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EQUITAS

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Wednesday, November 26, 1975

Reflections: An ESOP Fable, Profit-Sharing

by Prof. Robert S. Taft

Most persons are familiar with Aesop's Fables. On the other hand, not many tax practitioners know the value of the fabled ESOP. ESOP stands for Employees Stock Ownership Plan. The purpose of such a plan is to give employees a stake in the company through stock ownership. ESOPs resemble profit-sharing plans in that deductions are limited to 15% of payroll; distributions may be paid other than at retirement or other termination of employment; allocation of contributions is made according to compensation of participants; forfeitures are reallocated to participants; and contributions may be at the discretion of the employer. The contributions of the employer can, but do not have to be related to profits. Benefits are distributed in the form of company stock.

With the introduction of "The Qualified Benefit Plan" into the Internal Revenue Code, this type of employee plan took on a new and additional meaning. Employees and employers became eligible for tax-favored treatment under the aegis of the qualified plan.

Regulation 1.401-1(b) (1) (iii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides a definition as follows: "A stock bonus plan is a plan established and maintained by an employer to provide benefits similar to those of a profit-sharing plan, except that the contributions by the employer are not necessarily dependent upon profits and the benefits are distributable in stock of the employer company. For the purpose of allocating and distributing the stock of the employer which is to be shared among his employees or their beneficiaries, such a plan is subject to the same requirements as a profit-sharing plan."

Thus we see that Congress specifically related the employee stock ownership plan to the employee profit-sharing plan. Nevertheless, it was the pension plan and the profit-sharing plan that received most if not all of the attention of tax planners in the last thirty years. In fact, after the 1954 Code was enacted, many Revenue Rulings were issued to clarify points with respect to pension and profit-sharing plans. The first reference to an employee stock ownership plan did not appear in the Revenue Rulings until late in 1956 when Revenue Rule 56-656, relating to a profit-sharing plan, stated in its last sentence that "it is also held that the above principles are equally applicable to employees pension or stock bonus plan." In an economy which has seen a substantially declining stock market, and reduced company profits, profit-sharing plans have been in declining favor. Similarly, with the advent of ERISA, and its stringent requirements, pension plans have become apparently less attractive. Accordingly, all paths now lead to the Employees Stock Ownership Plan.

This type of plan offers a wealth of benefits for both employers and employees. In the

first instance, a qualified stock bonus plan offers more flexibility than either the pension or profit-sharing plans. This is true both as to contributions and investment of funds. Unlike both the pension and profit-sharing

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Prof. Robert Taft

Crim-Justice Can Be Improved Without Reducing Liberties, Altman Tells Group

by Paul S. Forster

Progress in improving the criminal justice system and in protecting society can be achieved without the adoption of schemes that would reduce everyone's civil liberties, the Honorable Benjamin Altman, told a Dean's Hour lecture audience.

Altman, Chairman of the City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, spoke in the Moot Court Room as part of the Municipal Law Clinic lecture series, organized by Dean Bearn and Professor Seitel.

A former Judge of the New York City Civil Court, Altman began his remarks with an outline of the organization of the CJCC, the function of which is to allocate federal funds to various segments of the New York City criminal justice program.

Altman criticized what he termed "conservative" proposals

to deal with crime, such as restrictions on civil liberties, reduction in the age at which juveniles could be charged with crimes, and the restoration of capital punishment to rid society of violent criminals and to save the \$70 per day cost of imprisonment.

Instead he proposed a streamlining of criminal laws and the criminal justice system as a means of improving protection for society.

Echoing a theme raised in a prior lecture by Legal Aid Executive Director Archibald Murray, Altman suggested that the so-called "victimless" crimes be eliminated. He said that enforcement of these laws takes up 50% of criminal justice system man hours and draws 35% of total court costs.

He praised the effects of swift justice and discussed the new

Students To Enter In Jan. Law Class

by Robert Gaulin

The Spring Semester at New York Law School will take on new meaning this coming January. Traditionally it has marked the final term for seniors, the half-way point for second year students, and the end of first semester blues for the novice class. Next January's term will now connote the beginning of a premiere class at the law school.

Approximately seventy-five students from various colleges in the nation will commence their law studies in the three year full-time program. With graduation set for January, 1979 the class may even obtain the option of completing their studies one semester sooner. The degree requirements will be the same as for those presently in attendance, but acceleration may be permitted for the first time.

Associate Dean Margaret Bearn

spoke about the installment of a new class with optimism. "We are very likely to attract some very good students wishing to get on with their education as soon as possible." This view was expressed in connection with the underlying notion that education for many "simply takes too long." Apparently many college students are finishing their requirements in less than four years. But they are not able to obtain admission to law school until the September terms. So in many cases, unless the January program of John Marshall or Stetson Law Schools are appealing to them, the waiting period can be as long as nine months.

On a recent trip to colleges in Massachusetts, Dean Bearn found a real interest in the spring admissions policy among students at some of the more "prestigious" schools. Hopefully mid-year enrollment will attract those students and others who demonstrate the desire and qualifications, to come to NYLS without delaying their education. The criteria for admission will remain at the present level and "possibly higher" according to the Associate Dean. This will enable the school to admit only the most qualified applicants. The administration feels an obligation to meet the need created

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Moot Court Makes Semi-Finals

by Bruce Ginsberg

This fall the NYLS Moot Court Team displayed its proficiency in appellate argument. Jeffrey Kapelman and Andrew Mead, with Patrick Mulhearn on the brief, outpointed the teams from Rutgers (Camden) and Seton Hall on the first day's arguments held at the Bar Association of the City of New York. Although the team lost the semi-final round against NYU, Presiding Justice Kupferman (from the Appellate Division) indicated both on and off the bench that NYLS had the edge in the oral argument but lost because of NYU's high brief score.

The Moot Court Fall Competition this year has had a fine turnout. Competitors are enthusiastic, and board members have noted the high quality of advocacy among the participants. Sixteen teams argued a criminal appeal involving issues of entrapment, due process, and whether the Travel Act confers federal jurisdiction when bribery schemers use the telephone. The fall competition furnishes students with an opportunity to develop oral advocacy skills. An individual's performance score will form the basis for possible selection to the Moot Court and to

determine who will represent the school in various intercollegiate moot court competitions.

The Moot Court Board expects to field teams this Spring for the Mugel Tax Competition in Buffalo and for a local competition sponsored by Fordham.

The hub of interest 2nd semester will be the Annual Spring Competition, from which 3 individuals will be selected to compete in the prestigious National Competition sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.



Prof. Nelson Seitel speaks on City crisis (See page 6.)

NYLS-CCNY 6-Year Program Off To A Promising Start

by Anita Miller

The cooperative program in Urban Legal Studies, jointly taught and administered by the faculties of City College and New York Law School, began its first year of operation this semester. The program is designed to meet a growing need for attorneys who are both highly qualified and personally committed to deal with the problems of urban communities which are not now provided with adequate legal services. Students who are admitted to the Urban Legal Studies Program will enroll in an integrated six year curriculum, composed of three years at City College, and three years at New York Law School.

The program at City College consists of a general education core curriculum of honors level courses, designed to foster the sense of breadth and humanistic concerns traditionally characteristic of the liberal arts and sciences. They will also be enrolled in electives and specialized courses designed to define and illuminate the problems of the urban community.

In addition to the general curriculum, first year students in the program will begin their professional training immediately with courses designed to serve as an introduction to the legal process, legal analysis, and the use of legal materials. At City, the students will also take courses in Criminal and Constitutional Law which are comparable to those taught in law school, and which in some cases will be taught by New York Law School professors. These courses will not be repeated during the three years the student spends at New York Law School.

Upon completion of three years at City, students who meet the admissions requirements at New York Law School will be eligible for immediate admission into the first year class. Applicants from the Program will be evaluated in terms of their overall academic records, with particular reference to the law courses in the curriculum, their scores on the LSAT's, and their continuing commitments to the goals of the program.

The courses taken at New York Law School during the students' first year will qualify them for graduation from City College with a BA degree in Urban Legal Studies. In addition to the usual law school curriculum program, students will be required to take 10 additional credits in law-related liberal arts electives

**"Approximately
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one-third are
Spanish-speaking."**

chosen from graduate and advanced undergraduate offerings at City College. They will also be expected to take a clinical course dealing with the problems of urban communities, as well as to undertake a summer internship devoted to the problems of urban law.

This semester, 45 students were admitted to the program in a sex-blind, ethnic-blind admissions process. Student applicants to the program were evaluated on the one hand on the basis of interviews concerning their urban commitment, and on the other hand, on the basis of their previous academic accomplishment, maturity, and recommendations from urban agencies with which they had previously worked.

The mean high school average of the group is 88. Approximately one-third of the group are women, and one-third are Spanish-speaking. A number of the students have entered the program from community colleges, rather than directly from high school, and at least one student attended the John Jay College of Criminal Justice before enrolling in Urban Legal Studies.

This semester, a City College Graduate Center faculty member, Professor Saul Touster, is teaching the first law-related course in the program. The course is concerned with the legal issues which arose in the abolition of slavery, racial segregation, and the inequality of educational opportunity. Professor Touster, a lawyer, formerly taught at the University of Buffalo Law School, and taught a course entitled "Law, Psychology, and the Helping Systems" at the Graduate Center of City College last spring.

The students in the program are broken into three smaller groups for discussion and writing which are conducted by the City College faculty. Next semester, Professor James Simon of New York Law School will teach a course related to legal analysis and writing and will thus be the first New York Law School faculty member to meet the students in an academic setting.

Early reports from the City College faculty indicate that the students enrolled in the program have become avid participants in class discussion in all of their law and government related courses. As a tight-knit, verbal group, they have already assumed a leadership role among members of the City College freshman class. If this trend continues, these students should have a substantial impact upon New York Law School when they enter in 1979, and should greatly contribute to the Law School becoming the first truly urban law school in the United States.

Professor Edward Schneier, Acting Director of the Depart-

ment of Political Science at City College is directing the program at City. Assistant Dean Margaret Bearn, Associate Dean Marshall Lippman, and Professor Joseph Koffler, Cyril Means, and Stephan Newman are New York Law School's representatives on the Executive Committee of the Program.

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SBA PRESIDENT

DISCUSSION WORKS

by Stephen J. LoPresti

Until now, this column has been one of criticism. But in this issue, I'd like to report an exciting, fulfilling, and rewarding experience. I and a number of students who recently brought a problem to members of the faculty were given rare respect and recognition. The faculty members offered their time, initiative, and patience to listen to our problem, accept our proposals and take notice of our power as a student force.

The question was whether Professional Responsibility should be a graded course or be given on a Pass/Fail basis. The Student Bar Association believes that a person should not be given a letter or numerical mark in a course that would reflect the student's knowledge of legal ethics. Sending out a transcript to a firm or to a federal or state agency with anything less than an A or a ninety in the subject might be disastrous. In a course like Professional Responsibility, in which there is a wide area of topics to be discussed, and where there may be a wide range of answers, a grade might also be impossible to ascertain. Grading might also be a hindrance to individual thinking, since a student might accept certain ideas or positions in order to get a higher mark in the course.

After the students' views were expressed, the professor who will be teaching the course (Professor Stuart Goldberg) gave his ideas. He felt that if the course was a Pass/Fail subject, students, as they have done in the past would regard it as an unimportant subject. In terms of making exams, the professor made the point that an acceptable exam paper would be graded as P and recorded; however, an exam that was marginal would be under constant review and subject to being graded as an F. The faculty and students present gave impressive presentations of other views.

The point of this column is to emphasize that when people are willing to sit down and discuss their ideas, a great deal can be accomplished. Professor Goldberg and the other faculty members present spoke to the students on a professional level. They were receptive, articulate, and informative. They treated the members of the Student Bar like peers rather than mere students.

I wish to stress that if a greater effort were made to communicate with the students, such as was done by Professor Goldberg, a great deal could be accomplished. If the rest of the staff put in the effort to do so, the relationship between students and faculty would be greatly enhanced.

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Dean Bearn, Chairperson.

The ESOP Idea

(Continued from Page 1)

plans, which severely limit plan fund investment in employer-connected assets, the very basis of the stock bonus plan is investment in employer stock. It provides the most direct incentive to employees as they are given a participation in the equity of the employer. It also provides a market for company stock.

Should the employer be strapped for cash, it can contribute stock to the plan. The value of the stock is deductible, which should free tax dollars for the employer for purposes other than employee fringes. It is important to note that the employer's contribution does not have to be in stock; the employer can contribute cash with which stock is purchased from different sources.

On the other side of the coin, there are special benefits relating to employee payouts. When the employer receives a lump-sum distribution of stock following his termination of employment, he is taxed only on the value of stock equal to the employer's original contributions — even if the stock is worth much more. Furthermore, the amount he is taxed upon is taxed on the same favorable basis as lump-sum distributions from other qualified plans. The unrealized appreciation is not taxed until sale of the stock. If stock is then held by the employee for at least six (6) months gains upon sale are taxed at long-term capital gain rates.

The value of the ESOP can be demonstrated as follows: There is a closely-held company in need of financing. Its employees are discontented because of the previous situation of the Company. To resolve both problems, the Company would establish an ESOP for the benefit of its employees. The ESOP Trustees would apply to a financial institution for a loan, to be guaranteed by the employer. Then the ESOP Trustees would purchase from the employer stock of the employer (possibly created just for that purpose) and these shares of stock would form the trust res for the benefit of employees.

Thereafter, the employer would make its contributions to the stock ownership plan every year in cash, said contributions being fully deductible, and the Trustees of the plan would use the contributions to repay the bank under its loan agreement, including interest payments and amortization of the loan itself. In this manner, the employer is able to complete a financing arrangement and obtain a deduction for paying off the loans thereunder. The employees benefit by having a stock interest in the employer and everybody is happy.

An alternative situation would arise where in a closely-held corporation, the shareholders are anxious to realize cash from the corporation in other than dividend form. They cannot unreasonably increase their compensation or the corporation will have a dividend treatment attributed to the portion of compensation deemed unreasonable by Internal Revenue. There is no market for the corporation's stock. Thus, the shareholders look to the creation of an ESOP whereunder, the corporation will contribute cash to the ESOP and receive a deduction therefor, and the ESOP will purchase stock in the cor-

poration from the shareholders themselves. This would be a capital gains transaction for the shareholders. This could be accomplished in one year or over a period of years.

It may be noted that ESOPs can include life insurance benefits if incidental to the primary purpose of the plan.

This year, Congress "iced the cake" by offering a 1% investment credit to corporate taxpayers which contribute an amount equal to 1% of the qualified investment to an employee stock ownership plan. This is found in Sec. 301(d) of the Tax Reduction Act of 1975.

In order to take advantage of the investment credit under the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, shares must be allocated to employees who participated at some time during the plan year even if they were participants on the last day of the plan year; contributions to the ESOP may not be integrated with social security benefits; only the first \$100,000 of compensation may be taken into account; immediate fully vesting is required; participants must be entitled to vote the shares allocated to the respective accounts; and only common stocks or securities convertible to common stock may be contributed.

Because of these restrictions, it may be worthwhile to consider establishing a separate one-time ESOP for this additional investment credit benefit.

It becomes obvious that the employees stock ownership plan is not only an excellent employee benefit program, but may also serve the purpose of a financing device for a corporation, an estate planner's tool and a bail-out device in a closely-held corporation. The constant factor is that whatever the program, it must be found to be primarily for the benefit of employees.

SBA Meets; New Members of S-F-A Committee Approved

by Robert S. Fraser

Without an agenda, the SBA convened in the Moot Court Room at 10:30 A.M. on Saturday, November 1st, for its second meeting of the year. (Before the calling to order, a new "controlling" power faction of first-year day and evening students had caucused and decided to support a single candidate for the Student-Faculty-Alumni Committee.) Through a haze of smoke and the smell of freshly brewed coffee, the President opened by appointing the Parliamentarian, Secretary Pro Tempore.

From a precedural mixture of committee reports, old business, new business, points of order, motions, points of information, tabled motions, and edicts the following issues were raised and lowered:

- "Professional Responsibility" is now a pass-fail course.
- Certain members of the faculty and certain organizations which do not have office space were urged to join in an effort to acquire loci.
- The bicycle rack is still in the planning stages.
- After general discussion on the lack of funding for student organizations, M., J. & K. Company's contributions to the SBA received lengthy consideration. The Finance Committee will investigate.
- Suggestions for new courses and seminars may be submitted to the SBA Curriculum Committee.
- A letter will be sent to the faculty requesting that members post office hours on their doors.
- Another letter will be sent

to the faculty asking that grades be posted promptly.

• Two more faculty-related issues were aired: How might the performance of untenured faculty be measured? and What are the criteria for receiving tenure at NYLS. (See Dean's column pg. 8)

• Assistant Dean Lippman is preparing a two-year schedule.

The main business of the day started about 1:00 P.M. when those in attendance recessed into caucuses to discuss the eleven candidates who presented their credentials for the Student-Faculty-Alumni Committee. The new power bloc of first-year students saw their candidate, Steve Cohen, confirmed. Second-year representatives lobbied for Loren Rothstein, and she received the necessary votes. Larry Silverman, a third-year evening student, emerged as the third student member of the Committee.

The voting left most representatives fatigued, and after a few motions were bounced around the floor, the meeting was adjourned at 2:40.

The November 16th meeting of the SBA will be reported in the next issue of EQUITAS.

January Class

(Continued from Page 1)

by students completing college requirements at a time other than the end of the spring semester. There will be no quota set on the number of students to be accepted for the new class due to the fact that publicity has only recently begun concerning the policy. A rather small group is anticipated as a result, but they will qualify in every respect to the increasingly stringent admissions standards.

Several questions are raised by the new policy. Initially the reasons for the move seem to be strictly financial in nature. "Not so," says Dean Bearn, who denies that money was even a consideration. The revenue generated by the class will mostly be absorbed by the increased costs to the school, leaving little for development.

The increased strain on the facilities poses a potential problem in light of a recently published article in the *New York Law Journal*. The article was a survey of American Law Schools ranking them in large part on their libraries, facilities, and ability to meet the needs of the student population. Unfortunately, NYLS did not fare very well in comparison with other New York City Schools. According to the Dean, however, the facilities are adequate for the additional

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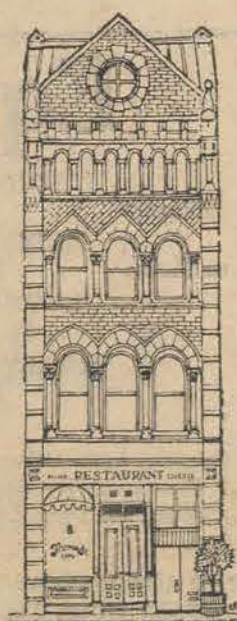
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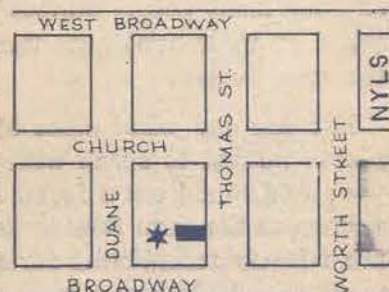


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Equitas Editorials

Look Who's Talkin'

We are discouraged by the uninformed debate being fostered by our national leaders over the fiscal problems of New York City.

It is said by these national leaders that New York City officials have conducted city fiscal affairs in an irresponsible manner. If irresponsibility is to be measured, as these leaders claim, in terms of expenditure of funds in excess of revenues, then the figures show that these very national leaders are far more reckless than the city officials they castigate.

The estimated New York City deficit of \$200 million for fiscal 1976 in a city of 8 million amounts to excess spending of \$25 per person in the current fiscal year. The expected federal deficit in fiscal 1976 of \$60 billion for 300 million persons, represents about \$300 per person, 12 times greater.

As our mayor often has pointed out, only the Treasury's printing presses keep fiscal disaster from the White House door.

Even if we were to admit for the sake of argument that city officials have not conducted fiscal matters in the most efficient manner, history tells us that this does not preclude federal loan guarantees. In the case of Lockheed and Penn Central, federal guarantees and direct aid are being given to protect jobs and the national economy, despite clear evidence of irresponsibility and incompetence at the highest levels of management.

The time has come for an end to the political posturing which has itself become part of the problem.

New York City must be given time to reorganize. We must have access to credit markets to smooth out the cash flow peaks and valleys.

Rationality must prevail. We are the economic heart of a greater metropolitan area of 25 million Americans. If we go, so does the region. Any action that might be taken should be put in its proper context. The action would be to save the country, not the city.

If any mistake has been made in New

York City by the people and their leaders it is in trying to fulfill their common vision that New York City is the greatest city in the world.

On Consultation

As most people who read the Dean's Column in the last issue of *Equitas* found out, tuition will once again increase next year. While such a hike may or may not not be justified, the method in which it was made certainly was not. Students were not consulted before the increase was made, and they have not been consulted since.

Indeed, even if students had been allowed to participate in the tuition decision-making, they would have been at a distinct disadvantage, for access by students to critical information about the school's finances has been all but denied by the administration and trustees. Students do not know how large the budget is, how it is broadly broken down into various departments, or how much tuition revenue is collected each semester. Obviously, they could not very well pass on the merits of a tuition increase without such elemental knowledge.

This school is ostensibly run for the benefit of the students. It seems only reasonable, therefore, that students — who are called on to finance the operation of the school — should have some general idea of how their money is being spent. This means the students should be allowed more access to basic information, and should be consulted when such critical issues as tuition increases are to be decided. Telling the students "after the fact" effectively eliminates student input.

New York Law School has made remarkable progress in a wide range of areas. Student input is sought on many concerns, most notably through the student-faculty committees set up a year ago. However, these committees have proved themselves inadequate when important decisions, such as to increase tuition, are being decided. None of the committees has ready access to budget information or jurisdiction over these critical financial matters.

Fiction . . . or Fact?

Once upon a time there was a desk with a friendly receptionist sitting at it. Then lo and behold a small wall appeared and in this small wall was a door with a tiny buzzer that opened it. But the wall wasn't too bad because the door was usually open, and you could still see and talk to the friendly receptionist.

The receptionist and her desk were between the many people and the offices of the deans and their assistants, and if any of these many people wanted to talk to the deans or their assistants they had to ask the receptionist.

But one day when some of these many people wanted to speak with a dean, they were told to fill out a form. As they were filling out the form they looked away from the friendly receptionist for a minute, and when they looked up a huge wall appeared and in this wall was a big thick door and

this door too had a buzzer. The wall and door stood between the friendly receptionist and the deans and their assistants and at first many people were afraid for the deans and their assistants because they thought that they were being made prisoners.

But it wasn't too long before the many people found out that the friendly receptionist, the desk, the little wall with the door with the tiny buzzer (which no longer stayed open), the forms to be filled out, and the huge wall with the big door with the loud buzzer were all there just to keep the many people OUT.

This made the many people very sad, because they had many questions to ask the deans and their assistants and it took sooo long for them to get through the mystical barriers that had suddenly appeared . . . and no one lived happily ever after.

From 'Small' Town To The 'Big Apple'

by Trudi York Gardner

When Williams O. Douglas was advised, "Go East Young Man," he took off from the State of Washington for New York City and a climb to Great Heights. When Alan J. Gardner, my husband, was advised, "Go East, young man," by Ma Bell in April, he took off from the State of Oregon for New York City and a climb to Washington Heights. (All similarities between persons living or dead are entirely coincidental.)

When I arrived two months later in June, I asked myself, "Can a smalltown girl from Portland, Oregon find happiness as a newly-enrolled transfer student in New York Law School?"

I didn't have long to find out.

My two summer school professors were Koffler and Lippman, for Constitutional Law and Corporations, respectively. Koffler taught me to read a case in depths I had never known before, and also to slink down in my chair to depths I had never known before, in fear of being called on. (At law school in Oregon, there was very little involuntary student recitation.) Lippman taught me how to relax and learn at the same time, which was fortunate since the Corporations cases' fact patterns were Kafkaesque. (At that time, however, Corporations class assignments still allowed you time for a few Gilligan's Island re-runs.)

By the time I passed both courses successfully, I thought my initiation into NYLS was over.

Not quite.

My fall schedule includes Professor Hochberg. Try as I will to understand him and his Eastern "accent," as we would say out west, my ear is not in tune. I've learned to distinguish his, "Whaddy, CRAZY OR SOMETHING???" from his "WAKE UP! THIS CLASS IS ASLEEP!" I cannot, however, make out his clarifications on gift inter vivos, trusts, bona fide purchaser, etc. I tried lip-reading, but was afraid he'd accuse me of a lip-fixation. I know it's the differences in accents, that explains my lack of comprehension, since my classmates can understand him. They tell me I have the accent, but I don't believe it.

"You're from Aw-regahn?" people ask incredulously. "What's it like out there?" "Do you still have cowboys and Indians?" "Are there any Jews out there?" "Is that that beautiful state?"

The answer to the above question are: Great. Yes, Yes, Yes.

A NEW YORKER'S GOLDEN BOOK OF OREGON:

1. First, it's pronounced OR' - RE - GUN (accent on the OR).
2. There are plenty of cowboys and Indians there. The cowboys are either (a) ranching in Eastern Oregon; (b) brawling in two-fisted towns in Southern Oregon; or (c) appearing as extras in the latest Hollywood on-location films. The Indians in the northern part of the State belong to the Confederated Tribes and live around the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Central Oregon. They are famous for operating a beautiful desert-like resort and convention center called Kah-nee-tah. Their brother tribes in southern Oregon, known collectively as the Klamath Indians, recently were in the national news as a result of receiving reparation payments from the Federal Government for reservation land. The Klamaths had received similar payments in the past, but were deceived, tricked, bamboozled and stung by the white eyes with the forked tongues, and left floating in poverty and alcohol. Supposedly, the latest Government payments come accompanied by bankers and concerned financial wizards who are advising the Indians on wise investments.(?)
3. The Jewish Community of Portland numbers at least 10,000; figures unknown for the rest of the State. There are synagogues in Portland, Salem (the capitol) and Eugene (second-largest city). Amazingly, in rural, conservative, shoot-em-up, sparsely-populated southern Oregon, Jews have begun to organize the semblance of a synagogue.

In Portland, the Jewish Community Center is a new and ultra-modern arrangement where the Portland Trailblazers basketball team works out. The city has four major synagogues, (representing Orthodox, Conservative Reform and Sephardic) and numerous smaller synagogues. The Mayor is Jewish. The largest department stores were originally owned by Jews. Jews are very influential in all phases of business, law, politics, education, art, science and most social units, but they are still restricted from a couple of country clubs and the

(Continued on Page 6)

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Letters to Editor

To The Editor:

As a recent graduate of NYLS I have been very pleased to receive copies of Equitas and other communication from the school. However, one article in the last issue (October 31, 1975) was extremely distressing. As I read the opening paragraph of *The Changes at NYLS* I desperately hoped that the edition was another in-house "April Fools" issue or at least the publication of a rival institution.

War II decades, dozens of New York judges came from the ranks of NYLS alumni. Government officials — elected and appointed — proudly proclaimed their attendance at NYLS. Public prosecutors and defenders actively recruited our graduates as staff attorneys. No institution that was the subject of ridicule and scorn could have achieved such success in placing its graduates. Certainly no one contends that conditions at the school in the 50's, 60's, or even currently are

ideal. Major steps have been taken to eliminate any deficiencies and even Mr. Sanocki has noted that the improvements have been outstanding. Constructive criticism is one thing. Useless self-deprecation is another matter entirely and is particularly inappropriate when contained within a widely circulated publication that represents to many people their only contact with our school. The deprecating remarks aimed at the library are especially unwarranted. The improvements made by Professor Simak, Mr. Molinari, Mr. Kanocz, and Mr. Dramer are deserving of much praise. Until the spectacular growth of the library two years ago, such a guide did exist. Since then, every single volume in the library has been relocated at least once and it was impossible to keep it accurate. Now that the situation has stabilized, a new directory has been compiled. It is without a doubt the most complete and accurate library directory I have ever seen and it will make the locating of any book simple.

Ron Goldfarb
Class of 1975

Zionism Is Topic
Of Dec. 1 Lecture

The Jewish Law Students Union will be sponsoring a lecture on December 1 (Monday) at 4:30 p.m. The topic will be "The U.N. Resolution on Zionism — A Legal Analysis." The speaker will be Mr. Robbie Sabel of the Israeli Foreign Ministry Office of the Legal Advisor.

Students' Group
Aids Consumers

by Jeffrey Abrandt

The Consumer Center of Lower Manhattan, staffed entirely by New York Law School graduates, advised by Professor Newman, will again be aiding the beleaguered consumer as of November 1st.

The Center is a complaint intervention service whereby law students research legal rights, make referrals to appropriate agencies and provide needed intervention on behalf of the consumer in dealing with the adverse party.

Last year the Center advertised citywide and accepted complaints by phone. To implement a new format, the Center, in keeping with Dean Shapiro's goals of urban orientation and community ties, will offer a unique approach in consumer service.

The Consumer Center of Lower Manhattan is not connected with Prof. Newman's federally funded Consumer Law Training Center.

The Center will operate only in the Lower East Side neighborhood, where many residents are non-English speaking, elderly, infirmed and unreached by conventional services. The Center will operate out of Walk-in satellite centers, staffed with interpreters.

The first satellite office opened November 13th at an office of the United Jewish Council of the Lower East Side located at 235 East Broadway. New York Law School students are there Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11:00 am to 5 p.m. taking complaints in person and by telephone. The Director of the Council office, Rabbi Joseph Larger, has initiated a massive bilingual public relations campaign to in-

form the community of the service. The area has a population of Yiddish, Spanish and Chinese speaking residents. The complaint service is open to all residents of the community and through the help of the United Jewish Council Yiddish interpreters will be available.

At present, due to a lack of funds, no telephone complaints will be taken at New York Law School. A proposal for funding the telephone service is being submitted to the administration. If approved, complaints will be taken at the Center's office at 47 Worth Street for several hours each day.

Last year's experience has shown that a majority of the problems can be handled by students or the agencies where consumers are steered. Where legal action is required however, a "pro bono" attorneys program will arrange for clients to receive legal representation without cost.

Concentration on individual communities will enable statistical records to be kept on problems endemic to the area. From this data, community strategies and proposals for consumer legislation will be developed by students to combat reoccurring consumer problems.

It was the experience of staffers from the first year of operation that working with consumer problems is both educational and rewarding. It offers for many law students the first opportunity to actually use their legal training while performing a worthwhile and rewarding function. New staffers are welcome and training sessions in client interviewing techniques and the use of the resource library are currently being offered. Students speaking Spanish or Chinese are particularly needed. Any person desiring to become a "consumerist," should leave his/her name and telephone number in the Consumer Center's office on the 3rd floor of 57th Worth Street.

JLSU:
New Group

The Jewish Law Students Union (JLSU) was recently established at NYLS, according to a JLSU spokesperson, "to protect Jewish interests and promote Jewish causes that involve the legal field." JLSU also plans to put students in touch with Jewish legal organizations on the outside.

The JLSU is a recognized student organization, given accreditation by the SBA last December, 1974. Dues are \$1 a year. The JLSU office is on the third floor of 47 Worth Street.

JLSU plans to have a speaker series, (see announcement this page), and is scheduling a campaign for the Israel Emergency Fund next term. Volunteers for the campaign are urged to contact Gary Weil or Miriam Sfarti.

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* In the vote on November 10, 1975, on the United Nations resolution declaring Zionism to be racism, Mexico voted in favor of the resolution.

** During the recent Pan-American Games, held in Mexico City, American athletes were continually mistreated and abused by the Mexican people.

STUART CHARLES GOLDBERG
Professor of Law
New York Law School

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Seitel Puts N.Y. Crisis Into Focus

Nov. 5 — NYLS' own Prof. Nelson Seitel educated a standing room only group of students and faculty in his speech about New York City's impending default today.

His address kicked off with a short history of the beginning of "our town," highlighting some of New York's more undistinguished occurrences. The bulk of his time was spent discussing those events which have led New York to the brink of fiscal disorder. Seitel believes its roots go back to the cultural and industrial revolution that occurred in the Big Apple during World War II.

He made it very clear that he favored orderly bankruptcy under a city sponsored plan, over any of the federally proposed bond guarantee or bankruptcy alternatives.

Seitel was part of an ad hoc committee set up by Paul O'Dwyer, City Council President. The committee was formed to draw up a proposal, to be introduced to Congress that would help New York overcome the problems created by default. Seitel originally drafted the bill that was introduced in the House by Congressman Badillo, also a member of the ad hoc committee.

Seitel, long an expert on New York law and politics, was very frank when he said that default will place certain banks and businesses in big trouble. However, he was sure that such a situation would be much better than allowing the federal government to step in and having someone like William E. Simon "dictate" to New York City its legislative policy.

He emphasized two more points as to why he felt federal intervention would hurt New York. First, most legislation is geared towards helping the federal government as it attempts to provide federally taxable bonds. Second, if such bonds are taxable no one will buy them.

Seitel alleged that perhaps essential services should be the first priority — although he did state that there was some trouble in defining the word essential. He wholeheartedly disagreed with Controller Harrison Goldin's position that the bond holders should come first.

He said: "If New York was hit by a hydrogen bomb, and Goldin was the only one left, he would sit on top of the rubble writing checks for the bond holders."

— Jim Tricarico

Altman ..

(Continued from Page 1)

ess is to reduce the inconvenience to the victims of serious crimes, by better organizing the flow of cases in court.

Rehabilitation of youthful offenders is a prime concern of his agency, he said. One approach being taken is to deal with the offender's environment as well as the offender individually so that upon release the prisoner does not return to the same social setting which already had resulted in criminal activity, Altman explained.

'...everyone knows everyone else's family history and business ...'

(Continued from Page 4)

Arlington Club (the local Tammany Hall of Portland politics). In retaliation, there is a country club called Tualatin which was formerly all-Jewish, but now numbers its membership, as does the Jewish Community Center, as at least 1/3 Jewish.

Growing up female and Jewish in Portland is growing up in a small-town Jewish community environment (even though Portland's population is 400,000, and metropolitan area would raise that figure to over a million), where everyone knows every else's family history and business, and the local scandal is known with frightening speed. Growing up female and Jewish is seeing most of your friends and acquaintances move to big cities like L.A. and San Francisco (or even Seattle!) as soon as they become 18. Growing up female and Jewish in Portland is staying in the city, marrying the local boy (sic) who probably works for his father or, less often, has his own profession. It is instantly having two to three children, joining a Jewish social organization for women and/or playing cards constantly.

If one grows up female and Jewish in Portland, and is determined to find a career for herself in that city, the options are very limited. The same is true for non-Jewish young women. There are few liberal artsy jobs, few women in careers, and very little acceptance by intolerable housewives or resentful businessmen. Jewish businessmen can be just as bigoted.

If you're educated elsewhere, you CAN go home again, but if you're a woman, that's probably just where you will go.

4. The State is beautiful. The most beautiful scenery in films today is probably Oregon scenery, but the amount of movie-making hasn't turned the State into any Hollywood put-on. As you've probably heard (in case Charles Kuralt beat me to it), the air is clean, breathable and delicious. By reputation, Oregon is a rainy state, but the rain is rarely of downpour variety. Spring and fall scenery is exquisite, and temperatures are most comfortable during those seasons. Leash

(Continued on Page 8)

PDP Dance Set for Dec 13

The semi-annual Phi Delta Phi dinner-dance will be held Saturday, December 13th at the Netherland Club of New York, 10 Rockefeller Plaza. The induction of 14 new members into Dwight Inn will precede the dinner-dance.

Ticket prices have been set as follows: Dwight Inn members, \$15.00 per person; non-members, faculty, and alumni, \$17.50 per person. Tickets may be purchased directly from any Inn member, or by mail using the convenient 'Ticket Order Coupon' on this page.

Drinks will be free during the complimentary cocktail hour beginning at 8 P.M. During the dinner following, and throughout

the evening, drinks will be available for a small charge. Music will be provided throughout the evening by the 'Charlotte Russe.'

The PDP dinner-dance provides a rare opportunity for the entire NYLS community to come together in a purely social atmosphere. "A good time is had by all, as any who have ever attended will attest. Those who come once invariably come back again," said PDP spokesman Steven Breitman.

To help offset an anticipated deficit for the Fall dinner-dance, Dwight Inn is conducting a "60-40 Raffle." Raffle tickets are 50 cents each or three for one dollar. First prize will be 25% of the net proceeds, and second prize will be 15% of the net proceeds. The two winning raffles will be drawn at the dinner-dance. (winners need not be present). Raffle tickets may be purchased from any Inn member.

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New Prof. Finds Teaching Basic Courses A Must

by Vic Pino

With the expansion of the full-time faculty in the last three years and the continuing efforts of Dean Shapiro, NYLS has and will continue to reduce significantly the professor-to-student ratio. One of the newest additions to the expanded faculty is Professor Douglas D. Scherer, who is teaching Sales and Contracts.

Professor Scherer brings to NYLS a diversity of experience ranging from technical chemistry work and commercial banking to a commitment to public service in the area of civil rights. Professor Scherer, a native of Ohio, graduated with a degree in chemistry from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. After working as a chemist and technical sales representative for the Rohm & Haas Chemical Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for three years, Professor Scherer enrolled as a night student at Suffolk University Law School in Boston where he became technical editor of the law review. During his studies at Suffolk, Professor Scherer was active in various phases of business, including a position with the Commonwealth Bank and Trust Company as head of the trust department.

Upon graduation from Suffolk in 1969, Professor Scherer be-



Prof. Douglas D. Scherer

came associated with the Boston law firm of Nessen & Csaplar. He left the firm to devote more time to his primary interest, civil rights. Although he has been involved in commercial aspects of the legal field, he says that he prefers his involvement in civil rights work, specifically blacks' civil rights.

As is evident from the much-publicized busing conflict in Boston, there is a great amount of work to be done to remedy the problems of discrimination in the public schools of Boston. Prof. Scherer began working to this end in 1965 when he first arrived in Boston to study law. In

the years 1968-1974 Professor Scherer served as a member of the executive board and as legislative chairman of the Boston branch of the N.A.A.C.P. Most of his efforts were directed towards drafting and lobbying for civil rights and related reform legislation, including bills to eliminate racial imbalance in the public schools and to alter the method of electing the Boston school committee. Professor Scherer explained that, at the time, appropriate legislation by the Massachusetts Legislature might have pre-empted the need for the federal suit that has been the subject of so much controversy in Boston.

In 1972, Professor Scherer was appointed to the post of commissioner on the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. The Commission was composed of four commissioners who enforced the Massachusetts discrimination law and performed various inter-governmental functions concerning equal opportunity. The staff that assisted the commissioners in this monumental task consisted of approximately one hundred persons, including fifteen attorneys and forty investigators.

Professor Scherer views his present teaching assignment of Sales and Contracts philosophically. He feels that to develop as an educator one must know and be able to teach such basic courses as Contracts, Property, and Torts.

January Admissions

(Continued from Page 2)

students coming in each January. Citing Professor Simak's continuing process of acquiring quality volumes for the library, the Dean does not see any problem in this area. In addition, Equitas has just learned that the library will undergo drastic changes next month including carpeting and increased study areas.

Another criterion in the survey was the student-faculty ratio. While the school did not do very well in that regard either, Dean Bearn noted that the faculty will continue to expand as in the past three years. It should be noted that merely keeping pace with our present ratio is not a sufficient goal, however, if NYLS is to rise in stature in the academic communities.

Noted earlier, John Marshall and Stetson presently admit students in January. They are among a very small group to have two entering classes. This raises the perplexing issue of whether or not NYLS is pursuing its aim of becoming a major urban law school. Depending on your outlook, you might see the policy as a demeaning attempt to swell our classrooms (taking full advantage of the law school "crunch") or as a novel approach to attracting students who might otherwise enroll in other schools come September. Whatever your

opinion, it is undeniably a move which makes us the first NYC school to implement such a program.

Author Finds Simple Legal Prose Vital

by Jim Connors

SIMPLIFY LEGAL WRITING by Elliott L. Biskind. The author is a legal journalist and an adjunct professor at N.Y.L.S. The price of this book is \$8.95 and it is published by Arco Publishing Co. Inc. New York, New York.

The book is written in the methodical fashion of a writing workshop and is filled with practical advice on how to better one's writing to achieve utmost clarity and utility.

In several sections of the book the author exhibits samples of writing style in cases, statutes and contracts which are poor either for reasons of ambiguity or overprecision. The law student sees numerous examples of such writing in every course. This book becomes a valuable tool when the author demonstrates how a phrase or clause should have been written so as to remove the deficiency and make for a well communicated thought. This two step process is essential because one must know where his mistakes are before one can correct them.

Biskind deals with the more mundane essentials of good writing in his section on "Avoiding Common Errors." While such rules of grammar seem basic the reader realizes as he or she proceeds, that these common errors are elements detracting from the precision and lucidity which should be the goal of every lawyer. As the author puts it: "Since we communicate with words, an awareness of the meaning and shades of meaning of words (coupled) with the ability to put words together in coherent, easy flowing sentences without monotonous repetition will attract attention." Having attracted the court's attention the lawyer has set the groundwork so that his clients view might be accepted or at least been stated with unmistakable clarity.

It appears that the author has much to say in his book and its value is not one that lends itself only to the student of law but also to the practicing attorney whose style of writing may as the years go by lose clarity and direction.

warding." He does not have a practice now, but is looking for research assistants for certain projects, while continuing work on a book and two articles related to tax law.

"I enjoy (the tax) area, with its required exactitude, involvement, and challenges. All areas of the law deal with tax law in some way. It is impossible to do many things without a knowledge of tax law," he said, citing preparation of wills and contracts as examples.

The professor, who gratefully acknowledges that his wife helped him through law school, has two children, one of whom plans to go into law, while the other is leaning toward a career in medicine.

Oliner Sees NYLS' Drive Bolstering Future

by Robert Schwarz

"Growth, potential, and drive" at NYLS attracted Prof. Mark Oliner away from his teaching position at New York University Law School to take a similar post here.

An honors graduate of NYU Law School, Oliner teaches tax law and is currently working on developing a sequence of tax courses that would allow students to take the basic tax courses before moving on to the advanced ones.

He is extremely optimistic about the future of NYLS. He believes it is becoming one of the best law schools in the city. But he also believes it will take three to five years before the school's reputation will catch up with its present level of performance.

Oliner, who admits admiration for Dean E. Donald Shapiro is one of the things that brought



Prof. Mark Oliner

him here, said, "It is easier to get things done here. There is more room for creativity and innovation. This school is not plagued by tradition, thereby allowing more flexibility and making it less confined."

"Teaching here is enjoyable. The students are more aggressive in a pleasant kind of way," he added.

Oliner's outside activities include involvement with the Practicing Law Institute (PLI), where he chairs programs and teaches practicing attorneys who take refresher courses in his area of expertise. It is through PLI that he met Shapiro.

He is also a member of the State Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education and Committee of the Federal Courts. As a member of the Legal Education Committee, he feels strongly that, "The course on legal ethics (now a required subject) is critical. It touches on many areas of the law, which in the past unfortunately has been neglected."

The professor, not listed in the current bulletin, practiced law with a midtown firm for three years before turning to teaching, which he finds "re-

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The Dean Speaks

Interview with Shapiro

EQUITAS: Why has NYLS decided to accept an entering class for the Spring semester?

Dean Shapiro: In the past few years we have been approached by many fine students who want to enter law school in February. It serves no useful purpose to make them defer their admission into law school until the following September. Thus in order to be of greater service to students, we thought we should initiate this policy.

EQUITAS: How will this class's courses be distributed? That is, will this class be a part of the present first year class or of the class entering next fall?

Dean Shapiro: That depends upon how they structure their schedule over the next three years. If they take additional courses in summer school, they then, probably, would become a part of the present first year class. If they do not take the additional courses they would then be a part of the following year's entering class. We don't plan for any formal graduation ceremonies in February.

EQUITAS: Approximately how many students will be admitted in this class?

Dean Shapiro: Approximately 60, but again this depends upon the amount of highly qualified applicants we receive. We will not admit anyone who does not meet our usual standards of quality.

EQUITAS: What are the reasons for the tuition increases for the 76-77 school year?

Dean Shapiro: Increased library expenditures; increased faculty salaries; additional faculty and increased costs in all areas of operation. I have been told that tuition at the new Yeshiva Law School will be \$3,500 per year.

EQUITAS: With whom does this decision lie?

Dean Shapiro: The Board of Trustees.

EQUITAS: At the present time NYLS has an outstanding tenured faculty, in keeping with this standard of excellence, how is tenure decided for the new faculty members?

Dean Shapiro: The entire tenured faculty serve on the Rank and Tenure Committee, which is chaired by Professor John Dugan. These professors then decide whom to recommend for tenure. This recommendation is then sent to the Dean and I then make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees, who make the final determination. The action has to initiate from the Rank and Tenure Committee. In other words, there are three levels of approval, but only the Rank and Tenure Committee can initiate this procedure.

— with Jim Tricarico

Oregon v. New York Decision Is Pending

(Continued from Page 6)

laws, at least in Portland, are not strictly enforced, but you can walk down the street without looking at your feet.

By New York standards the cities are virtually empty of people, the waiting lines non-existent, except at favorite restaurants or Trail-blazer basketball games.

Crime does exist, but there are few "bad" neighborhoods. Even when crimes are committed, such as purse snatchings and holdups, you rarely hear about accompanying brutality to the victim.

From Portland, you're an hour and a half from the Pacific Ocean, and about the same amount of time from Mt. Hood and Timberline Lodge, the ski-buff's paradise. The coast bears no resemblance to Jones Beach: the beaches are unspoiled, rustic, litter-free, sparsely populated with tourists and on the cool side. Unless you have a wet-suit, scuba or surfing is OUT. Central Oregon (my favorite) is high desert, with pines, junipers and cacti. Eastern Oregon, basically low desert, is broken by a few lakes and high mountain ranges.

There are three law schools in Oregon: Lewis and Clark (in Portland), Willamette (in Salem) and University of Oregon (Eugene). The three are heavily competitive in terms of entrance standards and who-gets-best-Bar-passage-rate, and the statistics are always changing. Lately, Lewis and Clark, newest of the day schools (it was formerly a night school which graduated most of Portland's judges and lawyers), has shot up in the ratings. This year, L&C earned highest Bar passage ratings.

Oregon's Bar Exam is a tough one, reputedly harder than Washington State's. The Bar Association itself is very active and proud of its continuing Legal Education programs. The Bar has a penchant for holding its annual Bar conventions in such favorite Oregon places as — Vancouver, B.C., Canada!!

The STATE is an innovator: From the folks who gave you Pennoyer v. Neff, there's also the Australian secret ballot (first effected here), the recall and referendum (manifestations of Oregon's populist background), the bottle bill outlawing non-returnables, the aerosol bill outlawing spray cans (soon to be effected), and, the state beaver, which the New York Assembly recently stole to make the New York State animal.

Oregonians are very possessive of their State. They'll welcome you as a visitor with open arms, but if you announce your interest in staying on, you'll receive a cool "Oh?" That's "Oh?" as in Oh! - RE-GUN.

(next: adapting to New York)

EQUITAS Feature, Part II

Changes At NYLS; More Are Planned

by Ed Sanocki

The present administration at NYLS, proud of its record since taking over in 1973, claims that many more changes are planned for the not-too-distant future. With the present efforts being directed toward improving quality, the eventual goal is to make this institution a source of pride for students, faculty, and alumni

The future offers even more; immediate plans are designed to strengthen NYLS in many different respects. Potential faculty members are constantly being recruited from major law schools throughout the U.S. as well as the New York City area, which provides a great pool of talent for the adjunct faculty corps. The Personnel Committee, under



Alumni Association donated the new Moot Court Room

alike, while simultaneously attaining a high degree of respectability and prestige in the legal community.

Dean Bearn, speaking for the administration, stated that, "Since 1973 the school has become physically unrecognizable. Now we are concerned with atmosphere. Quality makes a difference when attending a law school, somewhat analogous to crossing the Atlantic as a first class passenger rather than being placed in 'storage.'" She maintains that the changes which have been made, as well as those which are proposed, have a direct effect upon students' attitudes toward the study of law and the legal profession. "Certainly pleasant surroundings and better facilities are more conducive to student participation," the Dean stated. "Major alterations in the library and in the Moot Court Room have undoubtedly spurred interest in these areas."

While NYLS has produced many fine graduates it can point to with pride, Dean Bearn feels, toward the fact that now the school is better equipped to offer its students a good legal education. With an expanding faculty, curriculum, and library, those presently enrolled have a wealth of knowledge available to them.

the chairpersonship of Prof. Milton Silverman, is in charge of these operations, and they are continually on the lookout for quality people who could do even more to improve and diversify the present staff.

Additions to the curriculum are also being contemplated. The Curriculum Committee, under the direction of chairperson Prof. Joseph Koffler, is contemplating many advances. Presently in the planning stage are "sequence courses" in the fields of Taxation, Labor Law, and Securities.

This would enable a student to progress from a fundamental level to a more advanced state of knowledge in the area he or she chooses. In addition, a two year schedule is being created which would allow the upper class to plan their electives literally years in advance, quite unlike the present system of selecting courses just before the beginning of each semester. Beyond this, the clinical programs, already proving to be very beneficial, are due for further expansion.

Dean Bearn pointed out that physical changes, greatly emphasized over the past few years, will continue to be a focal point of the administration. Designs already in progress include the complete renovation of the fifth floor at 47 Worth Street, the end result culminating in an "Alumni-Faculty Conference Area" providing more offices, a faculty dining room, and a studio apartment for visiting professors and lecturers. Long-range programs, although speculative, seem very promising with the possibility of a "Law Center" being built on the property next to 47 Worth Street. Simultaneously, the entire building at 57 Worth Street would be converted into a "Legal Research Complex." Meanwhile, the present library will continue to expand and improve with the addition of more volumes to the stacks and the implementation of a revised numbering system for the card catalogue.

As the Dean pointed out, these ideas merely "scratch the surface" to the changes contemplated at NYLS: "The people directing these programs are imaginative and creative, possessing an enormous amount of energy." What we have seen thus far is merely a face-lift; the future entails a major overhaul.



Students make use of the recently established Frossell Library

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