9-1979

Equitas, vol XI, no. 1, September 1979

New York Law School

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NYLS Fills Bldg Gap

With the completion of the renovation of 53 Worth Street into classrooms and offices, NYLS has dramatically increased both its physical plant and its esthetic appearance. The new building, originally expected to be finished in time for the Spring, 1979 semester, was having finishing touches completed only days before classes began for the Fall semester.

According to Dean Bearn, the long delay was a result of slow moving city agencies who had to approve renovation plans, and the unexpected length of time to clear the building of its tenants.

Eventually the school planned to renovate only the bottom floors and to permit the commercial tenants to remain on the upper floors, however, it soon became apparent that those plans were not feasible, and plans were redrawn to enable renovation of the entire structure. It then became necessary to gain approval of the new plans by the city agencies, and to allow the tenants sufficient time to remove themselves, before work could begin.

The acquisition and renovation of this new building is expected to be of a lasting nature and not the stop-gap effort originally envisioned. The Administration originally planned to replace all the present buildings with a new ten million dollar facility. The school still intends to build a new structure, but the present three buildings will be kept and integrated with the new facility. There are no predictions as to when a new facility would be built and the school has not yet hired an architectural firm to design a structure which would include this latest change of plans. Dean Bearn has indicated that a search is now being made for a firm.

Faculty Gains More Variety

by Mark Conrad

NYLS has hired several full-time faculty members for the 1979-80 academic year. The new professors have varied backgrounds and specialties ranging from Legal Aid to Real Estate to International Law.

Lisa H. Biltman received her LL.B. from Catholic University Law School, and has worked for the Parole Defense Unit of the Legal Aid Society since 1973. She trained other attorneys there in court procedure and legal strategy as well as assisting them with administrative hearings, court appearances and appeals. Before she worked for the Legal Aid Society, she was a staff attorney for the New York City Human Rights Commission, and represented complainants in housing and employment discrimination cases. Professor Biltman has also been active in civil rights actions dealing with children's rights, handling two successful appeals decided by the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Professor Biltman offers "Civil Trial Clinic and Municipal Law this semester.

Albert H. Garretson is Professor Emeritus from NYU School of Law and has a vast background in International Law, specializing in Law of the Seas and in International Criminal Law. Professor Garretson received his J.D. from Syracuse University Law School (1942), and has served in the Justice Department as Assistant Legal Advisor to the State Department and as Chief of the Intelligence Unit of the American Embassy in London. He has been an honorary Professor at Kings College University in London, and a member of the Council for Foreign Relations, the American Society of International Law, and the Chairman of the Diplomatic and Consular Law Division of the ABA. Professor Garretson teaches Torts I and Law of the Seas this semester.

Gerald Kornfeld received his B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and went to that institution's Law School where he obtained his J.D. in May, 1977. At the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Professor Kornfeld was the Editor of the Law Review and received his...
Alumni Note

Judith Waldman

Judith A. Waldman, '79, former Alumni Editor of EQUITAS, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney for Rich mond County.

Women's Coordinator

Carol Schlein, '86, has been selected as this year's Women's Coordinator for the Second Circuit of the Law Students Division of the ABA. Ms. Schlein, who is also the head of the Legal Association for Women (LAW), was chosen because of her active support of women's legal issues. As the new Women's Coordinator, Ms. Schlein stressed the need for NYLS students to join the ABA student division. She noted that ABA grants are available for student activities if the student enrollment in the ABA is over 30%. At present NYLS has less than the percentage needed.

On-the-Job Training at Consumer Center

Free on-the-job training is available at the Consumer Center of Lower Manhattan. The Center, located at 47 Worth Street, is a student-operated consumer referral and intervention service that provides NYLS students with the opportunity to gain practical experience in interviewing and counseling clients and in resolving their clients' problems.

Marc Kramer, Executive Director of the Consumer Center, believes that working at the Center is valuable experience for a legal career. Students volunteer one or two hours a week to answer telephones and follow up on consumer complaints. The work enables students to learn the craft of lawyering by developing practical skills to supplement classroom learning.

The Center's caseload is at a high point this year. Local television stations are referring many of their consumer complaints to the Center. The center handles a wide range of problems; it is therefore possible for students to choose the types of problems they prefer to work on. Many of the consumer complaints involve matters worth several thousand dollars.

Work at the center is rewarding. Students, as third parties to disputes, are often able to bring about a resolution of consumer complaints. The Center needs more students able to work an hour or two every week. Students wishing to volunteer should leave their names and class schedules at the Consumer Center office on the third floor of 47 Worth Street.

by Thomas Lynch

Human Rights Sets Sights

The Human Rights Law Review will soon post the requirements for its annual writing competition this month. Students interested in entering should watch the bulletin boards for further information.

Human Rights is the official publication of the American Bar Association's Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. Its student staff is selected through the writing competition. Human Rights also considers articles of relevance and interest on a significant legal or social issue that are submitted to it for publication by students, professors, and other writers.

Copies of the Summer issue are now available in the library and in the Human Rights office. It contains articles by Deputy Attorney General Benjamin R. Civetti on prosecution and defense, John K. Eliaias on the new Africa, and Martin Gallin and Philip Newman on the legal aspects of human artificial insemination. The NYLS students are also included among the Summer issue contributors. Joan Alster contributed an article on juvenile offenders, and this reporter wrote on the search and seizure of motorists. Anyone who would like to know more about Human Rights may inquire of Professor Lung-Chih Chen, Editor, and Vincent Alfi, Student Managing Editor.

by Celia Bils

Students: Visit Financial Aid!

All students are encouraged to stop by the Financial Aid Office with questions and for advice about New York Law School Financial Aid programs, student budgets, and small sources of aid. We have compiled a file of outside sources of grant and loan aid available in Room 106.

Students should check the two Financial Aid Bulletin Boards for announcements. Locations: 1) Main Board at 47 Worth St. outside Room 104, 2) Second Board in Lobby of 47 Worth St. just inside the front doors. Tentatively, Financial Aid Office Hours are as follows: Mon 9:30-6:30, Tue. 9:30-6:30, Wed. 9:30-5:00, Thur. 9:30-5:00, Fri. 9:30-2:00. Please feel free to call or stop by to make an appointment.

by Celia Bils

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NYLS T-Shirts

- SPECIAL NOTE: THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION OF NYLS RECEIVES A PERCENTAGE OF GIL'S BUSINESS

COME IN, SIT DOWN, RELAX IN THE BASEMENT OF 47 WORTH STREET

M, J & K COMPANY — 57 Worth Street
Library Stiffens Security

by James Gelb

Returning students this semester may have been startled by the polite request of library staff for students to show their I.D.s. Although requiring presentation of I.D.s has been library policy for some time, it is only since the beginning of this semester that the rule has been consistently enforced. The hope is to reduce the number of books which disappear for good, or more frequently, are removed for an indeterminate amount of time.

"Removal" of books is always a problem, and is not unique to NYLS, Professor Simak recently said in his ninth floor office. Professor Simak called such conduct by students "unconscionably, greatly unfair" to everyone who uses the library. Simak strongly questions the morals of a person who could vandalize, steal, or purposely replace books which so many need.

Besides the moral affront to fellow students, Simak pointed out the illegality of such behavior. "Students should remember that it is a crime, and should they be caught, "their professional careers are at stake." In the past, students apprehended vandalizing books have been quietly but effectively dealt with.

Book Checkout
The new library facilities in 53 Worth Street have been designed to allow only one point of entry. This will allow a check point to be set up, staffed by library personnel. Students may be required to submit to searches of their book bags. Professor Simak admits that he would like to have a similar set-up on the eighth and ninth floors of the present library, but that is impossible due to the many points of access to those floors.

Professor Simak also promises a stronger response to those who check out books, fail to return them on time. Any student with books outstanding at the end of the semester will not receive his or her grades until the book is either returned or paid for. Therefore, it is urged that when you do return books, you are sure that the library's receipt is found.

NYLS Re-educates Attorneys

by James Gelb

This fall NYLS will co-sponsor with the American Management Association five continuing legal education programs aimed at helping the practitioner of law. Three of these programs will deal with the efficient running of a law office and practice, and two programs, hosted by NYLS professors, will deal with substantive areas of the law.

On October 19, Professor Meyer Schep and six noted real estate attorneys will discuss, among other topics, mortgage foreclosure, enforcement of money judgment against real property, actions to bar claims, summary proceedings: landlord and tenant; and mechanics lien.

Professors Norman Sheresky and Henry Easter of NYLS will be seminar leaders for the program entitled "How to Try a Matrimonial Case," which will take place October 26. This course will look at the practical skills needed to successfully handle a matrimonial trial. Topics include choosing a court, use of discovery procedures, preparing the client and witnesses as well as preparation and presentation of evidence. The discussion will examine meetings with the judge, the jury, direct and cross-examinations and proof.

The three additional programs slated for the fall are "Time Management for Busy Attorneys" (October 18-19); "Self-Improvement & Interpersonal Skills Development for Legal Secretaries" (October 23-25); and finally, "Profitable Law Office Management," on November 2, 1979. These programs are to aid in the managing of a law practice for "greater efficiency and profits" and should be most helpful to attorneys who need to make the most of their energies. All programs provide continuing legal education credits.

Those interested in registering for these continuing legal education programs should contact Jeanne Lieberman at NYLS Headquarters, NYC (212) 966-9100, or call NYLS at 966-3500 ext. 589.

Faculty Variety

(continued from page one)

attorneys..." —Jeanne Lieberman

OPEN HOUSE
September 19, 1979
3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
All students interested in joining their school paper and the entire NYLS community are invited to visit us. We are now located in 53-BB5.
Legal Education Morals? Where In Law School?

by Theodore Hecht

In the 175 years since Chief Justice John Marshall authored the decision in Marbury v. Madison, professional observers of the University of Virginia Law School have criticized the extent to which the Court has utilized its self-created power of judicial review. Yet among the popular and legal public, the University of Virginia is the only law school to veto the acts of the rest of government. The Court has largely remained unquestioned, and very few Americans today would deny the Court's right to the ultimate authority to say what the law is. Yet, a study of the Court's decisions cannot be reduced to judicial review. The Court makes decisions that reflect the values and interests of the American people, and it is these values and interests that ultimately shape the law. The Court's decisions are the product of a complex interaction between the judiciary and the public, and it is this interaction that shapes the law.

by Gary Reiner

The issue is whether the Court's decisions reflect the values and interests of the American people, or whether they are the product of a self-appointed group of judges who are simply not representative of the American people. The Court's decisions are not made in a vacuum, and they are influenced by the values and interests of the public. The Court is not simply a group of judges who are free to make decisions that are not influenced by the public. The Court's decisions are the product of a complex interaction between the judiciary and the public, and it is this interaction that shapes the law. The Court's decisions are not simply the product of the judges' personal views, or of the values and interests of the judiciary.

Bar Association Donates Collection

by Joyce Meisner

New York Law School will soon receive a rare collection of books on permanent loan from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The books, which are of great historical value, are bound and hard cover volumes of early Records and Briefs of the New York Court of Appeals from 1852-1890. In the near future, the library will also receive early volumes of Records and Briefs for the Federal Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

This collection is unique for there are few comparable collections of this material within the State and, as Professor Simak pointed out, New York Law School is now among a handful of institutions that have records of the Court of Appeals going back to the middle of the 1800's.

These volumes will be available in the new library sometime before the end of October. Their use is restricted to members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, NYLSA students and others who obtain special permission from the professor Simak. Ultimately, if the fund becomes available, these records and briefs will be reproduced in micro-film.

A Gain in stature

ALJ: The new library at 35 Worth Street will certainly gain in stature as well as size as the Law School has also agreed to serve as a depository library for Government Publications. The increase in the school's resources of this type for scholarly research was helped along by passage of Public Law 95-261 on April 17, 1978, which amended Title 44 of the U.S. Code. Before the new law was passed, only three depository libraries per congressional district were allowed. The new law now permits nationally accredited law schools to serve as depositories. NYLSA did not take advantage of the new law sooner because of the lack of physical facilities.

Law library depositories are not required to receive all publications made available. The Law School will be very selective about what they accept, materials of which will include agency reports and legislative materials and reports.
NYLS-Bologna Program Enjoys Second Success

by Dennis T. Gagnon

For thirty young and talented law students, July 1979 proved to be an enriching and thought-provoking chapter in their law school careers. This disparate group, which consisted primarily of NYLS students, but also represented law schools from Illinois, Arkansas, New Hampshire, and upstate New York, participated in the second New York Law School—University of Bologna Center for Legal Studies summer program in Bologna, Italy.

Courses were offered on the European Economic Community, Comparative Antitrust Law, Comparative Labor Law, and the Philosophy of Law and Federalism. All of the classes were conducted by outstanding Italian professors of the University of Bologna Faculty of Law, including Giorgio Bernini, Marco Biagi, Franco Carinci, Paolo Mengozzi, and Federico Marchini. It was a unique and rewarding experience just to meet these men and observe how law is taught in Europe.

While most students in the program found their own way to Bologna (some came from Paris, southern France and Germany), several students started their trip with a three-day visit to Rome. As he did for last year's group, Assistant Dean Anthony Scanlon acted as the official tour guide for excellence. The antique grandeur of Rome, and its impressive monuments to civilization acted as a preface for three weeks of study at the University of Bologna, the oldest established law school in the western world.

On July 8th, the entire group met at the Collegio Universitario San Tomaso D'Aquino, where most of the students resided during their stay in Bologna. Professors Mengozzi, Manetti, and Biagi welcomed the American students, especially impressed by the quality of class participation.

Those students who stayed at the Collegio enjoyed the warm hospitality of Father Alfons D'Ammate, the director, and the Italian students. Stories told by students about the program's first year of Father D'Ammate's presidency were simply confirmed. The food, too, was even better than expected. One could judge how good the food was by the number of people who swore they would go on diets when they returned home. The stay at the Collegio, thanks to Father and his staff, made the studying and visit to Bologna that much more pleasant.

The classes themselves dealt primarily with the various fields of international and comparative law as found in Europe. The professors' presentations offered unique views of the European legal mind. They were also extremely interested in hearing and exchanging ideas about the American legal system with their students. They were particularly impressed by the quality of class participation by the American students and their excellent classroom attendance, which they described as unusual in Italian schools. The Italian professors voiced their appreciation for the degree of respect accorded to them by the group.

Students and professors also exchanged views at several social events sponsored by the program and social gatherings given by individual professors. At these functions the group took the opportunity to learn about the legal community in Italy on a more informal basis.

The NYLS—University of Bologna summer program was inaugurated in 1978 after years of cooperative planning. The program became a reality through the efforts of Dean E. Donald Shapiro, and Professor Giorgio Bernini, and also through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Solomon, NYLS class of 1927. One of the principal reasons for this program is the belief that "although once it may have been sufficient for those studying law to understand the foundations of only their own systems of law, this insularity, with a cursory knowledge of foreign legal systems, is no longer a proper method of training lawyers."

Plans for next year have not yet been completed. EQUITAS urges the continuation of this worthwhile and highly prestigious program. Any interested student should keep their eyes open for information about the summer 1980 program. This year's program was an experience its participants will never forget.

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NYLS in Italy

EQUITAS wants to make a short comment about one of the more worthwhile programs at NYLS, namely the New York Law School/University of Bologna Center for Legal Studies summer program. Having completed its second year in July, this program has certainly proved its merit and importance. Because the program is in its infancy several organizational problems still need to be resolved.

NYLS appreciates the active interest and generosity which Mr. Joseph Solomon, class of 1927, has shown for this program. Mr. Solomon provided many full and part scholarships to students, some of whom would not have been able to participate without such assistance. It is this type of alum student that provides the backbone of NYLS.

53 Renovated

This semester NYLS has taken a giant step forward in its continuing effort to become one of the major urban law centers in the United States today, 53 Worth, newly renovated, has arrived!

Let us hope that this physical facelift will be a harbinger of even greater things to come for us. If NYLS needed anything to improve its availability to the legal community it needed a whole and unified physical complex. 53 is clearly the beginning. The space allotted to the clinical offices is evidence of the law school's commitment to the community.

The entire NYLS community can be proud of the finished product. Special thanks are extended to Dean E. Donald Shapiro for his untiring efforts in this project. A great debt is also owed to Mr. Philip King, without whom the project could never have been completed in time for the fall semester. Mr. King is 53 Worth's unsung hero.

Everyone at NYLS hopes that all the alumni and friends will come and visit our new home.

Registration Mishap

The above editorials present a ros/ picture of NYLS. However, there exist some serious communication problems between the Administration and the students, namely the never ending conflict over the examination schedule. After spring registration had begun, a tentative exam schedule was posted with no notice to students that they could not register for courses whose exams conflicted. In the fall, students with conflicting exams were informed that they must reregister for non-conflicting courses. This resulted in several students having to pay the course change fee.

The crux of the matter is that students at the time were not informed that they should only schedule classes which did not have conflicting exam schedules. This problem was inexcusable. Dean Bruce has asked for suggestions and assistance from students to solve this problem. EQUITAS urges all students to present possible alternatives directly to Dean Bruce.

To the Editor:

I just wanted to let you and the rest of the EQUITAS staff know what a fine job you did in putting out your first "summer" issue. It is a long-standing EQUITAS tradition that each new board of editors publishes a better newspaper than previous editorial boards. Your Summer issue shows that you are going to keep up that tradition of excellence.

All the best,

Jonah Treibwasser
Class of 1979

To the Editor:

The Administration's failure to inform the students of its new final examination policy during the registration period, an having failed to do so, its uncompromising position that it is now taking in not allowing the schedule to be adjusted (as the schedule had been adjusted in the past) demonstrates its lack of concern for the student welfare.

The Administration owes the NYLS community an explanation. Sincerely, Brian Kawakami
Class of 1979

*EQUITAS*, Summer 1979
By James Gelb

After months of anticipation and frustrating delays, the renovation of 53 Worth Street has been completed. According to Dean Beam, the entire cost, including acquisition of the building, renovation, and purchase of new furniture was a relatively inexpensive $850,000. This is money well spent because it seems everyone is pleased with the beauty and comfort of the new facility. However, the professor, clinics, student groups, library and placement office, all anxious to move to their new quarters, before too much of the semester moves inexorably on will have to wait until at least the end of September when all phones and other necessary equipment shall be installed.

The library is waiting for the delivery of new shelving, first promised for August 20th, but now expected any day. Once the shelving arrives and is installed, there remains the difficult logistical problem of moving the thousands of volumes from the ninth floor of 57 to the first and second floors of 53 Worth Street.

As an aid to students and faculty, EQUITAS has prepared an up-to-date listing of offices in the new building.

### Basement: Access through 47 basement
- B1: Clinic Interview Room
- B2: Observation Room (equipped with a one way mirror to B1).
- B3: Clinic Library
- B4: Prof. Bliitman
- B5: EQUITAS Office
- B6: Seminar Room
- B7: Public Telephones
- B8: Thru B10: Will be clinic offices.
- B11: Clinic Secretary (Pam Goldberg).

### First Floor: Access only thru Froessel Library
1st floor 57
- Jurisdictional Reporters
- Photocopying machines
- Seating for 80

### Second Floor: Access only from first floor (staircase)
- Jurisdictional Reporters
- Photocopying machines
- Seating for 80
- Professor Simak plans to use this area for the new material acquired as part of the Government Depository. There will be seating for an additional 80.

### Third Floor: Access from 3rd floor 47
4th and 5th floors 53.
- 301: Prof. Sullivan
- 302: Prof. Foster
- 303: Prof. Cerruti
- 304: Prof. Chen
- 305: Classroom (Seats 90)
- 306: Prof. Scherer
- 307: Still unassigned
- 308: Prof. Garriston
- 309: Prof. Dugan

### Fourth Floor: Access from 4th floor 47 and 3rd and 5th floors 53.
- 401: Prof. Tracy
- 402: Communication Clinic Secretary (Janet Radke)
- 403: Seminar Room
- 404: Classroom (32 seats)
- 405: Classroom (32 seats)
- 406: Communications Seminar Room
- 407: Prof. Rice
- 408: Prof. Botein

### Fifth Floor: Access from 5th floor 47 and 3rd and 4th floors 53.
- 501: Placement Office Secretary (Rae Flamholz)
- 502: Placement Assistant Director (Kukla Brookman)
- 503: Placement Director (Lynn Studier)
- 504: Placement Interview Room
- 505: Seminar Room
- 506: Human Rights Office
- 507: Seminar Room
- 508: Classroom (50 seats)
- 509: Seminar Room
Life at the White House
by Jason Worth

People in the White House summer internship program are technically known as "observers" within the Executive Office of the President. Of all our Presidents, only George Washington did not live in the official residence at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Although few may call the roomy mansion home, several hundred others work around the clock at specialized tasks in the cramped quarters which surround the Oval Office. Many of these men and women are career Civil Service employees of the Executive Branch. When individuals there are no Republicans or Democrats; there is simply service to the President.

Within the network of sub-offices which compose the White House, I worked in the Appointments Office on the preparation of the President's daily schedule. A staff of 17 people and data processing tracking system plan and manage Mr. Carter's time with devastating precision. Following the President's wake-up call at 6:00 AM, the day's events proceed at a quick pace with some appointments lasting only 2 minutes! Even lunch with the First Lady is planned. Certainly, the most thankless job in Washington is the Appointments Secretary, who opens the door to the Oval Office and announces, "I'm sorry Mr. President, the time for this appointment has elapsed." Computer programming chart the whereabouts of nearly 100 people whose schedules are coordinated with the President's, i.e., Mrs. Carter, the Cabinet, the White House senior staff, etc. This data is updated weekly in five different formats and distributed throughout the staff, since some commitments are made over a year in advance.

Aside from the prospective concerns of my office, two diarists log an in-depth account of everything the President does each day into another data bank with video display retrieval. It is then instantaneously possible to determine if a certain person has ever met with or spoken to the President, if so, for how long and concerning what matter. The diarists, who are supervised by the Archivist of the United States, were called to testify during the Watergate inquiry. Among other things, their official representation, every telephone call the President makes (even if the line is busy), every room he walks into or out of and every time his bedside lamp is switched off in the middle of the night!

The volume of mail arriving each day at the White House file several trucks. After an initial screening through a bomb detector, our office would receive several hundred letters requesting appointments or inviting the President to a particular event. It astounded me how many birthday parties people believed warranted a presidential visit and how many hundreds of average Americans have devised secret solutions to inflation, unemployment and the energy crisis which they will only communicate in person, directly to Jimmy Carter.

Still, every single letter is read and answered, because there is always one individual who has nowhere else to turn. A Florida man, who had emigrated from Greece as a child, had tried unsuccessfully for 15 years to locate a record of his passage to the U.S. He was being denied admission to college, because he was not a citizen, nor could he apply for citizenship without this document from the Bureau of Immigration. The Bureau is administered by the Department of Justice, and the Attorney General located verification within an hour that the man's father had entered America carrying an infant in her arms.

Communications networks or systems of information transfer (a term of military origin) are critically important to the White House, which has its own internal television station. Twice a day video compilations of the network news shows are aired. This is supplemented by a printed news summary and the State Department's translations of news articles and broadcasts from every country on earth.

The Commander-in-Chief's telecommunications systems are maintained by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. When Mr. Carter travels outside Washington or flies aboard Air Force One or Marine One (the helicopter), communication satellites are repositioned over his ground location, so that his communications may be beamed back to the White House over encoded microwaves, where they are retransmitted over ground telephone lines.

The phones in the White House ring, clang, buzz or just flash (in various colors), depending on who is calling. And they never stop...I had dreams about the telephones. Everyone has a 90 button call director and it is a major accomplishment to learn to use your "board" adeptly. There are all types of special lines; some require no dialing. You could call Japan or Austria by merely picking up the receiver. Telephone manners were very important and I'll never forget the day that Joan Baez, Rev. Jesse Jackson and Louis Nizer all called at once. Of course, like any good law student you know who I didn't put on hold!

Kheel on Labor Relations

Theodore Kheel, noted labor mediator and arbitrator, will speak at the Labor Law Association's first program on Sept. 25 at 4:30 p.m. in room 1008. Mr. Kheel's involvement in New York City labor relations in both the public and private sectors, is well known.

In addition to his work as a labor arbitrator, Mr. Kheel has settled countless labor disputes during his career, including last year's newspaper strike. He also bears impressive academic credentials, having authored a 10-volume treatise on labor law. His speech at NYLS should provide a refreshing mix of the theory and practice of labor relations.

All students, faculty, alumni and administration, particularly those interested in labor law, are welcome to attend the address and the wine-and-cheese hour to be held after the speech.

Mr. Kheel's speech is only the first of many programs that the Labor Law Association will sponsor this year. It plans a program on the J.F. Reavis controversy this October, with union and management representatives presenting each position. A symposium on public sector labor relations is also in the works.

The Association welcomes new members and ideas. It hopes to work with the faculty and administration in making NYLS "the" national law school. It is the newest student organization and needs your help. Please drop a note in the Association's mailbox in 37 Wight if you are interested, or stop by on Sept. 25.
LAW.

Metro. Conference on Horizon

by Carol Schlein

Welcome and welcome back! LAW, the legal Association for Women (formerly the Women's Caucus), has been busy planning events and services for the coming year. The purpose of LAW is to provide support for women law students, encourage discussion of legal topics affecting women and to respond to the needs of women in the legal community. In order to deal with these issues more effectively, our structure has been modified. A major change in LAW's policy has been to open membership to include interested men. Our By-Laws, Conference, Budget and Program Committees will be responsible for specific projects and events.

LAW will coordinate a Metropolitan Conference on Women and the Law. The Student Committee of the New York Women's Bar Association and the Law Student Committee of the ABA shall assist us in the planning. Plans are underway to sell T-shirts to raise money to send representatives to the 11th National Conference on Women and the Law. We are in the process of organizing a one-to-one counseling service for first-year students. Anyone who wishes to participate as a tutor or wishes to be tutored, should leave a note at our office in Room 309 of 47 Worth or in our mailbox in the basement of St. John's.

At our first meeting of the year, we presented two speakers, both recent graduates of St. John's School of Law, Ms. Nancy Louden and Ms. Elizabeth Moore spoke to the Student Committee of the New York Women's Bar Association about the status of polygraph testing. Ms. Louden and Ms. Moore spoke to the group about their first year in the real world. We anticipate having many speakers during the upcoming months and hope you will attend.

Dates of Interest:

Tuesday, Sept. 18 Student Committee of NY Women's Bar Association meets at Cardozo 7 p.m.

Wednesday, Sept 19 NY Women's Bar Assoc. meets at NYU at 7 p.m.

Signs will provide further information about above meetings.

True or False?
The Polygraph Test Revisited

by Susan Werther Cohen

TRUTH AND DECEPTION-THE POLYGRAPH ("LIE-DETECTOR") TECHNIQUE by John E. Reid and Fred K. Inbau, (the Williams and Wilkins Co., 1977, $32.00)

Truth and Deception is a technically-written book concerning Polygraph technique and the use of Polygraph-test results in legal and other proceedings. The Polygraph technique attempts to determine truth and deception by measuring indicative variations in a subject's blood pressure, pulse rate, respiration rate, electrodermal response and muscular pressure while undergoing a prescribed pattern of test-and-control questioning. Of the three sections of the book, test procedure, legal status of polygraph testing, and polygraph research, the section on legal status is most relevant to us as it discusses the basic admissibility of Polygraph-examination results in criminal and civil proceedings. According to the authors, there is a growing tendency for appellate courts to recognize Polygraph results as reliable evidence, largely due to convincing scientific studies which establish the validity and reliability of Polygraph testing. We are warned, however, that many factors can invalidate results, and that, before a court accepts Polygraph evidence, it must be established that a slightly experienced tester administered the test, that the evidence will be available for cross-examination, and that non-relevant answers elicited by control questions shall not be revealed. The book points out that, even if, as a general policy, the court refuses to accept Polygraph evidence, the attorneys in a specific case may stipulate to its use subject to certain qualifications and conditions.

Not only is this book important for those interested in the practice of criminal law, but it should concern all of us now that the use of Polygraph testing has transcended the criminal setting, and is used to resolve civil disputes, investigate thefts in private industry, and screen job applicants for employment in sensitive positions of trust or national security.

BALSAL

BALSA Goes City-Wide

by Jerome Lee

On August 11 and 12, a special freshman orientation program was conducted by the organized Black American Law Students Associations of New York area law schools. Planned as a self-help effort by the Metropolitan Coordinating committee of BALSA, this unique weekend was designed to analyze the legal profession from the minority perspective.

Organizers were representatives of the BALSA chapters of Columbia, Fordham, Hofstra, N.Y.L.S., N.Y.U. and St. John's University law schools. Participants included incoming minority students from metropolitan area law schools as well as practicing attorneys from across the professional spectrum.

During the first day each incoming student attended workshops designed to call attention to the keys of law school success. For example, National Most Court finalist Richard Jasper conducted a seminar entitled "Research & Writing: The Appellate Brief." On the second day of the orientation, Jasper followed up Saturday's performance with a technical review of the legal library.

George Madison, a third year Columbia student, and classmate Debbie Kingsland reviewed resume preparation, job hunting strategies and legal publications. This placement seminar was specifically designed to provide help in the search for that first clerking position. Madison was able to provide a step-by-step guideline to the job search through the help of a prepared placement package and a review of interviewing techniques.

An alumnus of St. John's Law School attracted a number of second year BALSA members by conducting an "Exam Seminar." "Synthesis, comprehension and planning are the key words for all law school exams," he told his overflood audience.

Celeste Glenn, a second year student at NYLS and a coordinator of the orientation program, taught a class in "Legal Study Aids." She discussed the effective use of Casenotes, Emanuel, and a host of other materials.

The infamous Kirney v. Kirney case was chosen by Ms. Nina Shaw for a mock contracts class. Ms. Shaw, a 1979 graduate of Columbia Law school, gave a rendition of the Socratic method. "Although I'm sure I wasn't as demanding as some practitioners can be, the main point I wanted to get across is the ambience of a law class. And hopefully I introduced the basic thought processes they will find in first year classes."

Toni Jones, second year student at Columbia and orientation coordinator, characterized the second day's events as an attempt to calm the anxieties of incoming students. "We would like our students to see the big picture and realize the need for more black and minority law graduates in all fields," she explained. And indeed speakers at Sunday's forum did introduce anxious first year students to a myriad of professional career opportunities.

The corporate career path was outlined by Conrad Harper, a partner with the firm of Simpson & Thatcher. A particularly informative speaker, Mr. Harper discussed the all important career timetable of the aspiring associate.

Edna West, New York City representative of Black Women Attorneys, discussed her experiences as a law professor while stressing the need for minority students to make a contribution to public interest law.

International law was covered by Mr. Victor Goode, of the National Conference of Black Lawyers. Mr. Goode is the current director of the NCBL, which holds a non-governmental observer's seat at the United Nations. Mr. Goode reminded his audience of the NCBL's upcoming human rights presentation to the U.N.'s Human Rights Commission. The report, released in Dec. 1978, contains an array of information discussing the state of human rights in the United States. He continued by outlining the 10 year history of the NCBL and its impressive list of credits: the defense of the Attica Brothers, the Wilmington 10 and Angela Davis to name a few. Mr. Goode concluded by exhorting incoming students to become more aware about the human rights issues they inexplicably face. He made it clear that an international perspective is imperative.
International Law Society

Foreign Investment Symposium Draws Professionals

by Scott Batterman

New York Law School's International Law Society, in conjunction with Oceana Publications, will sponsor a two-day symposium at the school on Monday and Tuesday, October 8 and 9. The symposium, entitled "Foreign Investment in the United States," will bring together some of the leading scholars and practitioners in this important and rapidly-growing area.

The symposium will be divided into four panels, one each morning and afternoon during the program. In addition, there are plans to schedule two luncheon speakers.

The first panel will be entitled: "How to Advise Your Foreign Client." Participating in the panel, which will begin at 9:30 a.m., will be: Donald Stiffel, counsel to Coudert Brothers, who will speak on advising the European client; Charles K. Stevens, partner in charge of Coudert Brothers' East Asia operations, and a lecturer in Japanese law at Harvard Law School, who will speak on advising the Japanese client; and Zohayr Moghabbi, Adjunct Professor of Law at NYLS, who will discuss advising the Middle Eastern client. The panel will be moderated by NYLS Professor Peter W. Schrahe.

The afternoon panel will be on foreign investment in United States real estate. At this time, only two of the panelists are known: Joseph N. Friedman, vice-president and senior regional counsel of First American Title Insurance Company, who will speak on the problems of investment in United States real estate and some of the remedies; and Arthur F. Adelson, president of Eurostate Properties Consultants, Ltd., who will discuss foreign investment packages in American farm property. Mr. Friedman will also act as moderator.

The discussions on October 9 will revolve around the tax consequences of foreign investment in the United States. The morning panel will be: "United States Tax Law Aspects of Foreign Investment in the United States." Appearing on that panel will be: Harvey P. Dale, Professor at New York University Law School; William L. Bricker, a member of the firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Mosle, who will discuss the acquisition of U.S. businesses by foreign persons; and Alan Granwell of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, who will speak on the tax consequences of portfolio investments.

The final panel will analyze international taxation. The moderator, Walter H. Diamond, and panelists Dorothy Diamond, of Hauser, O'Connor & Hyland, C.P.A.'s, will discuss United States foreign trade zones. John E. Blahel, Professor of Law at Syracuse Law School, will explain the intricacies of taking advantage of tax treaties to increase your profits. Roy A. Powell, of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, will speak on using tax havens for foreign investment.

In addition to the panel, a multi-media package, consisting, inter alia, of printed materials and cassette tapes, and published by co-host Oceana Publications, will go on sale world-wide. Oceana has numerous subscribers around the globe. As a result of the incorporation of the multi-media package into the symposium, the organizers have expressed hopes that the symposium will have international impact. The package will be edited by Prof. Schroth and the members of the International Law Society.

The fee for the symposium for non-students will be $275, or $150 without the publication package. Students will be admitted for $20; however, the fee does not include the package, although plans are being made to make the package available to students at a reduced price. Some of the monies collected will be turned over to the International Law Society to fund a new scholarship.

Anyone desiring more information is advised to contact the International Law Society.

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Legal Writing, Part One:

Creativity a Virtue; Imprecision a Deadly Sin

by Elliott L. Biskind

Writing is an independent profession, although it is used as an adjunct in virtually all professions. In law probably more than in any other profession, writing briefs, drafting contracts and wills require that a lawyer be meticulous in his choice of words and in communicating with a clarity and precision that permits no interpretation. Legal writing must be so clear and unequivocal that it cannot be deliberately or even unintentionally misunderstood.

Legal writing is creative writing. Its basic purpose is to communicate. If your thinking is clear and imaginative and if you have and can acquire a vocabulary that will permit you to say with unmistakable clarity and precision what you intend to say you cannot be asked to do more.

It is fashionable to say that law is precise. Whether it is or is not is material. What is material is the requirement that those working in the legal profession not be imprecise for imprecision in legal writing, especially in contracts and wills, often is an invitation to a lawsuit over the meaning of words or phrases. In a brief, imprecision is also a deadly sin by its very nature, for it means that the judge who reads your brief may "interpret a phrase or sentence in a way you did not intend."

A remarkable example of precision writing is found in a non-legal book called All The President's Men written by two newspapermen turned investigative reporters, Woodward and Bernstein, who, while writing in the third person, demonstrate their meticulous insistence upon clarity of expression in this passage:

"The two fought, often openly. Sometimes they battled with some other language patterns — whether dialect or language — and because of the influence of people who are more at home talking than reading.

"It is not unusual to be asked to write a brief or a point in a brief, think through your problem, and make an outline of the points or issues which you will treat together with your supporting cases, if any. Do all this before you even attempt to write a first draft."

Throughout your career you will be writing, and you will not stop writing unless you leave the law. This means that you must continue to develop your vocabulary and to become attuned to establish word-meanings and shades of meaning. More will be said about this later.

STYLE

Style is the method of expressing thought orally or in writing. Webster defines it as the "mode of expressing thought in writing or oration; conveniences which add or subtract from the propriety of language; suitable choice and arrangement of words."

This definition should not trap you into becoming style-conscious to the point where form supersedes substance. Specifically, style means only that your writing should not be misunderstood because of poor sentence structure but that it should be cogent with no overstatement. To write so that your meaning is clear requires that related words in a sentence be kept together. If this is not done your sentence may become ambiguous and permit two or more interpretations. The following sentence illustrates this fault: "The Chinese Communists spelled out the kind of relationship they want in a joint communiqué." The phrase "in a joint communiqué" is related in thought to the Chinese Communists spelled out the kind of relationship they want.

"There is no such thing as good writing. There is only good rewriting."

Mr. Justice Brandeis

An excellent definition of style was formulated by Barrett Wendell in his 1891 English Composition: "But the ideal style is a style that is clear, that cannot be misunderstood; that is forcible, that holds the attention; and that is elegant, that is so exquisitely adapted to its purpose that you are conscious of its elegance only by subtly feeling the wonderful ease of habitual mastery. (Subtlety is the archaic spelling of subtly; the punctuation is also archaic.)

There is one more point to add in this discussion of style and that is the problem of brevity. Effective legal writing requires that when you make your point — stop. This involves a real danger that you are likely to regard brevity for its own sake. Actually it is the antithesis of clarity and precision, just as is prolixity. While brevity for its own sake frequently leaves important things unsaid or unclear, prolixity belabor a topic or argument with irritating exhaustiveness. When either happens, there is an absence of communication.

Even though legal writing may be factual or simply expository, it can be literature. In a sardonie vein, Judge Cardozo wrote, "I am told at times by friends that a judicial opinion has no business to be literature. The ideal must be ugly, or he may be taken for a common man."
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