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The New York Law School REPORTER

Vol. 2 No. 1

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September 25, 1984



Pictured above are Carmella Kurczewski and Dean James F. Simon, at the Tuition Forum on August 20.

Tuition Forum Proves Fruitless

By Paul A. Friedman
and Bob Goldman

Despite student opposition, the NYLS administration refused to either reduce the \$1,000 tuition increase or grant an extension that would be "enough time to make a difference."

Dean James F. Simon, speaking for the administration at a tuition forum on the first day of school, announced an eleven-day reprieve for those students who had not met the original deadline. Dean Simon added that those students who failed to meet the new August 31 deadline would be subject to the standard 1% per month late fee with a minimum penalty of \$20.

Students at the meeting told Dean Simon the tuition hike was excessive; there was little or no time to prepare for it, and the eleven-day extension was not enough time to meet full payment. Dean Simon responded that he would consider all proposals offered by the students. He said, however, that the 16% tuition hike was necessary because of inflation; increased salaries for faculty and support services, and recent building renovations.

On August 28, Dean Simon issued his response. He made no references to any of the proposals suggested at the forum, but merely restated the need for a tuition hike and the fact that the administration was granting a short extension, until the end of August, for full payment.

At the forum, Dean Simon said that "the school is presently in a stable financial condition." Vice Dean and Treasurer Arnold Graham later agreed with that assessment. However, Dean Graham did admit that even with this year's tuition increase, the school is still operating at a financial deficit.

"The school is financed by four sources," said Dean Graham. "There is the endowment [currently estimated at \$10 million], the interest on the endowment [currently estimated at \$1.2 million per year], tuition, and independent contributions. In order to meet payments, we use the interest, tuition, contributions and we have to dip into the endowment."

When reached for a comment, Dean Simon said that students should be concerned with the legal education they are getting and not the finances of the school. He did say, however, that "in my judgment, the Board of Trustees erred by not increasing tuition enough in the 1983-1984 academic year." Last year's tuition increase was \$400 or 7% over the 1982-1983 academic year.

Both Deans Simon and Graham expressed their strong regret over the fact that there had to be such a large increase in tuition, but Dean Graham apportioned some of the blame for hardships students will face on the policies of the Reagan Administration.

"It's the Reagan administration's fault," Dean Graham said. "Tuition is going up all over, not just here, but loans have not been increased at all. How can a student expect to pay for books and tuition and general living expenses on the kind of money that's available? It's ridiculous that students have to pay interest on the ALAS (Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students) while they're still in school. Four years ago everyone had a realistic chance to get a higher education but, the way things are going, pretty soon only the wealthy will be able to afford an education."

The student reaction to the increase
(continued on page 2)

Faculty Turnover

by Steven D. Grossman

During the last year NYLS has experienced significant turnover in the number of professors. According to Associate Dean of Academic Affairs Gerald Korngold, NYLS had hired 11 new faculty members for this year. This figure may not include all the new writing instructors. Those hired are listed below.

Visiting Professor Ralph S. Brown is currently teaching courses in the copyright field. He received his B.A. and LL.B. from Yale University and taught there from 1946-83. He is the co-author of one of the leading copyright textbooks: *Cases on Copyright and Unfair Competition*.

Assistant Professor Aleta G. Estreicher is teaching Corporations Law this term. A 1981 graduate of Columbia Law School, she was also a Harlan Fiske Scholar at that school.

Assistant Professor Karen Gross started at NYLS last spring teaching Contracts Law. She was a Legal Writing Instructor at Loyola Law School (Chicago). Her area of expertise is Commercial Law. She is teaching a course in Debtors and Creditors Rights.

Instructor Sarah Strauss Himmelarb has been hired as a Legal Writing and Research Instructor.

Sarah T. Jones has been a Staff
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Professor Gerald Korngold can now be addressed as Dean Korngold. He succeeds Professor Edward Samuels as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Professor Samuels has returned to teaching both here and at New York University Law School. Dean Korngold is responsible for the school's curriculum and faculty.



Lawton Squires, Esquire (far right), NYLS '82, participated in a Placement Office panel on "Career Opportunities at the Legal Aid Society." Squires, who works with the Criminal Division at the Legal Aid Society, alerted students to the range of jobs available. Also on the panel were representatives from the Criminal Appeals Bureau, the Executive Director's Office, and the Harlem Neighborhood Office.

Faculty Story

(continued from page 1)

Attorney for the Criminal Defense Division of the Legal Aid Society since 1977. She has been hired as an Associate Clinical Professor of Law, and will be working with the Criminal Defense Clinic.

William Natbony, Associate Professor of Law, comes to NYLS from the firm of Golenbock and Barell. His area of expertise is tax law.

Associate Professor Michael Perlin is a graduate of Rutgers and Columbia. From 1982-84 he was Special Counsel to the Commissioner, Department of the Public Advocate (N.J.) His areas of interest include: Public Interest Litigation, Mental Health Law and Federal Procedure.

Associate Professor David S. Schoenbrod is a graduate of Yale and Oxford. His areas of expertise include: Local Government Law, Environmental Law, Energy Law, and Public Law Remedies.

Instructor Susan B. Tucker has been hired as a Legal Writing and Research Instructor. She held a similar post at New York University School of Law from 1980-82 and was Coordinator and Instructor, Legal Writing, Analysis and Research at NYU from 1983-84.

Visiting Associate Professor Martin B. White is teaching Commercial Transactions this term. He is an Associate Professor at Texas Tech University Law School. He was a Staff Attorney with the Federal Trade

Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of Credit Practices from 1974-82.

Visiting Professor Donald H. Zeigler is currently teaching Evidence at NYLS. He is a Professor at Pace University School of Law. He clerked in the U.S. District Court for S.D.N.Y. and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

NYLS has also lost 17 professors during the past year. Some of the faculty who did not return include visiting professors who had completed the specific term for which they were hired, and other non-tenure track faculty.

The professors not returning this year are: Associate Professor George M. Armstrong Jr., Clinical Assistant Professor Lisa H. Blitman, Clinical Assistant Professor Lloyd Epstein, Associate Professor William Epstein, Visiting Professor Jesse A. Goldner, Visiting Associate Professor Gustave Harrow, Associate Professor Lucille R. Kaplan, Associate Professor William E. Krisel, Visiting Professor Norvie L. Lay, Visiting Professor Alfred W. Meyer, Visiting Professor and Librarian Roy M. Mersky, Visiting Associate Professor James F. Parver, and Legal Writing Instructor Susan H. Rockford.

Three professors are on leave this semester. They are Professor Michael Botein, Associate Professor Marshall J. Breger, and Associate Professor Alice W. Cunningham.

Tuition Story

(continued from page 1)

has been mixed. Some students have had to take new jobs and others have had to add on to the number of hours they work so they could afford to stay in school. In fact, a number of students are purposely avoiding documenting those jobs and long hours with school officials so they won't be placed on part-time status.

There are also some students who are handling the increase without much trouble but by-and-large it appears that most students are having to cut back significantly on their outside expenses in order to continue in school. Indeed, some students see severe problems looming for the spring semester but their attitude is to take one semester at a time.

Many students accepted the inevitability of increased tuition and did not express much outrage. However, there was a good deal of negative feeling about the lack of sufficient notice they were given. Some first year students felt they were unfairly treated, saying that had they known the price they might have considered other law schools more seriously. One third year student felt cheated because there was not enough time to prepare for the increase. "I worked all summer long," he said, "but come tuition time I found myself short so I had to dip into parental funds to meet the payments."

Neither SBA President Carmella Kurczewski nor the Student Organization Commission (SOC), sponsors of the August 20 forum, have any immediate intentions of keeping the issue alive. The SOC is composed of the leaders of all the student organizations.

"The lack of people at the tuition forum indicated to me the lack of interest in the subject. I wish more students would have attended because sheer numbers can really have an effect," President Kurczewski said. "I do what I can but I can't do it without them. I'm not condemning the students. When they have an interest I'll be there for them."

In late May of this year the Board of Trustees of NYLS came to the decision that tuition would have to be increased by \$1000. This decision was arrived at without student input and at least six weeks later than last year's decision to increase tuition.

Between the time the decision to increase tuition was made and June 20, when the bills were sent out to the students, no indication of the 16% increase was given to either those students returning to NYLS or those considering whether to accept the School's invitation to attend.

On or about June 20, according to the Bursar's office, notification went out to entering students that the total cost for full-time participation in the Fall of 1984 would be \$3,653. Part-time students for the Fall were billed \$2,752. The announcement specified

(continued on next page)

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that payment was due "on or before July 18, 1984." If the Bursar's office is correct in its estimation that the notice was mailed around June 20, most entering students probably had about three weeks to find an extra \$500. The only exception would have been those first-year students who had yet to receive their federal loan. Their final due date was September 17.

The bill sent out to returning students gave them until August 20 for payment (assuming there were no outstanding loans). Returning students were given a maximum of seven weeks to come up with the necessary \$500. Both entering and returning students shared one thing, however, and that was the unexpected prospect of having to raise another \$500 prior to Spring semester.

The reaction was swift and predictably negative.

In late July, the Student

Organization Commission (SOC) decided to contact all the students and request that they hold off on paying their tuition until a school-wide meeting could be held to discuss the problem.

The letter, sent without the approval or knowledge of the NYLS administration, was slipped into a Placement Office mailing. It said that serious hardships to students would result from the added cost, insufficient loans and delay in notification. Moreover, in the past, tuition was never due on the first day of school; rather a "few days grace after the commencement of school" was customary. The letter concluded by urging students to attend a forum on the first day of school before they paid their tuition.

Approximately two-thirds of these letters were mailed before the Administration discovered the mailing

and put a stop to it.

Prior to the forum, but after the letter stuffing scheme was discovered, President Kurczewski felt obliged to send a letter of apology to Dean Simon. She emphasized, in her letter to Dean Simon, that her original letter did "not urge the students to withhold payment on the day tuition (was) due." Rather, she noted, the letter merely urged students "to attend a forum regarding the increase."

She also explained the reasons for sending out the letter.

First, she mentioned that since the SBA is not permitted to have a mailing list of the student body, there was no other way to send it out.

Second, she felt compelled to take action because members of the SOC advised her that a number of students were going "to be unable to pay the tuition increase" due to insufficient loans and notice.

Third, she realized that since tuition was due on the first day of school "drastic measures had to be taken" if there were to be any chance of affecting change.

She believed that if she had gone to the administration first "approval would have been withheld."

She concluded the letter to Dean Simon by saying she was sorry for her actions and that she would be "willing to undergo whatever sanction the school feels is appropriate." Moreover, she asked that Dean Simon attend the meeting because only then would he really understand "why I took such a drastic measure and risked having my integrity brought into serious doubt."

Neither letter included a specific set of demands for the administration to consider; rather, both letters included general requests for discussion.

At the tuition forum, President Kurczewski began the meeting by repeating her apology. She then turned the meeting over to Dean Simon for a question and answer period during which students expressed their annoyance over the insufficient notice and their serious concern about being able to continue at NYLS.

Some students suggested that the school stop raising tuition for each class but rather offer set tuition prices for three years. Other students requested either a significantly longer extension or a reduction of the increase.

Alumni Director Search

by Steven D. Grossman

As reported in the last issue of *The Reporter*, the position of Assistant Dean for Alumni and Development became vacant upon the departure of Lucille Hillman in March of 1984. The post has been unoccupied since then.

A search began sometime in August, 1984 for a replacement. According to Renee Grossman, Director of Alumni Affairs, and unofficially "pro-tem" Director of Alumni and Development, a private "head-hunting" firm was commissioned by someone at NYLS to find a qualified person to assume the new position of Director of Development. Grossman said the new director would actually be in charge of all alumni giving and development functions.

The Reporter learned that the new director would oversee foundation and corporate giving, a major source of potential funds. However, no one in the Alumni and Development Office would discuss the requisite qualifications for the job.

Both Grossman and Mali Daum Katz, Heritage Fund Officer, said that alumni relations and development have not suffered during the absence of an "overall" director; Katz is continuing development work such as the annual fund drive, and Grossman has continued fostering alumni relations.

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Editorials**Student Blunders,
Administration Transgressions**

At the beginning of this school year, the student body leaders and the administration of NYLS found themselves in a familiar situation: glaring across a chasm of distrust, misunderstanding and suspicion.

This situation was educed by the rash measures taken by the Student Organization Committee (SOC) to alert the student body about a public forum on the 16% tuition increase. Because of fears that students would pay their tuition before the forum, the SOC decided action needed to be taken right away. The action chosen was to insert a letter about the forum in a mailing being prepared by the SBA and the Placement Office about this fall's placement panels, sent out several weeks before the beginning of school.

This was regarded as deliberately deceitful by many members of the administration. The SBA must get approval from the administration for all mailings to students. They failed to do so in this situation. First of all, it is absurd to deny contact between students and student leaders without clearance from "Mission Control" on the second floor of 57 Worth Street. Second, despite the fact that apparently the controversy is over, we think it demands some close examination.

Not only was there no attempt to communicate with the students about the tuition process, but the size of the increase was not made known to the students until the end of June or early July. That left little time for students to figure out how to raise an extra \$500 by August 20. Why wasn't there an announcement when the decision was made at the end of May? Why was the decision to raise tuition made so much later this year than last? Why can't the student body be given at least some idea of the size of upcoming tuition hikes? Why is it necessary for us to be kept in the dark?

If Dean Simon's administration had made some sort of effort to include the students, or at least to keep us informed of what was going on, the letter-stuffing scheme may never have occurred. That does not lessen the possible ethical implications of the SOC's actions, but it does make those actions more understandable.

This cavalier attitude about student input raises troubling questions about Dean Simon. Last year he indicated to the students advising the Faculty Dean Search Committee that he wanted to avoid these sorts of problems, and wanted to encourage communication between the students and the administration. We hope that impression was not illusory; but, we see no other conclusion to be drawn from the actions of Dean Simon and his administration.

In retrospect, another aspect of this affair is also troubling; the behavior of the student leadership, including ourselves.

It is disappointing that a student leadership that initially voiced outrage at the enormity of the increase and the lack of sufficient notice, could not, at least, follow up on the ideas expressed at the forum. If we, as student leaders, cannot more clearly define what the problems and their potential solutions are, we will never be able to truly call ourselves leaders. If we expect the students of this school to rise up en masse, spontaneously, we will probably be consistently disappointed.

Perhaps there is little anger amongst the students about the increased tuition and the poor notice; but, we will never know because we passed up the opportunity to tap into it. If there is ever to be effective student leadership in this school, then we must learn from this experience. We must have a clear idea of our objectives, our options and our principles and then we must plan and stick to a course of action.

Moreover, we must not back down unnecessarily.

President Kurezewski took a bold step when, in conjunction with the SOC, she sent out the tuition forum letter in the Placement Office mailing. While the content of the tuition letter was mild, the action was justifiable and should not have been sheepishly apologized for. If a decision is not worth supporting in the long run, it should not be taken. However, once taken, it must be stood by if the student leadership is ever to be taken seriously.

We, the student "leadership", were "mad as hell and weren't going to take it anymore" when we made that decision. We did what we believed was right or we wouldn't have done it. Even though it may have been rash, we should have been more willing to defend our actions. The fact remains that by apologizing so vociferously we put ourselves on the defensive. That was not and is not a very tenable position from which to bargain.

While both sides, in reality, did have actions to apologize for (and, in fact did apologize for them), the administration's policy was far less vocal and far more important. Indeed, it should have been the administration that was on the defensive, not the students.

Many students feel that nothing can be done in this type of situation. They feel that the administration has the final word and, thus, there is no reason to even try to have an impact. Yet, this is plainly not true. Just last semester, for example, the school calendar was changed because enough students showed their concern. It may be trite but we can make a difference. However, in order to make a difference we must be organized and willing to make a commitment. The battle to protect and enhance our investment can be a successful one, we just have to decide to do it.

The New York Law School

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An "A" for Effort

We are pleased to see that the new Placement Director Suzanne Baer and her staff have taken to their jobs with apparent enthusiasm and relish. It seems to us there have been more placement panels and events in the first three weeks of school than in all of last year. From the informal questioning of the students who have attended some of these panels, we've heard good things.

However, it seems that many of these events have been under-attended; we even encountered one occasion this fall when students were in the student lounge trying to recruit an audience for one of the panels. That's a shame. After all the fuss during the past two years about the "inadequacy" of the Placement Office, we would hope that students here would make use of the efforts now being made for their benefit.

Somehow, we have the feeling that what many students want is a placement facility which will guarantee them a job. Unfortunately it is not that simple. All the Placement Office can do, it seems to us, is get job-seekers headed in the right direction, give them a few leads, and arm them with some of the weapons needed to compete in the job market. And, sometimes the Placement Office actually does link a student directly up with a job.

It would be a waste of time and money (ours, because our tuition pays for the Placement Office), if, because the world is not perfect, we choose to spurn the opportunities that are provided to us.

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Opinion

Vienna Space Talks Why Not?

by Jerry McCarthy

As the United States and the Soviet Union diplomatically haggle over the scope of the agenda on the proposed Vienna talks to ban weapons in outer space, the American people must not lose sight of the fundamental issue: Is it in the interests of the United States to engage in bilateral discussions with the Soviet Union on the demilitarization of outer space?

The Reagan Administration seems reluctant to accept the Soviet offer for a number of reasons:

—The U.S. wants to include the now disbanded European Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) discussions on the outer space agenda.

—Agreeing to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) testing while the talks proceed would preclude the U.S. from testing its F-15-mounted ASAT in the Fall, thus leaving the Russians "ahead of us" in space weaponry because their "hunter-killer" satellite has already been tested.

—The Soviet proposal includes not only ASAT's but "all" weapon systems, including the space-based missile defense system proposed by President Reagan in his "Star Wars" speech in March, 1983.

The Soviet negotiating team walked away from the INF bargaining table in

Geneva the day that the U.S. began implementing its plan, in conjunction with NATO, to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet Union's SS-20 missile force. The Russians have agreed to return to Geneva when and if these missiles are removed. The U.S. position is that its missile deployment is necessary to defend Europe against the threat posed by the Soviet build-up of multiple-warhead SS-20's and, therefore, will not be dismantled. The chances of these negotiations resuming in the near future are remote.

However commendable the American attempt to resume INF negotiations with the Soviet Union may be, the Administration should not stubbornly insist on including this topic on the outer space agenda if the alternative is that no meeting in Vienna will take place. Discussions between the two space superpowers, even if "limited" to the topic of the demilitarization of outer space, are clearly preferable to no discussions at all.

The contention that the Soviet Union is ahead of us in ASAT weaponry is without merit. Not only have more than half the tests of the Soviet hunter-killer ASAT's failed, but the satellites are launched from large, conspicuous ground facilities and go into an easily tracked orbit that is much lower than, and not threatening to, U.S. early warning satellites in

geosynchronous orbit 22,400 miles above the earth. The Soviet ASAT is certainly not a weapon of surprise attack.

The U.S. ASAT, however, is far more destabilizing. It is a small but fast homing missile, launched from a high-flying F-15 fighter plane, that collides with its target. Although it too can reach only low-orbit targets, most Soviet satellites are in low-earth orbit and thus within its range.

Unlike the Soviet ASAT, which can be tracked as it is launched and closes in on its target, the U.S. ASAT can strike without warning from F-15's located anywhere in the world. Daniel Deudney, a senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute, predicts that "a globally coordinated U.S. strike could probably destroy most operable Soviet satellites within one day." So much for U.S. vulnerability.

If the U.S. insists on testing its superior weapon this Fall, there will be almost surely an expensive and volatile new dimension added to the already alarming arms race. The Soviet Union cannot be expected to sit on its hands while the U.S. develops and deploys the capability to destroy the Soviet satellite system "within one day." The U.S. must agree to the moratorium, if for no other reason than to try to prevent a costly, dangerous and unnecessary space arms race. Indeed, that would seem to be the purpose of the Vienna talks.

The Administration's desire to exclude space-based defensive systems from the agenda raises serious doubts about its sincerity to engage in a constructive space arms control dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In his nationally televised "Star Wars" speech on March 23, 1983, President Reagan announced that the U.S. was embarking "on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive . . . to intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reach our own soil or that of our allies." The Administration plans to spend \$26,000,000,000 in this decade to develop this space-based system of high-technology weapons.

What the President failed to tell the American people was that the development, testing or deployment of his Star Wars defense system is expressly prohibited by Articles II and V of the 1972 ABM Treaty. Article V prohibits space-based ABM systems; Article II defines an ABM system as one "to counter strategic ballistic missiles on their elements in flight

trajectory . . ." There is no doubt that the U.S. understood that future Star Wars-type ABM systems were included in the Article V prohibition. In a statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1972, then Secretary of State William Rogers said that "the Parties have agreed that future exotic types of ABM systems, i.e., systems depending on such devices as lasers, may not be deployed."

An Administration that professes its respect for law and order hardly needs reminding that a duly executed and ratified treaty becomes the "Supreme law of the land" under Article VI of the Constitution, obligating the President to ensure that the ABM Treaty "shall be observed and fulfilled with good faith . . . by the United States of America . . ." For the Administration to declare its acceptance of the Soviet offer to discuss proposals for banning the militarization of space, while insisting on the exclusion of defensive space systems, is to engage in conduct that borders on the hypocritical.

President Reagan would not be risking the security of the American people by agreeing to delay the testing of our ASAT weapon for at least the duration of the talks, nor would he be risking American security by sending delegates to Vienna to discuss with the Soviet Union the mutual interest that exists in preventing outer space from becoming the costly and dangerous weapon-filled theater that the terrestrial theater has become.

Space has not yet become the scene of laser battlestations or Luke Skywalker fighting for God and (American?) flag against the forces of Dark and the Evil (Soviet?) Empire. The leaders of the U.S. owe a duty to the American people to at least sit down and discuss with our major space adversary the possibility of preventing the militarization of the heretofore weapon-free environment of outer space. If the Soviet Union refuses to travel to Vienna, or if an agreement could not be reached without endangering the security of the nation, our leaders could face the American people and the Free World and legitimately say, "We tried."

If history and the mutual distrust that exists between the two countries are our guide, the Vienna talks, even if they were to take place, will fail to prevent the introduction of sophisticated weapons into outer space. If, however, there is any truth to the maxim that politics is the art of the possible, the Vienna delegates are urged to reflect on one of Robert Kennedy's favorite refrains, "Some people see things as they are and ask, 'why?' I dream of things as they might be and ask, 'why not?'"

When examined in the light of reason and fact, the Administration's objections to the space negotiations collapse like a house of cards. The Vienna talks will undoubtedly serve the interests of the American people, who will be both paying for and threatened by a space arms race. It is time to stop haggling and start negotiating. May the Force be with them.

Jerry McCarthy is a third year student and the Notes and Comments Editor of the Journal of International & Comparative Law.

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Organizations



On Thursday, September 6, 1984, Sara Jones, Esquire, NYLS Clinical Professor, and Dr. R. Schaler, NYC Medical Examiner spoke in the Student Lounge. This lecture was sponsored by the Criminal Law Society. Both addressed the audience on the use of blood tests in criminal investigations. Dr. Schaler talked about how to link defendants to crime scenes by using blood samples. Jones spoke on the need for defense attorneys to be aware of the use of blood tests, so they are better equipped to defend their clients.

Criminal Law Society

The Criminal Law Society's Fall program commences with a lecture series on the practical problems of dealing with scientific evidence in criminal cases. At each lecture a scientist will explain what scientific tests are done relevant to a criminal case. A practicing attorney will then explain how to use the test results. The topic of the first lecture, scheduled for September 6, was Serology. On October 11 a second lecture will deal with the chemical analysis used to detect narcotics. The third lecture, which is on the subject of fingerprints, will be held on November 8. A fourth lecture is tentatively scheduled on physical injury.

Students who have had Professor Blecker for criminal law know that "What's the story?" is a test question about the trend of judicial decisions and the effect of some recent inconsistent decisions by the Supreme Court. The Criminal Law Society is following up the "story" by instituting

a lecture series, co-sponsored by Professor Blecker. The first speaker will be Sid Zion, formerly Supreme Court correspondent for the New York Times. He will discuss recent Supreme Court decisions in the field of criminal law. Also planned for the spring is the inimitable Bob Leuci (Prince of the City) and his talk on the erosion process. Additional programs provided by the Criminal Law Society are field trips to the night court and a tour of the Tombs.

Stephanie Kaplan, President of the Criminal Law Society, invites everyone interested in criminal law to stop in at the Criminal Law Society office in the student lounge. Night students will find that the office is usually open until late in the evening. First year students will find the Criminal Law Society programs to be an interesting introduction to this area of the law, and a helpful supplement to the second semester required course.

Legal Association For Women

L.A.W. (The Legal Association for Women) has announced its 1984-85 Executive Board. Its members are: Marla Wolfe, President; Kay Mackay, Administrative Vice-President; Carol Marokoff, Financial Vice-President; Joanne Kaminsky, Procedural Vice-President; and Gail Hennessy, Evening Vice-President.

The first major L.A.W. event for the year will be the annual "Women in the Law Today" symposium on October 27. The stimulating topics for the all-day event will be: Office Politics, Comparable Worth, Rape, Discrimination in the Courts, Private Practice—How to, and Self-Defense. Interested students are invited to drop in at the L.A.W. office for information about this and future events to offer their help.

Vice-President Emeritus, Lenore Boyarin Laracuente, is Co-Chairperson of the Law Student

Committee of the New York Woman's Bar Association. She may be contacted through the L.A.W. office.

L.A.W. has and encourages male members.

International Law Society

The International Law Society has embarked upon an ambitious program of events for the upcoming year. It intends to present a series of lectures by distinguished speakers, and various activities to enrich the extra-curricular life of the New York Law School Community. Our goals are to add to the students' knowledge of international law, to open possibilities for careers in this field, and to enhance the international reputation of New York Law School as a center for the study of international law.

SPEAKER PROGRAM

Tuesday, September 25

David Winter, senior partner of Baker & McKenzie in London, on East-West Trade Today. Faculty Dining Room, 12:30 p.m.

Professor William Simons, one of the foremost experts on Soviet law from the University of Leiden, on The Role of the Communist Party in the Soviet Legal System. Faculty Dining Room, 4:30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 3

Henry C. Wallich, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, on the International and Domestic Aspects of Bank Capital. Froessel Library, 5:00 p.m.

Thursday, October 18

Ambassador of Antigua. Faculty Dining Room, 5:00 p.m.

Thursday, November 1

Dr. Frederick Chien, Representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, on the role of this organization in U.S.-Taiwan relations.

Amnesty International

The ILS is sponsoring a chapter of Amnesty International, the worldwide organization which is trying to prevent the abuse of human rights. Participation in the Amnesty program is open to all students and faculty. Please see *William Hough*, Director of NYLS chapter of Amnesty International.

Jessup Moot Court Competition

Every year the ILS selects members of the Jessup team to compete in the annual international law moot court competition. The team must research and write briefs, and in the spring the

team orally defends its briefs in competition with other law school teams. Because of the extensive researching which must be done in preparation, the members of the team will be chosen in October.

ILS Review

As stated in our opening letter, the Review is the first publication of the ILS. From the modest beginning of this first issue we hope to extend its scope and coverage to include commentaries and essays by students and faculty members about international issues.

Anyone seeking more information about these activities may contact the ILS office, Room 103 in the student lounge, or call 431-2127. Better still, attend one of our meetings!

National Lawyers Guild

by Tom Mansfield

We at the NYLS Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild would like to welcome all new NYLS students to law school. To all returning students: we hope you had a chance to recuperate over the summer.

The NYLS Chapter of the Guild is committed to the goal of promoting students' awareness of the field of law as a means of working toward greater social and political justice. The Guild encourages and promotes progressive discussions, activities and struggles, both in the NYLS and the New York City communities of legal and social activists.

We at the NYLS Guild Chapter strive to provide a friendly and stimulating atmosphere for progressive students. This atmosphere helps to foster, rather than stifle, new ways of looking at old problems which the present political system is so clearly inept at addressing and solving. We also introduce students to alternative legal practice options available as either summer jobs or permanent careers. We believe that more than ever it is possible to make a living fighting for justice without having to prostitute oneself by redefining justice in the interests of some wealthy client.

This year we are planning an even more varied agenda of events and we invite the entire NYLS community to become involved, either as organizers helping to arrange the events or as active participants during the events.

(continued on next page)

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Some of the events planned for this fall include: a seminar on the forced relocation of the traditional American Indian, a speech by Barbara Dudley, president of the National Guild, on economic rights in the U.S., a seminar on labor law issues, a monthly meeting of the City Chapter, and the Second Annual Community Outreach Symposium presenting specialists in the areas of tenant law, consumer fraud, government benefits, and immigration rights.

As well as sponsoring these fora, the NYLS Guild will continue its efforts to find progressive summer jobs for interested students through the Guild Match-Up Program and grants from the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC). We also work closely with the City Chapter's Chinatown housing clinic, local

candidate electoral committee, and Central America task force, all of which can provide valuable work experience for interested students.

We invite all progressive or curious NYLS students to join us. Even if you are too busy to contribute much time, stop by our office (Student Lounge Rm. 107) or come to our meetings and events. The political arguments are *always* lively and the learning is guaranteed to be non-Socratic.

Register to Vote Forms in the SBA Office

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Phi Delta Phi, the oldest professional fraternity in the Western Hemisphere, was established in the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1869 (nine years before the American Bar Association was established). The fraternity has grown to one hundred forty-one chapters in four countries, with a membership of over 120,000 men and women.

Dwight Inn (all Phi Delta Phi chapters are referred to as Inns, after the English Inns of Court) was established at New York Law School in 1899 and is still active on campus today. We have planned a number of activities for the upcoming year. These include a survival seminar (to take place prior to final exams) to aid first

year students in adapting to the law school exam process, symposia on relevant, contemporary legal topics, and semi-annual rush parties. The dates and locations for these activities will be conspicuously posted to give adequate notice to the NYLS community.

The officers of Phi Delta Phi (Robert E. Ehrlich, Magister; Edward J. Johnsen, Vice-Magister; Judy Reeves, Historian; John T. Rieger, Exchequer; and Nicholas J. DiCarlo, Clerk) would like to extend an invitation to all NYLS students to become members of this prestigious organization. Please visit the office (C-105—Student Lounge) any day during school hours. We will be happy to answer any of your questions.

SBA News

On Wednesday September 19, 1984, the SBA Senate for the 1984-85 term was installed by Dean James F. Simon. The ceremonies were held in the Student Lounge and were attended by over 60 students, faculty and administration.

At the ceremony Dean Simon was presented with a plaque by the SBA in recognition of his concern and understanding while he was Dean Pro Tempore. The Dean said that this was the first time he had received recognition of this type for all his efforts.

The new Senators:

DAY DIVISION

1987:

Section A: Elliot Budashewitz, Herbert Lazar, Michael Cintron, Victoria Van Horn

Section B: Ted Livingston, Arthur Stern, Craig Taschner, Harlan Wittenstein

Section C: Carmen Fernandez, Lourdes Francisco, Martin Gleeson, Laura Simone

Mid-Year Admissions: Eric Meggett, Timothy Speedy

Moot Court

by Harry Weinberg

The New York Law School Moot Court Association and Moot Court Board is an Honor Society comprised of students who have excelled in oral advocacy and brief writing. The Board and Association members are chosen from among participants in the two moot court competitions sponsored by the Board: the Charles W. Froessel Competition in the Fall semester and the John W. Harlan competition in the Spring. All full-time non-first year students are eligible to compete in

1986:

Section A: Joseph Affinito, Patrick Marthage, Frank Ortiz

Section B: Noreen Cooney, Greg Lalim, Richard Mackewicz, Ron Terenzi

Section C: Steven Altman, Luis Caso, Robert Kortez

Mid-Year Admissions: Brian Keeney, Lawrence Salvato

1985:

Section A: Frank Caratzola, Sheri Donovan, Scott Francis, Suzanne Rhulen

Section B: Laurie Chaskin, Larry Gershberg, Danny Greenberg

Section C: Robert Grey

Section D: Henry Condell, Thomas Mansfield

Mid-Year Admissions: No Representation

EVENING DIVISION

1988: Kevin McMorrow, Robert Heywood, Evelyn Bridges, Joseph D'Urso

1987: Pat McEntee, Errol Taylor

1986: Dan Jacobs, George Kunto-Blankson

1985: No Representation

either or both of these competitions.

Those interested in participating in the Fall, 1984 Froessel Competition may pick up fact patterns on September 19, from 4:30-6:00 pm in room A-401. This year's Froessel promises to be bigger and better than ever!

New York Law School also is the largest interscholastic Moot Court competition in the United States, the Robert F. Wagner Labor Law Competition. The Wagner is held in late March and has attracted teams from the fifty states. Anyone interested in helping administer the Wagner (help is needed!) should contact the Wagner Committee through the Moot Court Office at room A-403, or call 431-2887.

Board and Association members also represent the law school in interscholastic competitions throughout the country. Information regarding scheduled competitions for 1984-85 will be available shortly.

Anyone interested in participating in any moot court activities or seeking further information should stop by the office (A-403) or call 431-2175.

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Walter Meneses	Ingrid Castro	Susan Kass		Madeline C. Evans
Nancy Butler	Matthew Cohen	Patricia A. Speake	1986 Graduates	Alberto Torres
Fred Pisani	John Edwards	Sharon Silver	Miriam Lopez	
Ben Proto	Clover Gordon	David Nadel	Scott Marson	
Michael Ramsdell	Susan Greenwald	Robert Grey	Carol Merokoff	
Deanna Rodriguez	Peter Hansson	Karamah Khushinn	Lori Nicolle	
Debbie Browsky	Steve Haracz	Anthony Marciano	Noreen Cooney	