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The 15th annual Froessel Intramural Moot Court Competition final round was held last Thursday night on September 23, 1993. Spectators packed the Steifel Reading Room to hear the four finalists argue in front of a most prestigious bench. The excellent oral advocacy skills, research and preparation of all four finalists was quite evident to those who all those who attended the finals.

The winner of the final round and Best Oralist was Debra Todres '94. The runner up was Michael Pagano '95, Lydia Payne, and Robert Raymond were the two other finalists. Ms. Todres also won as Best Oralist in the preliminary rounds. Winners of the award for Best Brief were John Estes and Paul Daugherty. Winners of Best Team in the preliminary rounds were Laurie Mayer and Carlie Draper.

The distinguished Justices who served on the bench for the final round included: The Hon. Frederic Berman, Supreme Court of the State of New York; The Hon. Leonard Garth, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; The Hon. Morton Greenberg, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; The Hon. Sterling Johnson, Jr., United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York; Alan Schwartz, formerly Corporation Counsel for the City of New York, and recommended for a presidential appointment to the United States District Court for the Southern District; The Hon. George Bundy Smith, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; The Hon. Morton Greenberg United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; and The Hon. Elsworth Van Graafeiland, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, who served as Chief Judge of the Finals. The Judges exhibited great knowledge on the two issues presented by the fact pattern. A few of the judges also exhibited a sharp, self-effacing sense of humor, which was warmly appreciated by the audience and this reporter.

The first issue was whether, under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, the defendant "clearly asserted" his right to counsel during a custodial interrogation. The second issue was whether a trial court may, at the request of the defendant and over the objection of the prosecution, grant "use immunity" to a defense witness.

Many Judges commented on the quality of the arguments of all the finalists. Four of the Justices had great praise for the quality of the fact pattern and the bench brief. Credit for those remarks, which reflect so well on all of us who are a part of this school, belongs to the Froessel Fact Pattern and Bench-Brief Co-Authors, Gary Axisa, Arnold Levine, and Michael Cifelli, all of the class of '93.

The 1993 Froessel Co-chairs, Genevieve Felix '94, and Ed Jakub '94, worked very hard to make this year's competition a success. Both co-chairs, along with other members of the Moot Court Association, and many New York Law School students, were observed running around the school welcoming judges, filling water pitchers, and returning score sheets all throughout the last two weeks. "We started in April and we worked straight through the summer and finished tonight at 9 P.M.", said Ed Jakub.

Jakub went on to mention, and thank those who contributed to the success of this year's competition, including: The Moot Court Association, the faculty who participated in the judging, as well as all of the Judges who participated in the advanced rounds. The Co-chair went on to describe the distinguished Justices who judged the final round as "arguably the best and most distinguished final round bench of any moot court competition in the country."

This same sentiment was echoed by both Professor Gerald Lebovits, the Faculty advisor for the 1993 Froessel and also by Adjunct Professor Simon Kogan. "No law school in the country could have done better in obtaining a finer bench to judge the competition", said Prof. Lebovits. "The bench was so well prepared for tonight's arguments. It was a 'hot' bench."

Prof. Lebovits described this year's Froessel competition as a complete success, and said that the Moot Court Association "killed themselves in organizing the competition not just for themselves but for all of New York Law School". Lebovits said the competition was "almost perfect." "What would have made it perfect is if more of the faculty was involved in the competition." Approximately 20-25 faculty members out of 220 were involved in the Froessel. "Those faculty that contribute do a great deal, but the students are doing so well that with a little push from a larger number of faculty we could be pushed over the top and be the number one moot court association in the entire country."

Everyone involved in the competition said the big winners were all those who chose to compete. Those students who gave up weeks of their lives to participate and do well in the Froessel have certainly received a lifelong benefit. Even those who did not advance are going to be better advocates and do better as lawyers because of the efforts they made in competing in this year's Froessel. Congratulations to all four finalists and all those who competed in the Froessel. They have made their mark as advocates. All members of the New York Law School community should be extremely proud of their achievement.
FREE TRADE: MYTH vs. REALITY

By Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

Under the banner of free trade and corporate restructuring, American employers have shifted millions of U.S. jobs to lower wage foreign production sites. The reason is clear: equally skilled foreign workers can do the same job for a lot less. This is the dark truth lurking behind the notion that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will create high paying jobs. Much more likely is a slide downward in terms of wage levels and environmental standards. Such a result is inevitable if the United States links itself to Mexico, where average wage levels are 1/10 of America's, environmental laws go unenforced, unions are captive to the state, and the political system is distorted by corruption and electoral fraud.

Opening the trade border with Mexico should inspire open and honest public debate. Instead, NAFTA has been negotiated in secret and written in arcane language. Making things worse is the undemocratic "fast track" process which will be used for congressional consideration of both NAFTA and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). Under this restricted parliamentary procedure, the power of Congress is reduced to a simple yes or no vote and time allotted for debate is severely limited. This makes a mockery of Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

What little debate there is on NAFTA is lost in a fog of outdated ideas. Only a trade specialist could take seriously such vacuous slogan-words as "free trade" and "protectionism" when a third of our "foreign" trade is products destined for return to the U.S. or to other markets after they have been enhanced in value by cheaper Mexican workers.

The international flow of goods and services has dramatically expanded in recent years, but in such a perverse way that the gap between the rich and the poor has doubled and the industrial assault on natural systems--marine fisheries, tropical forests, top soil, rivers and the protective ozone layer--has intensified. In this context, the slogan "free trade" misses the point. Instead of wasteful production and frenetic global exchange, we need a serious commitment to just and sustainable economic policies.

One would never guess, listening to those who argue so dogmatically for free trade, that the concept was only invented in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when conditions were totally different. Then, capital was not mobile in the way it is today when billions of dollars can move across the world in seconds to exploit the benefits of pathetically low wages and environmental standards. The very concept of a multinational corporation with no allegiance except to its own global expansion was unthinkable. And, of course, no one considered the possibility that human beings might actually disrupt the life supporting processes of nature.

Washington insiders--the people who lobby congress and pay for the campaigns or the media that reports it--talk as though "free trade" always raises wages and generates good jobs. The facts indicate otherwise. Since 1973, American trade with other nations has doubled, but the value of American weekly paychecks has fallen 18%. In the last decade alone, the number of young men working full time who earn only a poverty wage has increased 100%. The U.S. economy expanded--national income per capita grew 28%--but the benefits were channeled to those with the highest incomes. Inequality grew because the American economy was deregulated and subjected to destructive global competition. Executives, investors, corporate lawyers and media pundits who were insulated from foreign competition benefited, but tens of millions of others, many of whom had once enjoyed high paying jobs, did not. What was lacking--and still is--was not expanding foreign trade, but anti-trust, labor and trade policies that put community well-being at the top of America's priorities.

Another danger of both NAFTA and GATT has been exposed by a series of recent legal challenges brought under current GATT rules. Both trade agreements use similar dispute resolution procedures whereby non-elected specialists--drawn from a short list of trade insiders--have authority to declare environmental, health and safety standards non-tariff or technical barriers subject to financial sanction. In August 1991, a three-person, secret GATT dispute panel in Geneva ruled that the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 was an illegal barrier to trade because it restricts importing tuna into the United States that are caught using techniques that kill large numbers of dolphins. The case was brought by Mexico. In February 1992, a GATT panel ruled that numerous U.S. states' alcohol taxes and regulations were inconsistent with GATT, and that as a matter of international law GATT was superior to U.S. state and local law.

These cases clearly underline the sharp conflict between international trade agreements and national sovereignty. American democracy rests on a system which recognizes significant differences among various states and localities. GATT and NAFTA, however, in the name of eliminating "techno-subsidies," require that state and local citizens and communities from setting their own standards. Under both NAFTA and GATT, we will be subjected to a super-government of distasteful and non-elected trade experts, whose narrow frame of reference has nothing of the robust diversity of democratic participation.

What is needed in place of GATT and NAFTA are trading agreements and national policies which from the beginning emphasize social justice, the enrichment of local communities and genuine respect for the environment. Such agreements and policies would be novel because they would, in the words of President Clinton, "Put people first." Under this approach, we would ask, not what will help international companies get the cheapest foreign workers, but what will reduce growing inequalities to trade and therefore benefit American communities.

Editor's Note: Edmund Gerry Brown is the chairman of We the People, a national citizen's group. He is also the former Governor of California and recent Presidential candidate.
In this day and age, computers are pervasive in almost every aspect of our lives. Not only are computers used in obvious fields such as desktop publishing and of course law firms, but computers are being used more frequently in the field of art.

Digital information and information processing is making itself felt in art as artists turn to the computer as a fine art tool. Among those who are breaking ground in this field and "leaders of the new school" is a group of eight artists called PICTURE ELEMENT. This group uses the computer as a fine arts tool, taking the technology beyond its initial reason for being in industry, commerce and the military to explore its impact on our lives.

The artists from PICTURE ELEMENT, who have been together for a year and a half, are diverse in imagery, content and process. They begin with imagery, texts and varied materials and end with equally distinct output engaging all aspects of the digital environment. Often using other tools and media in conjunction with the computer, their work suggests an expanded field of what the computer can mean for art.

Steve Bradley obtained his Master of Fine Arts, Printing and Mixed media from Florida State University. Bradley considers himself a transmedia artist or generalist. He converts systems of cultural iconography via media and technology into an analytical and satirical electronic narrative. Bradley’s most recent exhibit was entitled Critical Impressions at the Cranbrook Academy of Art Museum. Bradley is also an Assistant Professor of Art at the College of New Rochelle, School of Arts and Sciences.

Clay Debevoise obtained his Master of Fine Arts in Photo/Computer from the School of Visual Arts in 1993, but has been exhibiting his works since 1982. Debevoise’s latest show entitled Fascination was held at The Brecht Forum in New York in March, 1993.

Rachel Gellman is an artist, illustrator, and teacher, who has used computer paint systems since 1979. A graduate of Cornell University, she has been teaching at the School of Visual Arts since 1982, when she taught the first "art" class in the Computer art department. Gellman created the Computer Art Lab for Long Island University in 1984. She has exhibited her artwork internationally, lectured extensively, and has been included in various books and magazines.

Kenneth Sean Golden is an Adjunct Professor at New York University’s Art Department. Much of Golden’s art revolves around photographically based work in cyanotype, paladium/platinum, vandyke brown, and gum bichromate. Golden received his Master in Fine Art in Photography from New York University, International Center of Photography in 1990.

Michi Itami is an Assistant Professor at the City College of New York and the City University of New York Art Departments. Itami was awarded a research grant in 1992 for Computers and Printmaking and has presented her work in New York, California, Seoul, Korea, and Osaka, Japan. Itami has been using the computer to combine old photographs of her family who were raised in Japan with other abstract images. Itami says her artwork “questions and confronts the issue of duality in several spheres: the rational and the intuitive, the feminine and the masculine, the natural versus the technological [with] an attempt to achieve a synthesis of these worlds through...use of saturated color, spatial ambiguity and primordial imagery.”

Leah Siegel is an Adjunct Professor in Computer Art at New York University’s Art Department. Siegel graduated from New York University in 1989 with a Master in Fine Art from NYU. Seigel’s most recent exhibit was at the Parsons School of Design in New York. Siegel has an impressive work history including her position as Editor of Teenagers Anonymous by NBC, Rainbow Productions, and her position as Editor for 60 Minutes at CBS.

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President Clinton's health plan proposal will be a good one or a bad one. Irrespective of the depth and quality of our faculty and to best it can be, Dean Wellington plans to enhance because he wanted "to make New York Law School the best law school it can be."

Harry Wellington came to New York Law School from Yale, where he was Dean of the Law School from 1975 to 1985. He became involved with NYLS as a visiting professor in 1986 when he taught Labor law and Constitutional Adjudication. During that time, he became a member of the Board of Trustees and then took over as Dean of New York Law School on July 1, 1992 because he wanted "to make New York Law School the best law school it can be."

In order to make New York Law School the best it can be, Dean Wellington plans to enhance the depth and quality of our faculty and to reform and diversify the curriculum. He feels NYLS offers a very practical legal education and part of his plan is to continue that tradition by offering a larger and more diversified externship program. To further his goals, he has hired three new faculty members who bring a strong commitment to the school: Armando Belly, Faith Kahn and Ross Sandler. He has also organized the establishment of the "New York City Law Center." This center, located at NYLS, will be the center for the study of New York City law and will sponsor workshops and symposiums dealing reforming New York City law.

We look forward to Dean Wellington's second year at NYLS and we are all hoping to benefit from his leadership.

Dean Wellington has also agreed to respond to written questions from students in the next issue of the Reporter. All submissions should be addressed to Dean Wellington, c/o of The Reporter, 57 Worth Street, New York, NY, 10013.

LET'S WEIGH THE HEALTH PLAN, BABY

By Ronnie Gonzalez '95

I'll admit it's still too early to tell, if President Clinton's health plan proposal will be a good one or a bad one. Irrespective of how incredibly socialist I find this idea to be, I promise not to comment or bitch for the rest of this article. However, there do seem to be a few problems that we, as voters and citizens, will have to work through.

Here is a list of some:

EMPLOYERS COSTS:
All employers will pay 80% of their full time employee's health insurance and a pro-rated share for part-timers, however the employer does not have to pay more than 7.9% of his payroll. Small businesses would have a lower cap.

AGAINST:
Small businesses (the belly of our country) will have to lay off people, slow down job creation, investment and economic growth. Most fear that the cap will probably rise from 7.9% to 14%.

PRO:
Administration says that small business failure will be balanced by the growth in those businesses that already provide health care. In the other words the larger companies will grow.

FUNCTION & POLITICS:
The employers money will be the main funding for the health plan.

CAPS ON PREMIUMS:
A national health board will strictly limit annual increases in insurance premiums.

AGAINST:
Insurance companies will control how doctors work in order to keep cost down. Doctors will be paid less, patients will get less per visit and get less visits. In other words, everything will be brought down to its lowest common denominator.

PRO:
Administration has to keep cost down somehow.

FUNCTION & POLITICS:
Keeps cost down.

DOCTOR CHOICE:
The public will choose health plans with a network of doctors. They'll have to pay more for doctors outside the network.

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1993
IN THE CENTER RING

By Ronnie Gonzalez '95

For those of you that watched, for those of us that care, professional boxing died Friday night. The Pernell Whitaker vs Julio Cesar Chavez fight was not the continuation of two great boxing careers but the continuation of the career Don King has made in defrauding boxing fans. As we gathered around the T.V. last Friday, everyone asked me how could I not root for Julio Cesar Chavez, one of the greatest boxers (Cuban). I'll tell you how.

While this year the SBA has set some goals, the overall productivity seemed less than pleasing for a couple of reasons.

First, we have to wonder where the elected representatives who didn't show up to the meeting were. At least 10% of the Senators were missing. They missed what was probably the most important meeting of the year. What is more troublesome was that the evening Vice-President was also missing. This low turn out might be an indicator of how much is going to be done by SBA during this year. All of us would be much better off if we had bound our representatives to be present at all of the meetings (Who are these people anyway, we don't even know their names?). We certainly don't want a repeat of last year's SBA debate and the 100,000 plus fans were forced to swallow the end of the longest unbeaten boxing streak in the history of boxing.

As the fight ended, my family and friends stared at the screen as though a God had died. I reached up put my arm around my friend Bob and said, 'we won.' He said, 'not yet.' Later, I found out that 'not yet' meant 'no way.' At least while Don King, the real king and master of this crooked circus held the whip. But I guess he felt the fight decision wasn't enough humiliation because after the fight this crooked ring master entered the ring and announced that he felt Chavez had won the fight because he had been the aggressor. It is possible that Chavez was the aggressor however, you don't award fights to aggressive barking dogs that never landed a tooth.

But Chavez did not only play the role of the dog but tried to dog us as well when he couldn't admit that he had lost the fight. He whimpered because Whitaker had hit him below the belt. However, he did look cute when he sat with his ears pointed north so his master could get in a few words.

As I said before I still respect Chavez as a fighter, just not as a man, only as a dog.

SBA, Truly Representative?

By Dale Tarzia '94

The first SBA meeting of the year was held on September 10, 1993. While this year the SBA has set some goals, the overall productivity seemed less than pleasing for a couple of reasons.

First, we have to wonder where the elected representatives who didn't show up to the meeting were. At least 10% of the Senators were missing. They missed what was probably the most important meeting of the year. What is more troublesome was that the evening Vice-President was also missing. This low turn out might be an indicator of how much is going to be done by SBA during this year. All of us would be much better off if we
I am a former New York Law School student. I am writing to you because I recently had an unfortunate experience when I sought to give blood at our school's blood drive. In a nutshell, I was barred from donating my blood because I stated that I had been intimate with another man.

Before I attended law school I was a high school social studies teacher who also worked for the New York State Department of Health in HIV/AIDS education. I am a trained venipuncturist and have been a counselor and educator in the HIV/AIDS field. I am aware of current developments in this area.

Although I normally shrink from sharing my personal life with strangers, I believe I am compelled to do so now. At the age of 32, I spent 9½ years in a monogamous relationship with another man, a relationship that ended in early 1992. I have not been intimate with another man in over a year. In the past year I have tested HIV negative twice. I am aware of the window periods and, considering my background, am as certain as one can be that my blood is safe.

The last time I gave blood before attempting to give at New York Law School was in 1990, the last year I taught. Although the Red Cross in upstate New York encouraged persons in "high risk" groups not to donate, its policy was to let all individuals give while allowing each person to identify his or her blood as "safe" or "possibly unsafe" using one of two bar codes. It also, at that time, did not directly ask the interviewee with whom he or she had slept.

With this background in mind I proceeded to donate my blood at 5:00 p.m. after a long day at work before attending my evening classes. When I entered the area designated as the donation center, a cavernous, rectangular room with bad acoustics, I was greeted by friends, acquaintances, and professors, all who were filling out the questionnaire as I started to. As I sat down opposite the gentleman who would further question me, I had the opportunity to say hello to several more people who I know, all of whom were in various states of donation, one who was laying on a cot behind a screen that was at most three feet from where I was sitting. Although neither I nor the two people with whom I spoke raised our voices, I was later told by several people that they heard the entire conversation.

When the interviewer asked me whether I had ever had sex with another man I was startled but I answered honestly. When he reviewed the questionnaire he asked me if I had made a mistake in answering yes to that question. When I said no, it was not a mistake, he politely, yet abruptly told me that I could not give blood. I replied that I most certainly could give my blood, that the Blood Center could do with it what it wished after I gave. He asked me to wait while he got his supervisor, who reiterated what he had said and added that it was the policy of the New York Blood Services to refuse to even take blood from a member of a "high risk" group. I restated my position to her and we sat there at an impasse. I chose not to pursue it further then because I respect the work that they do.

But therein lies the rub. Although someone has technically assigned me to a "high risk" group, I know that my blood is safe and that I am being judged, not based on my own behavior and background, but on the perceived behavior of the entire group I have been "assigned" to. This policy is wrong. I believe that it encourages people to lie about their group status because of the stigma cast upon them. It is undeniable that certain people in "high risk" groups give blood for myriad reasons, some good, some bad. Whether their blood is safe is a question of personal behavior, not group assignment.

Perhaps no right to give blood exists, but a duty to give and help others in need does. I urge you to rethink your policy of blanket exclusion. We all struggle to be recognized as responsible individuals. A policy that denies one the right to fulfill his or her duty to help others is a bad one.
An Ombudsman is a public official appointed to investigate citizens' complaints against local or national government agencies that may be infringing on the rights of individuals.

Ombudsman,
My question is this: Why is it that students in this school are so nosy and interested in other people's business? For instance, I was standing in the student lounge the other day reading a personal letter when at least 10 people from my section came up to me and asked, "what is that piece of paper that you're reading?" What has happened to the respect for other people's privacy that these future defenders of the law seem to cry about all the time?

- First Year Student

Welcome to law school first year student.
Most of the people here (especially during the first year) are so paranoid and "cut throat," that they feel they must gain any edge necessary to propel them into the top of their class. Those people who approached you probably thought you had some master plan to acing final exams. It was their over zealousness that compelled them to find out what it was you were reading. My advice is to screw them and beat them at their own game: Find a really bad outline for one of your classes and tell them that a third year law review student has given you the ultimate outline. Offer them copies of this dud and make sure they study it thoroughly for the exam. In the end, they will never trust another sole for as long as they're in law school. You'll be surprised how easily people will fall for this trick...trust me, I've played it. By the way, what was in that letter?

Ombudsman,
The people who run the cafeteria are stupid. They stock the refrigerators early in the morning and as a result, the beverages do not have enough time to get really cold. Come tomorrow morning, before the cafeteria closes, then all the refreshments would be cold the next morning. I'm really sick of buying warm Arizona Iced Tea!

Don't mention my name or I'll kill you!

Sorry, but you seemed to have sent your letter to the wrong office. You really meant to send it to Dean Wellington, 57 Worth Street, second floor.

Ombudsman,
I am a second year student who is very upset at the moment. I failed to make law review and law journal, and I now feel that my remaining two years in law school will be fruitless because without journal or law review experience, I will not be able to get a job. Is this true?

- Robert K.

Rest assured Mr. K, this is not true. Although law review and journal experience definitely give students an added edge in their job hunt, they are not guaranteed to land you a job right out of law school. In fact, some students who are on law review or journal have a hard time passing the bar. So don't get discouraged just because you didn't make one of the publications. You can use other programs and associations as your vehicle to strengthening your experience and credentials (i.e., Moot Court, Media Law Project). Working part-time for a law firm is another way students try to get an edge. You can enhance your resume and gain valuable experience in the area of law which you wish to practice in. Who knows, you may even get an offer for permanent employment once you graduate?

Welcome to New York "Law" School
Riddle: How long does it take for a New York Law Student to steal a watch from the women's bathroom?
Answer: A hop, skip, jump and a flush - 12 minutes long

The Ombudsman invites all comments, "beers" or questions for publication in this column. Letters will be selected, published and addressed as the editor sees fit. Send all submissions to the Ombudsman, c/o of the New York Law School Reporter, 57 Worth Street, NY, 10013, or drop off your submission at the Reporter office located in the student center in the basement of the "C" Building.

With 1 meg of RAM WINDOWS will run, but applications designed for WINDOWS will not. If you want to run applications for WIN­DOWS, you need at least 2 meg of RAM (4 meg of RAM is suggested to run WordPerfect™ for WINDOWS). If you have a choice, try to run WINDOWS on at least a 386 so you can utilize the memory management features built into WINDOWS. WINDOWS runs laboriously slow on a 286 such as mine. The difference between the microprocessors is extremely complex.

SUf­fice to say a 386SX running at 20 mhz is fast enough for most people's applications such as word processing or basic spreadsheets. A 486SX or DX is only required when you expect to run microprocessor intensive applications such as graphic design programs, extensive spreadsheets, CAD programs etc., although a DX machine comes with a math coprocessor required for CAD programs and is beneficial in large spreadsheets.

If you don't know how much RAM your system has, an easy way to check it is to watch how high the numbers go when you first boot up (turn on) your computer. The number will most likely be 1024 (1 meg RAM), 2048 (2 meg RAM), or 4096 (4 meg RAM). If your computer only has 1 meg RAM and you want to upgrade, depending on the type of memory chips you have (look at the specifications in your system manual) and the number of open slots, the price to upgrade from 1 meg RAM to 4 meg RAM is approximately $140.00. But, before you consider upgrading, you should consider whether you really need to run WINDOWS. Although WINDOWS is much easier to use there are several drawbacks:

WINDOWS applications run slower than DOS, WINDOWS slows down print speed, and WINDOWS applications take up more hard drive space than DOS applications i.e., WordPerfect for DOS occupies 6 meg hard disk space while WordPerfect for WINDOWS occupies 12 meg of hard disk space. If you have a very hard drive and you have already occupied 1/3 of your hard disk space. (1.5 meg for DOS, 5 meg for WINDOWS, and 12 meg for WordPerfect)

So, now you have some basics about the software. Here are some tips you can use to speed things up on your computer as well as help avoid confusing the computer or yourself.

One thing every user should strive for is basic housekeeping. In other words, keep your hard disk clean of useless files because they occupy precious hard disk space. Think of your hard drive as a file cabinet. For example, if you have WordPerfect on your system, you should make a subdirectory to store your work. This way, if you decide to delete some files because you need hard disk space, all you have to do is go to the subdirectory and delete the unnecessary files. This helps avoid accidentally erasing program files. Another thing to avoid is saving files on the root directory. The root directory is the C:\ prompt; a DOS subdirectory looks like C:\DOS. The root directory has the capability to store up to 512 subdirectories and files. If you store all your WordPerfect files on the root directory you may run into some hard disk trouble. Creating a subdirectory is simple: continued on page 15
WORKING WITH WORDPERFECT

By Rupi S. Badwal '94

WORDPERFECT FOR DOS VERSION 5.1

As some of you may know, WordPerfect has released WordPerfect 6.0. Fortunately for most users, WordPerfect has not changed compatibility between the two versions. In fact, WordPerfect has enhanced its flagship product by enabling it with many new features.

Generally, when users become comfortable with a particular windows software application, the user will learn the shortcuts to make their time on the computer much more effective and worthwhile. The following are a few tips to help the average user extract some of the hidden potential in WordPerfect 5.1 or 6.0 for DOS.

MUDGGLING YOUR WAY THROUGH WORDPERFECT FOR DOS

To get the $ sign, make sure the num lock key is on, and press [ALT], then press the number 2 and 1 on the keypad while the [ALT] key is still depressed.

REVEAL CODES - these codes show how the text is formatted. For example, when you bold text, the codes show: [Bold on] Criminal Prosecutions [Bold off].

Reveal codes are especially helpful when you have to do hanging indents, mark footnotes, create a table of contents, or adjust your line spacing. To access Reveal Codes you can use the [ALT][F3] combination, or [F11] if you have a 101 AT style keyboard.

MENU - WP has a built in menu accessible through the [ALT] key. In order to do this, you must first enter setup [SHIFT][F1].

Choose the Display option. The following screen has several options. If you want the MENU to remain visible while you work in WP, choose MENU bar remains visible and type Y. Then, to allow access to the MENU, go to the Use ALT keys to access Menu option and type Y. Press [ENTER] and then press [F7]. When you return to the screen the menu bar should be visible.

KEYBOARD MACROS - WP allows users to italicize or use small caps as well as 30 or more other shortcut key sequences. To do this, you must go into setup [SHIFT][F1] and choose Keyboard layout. You should have several options such as Enhanced, Equations, Fastkeys etc. Move the highlight bar to Fastkeys and use the edit option at the bottom of the screen. You will then see a list of key sequences with the corresponding function. Select the function (e. italics) and use the save option at the bottom of your screen. You will then be prompted for a name. Type in the name you want to call your fields. Fields are the data you want to extract from your data file. We will use the following fields: firm, address, city, state, zip and partner. See fig. 1. 1. To place these fields into your document, press [SHIFT][F9] and select the Merge Codes option.

2. Then select the [FIELD NAMES] option and type in the name of your field. i.e. firm, address, etc.

3. Then use the insert function to place the field in your document. If the field is not where you want it placed you can change its location later.

MASS MAILINGS MADE EASY

WP (for WINDOWS and DOS) allows users to create documents with a corresponding data file to do a mail merge. This is helpful when you send resumés to dozens of law firms. Let's walk through a simple example:

First, your primary file is the boilerplate document. We will use a simple cover letter to illustrate the process. Next, your secondary file is the mailing address of each firm you want to apply to. It is generally easier to highlight text and press [ALT] than it is to press [ALT] to access the menu, then pull down the appropriate menu item and italicize the text.

Creating your secondary file...

Your secondary file must also contain your field names.

4. To create your data file, type [SHIFT][F9] and select the merge codes option. Select the [FIELD NAMES] option and type in all of the field names you want to use in the order you want to fill them and select the [END RECORD] option.

5. Type in your data, one field at a time. After each field is typed in, select the [END FIELD] option. When you have completed one data file, select the [END RECORD] option and press [ENTER]. For each record, repeat step 5. Your file should look like figure 2.

TO PERFORM THE MERGE...

1. Select merge from the menu. Then, type in the name of your primary and secondary file. Press [ENTER] and WordPerfect will perform the merge using the information you supplied.

After you have created both of these files you can sort the information alphabetically. To do this enter the merge menu [SHIFT][F9] and select the sort... option. Then indicate whether you want the information sorted alphabetically based on only the first letter of the first word or the first letter of the first and second word up to a maximum of 5 words as sorting operators.

WORDPERFECT 5.1/5.2 FOR WINDOWS

BUTTON BAR - you can customize your button bar through the View, Button Bar Setup options from the top menu. For example, if you want to add the Cut, Copy and Paste functions to your menu, just use the Button Bar Setup. Then, pull down the Edit Menu and scroll down the menu to cut, click on it with your mouse, and it appears at the end of your button bar. Repeat this procedure for any other macros, or you can select from the list of macros with the Assign Macro to Button option. This particular function is also available in WordPerfect 6.0 for DOS. However, the right mouse button action described below only works in WordPerfect 5.2 for Windows.

continued on page 13
PIEPER BAR REVIEW

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CALL NOW!!!! 1-800-635-6569
by Victor Muallem '95

How tight is security in New York Law School? Well it depends on what you want to keep secure. Not long ago, I was in the Steifel Eating Room preparing for class and snacking on a small sandwich. A few minutes after I finished my sandwich I was confronted by a security guard who informed me that there was no eating in the reading room. I was nonplused and before I could utter a plausible denial the guard informed me that I was "observed on TV." Soon after the guard left I became indignant. I felt that the security staff had no right to observe me on television while I was eating and moreover they had no business confronting me and telling me I had been caught on their version of "Totally Hidden Video." I related this event to my friends and acquaintances. Some of my friends were shocked that this event occurred in New York Law School. Others related that hungry students to be expected on their version of "Totally Hidden Video." I related this event to my friends and acquaintances. 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Much Ado About Nothing

By Rupi S. Badwal '94

When I came back to NYLS this year I was amazed to see the changes that had occurred over the summer. The freight elevator was completely redone with actual working buttons and the inside looks like someone actually decided to make it look like an elevator fit to lift humans. The student organization offices had pleasantly pink with a nice granite-like texture. I couldn't believe that all these changes had taken place. There were so many changes that I found it particularly difficult to bitch about the administration. I felt like my rights were taken away. How dare the administration actually do something worthwhile and efficient to subdue my pessimistic, yet delightfully pithy remarks. Bewildered, but not totally in despair, I racked my brains and came up with some pet peeves still overlooked by the administration.

It didn't take long for me to gather information for my bitch-list portfolio. I wandered through the library and thought I would take a look at the computers to see if there were any changes. I walked in expecting to see the same old gungy, disgusting, pathetic 286 computers. To my surprise it was evidence by the fact that the machines运转 only three to four months before they were installed and thus ・WordPerfect 5.2 was not available at that point. Disgusted, I sat down and deliberated a bit further before making a decision (see based on past performance) due to the administration's ineptness in informing them selves before making a decision (see Smith v. Van Gorkam - informed decisions, cite omitted). This is evidenced by the fact that the machines running DOS are running WordPerfect 6.0 for DOS which was released only three to four months ago. So I was able to take solace in knowing that the administration at NYLS still can't get their act 100% together.

But I couldn't stop here, there had to be more. Last year when choosing courses I heard a lot of complaints about lack of courses or that the courses were offered at inopportune times. Although I was able to take so much in knowing that the administration at NYLS had a slight run-in with our friends at the American Bar Association, the same people who threatened to remove our ABA status because we didn't have a proper library. Thus, the construction of the Mendik Library. But, I di-

Gregg. It is rumoured that the ABA warned NYLS that if it did not cut back on the number of courses taught by adjuncts it could jeopardize our status as an ABA-approved institution. Well, isn't that just wonderful. Instead of enhancing our image by replacing the adjuncts with full-time professors, the administration just decided to nix many of the courses taught by adjuncts, courses that were taught by well-respected professors, such as First Amendment taught by Professor Kornstein, trademarks and unfair competition taught by Professor's Cohen and Pavane, as well as other courses. Surely the administration could have convinced the ABA to let us gradually phase out the adjuncts so that variety in the curriculum would still be available particularly to graduating students who leave such electives until their final year.

Still not satisfied with NYLS, I proceeded to wander about the school. Unfortunately I had a rough night and found myself heading towards the steifel room. Since I was near the Steifel room I proceeded to the bathroom located by the phones in the "B" building. When I walked in I almost slipped and broke my back. Fortunately I was able to keep my balance; but as luck would have it I inhaled deeply to catch my breath. What I inhaled was a putrid, disgusting, vile smell. I opened the door to make sure I didn't smell and there was no urine on the floor. After I had relieved myself I went to wash my hands. I tried to extract some soap from both of the soap dispensers. But to no avail, after several minutes I decided to go to a washroom on another floor and thankfully was able to find soap and wash my hands. Now, I consider myself a hygenic person and I hate the thought of shaking hands with someone who can't be bothered to proceed to another bathroom when the soap dispenser is empty. But, whatever the case may be it doesn't take much to fill a soap dispenser. Admittedly, it takes a lot to clean up a mess like the one in the "B" building, but this is what the maintenance and janitorial staff get paid for. Considering what we pay in tuition I don't think it's much to ask for clean bathrooms.

Back to my quest. I as well as almost every other student received a packet from career services over the summer. It is wonderfully feature-packed information package containing information for on-campus interviews. Although I only wanted to apply to two or three firms when I read the procedural instructions my first reaction was to laugh. Typically the school decided that it would be more convenient for students to personally hand in their resumes on a date some three weeks prior to the first day of class, and according to your last name. Now, I imagine that this is not too inconvenient for people who live nearby school or whose employers allow them to take time off to apply to other firms. However, for students who are not in New York State, no one in their right mind would expect that person to personally drop off their resumes. According to the packet, any student who could not personally submit the resumes could have a friend submit it to them. While this alternative is not unreasonable, this requires the student to find someone with the same sumitting day or is willing to go in for them. Also, not every student wants his resume in anyone else's hands except the employer, plus the student then has to make sure their job is to help NYLS students get jobs. This, still, does not remedy or alleviate the problem for students who are on vacation and those who do not even live in the United States. In fact, career services actually refused to accommodate such a student claiming that if they did it for this student they would have to offer it to every student. Well, what's wrong with that? Isn't their job to help NYLS students get jobs. After all, we pay their salary. And we are here because they are here. Didn't we fill out a packet? It was just too hard for the secretary to slit open an envelope and walk all the way over to the boxes and put the resume in the appropriate box. I know this takes a lot of effort, getting up from the chair and all, but surely this can't be too much to ask, at least for students outside New York State. Keep in mind, NYLS has many alumni in other states.

I'm sure that however they got their jobs they wouldn't have had a chance to get a job in New York since they couldn't deliver the resumes personally.

Well I hope the administration doesn't get too efficient - they won't allow me to indulge in such trivial pursuits.
WordPerfect cont...

If you want to change the order of your buttons, while still in edit options, just click on the button you want to move and drag it ahead of the button you want it in front of. Release the mouse button and voilà!

For those of you who have WordPerfect 5.2 for windows, or wish to upgrade, the new button bar allows you to use the right mouse button to select from different button bar setups, along with several new macros, such as bullets. Also, WP 5.2 has Grammatik™ version 5.0 for WINDOWS built in.

WordPerfect also has the capability to generate a table of authorities, table of contents, indexes, as well as other useful functions. Look for tips on how to perform these functions in the next issue of the Reporter.

WORDPERFECT FOR WINDOWS VERSUS OTHER WORD PROCESSORS

Probably the greatest advantage to using WordPerfect is the fact that almost every law firm with a computer uses it as well as every computer in every computer room of NYLS (not including the Lexis rooms). However, the drawbacks to using WordPerfect for Windows are much more extensive. While it tends to work fine for the average user, anyone with an interest in computing and powerful word processing will find that WordPerfect falls short of its competitors in the WINDOWS market.

The first and most obvious drawback is the physical demands WordPerfect for Windows places on any computer system. To run this program effectively the program requires at least a 486 running at 33 mhz, preferably a little faster, and with at least 4 meg of RAM. While WordPerfect claims the program will run adequately on 2 meg ram on any 386 machine or higher, most users agree that to run WordPerfect on this configuration is excuriatingly slow. Even on most 486 computers, WordPerfect takes much longer than its competitors to perform similar functions. This is the reason the new computers in the library and computer centre are 486SX computers running at 33 mhz.

The second drawback is the way WordPerfect performs many of its functions. Although WordPerfect successfully ported (i.e. transported) the DOS based version into WINDOWS, it neglected to make the program more user friendly. It still makes difficult functions difficult to learn. For example, to perform a mail merge in WordPerfect requires some patience as well as a forgiving personality. Unlike Word for Windows (Microsoft) or Ami Pro (Lotus), WordPerfect does not allow the user to sort mail merge information based on values or blank fields. It only allows the user to perform an alphabetical sort. Secondly, the procedure involved in performing a mail merge is not intuitive, user friendly, or well-documented in the on-line help. Performing a mail merge in Word or Ami Pro is child’s play compared to WordPerfect. And unlike WordPerfect, the sort and merge times for Word and Ami Pro are much faster.

Building a table of contents in WordPerfect would not be too bad if it were the only WINDOWS word processing application. While the procedure itself is not complex, it is much more time consuming than Word’s. For example, to build a table of contents in Word for a 10 page document takes about a quarter the time it takes to build the same table of contents in WordPerfect. The same rule applies to an index and table of authorities.

Beyond some of these major downsfalls, WordPerfect lacks in perhaps the most important criterion, user friendliness. WordPerfect’s interface is lacustrous, unintuitive and just appears to be a sloppy job. Apparently the board of directors of WordPerfect Corp. was feeling the crunch from Microsoft and Lotus who had their word processing programs in the WINDOWS market well in advance of WordPerfect. But whatever their reason, they lost some customers along the way due to their shoddy workmanship. However, all is not lost since they still dominate the DOS word processing market and will no doubt gain customers who feel comfortable with their DOS product but find the time and money to change to a WINDOWS environment. I imagine WordPerfect knows it did a poor job on their WINDOWS counterpart since WordPerfect 6.0 for Windows is expected by the middle of 1994, which will make two upgrades within the span of about a year, unprecedented in the life of WordPerfect.

If you have any questions or would like more information, drop by the Computer Law Society in the room next to the mailfolders.

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Computer Art cont...

Annette Weintraub obtained her Master in Fine Art from the University of Pennsylvania and currently teaches at City College Of New York. Weintraub's work is in the collections of Prudential Insurance, AT&T, and Peat Marwick among others. Weintraub was also a featured artist at the Third International Symposium on Electronic Art at the Gallery ARS Multiplicata in Sydney Australia, in 1992. Weintraub was also the recipient of the prestigious artist fellowship grant from the New York Foundation for Art in 1991.

Roz Dimon, the founder of the group, has many of her works in AT&T and Pfizer's corporate collections. As well, Dimon has been featured on a Tokyo TV. Dimon believes the field is only limited by imagination. "I envision a future where my digital paintings will be displayed on the walls by flat electronic monitors, the imagery selected via remote control. I also believe that although advances in technology may complement an artist's work, they neither create nor substitute for the talent and vision that distinguishes a true artist."

Public Interest Coalition Fellowship

The Public Interest Coalition (PIC) sponsored four fellowships for students seeking a stipend for their public interest position this past summer. Money raised in auctions, sales of raffle tickets and donations from various sources, like Student Services and professors, are placed in a pool reserved for eligible applicants. If you are interested in earning while interning at an institution that cannot afford to pay for your summer efforts, then this is the fellowship you need. This past summer, I was one of the recipients of the PIC fellowship.

I interned with the Pro Se Office of the United States District Court, here in New York at the Second Circuit. As an intern, I advised the court on pro se matters including prisoner habeas corpus petitions, civil rights complaints, employment discrimination complaints and social security disability appeals. I screened all petitions and complaints and I also drafted proposed sua sponte dismissals and advisory memoranda. Generally, it is quite easy to get an internship like the one I've described above, but financing your ten-weeks of diligence is the hard part. Surprisingly, students at our school have organized this fellowship, so access is at your fingertips. If you are interested in public interest or this fellowship, then come to the Public Interest Coalition meeting scheduled for the 30th of this month. Notices will be posted.

Health Care cont...

Known as Digital Artists, all of the members of PICTURE ELEMENT are traditional artists by trade, and have ventured into the computer-based art field. PICTURE ELEMENT has had much of its art displayed internationally, and many of the members have lectured internationally. As well, several of the artists are professors at City University of New York, New York University, and the New York School of Visual Arts.

PICTURE ELEMENT will exhibit their work at NYLS, sponsored by ART INITIATIVES starting Thursday, September 30, 1993 in the Student Center at 47 Worth Street and running until November 28, 1993. The opening reception will take place on Thursday, September 30, 1993 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. Also, on October 13, 1993 at 5:00 p.m., four of the members of PICTURE ELEMENT will present their work from both an aesthetic and legal viewpoint in a panel discussion. If you would like more information you may contact Roz Dimon of PICTURE ELEMENT at (212) 645-3608 or Gail Swithenbank of ART INITIATIVES at (212) 406-4073.

New benefits outweigh the downside.

FUNCTION AND POLITICS: I'd have to agree. However, if the seniors in this country don't agree, the plan will never pass. Remember that seniors are voting keys in every election.

SIN TAXES & REAL TAXES: Need to raise $105 billion to subsidize small businesses health plan. Possible tax on cigarettes etc.

AGAINST: Republicans will not use tax to run the health system. Democrats from tobacco growing states oppose cigarette taxes.

PRO: New benefits outweigh the downside.

FUNCTION & POLITICS: Without sin taxes, income taxes will have to be raised. Hey, didn't we just get hit with new income taxes?

ABORTION: Health plans will include pregnancy related services. Clinton says abortion will be included.

AGAINST: Pro-lifers and conservative Republicans are against abortion. Heavy lobbying.

PRO: Provides health to ensure healthy babies and healthy families. Gives women choice.

FUNCTION & POLITICS: With everything that needs to be weighed, Americans may find themselves in another pro-life vs pro-chose controversy.
EXAMPLE: Creating a subdirectory for WordPerfect for DOS:
At your C:> prompt, type
DOS: MD\WP51\WORK
(note a backslash is used, not a regular slash. Work is the name of the subdirectory in our example, although you can name it anything you want up to a maximum of 8 characters, with no spaces)
Creating a subdirectory for WordPerfect for WINDOWS: Go to the file manager and click on the WordPerfect directory (WPWIN)
Click on FILE from the top menu and scroll down to create directory... A dialog box will appear. Type the name of your subdirectory and click on OK.

Another way to clean up your hard disk is with the use of a utility program such as PCTOOLS™ by Central Point Software. Every version from 6.0 has a disk mapping utility where the program will look at your hard disk and produce a map of all the occupied spaces. When the spaces are far apart (known as fragmentation), you run the file compression utility and the program moves all the information to the front of the disk. This speeds up your hard disk access because the computer no longer has to search the entire drive for information since all of the information is sent to the front of the disk. In a file cabinet, your files may be disorganized; move everything to the front, organize it and you can quickly find the information you seek.

DOS 6.0 - IS IT WORTH THE UPGRADE

If you have Microsoft DOS 5.0, you might want to think about upgrading to version 6.0. While DOS 6.0 arrived on the market only several months ago, many people have still been reluctant to upgrade. For one, many of the users bought their pcs with DOS preinstalled without documentation and are thus not registered users. Secondly, users are unsure whether it’s worth paying $50.00 to upgrade a system that seems to work just fine, well...most of the time.

While DOS 6.0 is actually a good product, many users will find that the utilities included are not new. In fact, most users probably already have some of the DOS 6.0 utilities.
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