment of suspension or expulsion may be reduced by a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty, subject to reversal or modification by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 17. **Hearing Where Charge Against Staff Member is Denied.** If the alleged violator is a staff member and denies the charge, and if the Dean determines that the charge is not sufficient to warrant discharge, the single hearing officer procedure as above set forth shall apply. If the Dean determines that the charge may be sufficient to warrant discharge, the committee hearing procedure above set forth shall apply, except that the committee shall consist entirely of three Trustees and except that a punishment of discharge may be reduced only by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 18. **Hearing Where Charge Against Faculty Member is Denied.** If the alleged violator is a faculty member and denies the charge, the Dean shall arrange for a hearing on the charge as soon as practicable before the full-time faculty. If the full-time faculty, by a two-thirds vote, finds the alleged violator guilty of the charge, or of any charge where there is more than one, it shall discharge such faculty member, suspend him without pay or adjudge such lesser punishment as it determines appropriate. A punishment of discharge may be reduced by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 19. **Witness, Counsel and Procedure.** In all hearings provided by § 15, 16, 17 and 18 the complainant and the alleged violator and any witnesses called by each, may appear, testify and be cross-examined. The alleged violator may be represented by counsel on such hearings and also in proceedings under § 13 and 14. References in these rules to

a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty or of the Board of Trustees shall mean a vote of two-thirds of those present and qualified to vote at a meeting or hearing called on no less than five days notice in writing which notice specifies the purpose thereof or on written waiver of notice signed by all those entitled to such notice and not present. The complainant, the alleged violator, and other interested persons shall not be qualified to participate or vote as a member of any hearing or review body. A person who has been a member of a hearing body shall not be qualified to participate or vote as a member of a body reviewing the action taken at such hearing.

- § 20. **Titles.** The title of these rules and regulations and any section thereof is for descriptive purposes only and shall not be construed as limiting the content.
- § 21. **Other Acts and Omissions.** Nothing in these rules and regulations shall abridge the power of the Law School to impose punishment and prescribe procedures for acts and omissions not covered by these rules and regulations but subject to disciplinary or other action as provided in the Official Publication of the Law School, or to otherwise regulate the actions of students, faculty members, staff members, visitors, invitees and licensees.
- § 22. **Part Invalid.** If any part or parts of these rules or regulations shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other part.

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How Does NYLS Really Rate?

(Continued from Page 5)

a student body of more than 950. 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 itself was unjustly a member of the sixth grouping 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 Kelso, 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 5% 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 school got only its 3 point rating for 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 surpassed us receiving seven points for a ratio of between 35 and 39.9 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 dis-

Total		Number of Students	Full-Time Faculty	Student-Faculty Ratio	Volumes in Library	Volumes-Student Ratio	Volumes-Faculty Ratio
30	Kelso's Report	2	3	8	3	7	7
27	NYLS Today	1	2	7	3	7	7
24	Projected 9/76	1	1	6	2	7	7
23	Adjuncts @25%	1	1	4	3	7	7

Above chart shows Kelso figures for NYLS compared with present and future statistics. Score would be further improved if adjuncts are considered.

regard of our 50 adjunct professors. Consider the following: Assume that full-time professors teach four courses each as compared to one apiece for part-time instructors. The logical conclusion is that it would take four adjuncts to provide the "variety and kinds of educational pro-

grams" for each full-timer. Fine. The simple process of multiplying the number of adjuncts by .25 would add some credibility to Kelso's statistics. Given that formula, our part-time faculty of 50 should be the equivalent of roughly 12 full-time professors.

(Continued on Page 8)

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 procedure.

In two routine meetings the faculty voted the addition of several new elective courses and adopted a limited schedule of prerequisites thus reforming, on an interim basis, the rather 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 1/2 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 Robbie 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.N. Zionism Resolution," Consular Sabel curtly 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 Sabel analyzed at length U.N. Resolution 242 which was passed following the Six Day War in 1967. Calling it a "masterpiece of legal draftsmanship," Sabel pointed to the Resolution's purposeful ambiguity as a necessity to negotiation.

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Kelso Findings Discussed

(Continued from Page 7)

Added to the 25 already maintained, the ratio would drastically decrease. NYLS would therefore receive only 4 points — a significant jump — for its new ratio of less than 25 to 1.

Volumes in Library
Ideal: Over 130,000

Only two of the 40 "A" ranked schools failed to receive the highest score in this category. With nearly 100,000 volumes currently on the library shelves, NYLS got the "mean" score of 3 points. NYLS will receive the 2nd highest rating when the figure rises above the 100,000 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 quantitative 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 as effective as a mediocre library with many unnecessary duplications. To consider only the amount of volumes and not the true scope and quality of the available materials is indicative of nothing. In any case, the acquisition of books by Professor

Simak will soon gain NYLS an advantage even by Professor Kelso's standards. It may be another few years before we reach the ideal number of 130,000 volumes, but the steady increase in size will certainly be more meaningful in terms of quality.

Volumes-Student Ratio
Ideal: Over 319 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 bulge with 308,000 volumes to get the top score of one point. The present ratio at NYLS is about 100 to 1.

Volumes-Faculty Ratio
Ideal: 9000 (and above) to 1

Once again NYLS received 7 points in a library related category. With a ratio of 3800 volumes to each professor, the school is very close to reaching Kelso's next plateau of a 4000-4999 to 1 ratio, yielding only 6 points. Unfortunately, NYLS scored more points in the three library areas than 22 schools did in all six of the categories. Regardless of the inefficiency of the Kelso system or the accuracy of his information, a law school

library should not be its sore point.

The ABA, AALS, and lawyers in practice place great importance on available library facilities. Professor Kelso certainly agrees. Three of the six standards used in that evaluation include the library's quantitative capacity. But only thirteen law schools were credited with the highest rating in all three of these areas. A total of 225,000 volumes — more than double the size of the current library collection — would have to be on the shelves for NYLS to reach the ideal of 9000 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 quantitative analysis. He prefaces his report with the disclaimer that "it is not a quality rating of the law schools" and then proceeds to draw those conclusions anyway. His information is supposedly based on 1974-75 material, but he has waited until November 1975 to publish the already outdated results.

The criticism can continue ad nauseum. The administration at NYLS is well aware of the school's needs and its potential. The great strides witnessed at the school in the last three years were not reflected in Kelso's study — but they have taken place nonetheless.

NYLS Applicant Pool Changing, Bearn Notes

(Continued from Page 2)

counting, and seek a legal education to augment their existing careers. A distinguished professional career and a good L.S.A.T. score may offset a less than glorious college record.

Dean Bearn noted a sharp increase in women applicants to NYLS. The admissions committee does not consider the sex of applicants in making admissions decisions, and has even removed the "marital status" section from this year's application form. More women are returning to careers after having raised families and having done community work. This trend is also reflected in the applicant pool in recent years. Dean Bearn noted that men applicants who are older than recent college graduates tend to have a professional background behind them, while the older women applicants are seeking to enter full time careers for the first time.

Thus the crush of students who are seeking to enter law school locally as well as nationally is a changing applicant group, including more women and those seeking to augment or change existing careers, as well as conscious recruiting at more select undergraduate colleges by NYLS, has resulted in a highly qualified

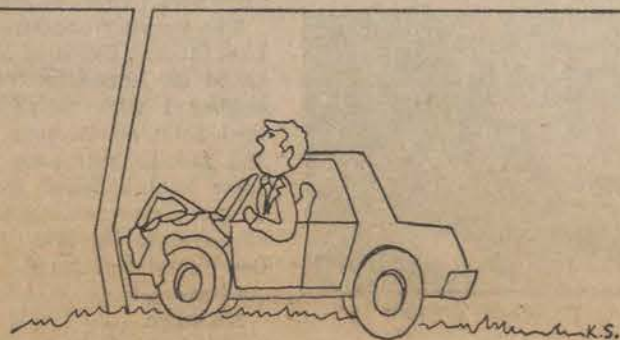
pool of applicants from which to choose those who will enter in the Fall of 1976.

The admissions committee, when making final selections, will consider a student's academic record, from high school through graduate school, where applicable. It will also evaluate L.S.A.T. scores and undergraduate and graduate institutions attended. It will then consider school and community activities and professional experience to try to determine if a student will be able to handle the demands of law school with great success. The excellent credentials of this year's first year class, and those applicants now before the committee reflect classes whose L.S.A.T. scores average around 610, and whose G.P.A. will average 3.0.

In addition to Dean Bearn, the admissions committee includes students Tom Cunningham and Mary Ann Spragins, and Professors Goldberg, Harbus, Sherrer, and Erickson.

CORRECTION:

In the last issue in EQUITAS, Professor Martin Oliner was incorrectly identified as "Mark Oliner" in the story about him appearing on page 7. We apologize to the Professor for this error.



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Gutman: No Anti-Kunstler Bias Here

(Continued from Page 1)

who were retained were ones who taught specialty subjects like international, comparative or estate law, he added.

"I had no complaints about him," Dean Gutman said in assessing Kunstler's teaching credentials. "He was a good teacher who was looked up to and had a good rapport with the students." In emphasizing the lack of political bias against Kunstler, Dean Gutman pointed out that years later Kunstler was invited back to the school to describe his experiences down South at an annual alumni dinner.

"In the long run it was the best thing that ever happened to me," said Kunstler who continued to mix political-legal work with his private midtown practice after his departure from the school. Not that the evolution from middle-class attorney to full-time "radical" would not have occurred had he remained in the academic world. "Teaching would have curtailed my activities but it would not have stopped me," said Kunstler who left private practice altogether following the Attica prison revolt in 1971.

Kunstler did not have any NYLS students working with him when he went south to defend the freedom riders. "The school was not known for that type of activity," he said. But Kunstler did not lack student assistance. Among the many students who "clerked" with him down south was the current governor of California, Jerry Brown.

Kunstler now devotes a major portion of his time to the Center for Constitutional Rights, located at 853 Broadway, through which he works as a criminal lawyer defending the "oppressed." The Center is an activist organization of lawyers, students and volunteers involved in the legal struggle for "social justice." The veteran activist was asked how a student or young attorney could involve himself or herself in "the struggle for social change" and still make a living wage?

"Lawyers I work with don't make a living at all," he replied. "The thing is to change one's lifestyle. Forget about a house in the suburbs... the treadmill. Many lawyers don't do that."

Kunstler did point out that young lawyers at the Center do

get a salary. "It's the older ones who don't," he laughed.

Kunstler said he could easily make a six-figure annual salary. But giving up that lifestyle was "no sacrifice" to the former faculty member.

"I get a different reward — a better salary now," said Kunstler who volunteers his services to the Center.

He said he would now never take a case just for money. "Before Patty Hearst was arrested," he added. "Mrs. Hearst came to see me about defending her daughter." Kunstler turned the Hearsts down, but he agreed to represent William and Emily Harris.

Not that he works for free. Most of the time he is paid by the court to handle the cases of his defendants. For example, he was paid by the federal government to handle his successful Wounded Knee defense and by the state for the Attica trial. And William Kunstler doesn't mind taking his salary from the state.

"It comes from the oppressor," he said.

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