2-11-1983

The New York Law School Advocate, February 11, 1983, vol 1, no. 5

New York Law School

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.nyls.edu/newspapers

Recommended Citation
Vote On Activity Fee

by Paul Friedman

The Student Bar Association will present a student activity fee for ratification at this year's annual SBA general election. The fee, primarily designed to increase funds for organizations officially recognized by the SBA, would require that every full-time day student contribute $3.00, and every part-time and evening student contribute $2.50 per semester.

At a recent meeting it was clear that while the SBA as a whole was in favor of the new self-imposed tax, there were members who questioned the authority of the SBA to impose a mandatory fee and the legal consequences that would follow.

According to Drew Britcher, the chairperson of the student fee committee, the need for a mandatory student activity fee is based on the desire of the community to: 1) spread the financial responsibility throughout NYLS, 2) ensure an adequate amount of money to make the fee worthwhile, and 3) to ensure approval by the NYLS administration which is inclined enact a fee only if it is simple to calculate and administer.

Britcher went on to say that while the SBA as a whole was in favor of the new self-imposed tax, there were members who questioned the authority of the SBA to impose a mandatory fee and the legal consequences that would follow.

Policy Change Urged

by Walter Streng

Representatives of two minority student organizations - the Black and Latino Law Students Association (BALLSA) and the Lesbian and Gay Law Students Association (LGLS) - expressed concern at a meeting with the Administration over two issues: the almost total absence of minority (particularly Black and Latino) faculty members at N.Y.L.S. and, second, the need for a written policy stating that N.Y.L.S. does not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or sexual preference. The meeting, which occurred on January 20, 1983, was attended by Deputy Dean George, Associate Dean Bearn, officers from the Student Bar Association (SBA), and representatives from several student organizations. The Administration has held three similar meetings with student representatives pursuant to a clause in the SBA constitution, and at an earlier meeting Professor Samuels, acting as Chairperson of a self-study committee which is preparing a critique of the law school as part of the upcoming evaluation by the American Bar Association, invited the student body to speak.

Shapiro Declines Reagan Job

by Suzanne Patnaude and Donna Thurston

Eleven days after he accepted an interim appointment to the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation, E. Donald Shapiro, Dean of New York Law School, submitted his resignation to President Reagan in the midst of controversy. According to Shapiro, his resignation was prompted by false accusations made by his "enemies" who opposed his appointment to Legal Services and planned to use him as a center of controversy.

Shapiro's resignation comes in the wake of public debate over the fact that Shapiro and three others had been appointed to the Board during a Congressional recess and were not subject to Senate confirmation. Since the Senate was due to reconvene four days after the January 21st appointments, there has been a great deal of speculation in the national press as to Reagan's good faith in availing himself of the recess appointment device. Recess appointments are constitutionally authorized in order to permit the government to function normally while Congress is not in session.

The present controversy was reported on NBC Nightly News on the day of Shapiro's resignation. The report alleged that the White House had failed to thoroughly check the background of its latest appointee, and referred to an extensive investigation by the New York Attorney General into Shapiro's activities at New York Law School. This investigation was spurred by complaints which accused Shapiro of overcompensation and a conflict of interest.

The NBC report was reminiscent of a 1980 American Lawyer article, written by Robert Windre, and repeated many of the same allegations investigated by the Attorney General, including charges that Shapiro, as Dean, received more than the "reasonable" compensation allowed by New York law governing tax-exempt, not-for-profit institutions. Such compensation was alleged to have included paid travel for his wife to ABA and AALS conventions, tuition for his children and use of a car. It was also alleged that he was spending substantial amounts of school time on outside business activities, including positions as a director on the boards of eight publicly traded corporations, and that Shapiro was receiving compensation from the Kenneth Laub Real Estate Company "for services rendered" while Laub was employed by the school at $1000 per month to locate a site for a new school building. NBC indicated that this created a conflict of interest for...
Professor James P. Kibbey
Deceased
by John Schuler
James P. Kibbey, Associate Professor of Law at New York Law School died on January 7, 1983.

"He was a beloved and respected colleague for us all, students, administrators and students," said his friend and fellow professor Gerald Korngold.

Kibbey came to New York Law School in the Fall of 1978 and taught contract and commercial law. Illness forced him to stop teaching last semester.

"I was very impressed with him and we hired him right on the spot," said Professor Morton Silverman who was chairman of the search committee that hired Kibbey.

"After he was here, my admiration for him grew," Silverman said. "He was an academic but he also knew the practical side of the law. This is a shocking loss to me personally, to the students, and to the school."

"He affected many people during his time here, both inside and outside of the classroom," Professor Korngold said.

Kibbey received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Albion College in Michigan in 1970. He was Law Review Articles Editor at Gonzaga University School of Law in Spokane, Washington, when he graduated in 1976. While at Gonzaga, he worked as a legal intern in the United States Attorney General's Office for the Eastern District of Washington.

After receiving his law degree, he taught for one year at the University of San Fernando Valley College of Law in California. In 1978 Kibbey received his Masters Degree at Yale and after that was hired at New York Law School.

Kibbey was unmarried. He is survived by his parents, a brother and a sister. A memorial service will be held on February 16th at noon at the Froessel Library. Plans are under way to establish a memorial fund in Kibbey's name.

Tuition Increase?
The Board of Trustees met February 1 to consider next year's budget and possible tuition increases. Although tuition at NYLS is about average for New York area law schools, it has one of the highest percentage rates of increase over the past three years. In addition, the Reagan Administration intends to drop graduate students from the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. This would force graduate students to obtain monies from the ALAS Program which requires students to pay 14 percent interest on loans while in school.

Drew Britcher, Chairperson of SBA Committee on Tuition and Financial Aid, spoke before the Board of Trustees on behalf of the students. According to Britcher, the Board of Trustees decided to postpone any further consideration of tuition increases until their April meeting.

Reuters Lecture
The inaugural Reuter's Lecture was delivered by Congressman Tim Wirth, D-Colo., Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Communications, Finance and Consumer Protection, on Monday, January 31 at NYLS. Reuter's sponsored the lecture in conjunction with the Communications Law Clinic.

All the invitees attended including Commissioner Quello of the Federal Communications Commission, representatives of the broadcasting industry and communications attorneys. The Congressman spoke on future regulation of the telecommunications industry to ensure maximum diversity and the widest possible market place of ideas. The speech was recorded for Manhattan Cable TV.

The Communications Law Clinic at NYLS is the only program of its kind in the United States.

Dean's Day
NYLS Alumni Association's 23rd Annual Dean's Day and Symposium will be held on Saturday, Feb. 12 at the Grand Hyatt-New York. Registration is at 9 a.m. Four concurrent panels include Contested Estates, Law and the Telecommunications Revolution.

First Year Orals
The Executive Board of the New York Law School Moot Court Association is pleased to announce that the following students have been awarded a Certificate of Merit for outstanding performance in the mandatory first year oral arguments which were conducted during the Fall, 1983, semester: Michelle Blatt, Sheara Friend, Jonathan Gould, Cesar Molina, Alida Ravagnan, Richard Shaften, Katie Shames, Carol Sicel, Thomas Sisti and Patricia Taylor.
Mullaney Blecker himself. "I pinch myself what I am doing," Blecker said. He leans so far back in his chair that it squeals.

Enthusiasm and verve are qualities for which Blecker is known by students who have taken his Criminal Justice Law, Jurisprudence, or Constitutional History courses. He is also known for his outspokenness on such topics as the death penalty, insanity and his two favorite cases, Mullaney and Patterson, around which the dust of judicial chicanery has yet to settle.

Blecker’s favorite subject is Constitutional History. Recently, he completed a two volume book entitled, Constitutional History from the Magna Carta to the American Civil War, or alternatively, The History of States’ Rights and Federalism. The book has been resubmitted to a university publisher, who is considering its marketability. "The publisher has approved it," Blecker said, "but, since publishers are having a terrible time, they have to consider if the book will sell itself."

The approaching publication of Blecker’s new book was a critical factor in his grant of tenure. The tenure granting process involves review of a professor by the Tenure Committee, headed by Deputy George, which makes a recommendation to the fully tenured faculty. They in turn make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees. The Dean also makes an independent recommendation to the Board of Trustees. In Blecker’s case, the Tenure Committee, the fully tenured faculty, and the Dean all recommended that he be granted tenure. The Board agreed.

While the ability to teach may strike students as being of paramount importance, how much a professor has published is a vital factor in his or her worth to the school. While it may work to the students’ disadvantage to have professors giving so much of their time to writing, it may prove to be advantageous after they graduate.

"Students should ask themselves," Blecker said, "what is the worth of my law degree? When you graduate or when you switch from your first to your second job, the school’s reputation will be important.” The published works of a school’s faculty will give exposure and prestige to a law school.

Tenure provides a professor with job security for as long as he or she wants to stay. It also allows the professor academic freedom, to pursue and to hold unpopular opinions. It’s an "arcane, archaic system," Blecker commented. "I don’t know if, in balance, it is in the system’s best interests." Nevertheless, he added, I’m delighted to have it!"

Dream Come True

by Will Hart

Professor Robert Blecker was granted tenure by the Board of Trustees in December, 1982. Nobody could have been more pleased than Blecker himself. "I pinch myself sometimes and say, ‘Am I really getting paid to do this? I am at one with what I am doing,’" Blecker said. He leans so far back in his chair that it squeals.

Enthusiasm and verve are qualities for which Blecker is known by students who have taken his Criminal Justice Law, Jurisprudence, or Constitutional History courses. He is also known for his outspokenness on such topics as the death penalty, insanity and his two favorite cases, Mullaney and Patterson, around which the dust of judicial chicanery has yet to settle.

Blecker’s favorite subject is Constitutional History. Recently, he completed a two volume book entitled, Constitutional History from the Magna Carta to the American Civil War, or alternatively, The History of States’ Rights and Federalism. The book has been resubmitted to a university publisher, who is considering its marketability. "The publisher has approved it," Blecker said, "but, since publishers are having a terrible time, they have to consider if the book will sell itself."

The approaching publication of Blecker’s new book was a critical factor in his grant of tenure. The tenure granting process involves review of a professor by the Tenure Committee, headed by Deputy George, which makes a recommendation to the fully tenured faculty. They in turn make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees. The Dean also makes an independent recommendation to the Board of Trustees. In Blecker’s case, the Tenure Committee, the fully tenured faculty, and the Dean all recommended that he be granted tenure. The Board agreed.

While the ability to teach may strike students as being of paramount importance, how much a professor has published is a vital factor in his or her worth to the school. While it may work to the students’ disadvantage to have professors giving so much of their time to writing, it may prove to be advantageous after they graduate.

"Students should ask themselves," Blecker said, "what is the worth of my law degree? When you graduate or when you switch from your first to your second job, the school’s reputation will be important.” The published works of a school’s faculty will give exposure and prestige to a law school.

Tenure provides a professor with job security for as long as he or she wants to stay. It also allows the professor academic freedom, to pursue and to hold unpopular opinions. It’s an "arcane, archaic system," Blecker commented. "I don’t know if, in balance, it is in the system’s best interests." Nevertheless, he added, I’m delighted to have it!"
Shapiro (continued from p. 1)

Shapiro, who served the school both as Dean and as Chief Executive Officer, has denied any improper activity. He stated that, in his opinion, these were the same charges alleged by a disgruntled former faculty member after he was accused of trading grades for sex. The former professor also commenced a slander action against Shapiro and the school, and sparked the attorney general's investigation. Shapiro and N.Y.L.S. won the suit against them, the decision being affirmed summarily upon appeal. The Attorney General's office has dropped its investigation stating "that no basis for any action by this office" existed.

Shapiro also stated that his association with Laub was fully disclosed to the Board of Trustees of the school and that he did not veto or discuss any issue concerning the retention of Laub. Shapiro mentioned that an article appearing in the New York Law Journal on February 4, 1983, fully states the facts. Shapiro is on the Board of Editors of the Journal and is a former president of the publication.

Shapiro said he resigned from legal services because "I didn't want this controversy to reflect on Legal Services. I believe too firmly in legal services for the poor." As evidence of concern for the plight of the poor in obtaining legal services, Shapiro had stated that prior to his resignation and in his acceptance letter to Reagan, that all compensation he would receive as a director of Legal Services would be donated to the Legal Aid Society in New York. This compensation, according to Donald Bogart, President of the Legal Services Corporation, consists of expenses and an undisclosed amount to be paid for attendance at each Board meeting.

Shapiro added that the decision to resign from Legal Services had been a difficult one. He had not been concerned about the past allegations at the time he accepted the position because he felt that he had been completely exonerated.

According to Shapiro, the present publicity will have little or no backlash on the school. "It is a rotten issue," he said, adding "I won't forget it, though." Contrary to Shapiro's opinion, students are not likely to forget it either. Many feel it will have a detrimental effect on job opportunities for graduating students.

The faculty has also expressed concern. A special meeting was called last week to discuss the developments of recent months. A large segment of the faculty is anxious that the Dean's adverse publicity will have a negative effect on the school which is currently recruiting a new dean, new faculty members and students. Though Shapiro feels he has been chastised for attempting to do a good deed, the faculty consensus is that, given the Attorney General's investigation and the possibility of renewed interest in Shapiro, it was not in the school's best interest for Shapiro to have accepted the appointment in the first place.

One professor thought it was doubtful that Shapiro's resignation would have an adverse effect on the dean search, which is being conducted by a faculty committee headed by Professor Lang. Though it is expected that a few candidates may drop out because of the publicity, it is an attractive position to have because of the independent nature of the school and its sound financial bases. All of the candidates currently under consideration have solid academic and administrative backgrounds. One professor jokingly added that the publicity might even have a positive effect on the dean search since it gives the impression that New York Law School compensates its deans well.

As for Legal Services, Donald Bogart, President, commented that Shapiro's resignation would have no immediate impact on the Corporation. Under D.C. Corporation Law, Legal Services can continue to operate with a quorum of four directors. Bogart is unaware of any Presidential plans for another nomination. "Those guys don't ever tell me what they're doing."

Vote (continued from p. 1)

phrase should be given. Members of the Legal Association for Women and the National Lawyer's Guild have expressed concern that the SBA might decide to grant their funds raised by the proposed fee if the statute is construed broadly. SBA spokesmen said this problem could be avoided if these organizations were funded separately from other SBA revenue.

At present, SBA funds are limited to a percentage of Gil's revenues, approximately $4,500.00, which is expected to cover all of the needs of student organizations and any functions initiated by the SBA. Requests for funding, however, have already reached well beyond this sum. In fact, according to the SBA Budget Committee this year's organization requests came to nearly four times the amount received from Gil's. The increased funds suggested by the SBA, in their view, would therefore alleviate the strain that the organizations are placing on the SBA for funds.

If the student fee were to obtain student and Administration approval, it would go into effect at the beginning of the 1983 Fall semester. Potentially, the new fee could inject $5,600.00 into the overall SBA budget, and $1,400.00 into an independent student newspaper fund.

All funds would be limited to SBA recognized organizations that are not already funded by the student publication fee.

On an independent but related matter, the SBA will also ask for student approval for an increase in the size of its Budget Committee from its present 3 members to a proposed 6 members.
**THERE'S A LOT MORE TO EFFECTIVE BAR PREPARATION THAN OUTLINES, LECTURES AND PRACTICE EXAMS.**

While BRC offers you the finest law outlines and lectures and the most comprehensive and sophisticated testing program available, we think there is more to effective bar preparation.

Each individual approaches the bar exam with special strengths and weaknesses. In addition to a wide disparity in substantive areas, some students have less self-discipline than others, some have problems with writing essays or answering multiple choice questions, some have trouble remembering all the testable detail, and some have special time and travel pressures than can impede full-bar preparation.

Some bar applicants will work full time during bar preparation while others will not work at all.

The cumulative effect of these variables makes each student truly unique. That is why BRC has gone beyond the traditional “come-and-get-it” approach to bar reviewing by developing a wide range of features, special programs and options that allow our students to tailor the course to their personal needs.

- **DETAILED STUDY REGIMEN**
- **CONTINUOUS EVALUATION**
- **MARINO PROBLEM INTEGRATION**
- **JOSPEHSON ISSUE GRAPHS**
- **EXAMSMANSHIP CLINICS**

**Reps:**
- Brad Berman
- Frank Krotchinsky
- Bonnie Frank
- Richard Hart
- Gerhard Johanning
- Gary Gross
- Carol Novack
- Helen Jorda
- Diana Heitman
- Chris Camarano
- Phil West
- Joel Berlant
- Jeffrey Flynn
- Kathleen Golden
- Kathie Pellowski

**Reps:**
- Richard DeSanctis
- Marc Lasry
- Dennis Cosgrove
- Robert Baumgarten
- Robin Berliner
- Marc Attia
- Vincent Scala
- Stacy Berg
- Justin Levine
- Neal Spector
- Dan Becht
- Joyce Teitelbaum
- Paul Friman
- Roberta Tarkan
- Marc Brown

---

**Faculty Graded**

At the end of last semester students at NYLS spent a few minutes in each class filling out professor evaluation questionnaires. Although it was never explained just what these questionnaires were for, they are used exclusively for the professors involved.

After reviewing various surveys of the professors here and many complaints about the legal writing instructors, some first year students who wished to remain anonymous decided it would be interesting to distribute their own questionnaire.

**Fall 1982 Student Evaluation of Legal Research and Writing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab Instructors</th>
<th>Number of Graders</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boyd</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncrana</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korngold</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wencin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Waal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambroseo</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czink</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarbor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostberg</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costigan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogaty</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delmoni</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isphodlo</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowitz</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothman</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
(1) 173 students participated as graders, on a voluntary basis. Some participants wrote opinions rather than grades. These answers were disqualified as grades and not counted.

---

**Library Notes**

In the last issue of The Advocate we asked whether the general sentiment of the student body was for or against allowing food in the library. Judging by the number of responses we got, there is no "general sentiment" on this subject at all. There was only one response and this was an emphatic thumbs-down on library eating. The reason was the general mess created by food wasters, coffee cups ad soda cans being left on the tables and in the stacks. It seems clear that the problem is not with the eating but with the eaters. The anti-food contingent is mostly (and rightfully) concerned with the litter being created. The library is cleaned every night and so any garbage around in only one day's accumulation. It seems too simple even to have to say it, but if everyone would merely dispose of his or her own trash, most of the "problems" would be automatically solved. It should not be necessary for us to have to employ harsh rules and strong arm tactics which would penalize everyone merely to compensate for a handful of slobs.

Suggestions lately focus of physical factors around the library and we have been trying to follow up on all reports of burned-out lights, wobbly chairs and squeaky doors. The photocopier on the ninth floor has been moved into the hallway there because of complaints that it was too distracting for the students. We have even removed the "nauseating" green carpet scrap from under the statue of Moses in the Froessel Room Library. Please keep letting us know about such things so we can keep up with these physical failings.

A frequent question is "Why can't the elevators stop on 9M?" We didn't know why, but when we asked the Director of Buildings and Maintenance we were told that there was a structural reason that the elevators cannot make stops on that floor and not a policy decision.

Some people have inquired about the possibility of having the card catalog located on the ninth floor. There is some merit to this idea although it has always seemed that most of the questions regarding the collection holdings come to the Circulation/Reference area on the first floor and that this was the best place to have the information. One of the highlights of the new school telephone system was that we were able to make a hot line which is connected directly to the circulation, reference and catalog areas of the library. The hot lines are intended for students to use when they are on a floor of the library and need help finding using the books. We hope that these telephone links will lessen the need to travel between or among the floors of the library when needing help or information.
The New Dean’s Job

The news of the resignation of Dean Shapiro has stimulated the search for a replacement; someone with just the right qualities. To this end, a faculty committee has been created and want-ads placed in major newspapers.

The administration of Dean Shapiro has racked up some impressive statistics. His alteration of the entire composition of the school, including an increase in faculty, a better student body and a vastly improved reputation, are laudable achievements. Yet in the past 10 years many needs of students at NYLS have been neglected. Now that the administration has improved the school’s reputation, making it easier for students who have graduated, it is time for them to turn towards improving the educational environment inside the school.

In the next 10 years, the new dean and the administration he or she shapes will have many opportunities to alter the daily lives of students for the better. These are some of our suggestions:

1) Recruit Minority and Female Faculty and Administrators
   In our urban institution, where the majority of the faculty are adjuncts, the school’s poor record in this area is inexcusable. The city is filled with practicing attorneys and judges of every ethnic background and viewpoint. The Women’s Bar and the various minority bars should be contacted and solicited for new faculty.

2) New Facilities Or Fewer Students
   Plans to build a new building have recently been shelved. Yet every year the entering class is larger. Overcrowding is a constant problem in the library, Gil’s, the lounges and the classrooms. We need to restore plans for a new building. Until ground is broken, the size of the new classes should be limited to a more manageable number than the 400 - who make up the class of 1985.

3) End the Expulsion of Students
   Our school has an extremely high attrition rate. The current graduating class is at least 25% smaller than it was when it entered. For various reasons many students “flunk out” with an average of less than 2.0. This is not the case at more prestigious law schools, where GPA’s are far higher.

Given the competition among applicants and screening by the law school prior to admittance, there is no reason why virtually every student should not complete the 3 or 4-year course. The school can accomplish this end in 2 ways: first, create a retention program including tutorial programs and practice exams to assist first-year students; second, change the standards for failure. Either professors should be encouraged to grade in a fashion comparable to their peers at more prestigious institutions, or any student who passes a course, with “D” as a passing grade, should be allowed to graduate.

4) Make Placement an Equal Opportunity Employer
   Placement now serves the top 10% with most of its energies. Surprise, no congratulations, greets the average student who is successful in landing a job. Even those concentrating on this 10% who could probably get jobs on their own, why not assist the other 90% by gathering information on small, medium and out-of-town firms? Also, firms that come to NYLS should be encouraged to use a lottery system for selecting students to interview rather than limiting their choices to the top 10%.

5) Career Advice & Psychological Counselling
   In a school with well over 1,000 students, there should be a place where students can fit their career goals with course selection information together. High schools have guidance counsellors. Colleges have faculty advisors. A similar program is needed in law school. Each 2nd year student should be encouraged to seek faculty or staff member advice on careers and courses. Similarly, learning to cope with the pressures of the legal profession should begin in law school. The pressure and competition of law school can make even the older and more experienced student succumb to anxiety as exams approach. A psychological referral service could relieve exam time jitters and mid-semester blues, as well as more serious school related problems.

6) General Structural Change
   Although the law school is a business enterprise and students are the consumers, it is also an educational institution with students the presumed beneficiaries. We need to have some real input into decision making, both administrative and academic. Students should sit and vote on every major committee, from Curriculum to Commencement. Advisory status offers little without the power to back up the advice.

All these changes and more are needed to make NYLS a more effective and humane legal institution. We hope the new administration will improve the students’ lives here with the same zeal the old one improved other aspects of the school. With a new Dean possessing the same drive and ability as Dean Shapiro, we are sure these suggestions could be quickly achieved.

The Year of the Pig

By Adrian Calderone

1983 has come upon us and a good many people are more than happy to banish 1982 from their memories. 1982, as far as many people are concerned, was strictly for the dogs. Actually, they are astrologically right on target. 1982 was, in fact, the Chinese Year of the Dog, and it faithfully lived up to expectations. However, as of February 13, we will be entering the Chinese Year of the Pig. The Pig carries with it some hopeful symbolism and, according to legend, the year and people born in that year acquire characteristics of the symbol. So it might be interesting to see what’s in store for us.

The Pig is a noble fellow, but somewhat given to sensual gratification. He likes nothing better than rolling in the mud on a hot summer day. Wealth comes effortlessly to the Pig, for he neither pulls a plow, nor carries a burden, yet he gesc fed as much as he can eat. But don’t let the easy living and pacifist attitude fool you. The Pig’s alter ego is the Wild Boar, who can be a tenacious and formidable opponent. More than a few unwary hunters have been gored by the Wild Boar. It is indisputably honest, but there is speculation that he is being politically attuned while the deli owners wait in the wings.

For those of you who support his policies, take heart. Reagan’s good year is coming up. For those of you who oppose him, too bad. You had your chance in 1982, the Year of the Dog. (And you did make some gains. The Congress has more left-wing Democrats now, and they will not easily swallow all that lard about the need for megatons). Economically, Reagan’s policies will be successful this year. There will be more people back to work, more investment, and lower interest rates. People will be happier and better off this year. Prosperity, if not in our pockets, is at least in our stars.
A Minar Problem

By Doug Panero

Restoring New York Law School's image does not mean increasing enrollment, rearranging classroom furniture, or renovating the library (especially during reading week), but rather improving the quality of our legal education. One of the worst problems facing NYLS is that it lacks an effective procedure for selecting and regulating adjunct instructors. This resulted in four-credit chaos for those enrolled last semester in commercial transactions taught by David Minars.

Some will say that the administration should be excused for the Minars episode because of unfortunate circumstances surrounding it. Briefly, Minars took over the course on short notice because of Professor Kibbee's serious illness. That's fine, except that a bar review course was substituted for a law school course, and a bad one at that. Minars told us ad nasesum that we would be taught just enough to pass the bar exam. Bar review courses are just that, review courses, and without first having learned the material, it's difficult to understand what we were expected to review. With no contingency plans, the administration chose Minars as a quick fix, wasting our time and money. Adding insult to injury, those with the foresight to leave the course were faced with a $20 transfer fee.

Specifically, many of us feel that Minars failed to adequately prepare for, teach, and test the course material. He taught primarily by dictating to the class, from commercially prepared notes. Rarely did Minars explain, expand on, integrate or analyse anything. Entirely self-reliant, he assigned no textbooks or outside reading, and discouraged use of White & Summer, or other secondary sources. He added little to an understanding of the theories behind the code sections. The cumulative effect of this nonsense was a bewildered, angry, and frustrated class.

The final exam probably enraged students more than Minars' classroom performance. It was a three-and-a-half hour exam consisting of 90 multiple choice questions and an essay. Many classmates indicated after the exam that it was unmanageable given the time constraints. Preliminary reports of the grades, before they were adjusted, seem to show that 1/4 of the class received a D or an F. Garbage in, garbage out. The exam was further tainted by allegations that about 30 questions were lifted from a C.P.A. review manual. After witnessing Minars' blindfolded technique to teaching, the class would probably not be surprised to learn that he failed to provide an exam on his own. Apart from the ethical issue, the exam questions were extremely complex and beyond the scope of the course. Worse, a handful of students were unfairly advantaged, having the

C.P.A. manual, including answers, with them during the exam.

As students at NYLS we are subjected to constant grading, scrutiny and criticism from both administration and faculty. As "customers" should we not be entitled at least to competent instructors in return? The student body is grateful for the new road signs in the library, rubber mats in building C and remodeling in A401, but we benefit from investments in academics, not cosmetics.

To the administration's credit, NYLS has acquired some extraordinarily talented full-time faculty (Profs. Dent, Korngold, and Sullivan, to name a few). The same effort should be made regarding adjuncts. A faculty member told me recently that a solution to the problem is difficult to achieve, movement towards that end having been paralyzed by the school's bureaucracy. This should be a matter of high priority under the school's new leadership.

Adjunct Professor David Minars

D.A.M. White

Q: Are you sure you're being fair?
A: I just can't believe that I'm imposed upon. I've done this. And if I'm bored to death in one of them, I hope my family eats.

Q: Do you have any other plans?
A: I'd like to destroy it.

Q: I understand that you're a third year law student at New York Law School.
A: Yes. I got over my shock and better.

Q: Has your enthusiasm hindered your job search?
A: Not as much as lack of jobs has hindered it.

Q: What do you hope to be doing for medical reasons, but I know better. If they didn't like my paper topic, why didn't they just say so? I'm an easygoing person. I could have handled the rejection.

Q: Well, how do you feel about your classes?
A: I just can't believe that I'm still expected to attend them.

Q: A tremendous feeling of apathy, along with a touch of nausea.
A: And if I'm bored to death in one of them, I hope my family initiates a wrongful death action.

Q: You used the word 'bored'. Don't you feel that you're getting anything out of your classes?
A: As a matter of fact, I've recently published interviews with people in various places. Some of these interviews are in the interest of varying that pattern. The ADVOCATE offers you an interview with the writer of this column.

Q: I see. Well, are you involved in any student organizations?
A: As a matter of fact, I've recently founded the NYLS Inert Society.

Q: The Inert Society? I don't think I've heard of it.
A: From time to time, this newspaper, like many others, publishes interviews with people in positions of power and influence. Some of these interviews are interesting reading, but after a while, all of them seem to take on the same smug, self-satisfied tone. In the interest of varying that pattern, the ADVOCATE offers you an interview with the writer of this column.

Q: I understand that you're a third year law student at New York Law School.
A: (Giving interviewer a vicious look) For God's sake, I'm eating.

Q: You sound pretty hostile.
A: And you haven't even mentioned the writing requirement?

Q: Oh. Would you like to talk about the writing requirement? A: I'd like to destroy it.

Q: Why don't we back up for a minute. Why is there a writing requirement? A: To annoy students.

Q: Now, why would the school's administration want to do that?
A: Those people were hired because they don't like students.

Q: Are you sure you're being fair?
A: Who the hell cares about fair? Would you like to hear about my experiences with the writing requirement?

Q: Well, I...
A: Good. It was bad enough finding out that this column didn't satisfy the requirement. I was shocked. Appalled, even.

Q: But isn't it true...
A: Yes. I got over my shock and began working with Professor Martel. He left.

Q: So you...
A: Found another faculty advisor. He's just taken a leave of absence. He told the school it was for medical reasons, but I know better. If they didn't like my paper topic, why didn't they just say so? I'm an easygoing person. I could have handled the rejection.

Q: Sure. Are you involved in anything else at school?
A: I've been studying sign language. I'm planning to compete in Mute Court.

Q: Isn't that Moot Court?
A: It is as some schools, but here, we research topics and then we're not allowed to talk about them.

Q: I see. Well, are you involved in any student organizations?
A: As a matter of fact, I've recently founded the NYLS Inert Society.

Q: The Inert Society? I don't think I've heard of it.
A: It's limited to people with sub-zero motivation, so we never really get around to advertising.

Q: Oh, Tell me — what prompted you to enter law school?
A: I don't remember.

Q: Has your enthusiasm hindered your job search?
A: Not as much as lack of jobs has hindered it.

Q: Even so, you must be looking forward to graduating.
A: Well, as opposed to not graduating.

Q: Have you planned for the Bar Exam?
A: Yes. It was a tough decision, but I've decided to take it. I'm hoping that I can pick the bar.

Q: Do you have any other plans?
A: What do you hope to be doing six months from now?

Policy

(continued from p. 1)

to participate in the critique. Professor Samuel's invitation may have policy questions at the meeting on January 20th.

Lisa Murphy, President of the SBA opened the meeting with a request for additional lockers and a statement from the Administration on the procedures which must be followed for student representation on faculty committees. After promising that these matters would be taken under consideration, Dean George and Dean Bearn were informed by the Lesbian and Gay Law Students that there is a growing 97% minority study. NYLS should declare in writing that it does not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or sexual preference. Although Dean Bearn commented that it is the policy of the school not to discriminate against any member of the academic community, she confirmed that no written policy specifying non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation has been published. Dean George stated that he believed a written policy couldn't do any harm and that it would be appropriate as long as it included non-discrimination regardless of sexual orientation or heterosexuality. Nevertheless, Dean George added that he did not think that such a policy would be determinative of whether anti-Gay employers such as the U.S. military and secret services should be denied access to Placement Office facilities for recruitment purposes (currently the U.S. military and secret services are not permitted to hold on-campus interviews).

Cornell Edmonds, Chairperson of BALLSA, later expressed concern over the absence of professors at NYLS who are Black or Latino. Dean George asserted that the Faculty Appointment Committee is sensitive to this fact and is actively trying to recruit applicants from minority backgrounds. He noted, however, that there were very few applications from minorities, although many responses for positions are received by way of referral through the American Association of Law Schools (a clearinghouse of participating law schools which consists in the search for new faculty members).

According to Dean George, relatively few minorities are interested in teaching due to the demand and higher salaries in the private sector. Short of raiding the faculty of other law schools that have already hired minorities, NYLS can only wait for qualified applicants. He commented that the law school will not abandon its policy of acceptance applicants from the "bottom of their class" merely to provide demographic diversity. Dean George concluded that a significant number of minorities have been graduated from law schools only during the last decade, and it may be that there will not be an increase in the pool of minority applicants for another decade.

Mr. Edmonds responded that although BALLSA is not interested in seeing the school lower its standards, there are many qualified applicants who are not graduates of Ivy League law schools. Considering that other law schools such as St. John's (which has only 36 minority students and 3 faculty members from minority backgrounds) have successfully recruited minority faculty members, perhaps the school was not being creative enough in its search for applicants. Under the circumstances, BALLSA contends that it is possible that the commitment of NYLS to hire minority faculty may not be as deep or as serious as it should be.

After a discussion of other pending business matters, the meeting ended with a reminder that there would be a memorial service for Professor Kibbee on February 18th and SBA elections would be held on February 15th and 16th. A new meeting was scheduled for Wednesday, February 23 at 5:00 pm (room to be announced).

BALLSA Q's Title IX

The Black and Latino Law Students Association (BALLSA) recently confronted the administration over the almost total absence of minority (particularly Black or Latino) professors at N.Y.L.S. According to Cornell Edmonds, Chairperson of BALLSA, Professor Chen is the only full professor at N.Y.L.S. from a racial minority background. Furthermore, although at least 5 minority adjunct professors are listed in the NYLS bulletin (Burns, del Valle, Jones, Parker and Spraggins), none have taught at the law school during the last calendar year - which raises the question of whether their inclusion in the bulletin is anything more than a facade treatment, that is, an attempt to create an impression of a situation which does not exist.

BALLSA asserts that there are approximately 977 minority students at N.Y.L.S. out of a total enrollment of approximately 1500 students. The term "minority", for the purpose of this statistic, includes: Black (not of Hispanic origin), American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Island, Mexican American, Puerto Rican and other Hispanic Americans.

Dean Shapiro confirmed in a memorandum dated June 7, 1982 that N.Y.L.S ranked first in enrollment of minority students among all law schools in New York State. Additionally, N.Y.L.S ranked thirteenth at that time in the enrollment of minority students among all ABA approved law schools in the United States. N.Y.L.S. should be noted, is required to comply with Title IX and all inquiries relative to non-discrimination at the law school can be directed to Dean Bearn, who acts as the Title IX Coordinator. N.Y.L.S. states in its bulletin that it does not discriminate in educational program admissions policies, financial aid programs, employment practices and other school-sponsored activities because of "race, color, religion, sex, national or ethnic origin, or on the basis of the individual's being handicapped but otherwise qualified."

GAY DEMANDS

by Walter Streng

N.Y.L.S. does not have a written policy of non-discrimination based on sexual orientation or sexual preference. However, Dean Shapiro has stated in a letter to the Lesbian and Gay Law Students dated June 16, 1982 that the Administration strongly feels that "no student should be discriminated against in any way." In accordance with this commitment, Dean Bearn issued a memorandum on September 24, 1982 directing the Placement Office to schedule job interviews for the U.S. military and intelligence services. Her action stemmed from the admittedly anti-Gay employment practices of these organizations. Not withstanding this policy, last fall the faculty at N.Y.L.S. were asked to support a proposed student referendum to allow the U.S. military and intelligence services unrestricted rights to recruit on-campus or in the alternative, to overtly state that the faculty endorsed unrestricted recruitment by such agencies. Although at the present time there is no proposed referendum on the question, the faculty voted against supporting a student referendum and tabled the proposal suggesting that they endorse unrestricted recruitment.

According to reports, the following resolution has been submitted to the faculty in response to these developments and is now under consideration:

Resolved, that consistent with the policy of New York Law School not to discriminate in its educational programs and policies on the basis of race, color, religion, age, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or with regard to otherwise qualified handicapped individuals, the Placement Office facilities of New York Law School shall not be made available to any employer who has established a policy in its hiring and employment practices inconsistent with the policies of New York Law School.

The Lesbian and Gay Law Students have urged the Administration to include the terms "sexual orientation or sexual preference" in its official non-discrimination policy listed in the bulletin, which would cover individuals who are homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual or transsexual. Key members of the SBA have promised that they will introduce and support resolutions opposing the use of Placement Office facilities at N.Y.L.S. by anti-Gay employers and supporting a policy of non-discrimination against Lesbians and Gays. Despite the presence of Gay faculty members at N.Y.L.S. and a student body which is at least 10% Gay, homosexuals at N.Y.L.S. generally continue to remain in the closet and fear the repercussions which might occur if their sexual identity were known.

INTRODUCING FIRST IMPRESSION RESUMES

Get Your Resume Professionally Printed By Gil

All you have to do is go to Gil's, pick the resume style you need and we'll do the rest. Your resume will be typeset, proofread until perfect and then printed on top quality paper.

ORDER NOW AND GET FREE PERSONALIZED LETTERHEAD AND FREE 1 YEAR DISK STORAGE FOR EASY AND INEXPENSIVE PRINTING
On February 25 the NYLS Basketball Team will take part in a tournament at Western New England Law School. The tournament includes teams from the following law schools: NYU, Columbia, Fordham, Boston University, Pace and NYLS.

Last year, NYLS did not fare very well. The team lost in the second round to Western New England. However, Coach Bob Smith is optimistic. "We're not very big, but we're quick. Hopefully, we'll be able to run and compete with the schools that have their own gym facilities," he said.

Team members include Captain Jose Muniz, Jeff Eichner, Lawton Squires, Greg Elefterakis, Don Grady, Cornell Edmonds, Marc Lasry, Bob Rylee, Mark Lab, Brett Notine and Owen Lamb.

Need Some Extra $ Sell Advertising for the Advocate Inquire at 79 Worth St.
National Lawyer’s Guild

This month the NYLS Guild chapter will be showing an antiwar documentary, “From Hitler to MX.” [Date to be announced] The film traces the development of U.S. corporate support of European fascism, linking the policy to current cold war propaganda and defense spending. Two showings may be possible; interested evening students should contact the office at 79 Worth Street.

Our chapter is currently seeking closer ties to the New York City Law Student Organizing Committee. L.S.O.C. exists to bring Guild members from area law schools together to jointly plan programs, to aid each other in organizing activities and to serve as a liaison to the N.Y.C. Guild chapter and the National Office. One such project is a day long forum on Alternative Law Practice which will be held at Brooklyn Law School, Saturday, February 26. This will be a great opportunity to meet working attorneys in an atmosphere of frank discussion. A complete schedule of the day’s events will be posted soon.

Anyone interested in participating in Guild activities, whether on a school, city, or national level, should come to the Guild office. We have the current bulletin of 1983 Summer Projects.

What’s Your Opinion on Child Care?

TO THE NYLS COMMUNITY:

L.A.W. believes that there is a growing need for a child care center here at NYLS. A facility of this kind would be a viable alternative for many men and women in the NYLS community who are either presently parents or prospective parents.

As the Administration contemplates expanding our school facilities we believe they should provide adequate space for this much needed Center. The purpose of the following questionnaire is to show the administration that a child care center would be a useful service to us all.

We therefore encourage you, whether you have children or not, to take the time to answer this questionnaire and place it in the designated box in the Student Lounge of C building.

Thank you,
Legal Association for Women

Please fill this questionnaire out and place it in the designated box in the student lounge of C building.

1. Check appropriate category:
   Student   Male   Female
   Faculty   Male   Female
   Administration   Male   Female
   Staff   Male   Female

2. Are you a parent or prospective parent (during your tenure at NYLS)?
   Yes   No
   If yes, answer questions 3 to 8; if no, skip to question 7.

3. If parent, how many pre-school children do you have?

4. What means do you presently use or plan to use to care for your children while you are at school? (Specify)

5. Would you utilize an on campus child care center if one were made available? Yes   No   Unsure

6. Would you be willing to pay for such a service?
   If so, how much?

7. Do you favor establishing a child care center at NYLS?
   Yes   No   Unsure

8. Any comments?

International Law

The INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY would like to welcome all mid-year students to New York Law School. We hope that if you are interested or even just curious about International Law you will attend our bimonthly meetings. See our bulletin in GIF’s for times and places. Our spring events include:

- Two speakers on Chinese Law and Energy respectively (to be announced)
- Films on Public and Private Practice in International Law
- Cosponsoring the Legal Lifestyles panel in March
- Organizing our Annual Int’l Law Symposium on Energy and International Law.
- Cosponsoring the Jessup Moot Court competition.

We look forward to seeing all interested students at our next meeting. If you have any questions our office is in 79 Worth Street, Room 203.

LAW: An Orientation

The Legal Association of Women was organized in the early 1970’s by NYLS students who wanted to do more than just accept the pressures of sexual discrimination. Throughout the years, LAW has actively involved itself with the problems faced by women both in and out of the NYLS community.

LAW is still greatly concerned with issues that directly affect the women at NYLS. Recently, we initiated two projects. One concerns the affirmative action hiring policies at the school and the other concerns the establishment of a day care center for the benefit of the entire NYLS community. In addition, our Network Program allows women to openly discuss problems they may encounter as students and as women. Network sponsors practical workshops designed to aid students in dealing with the pressures of law school.

However, as women and as future members of the legal profession, we are unable and unwilling to limit our energies to the school community. We feel it is our responsibility as women law students to be actively concerned with issues that will affect our lives today and tomorrow. Law school is only three years out of our lives and the issues and problems that face women beyond the doors of NYLS are as real today as they will be after graduation. The political, legal, and social ramifications of these issues are too great to be ignored! In accordance with this policy, LAW has had successful programs on such varied and controversial topics as abortion, women in the courtroom, ERA, and women against pornography. LAW has always attempted to fairly represent both sides of issues and will continue to do so whenever possible.

We are planning programs dealing with sexual harassment and how to take legal action against it, reproductive rights-DES litigation and the family-career dilemma. We are also in the initial stages of planning a weekend conference dealing with Women in Politics to take place in the early Fall. On the national level, we annually send delegates to the National Conference on Women and the Law. This year, the conference will be in Washington, D.C.

Since its formation, LAW has been one of the more active student organizations at NYLS. It has earned a great deal of respect from the administration and the SBA because of its programs and its commitment to women’s rights. LAW will be holding meetings on alternate Mondays at 5 PM in Room B404. We are always open to input and participation from the NYLS community.

LeRoy’s Coffee Shop

Natural foods — great salads, croissants, homemade soups, prime and choice meats, open-faced sandwiches on sour dough bread, frozen yogurt, wild and crazy desserts.

Open 6:30 AM to 5 PM, Monday to Saturday

247 West Broadway
15 Sixth Avenue
(opp. Farm & Garden Center)
Environmental Law Society

Trial Lawyers for Public Justice, a Washington, D.C. based public interest law firm, uses citizen suit litigation as an economic incentive for corporations to reconsider their polluting habits. Executive Director Anthony Roisman thinks that the purpose of environmental laws is to change priorities, not to change goals. Enforcement of environmental laws is the mechanism with which to force a corporation or a municipality to really change its ways. But for citizen intervention in enforcement, polluters would continue their filthy habits.

There is no deliberate motive to pollute the environment but simply a difference of priorities. A well intentioned business executive looking at his fiscal year’s balance sheet makes an economic decision: It is cheaper to destroy the environment than to comply with the multitude of environmental regulations.

The inherent dilemma of government as both regulator and enforcer is the government’s concern with fairness, according to Roisman. Agencies are constantly concerned with fairness when promulgating policy as evidenced by hours of congressional hearings and reams of paperwork before the final regulations are published.

At enforcement time, the agencies consider the fairness of enforcing environmental regulations against a particular polluter. However, enforcement should not be a process of determining whether it is fair to bring an action. Citizen suits are the independent vehicle with which to enforce the environmental laws and the legal system will ensure fairness, said Roisman.

Citizen enforcement has been successful. Armed with the Clean Water Act and foundation money, Trial Lawyers for Public Justice helped such citizen groups as the Sierra Club – Atlantic Chapter, and the National Resources Defense Council select polluters who deserve enforcement action. In April, 1982 the citizen groups searched through EPA’s discharge monitoring reports from permit holders and compiled a list of 60 New York and New Jersey violators who have been in substantial violation of their water dumping permits for more than two years. Notices were sent to 14 companies in September, 1982 and suit was subsequently instituted. Two companies did not warrant further action and by mid-November, three other companies had tentatively settled on consent decree, two of which have since become final.

Roisman said that the most outstanding aspect of the settlements was that the companies had already settled with state agencies. Such settlements are really negotiated deals and involve no penalties, no fines and no promises of future compliance. Here, the previously established relationship between the state regulators and the industry is a detriment to enforcement.

The settling companies agreed with the citizen groups that some penalty must be paid. Compliance with regulations must be met as soon as technically feasible, and if the companies cannot meet compliance or again violate their permits, additional fines will be levied in accordance with the severity and number of violations. The companies also agreed to reimburse the citizen groups costs at fair market value. All fines are to be paid into an environmental fund for projects within the company’s community. One company agreed to pay over $36,000.00 in pre-compliance fines and will be subjected to continuing fines until it becomes in compliance with its permit.

The purpose of the citizen actions is not to embarrass the states’ efforts but to enforce the environmental laws. There is no question that environmental laws are not being enforced. Despite the current political climate, citizens can be effective environmental enforcers as Trial Lawyers for Public Justice has proven.

Members of new fraternity.

By ADRIAN CALDERONE

How do you reactivate a fraternity chapter? With a lot of hard work, enthusiasm and about a year of preparation. The Tilden Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta fraternity was reactivated in less than two months. Enthusiasm is hardly adequate to describe the energy of the students who restarted this chapter at New York Law School. Their efforts came to fruition on January 28 when the chapter officially opened with the pledging ceremony.

Phi Alpha Delta is a world-wide law fraternity dating back to before 1900. A chapter was attempted here in 1976 but failed to get started. According to the chapter’s Vice-Justice Andrew Ritter, several freshman law students met with Ron Winter of the national office. He suggested that they reopen the Tilden Chapter. The students lost no time in following through on the suggestion.

Randall Bluth, the newly elected Justice of the Chapter and one of the prime movers of this effort, explained that within a space of a few weeks they acquired 35 new members by word of mouth recruiting. They obtained Dean Beam’s approval to start the Chapter and established a treasury. They have also elected their officers. In addition to Mr. Bluth and Mr. Ritter the officers are: Rick Weinbaum, Treasurer; Roberta Tarkin, Secretary; and two Marshalls, Stephen O’Connell and Lawrence Brenner. They are now ready to start an ambitious program of activities.

They are organizing a trip to the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C. in March. Plans also include hosting guest speakers and a National Justice Program. They will be working closely with Dean Hillman and wish to have cooperative programs with the Phi Delta Phi fraternity and the SBA.
New York and Multi-State Courses

BAR/BRI
BAR REVIEW

Attention Third-Year Students

Join the Bar/Bri Superstars

Visit the friendly Bar/Bri Reps
located in C Building Lounge

Bar/Bri Reps at NYLS:
   Head Reps:
      Gary Smoke
      Tyrone L. Logan

Carol Dancy       Maria Paoli
Tom Bryant        Joan Bocina
Regine Dely       David Newfeld
Hope Douglas      Mitchell Krouse
Leonard Fasano    Hayes Young
Lori Udelson      Lisa Murphy
Jonathan Symer    Allen Parker
Miguel Fittipaldi John Petition
Frank Scagluso    Stephanie Stricker
Charles T. Richard Nitza Bravo
Betty Konopko     Kenneth C. Suria
Barbara Rowbow    Betty A. Llantin
Sandra Harris

barbri

401 7th Ave., Suite 52 © New York, N.Y. 10001
212/594-3698 © 201/623-3363