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2004-0147-S

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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Daily Agenda File

OA/ID Number: 29197
Folder ID Number: 29197-001

Folder Title:
JHS [John H. Sununu] Daily Agenda [1991] [I] [1]:[January 1991 - June 1991] [OA/ID 04180]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	10	19	4	5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: February 4, 1991

TO: Governor Sununu

FROM: ANDY CARD

Let's talk!

Handwritten: JH said okay
2/11/91 ABC

Handwritten:
Skinner -
Bob Stempel - GM
Red Poling Ford
Lee Iacocca
Bob Lutz Chrysler

February 11 9:25 a.m.

Andy,

John Gaughan called again. The BIG THREE would be able to come to meet with JHS on February 27 (Gaughan is talking a luncheon, I gather). Gaughan said that the reps from each group hoped to meet today to "map out" what each company will discuss.

He'd love to hear from us SOON on this. (I told him you had passed along another note to the Governor about this, so he knows you have not ignored his calls.)

Phone 366-1103

1c

Document Originally
Attached to
Previous Page

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memorandum	From John Gaughan, DOT to Andrew Card Re: State of the U.S. Automobile Industry (2 pp.)	01/29/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John H.
Subseries: Daily Agenda File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: JHS [John H. Sununu] Daily Agenda [1991] [I] [1]:[January 1991 - June 1991] [OA/ID 04180]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By DJL (NLGB) on 04/24/2006

Date Closed:	10/23/2003	OA/ID Number:	04180
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2004-0147-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



**U.S. Department of
Transportation**

Office of the Secretary
of Transportation

Chief of Staff

AC HAS SEEN

400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

January 29, 1991

*file
JHS daily
agenda*

MEMORANDUM FOR: Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

FROM: John Gaughan
Chief of Staff to Secretary Skinner

SUBJECT: State of the U.S. Automobile Industry

As we discussed on the phone yesterday, during the Secretary's recent visit to Detroit, the "BIG THREE" U.S. auto manufacturers detailed, in graphic terms, the difficult straits in which the automobile industry finds itself at this time. Low consumer confidence has placed great stress on the industry and depressed its sales significantly, and this downturn in demand is having a clear ripple effect on suppliers--the steel and rubber industry in particular.

The manufacturers have asked Secretary Skinner if he could facilitate discussions in Washington with key Administration policymakers on the state of the industry. We have tentatively identified the week of the 25th of February as a possible time for such meetings. We have targeted this period because it would follow the disclosure of all three companies' fourth quarter earnings.

We are tentatively looking at a meeting for Secretaries Skinner, Mosbacher, Brady and Watkins, Director Darman, and Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, with the CEOs of General Motors, Bob Stempel; Chrysler, Lee Iacocca or Bob Lutz; and Ford, Red Poling.

As you may recall, about a year ago Secretary Skinner arranged a small "principals" lunch with Governor Sununu to provide him an update on the industry. I would like to ask consideration of a similar principals lunch at which the Governor could hear from the affected CEOs.

My office is working to identify potential dates during the week of February 25; I will follow up with you when I have more definite times. In the meantime, I would appreciate your bringing our idea to Governor Sununu's attention to see whether he concurs in our approach.

I am attaching a draft outline of the issues the companies would be prepared to discuss. (Please excuse my handwritten notes, as this is a working draft.)

As always, I am available to answer any questions and can be reached at 366-1103.

Attachment

JG 1
23

OUTLINE FOR GOVERNMENT PRESENTATION

Chrysler

- Consumer confidence '90/'91
- Market size/orders/production/situation '90/'91
- Jobs/supplier impact/dealer impact
- Emphasize situation since August 2 (showroom traffic, wholesale orders, etc.)

Ford

- Cash/profit drain
- Debt ratings - under review
- "Shrinking" U.S. companies vis-a-vis expanding Japanese (asset sales, market share, cash, etc.)
- Long term impact on competitiveness of U.S. auto industry vis-a-vis Japan - possible capital deferrals

General Motors

- Government support and assistance
 - Regulatory relief - CAFE - Clean Air
 - Interest rate reduction/banking structure support
 - Exchange rates versus Dollar/Yen/Mark

Individual Comments From Each Company

- Focus on individual company remedies to trade problem
- In general, Japan must show sensitivity to U.S. industry's position

- SKINNER
- MOSBACHER
- BRADY
- BOSKIN
- DARMEN
- WATKINS

} MTG

LUNCH
SUUNU

TOPICS: BRIEF TO
PRESIDENT

1/16/91

MID-FEB - 4TH QTR EARNING - WK OF 25TH

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memorandum	From Sandy Bibshue (?) to Jackie Kennedy Re: "Big Three" meeting on February 27 [Redaction of Personal Information.] (2 pp.)	02/25/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Sununu, John H.

Subseries: Daily Agenda File

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: JHS [John H. Sununu] Daily Agenda [1991] [I] [1]:[January 1991 - June 1991] [OA/ID 04180]

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Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

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Disposition Date:

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MR Case #:

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THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

February 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR JACKIE KENNEDY

FROM:

SANDY BASSIE

SUBJECT:

"BIG THREE" MEETING ON FEBRUARY 27

As we discussed, below is the final list of participants for the "Big Three" meeting with the Vice President at the White House, West Wing on Wednesday, February 27 at 2:00 pm. I would like to point out that James Johnston will sit in on this meeting as the staff person for the CEOs as well as Secretary Skinner.

Below I have outlined the needed information which you have instructed me to collect for the purpose of security clearances. If you have any questions, please let me know. As always Jackies, it has been a pleasure working with you. I appreciate all of your extra efforts on this! I hope someday to actually meet you; we have become great telephone friends! Again, many thanks!

PARTICIPANTS:

Secretary Samuel K. Skinner
Mr. Lee Iacocca - Chairman of Chrysler Corporation
Mr. Harold "Red" Poling - Chairman of Ford Corporation
Mr. Robert Stempel - Chairman of General Motors
Mr. James Johnston - Vice President of Government Affairs for General Motors

PERSONAL AND CAR INFORMATION:Lee A. Iacocca

BIRTH DATE:
SOCIAL SECURITY:
CAR MAKE:
CAR COLOR:
TAG NUMBERS:

Harold A. Poling

BIRTH DATE:
SOCIAL SECURITY:
CAR MAKE:
CAR COLOR:
TAG NUMBERS:

Robert C. Stempel

BIRTH DATE:
SOCIAL SECURITY:
CAR MAKE:
CAR COLOR:
TAG NUMBERS:

(b)(6)

Page 2

James D. Johnston (Vice President of Government Affairs for General Motors)

BIRTH DATE: [REDACTED]

SOCIAL SECURITY [REDACTED]

(b)(6)

Also Jackie, for your information, the "Big Three" are meeting with Secretary Brady on Tuesday evening at the Department of Treasury and they have a meeting with The Vice President at 11:30 am in the West Wing. After meeting with the Vice President, the group will travel to the Department of Transportation where Secretary Skinner will host a lunch which will include the following Administration Officials:

Secretary Robert Mosbacher
Admiral Watkins
Michael Boskin
Secretary Lynn Martin (T)
Roger Porter (T)
Dick Darman (T)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1991

BOOK INTERVIEW WITH RICHARD CRAMER

DATE: Thursday, March 28, 1991
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
LOCATION: The Oval Office
FROM: Marlin Fitzwater

JHS interview
4/6 @ 1:30p.

file
JHS - daily
agenda

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

Richard Cramer is wrapping up his book on the Presidential candidates of 1988. Obviously, the section about you would overshadow all other parts of this book. It begins with your involvement in World War II and ends with your conduct of Desert Storm.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Governor Sununu
General Scowcroft
Marlin Fitzwater
Richard Cramer

III. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Richard Cramer enters the Oval Office; exchanges brief greetings, and begins interview.

Jackie: we had to cancel on Richard Cramer last week.

Please reschedule 30 minutes at some point. I don't think he's in any rush, but you may want to call him and check!

Thanks...again!



6/12/50
130 38 8016

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marlin Fitzwater
FROM: KATHY SUPER
SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY
EVENT: Book Interview with Richard Cramer
DATE: Thursday, March 28, 1991
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
DURATION: 30 minutes
LOCATION: Oval Office
ATTIRE: Business Suit
REMARKS REQUIRED: No
MEDIA COVERAGE: White House Photographer Only
FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: No
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____
TELEPHONE: _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers
Phil Brady
Fred McClure
Susan Porter Rose
Patty Presock
Chriss Winston
Laurie Firestone
Paul Bateman
Debra Romash
Richard Trefry

Marlin Fitzwater
David Demarest
Fran Norris
Sig Rogich
John Keller
Bruce Caughman
C. Boyden Gray
Laura Melillo
John Herrick
Ron Kaufman

Ede Holiday
David Valdez
USSS-PPD
Gary Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
William Kristol
Jackie Kennedy
Deb Anderson

AJM 3/26/91

(301)
221-1014
6/6 @ 3:30
1:30

5930 Horn's Point
Cambridge. Maryland 21613

March 25, 1991

Ed Rogers
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ed,

It was good to talk to you on the phone today, and I understand perfectly that the Governor will be reluctant to devote time to this history. But let me sketch out for you what it is, and why I think it'll be worth his time.

This is a book about becoming President -- what it takes in the life of a man, and what it does to the lives of the men who roll the dice, and lose. As you know, I started out in 1986, with six candidates, whose lives I followed from their early, formative years, to the present. Though these lives started in different parts of the century, in different places and circumstances, they came together, like streams to a river, for the 1988 campaign . . . and then they diverged again, each on a path altered (forever) by their experiences in these four years.

I hope it's not tooting my own horn too much to say I think it will be the best (or at least the first decent) look at the lives of the men whom we've selected as our leaders -- and the cooker we put them through. I mean for it to draw some notice, and the publisher, Random House, apparently means the same. They've scheduled a first printing of 100,000 copies, spring of next year. Book of the Month is on board. Esquire has already bought first serial rights, and world rights are being negotiated by Sterling Lord, in New York, at this moment. All that's just to say, this is not meant to be a little academic cumquat to be nibbled by professors twenty years from now.

Okay -- enough of that. Here is what it takes: it takes talking to the people who really know, and in the President's case, that is a very few. They include the Governor, and here are the two areas on which I'll seek his guidance:

One -- in the campaign, I will ask what I would have seen of George Bush in New Hampshire, if I had been in the

Governor's eyes. The reason this is important is not for the campaign tactics, polls, demographics, or any of that internal poop. It goes to a much more central thesis: while everybody said this was the Year of the Handler (and that George Bush was the creature of his handlers), I don't believe it -- and I want to show that. To do it, I have to paint that time as it was, in fact.

Two -- in the White House, there is a process of taking hold, of becoming President in the truest sense of the word. This process is now complete and John Sununu is the man who really knows what steps I should be looking at. Once again, my questions will be very simple: at the critical points, I will be asking what I would have seen of George Bush, if I had been behind the Governor's eyes.

This is the time to do the work: the second of my topics brings the story I'm writing to full roundness and completion. I think it'll be a very worthwhile story to have hit, in the most inarguable form, in 1992, and I hope the Governor can see fit to help me.

Ed, thank you for your help in bringing this to his attention. I know you and he have plenty on your plates. If I didn't think it was worth your time, I wouldn't be after you. The only guy in the White House who's seen a piece of this, so far, is Marlin, so if you or the Governor wants a read from a reader . . . well, see what he says.

I'll call you toward the end of the week. Meanwhile, happiest of springtimes in America.

Very truly yours,



Richard Ben Cramer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 APR -1 PM 6:09

April 1, 1991

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU
Chief of Staff to the President

THROUGH: DAVE DEMAREST
Assistant to the President for
Communications

FROM: DEBRA ANDERSON
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs

REQUEST: For Governor Sununu to address the next
meeting of the State Federal Assembly of the
National Conference of State Legislators
during its upcoming meeting to be held in
Washington, D.C. from May 2-4, 1991.

PURPOSE: To brief NCSL on the Administration's \$15
billion block grant turnback proposal.

BACKGROUND: Due to last minute scheduling changes, you
were unable to address the NCSL Leader-to-
Leader meeting on this topic on March 15,
1991.

NCSL has worked over the past two months to
develop a response to the turnback proposal
and should be announcing it at some point
this week.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, May 3, 1991
Breakfast begins at 8:00 a.m.;
Your remarks begin at 8:45 a.m.

LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill
Regency A Room

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 100 State Legislative Leaders

REMARKS REQUIRED: Remarks (10 minutes); Q & A (10 minutes)

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open

RECOMMENDED BY: Mary McClure
Special Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W. SUITE 500 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
202-624-5400 FAX: 202-737-1069

*really can't do the
rep. group - since
breakfast is at 8am
marty 6697*

March 29, 1991

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

JOHN MARTIN
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
MAINE
PRESIDENT, NCSL

WILLIAM RUSSELL
CHIEF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
VERMONT
STAFF CHAIR, NCSL

WILLIAM POUND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Governor Sununu:

It is my pleasure to invite you to address the next meeting of the State Federal Assembly of the National Conference of State Legislatures. Your remarks would be during our opening plenary breakfast on Friday, May 3, 1991. It will be held in the Regency A Room of the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill. The breakfast will begin at 8:00 a.m., so your speech would begin at 8:45 a.m.

The State Federal Assembly is the policy-making body for NCSL. Composed of 11 standing committees, it develops the Conference's positions on the range of state-federal issues. Our plenary breakfasts are an opportunity to the views of Administration and congressional officials about the impact of federal policies on the states.

It is our hope that you would speak about the President's block grant proposal. As you know, we have worked over the past two months to develop a response to the proposal and should be ready next week to announce it. You were unable, earlier this month to fulfill a commitment to speak to our meeting of legislative leaders about the same topic.

We would be honored if you could accept our invitation. Please feel free to contact Carl Tubbesing, Director of our Washington office, at 202-624-8663 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

John L. Martin
Speaker, Maine House of Representatives
President, NCSL



NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 23, 1991

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Susan Seladones
Kathleen Proa
202-624-5400

GOVERNOR SUNUNU, CONGRESSMAN MINETA TO ADDRESS STATE LEGISLATORS AT NCSL SPRING MEETING

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- White House Chief of Staff Governor John Sununu and Congressman Norman Mineta (D-CA) will be the two plenary session speakers at the State-Federal Assembly (SFA) of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). The SFA meeting will be held May 2-4 at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue, NW.

Governor Sununu will address the legislators on Friday, May 3, at a breakfast session beginning at 8:00 am.

Congressman Mineta will speak to the lawmakers at a breakfast session on Saturday, May 4, at 8:00 am. Mineta will discuss major transportation issues facing the Congress this session.

A special **National Energy Seminar** will be held on Thursday, May 2, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm, in conjunction with the SFA meeting. The seminar will examine the President's National Energy Strategy, as well as Senate and House efforts. Congressmen Norman Lent (R-NY) and Philip Sharp (D-IN) will provide information on House proposals; Russell Shay, Legislative Assistant to Senator Tim Wirth, will share Senator Wirth's proposals with the delegates.

Other sessions will evaluate the impact of the proposals on states from a variety of perspectives: transportation, electricity production and state regulatory authority over utilities, energy efficiency and conservation, and the impact on various fuel types.

Another seminar, **Modern Issues in Higher Education Accountability**, also will be held 8:00 am - 5:00 pm on Thursday. As state legislatures struggle with tight budgets and deficits, funding for higher education institutions will be scrutinized more than ever before. This one-day seminar will focus on the issue of holding institutions of higher education accountable for the dollars they appropriate and the quality of the education they deliver. The 8:45 am keynote address will be by Pat Callan, Stanford University, and Former Vice President, Education Commission of the States. Other speakers will include Robert Atwell, President, American Council on Education, and Robert Woodbury, Chancellor, University of Maine.

The recent **state tax actions** will be the subject of a Thursday afternoon session beginning at 2:00 pm.

-more-



William T. Pound/Executive Director

Susan L. Seladones
Director of Public Affairs
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: 202/624-5400

On Friday, the 11 standing committees of the SFA will meet from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm. The SFA committees will debate policy resolutions on a variety of state-federal issues. Policies approved by the committees will be considered by the full body at the business session on Saturday. Following are tentative topics of the committee sessions.

Agriculture and International Trade Committee -- enterprise for the Americas, international competitiveness, food safety, the Rural Economic Development Act of 1990.

Commerce, Labor and Regulation Committee -- labor-management cooperation; banking; securities regulation and real estate; science, technology and economic development; unemployment insurance; and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Communications Committee -- state and federal regulatory activity.

Education and Job Training Committee -- Higher Education Act reauthorization, international competition, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, national education goals follow-up, update on the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Energy Committee -- low level radioactive waste compacts and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's below regulatory concern policy, Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA) Reform.

Environment Committee -- low level radioactive waste compacts and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's below regulatory concern policy, update on environmental issues pending before Congress, including reauthorization of the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Federal Budget and Taxation Committee -- the block grant proposal, update on the federal appropriations process, the impact of the budget resolution, pensions issues.

Health Committee* -- medical malpractice, federal proposals for reforming the small group market, Medicaid, long term care, access to health care, health effects of electric and magnetic fields.

Human Services Committee* -- implementing child care, protecting women from violence, the Children's Trust Proposal, coping with rising AFDC and food stamps caseloads, federal child welfare and child abuse proposals.

Law and Justice Committee -- medical malpractice, protecting women from violence, report from the Attorney General's summit on violent crime, racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations, voter registration.

Transportation Committee -- policy hearings on waterways/ports, railroads, mass transit, and highways.

*Committee also meets Thursday afternoon.

-more-

Page 3

NCSL represents the legislators and staffs of the nation's 50 states, its commonwealths and territories.

-30-

MEDIA ADVISORY: There is no registration fee for members of the press covering the meeting, however current press credentials will be required. Press will register and pick up press kits in the NCSL Press Room, which will be set up in the Sequoia Room of the Hyatt. The phone number will be 202/347-9183 or 9184.



NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 12, 1991

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Susan Seladones
Kathleen Proa
202-624-5400

GOVERNOR SUNUNU TO ADDRESS STATE LEGISLATORS AT NCSL SPRING MEETING

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- White House Chief of Staff Governor John Sununu will address state lawmakers on Friday, May 3, as part of the State-Federal Assembly (SFA) of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). Sununu will speak at an 8:00 am breakfast plenary. The SFA meeting will be held May 2-4 at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill Hotel, 400 New Jersey Avenue.

Congressman Norman Mineta (D-CA) has been invited to speak to the lawmakers at a breakfast session on Saturday, May 4, at 8:00 am.

A special **National Energy Seminar** will be held on Thursday, May 2, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm, in conjunction with the SFA meeting. The seminar will examine the President's National Energy Strategy, as well as Senate and House efforts. Other sessions will evaluate the impact of the proposals on states from a variety of perspectives: energy efficiency and conservation, electricity production and state regulatory authority, transportation, and the impact on the different fuel industries.

Another seminar, **Modern Issues in Higher Education Accountability**, will also be held 8:00 am - 5:00 pm on Thursday. This one-day seminar will focus on the issue of holding institutions of higher education accountable for the dollars they appropriate and the quality of the education they deliver. Speakers will include Robert Atwell, President, American Council on Education, and Robert Woodbury, Chancellor, University of Maine.

The latest on state tax actions and state fiscal conditions will be the subject of a Thursday afternoon session.

On Friday, the 11 standing committees of the SFA will meet from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm. The SFA committees will debate policy resolutions, which, if passed will be considered at the business session on Saturday. Following are tentative topics of the committee sessions.

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Commerce, Labor and Regulation Committee -- labor-management cooperation; policy discussions on banking; securities regulation; real estate; science, technology and economic development; underemployment; and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

-more-



William T. Pound/Executive Director

Susan L. Seladones
Director of Public Affairs
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: 202/624-5400

Communications Committee -- state and federal regulatory activity.

Education and Job Training Committee -- higher education reauthorization, international competition, national education goals follow-up, update on the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

Energy Committee -- radioactive waste issues, Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA) Reform.

Environment Committee -- radioactive waste issues, policy considerations, environmental issues pending before Congress; including reauthorization of the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Federal Budget and Taxation Committee -- congressional update, policy discussion, legislators' tax issues, block grant proposal.

Health Committee* -- medical malpractice, federal proposals for reforming the small group market, Medicaid, long term care, access to health care, health effects of electric and magnetic fields.

Human Services Committee* -- implementing child care, protecting women from violence, the Children's Trust Proposal, coping with rising AFDC and food stamps caseloads, federal child welfare and child abuse proposals.

Law and Justice Committee -- medical malpractice, protecting women from violence, report from the Attorney General's summit on violent crime, racketeer influence and corrupt organizations, voter registration.

Transportation Committee -- policy hearings on waterways/ports, railroads, mass transit, and highways.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

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202-624-5400 FAX: 202-737-1069

JOHN MARTIN
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
MAINE
PRESIDENT, NCSL

WILLIAM RUSSELL
CHIEF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
VERMONT
STAFF CHAIR, NCSL

WILLIAM POUND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 29, 1991

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

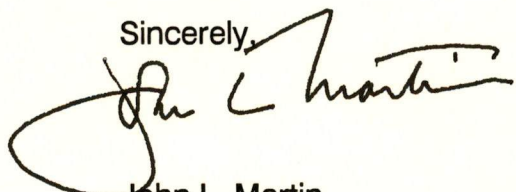
It is my pleasure to invite you to address the next meeting of the State Federal Assembly of the National Conference of State Legislatures. Your remarks would be during our opening plenary breakfast on Friday, May 3, 1991. It will be held in the Regency A Room of the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill. The breakfast will begin at 8:00 a.m., so your speech would begin at 8:45 a.m.

The State Federal Assembly is the policy-making body for NCSL. Composed of 11 standing committees, it develops the Conference's positions on the range of state-federal issues. Our plenary breakfasts are an opportunity to the views of Administration and congressional officials about the impact of federal policies on the states.

It is our hope that you would speak about the President's block grant proposal. As you know, we have worked over the past two months to develop a response to the proposal and should be ready next week to announce it. You were unable, earlier this month to fulfill a commitment to speak to our meeting of legislative leaders about the same topic.

We would be honored if you could accept our invitation. Please feel free to contact Carl Tubbesing, Director of our Washington office, at 202-624-8663 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,


John L. Martin
Speaker, Maine House of Representatives
President, NCSL

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memorandum	From Robert Jones Portman to Katherine Winkeljohn Re: American Electronics Association (1 pp.)	04/03/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John H.
Subseries: Daily Agenda File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: JHS [John H. Sununu] Daily Agenda [1991] [I] [1]:[January 1991 - June 1991] [OA/ID 04180]

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)**
 By DJC (NLGB) on 04/24/2006

Date Closed:	10/23/2003	OA/ID Number:	04180
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2004-0147-S	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Mtg
done
5-8-91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

03-Apr-1991 07:18pm

TO: Katherine M. Winkeljohn
FROM: Robert Jones Portman
Office of Legislative Affairs
SUBJECT: RE: American Electronics Association

Katie, what a pleasure to find you on my EMail.

We like AEA. They have not only been with us on some tough ones (Capital Gains, the budget summit agreement--first one, Gulf vote), but they are willing to work the Hill and are considered effective.

(Handwritten initials)

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

Governor:
as requested
for the attached
K

Roosevelt Room? From ~~10:30~~ 2:00 For 20min

Yes, 26 people

can do on
for 20 -

~~5/7 @ 1:30~~

can't do at ~~same~~ as requested.

Libby Stone

682-9110

Katie Winkeljohn

4-8

JK-

Please
set up

- They'll call me back w/ ~~my~~ names

Document Originally
Attached to
Previous Page

American Electronics Association

AEA

5201 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054. Telephone: (408) 987-4200
1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 682-9110

January 25, 1991

to Portman
4-3

The Honorable John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

Dear Governor Sununu:

The American Electronics Association is holding its annual Capital Caucus in Washington, D. C. on May 7, 1991. You will recall last year you worked with us to arrange the President's appearance before our group at a luncheon which reaffirmed the Administration's support for high-technology industries.

The 1991 AEA Capital Caucus includes meetings with key Administration officials. These meetings are in support of the new goals and objectives of the Association and will take place at OSTP, DOC, NSF, USTR, and DOD.

We would like to bring the Association leadership to meet with you in the White House at 10:00 a.m. on May 7. Gary Tooker, President of Motorola Inc. and Chairman of the AEA, would lead the group of twenty. The attendees would be the chairmen from each of the AEA councils across the nation. They are all CEOs of important electronic companies serving the industry.

This meeting would permit us to hear your views on issues of importance to the electronics industry. We would be able to present you with a status report on our competitiveness. Most importantly, from your viewpoint you could reinforce the strong support that you have from our industry through every region of the country.

My assistant, Libby Stone, will be in touch with your appointments secretary.

Sincerely,



J. Richard Iverson
President and CEO

CC: J. Englund
J. Mancini
G. Tooker

American Electronics Association

AEA

5201 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054 Telephone: (408) 987-4200
1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 682-9110

AEA Vision

MEMBER-DRIVEN COMPETITIVENESS

- **THE AMERICAN ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION IS A MEMBER-DRIVEN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF U.S. ELECTRONICS COMPANIES TO BE WORLD CLASS COMPETITORS.**

AEA Goal

- **INCREASE GLOBAL MARKET SHARE FOR US-OWNED ELECTRONICS COMPANIES WHILE INCREASING THE US-BASED SHARE OF GLOBAL ELECTRONICS R&D AND PRODUCTION**

AEA Objectives

TO PURSUE THESE GOALS, AEA SEEKS THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES AND PROVIDES ADVOCACY, SERVICES, NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES, AND PROGRAMS TO HELP ITS MEMBER COMPANIES IMPROVE THEIR PERFORMANCE:

- 1. TOTAL QUALITY COMMITMENT**
- 2. LEADERSHIP IN TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURING**
- 3. COMPETITIVE US FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- 4. GLOBAL MARKET PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS**
- 5. WORLD-CLASS AMERICAN WORKFORCE AND WORKPLACE**
- 6. GOVERNMENT EXCELLENCE IN PROCUREMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

American Electronics Association

Washington, DC Office

1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20005

Telephone: 202-682-9110 Fax: 202-682-9111

Date:

3-26-91

Fax From:

TON ENGLUND

FAX To:

Person:

Min Kelly

Company:

Gov. Sununu

FAX Number:

456-2397

Page

1

of

3

Comments:

- ☒ **Urgent, Please Deliver Immediately**
- ☐ **For Your Information**
- ☐ **Per Your Request**
- ☐ **For Your Action**
- ☐ **Please Call to Verify Receipt**

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. List	Re: Meeting with Governor John Sununu May 7, 1991 - 1:30 P.M. [Redaction of birthdates.] (3 pp.)	05/01/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the

Series: Sununu, John H.

Subseries: Daily Agenda File

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: JHS [John H. Sununu] Daily Agenda [1991] [I] [1]:[January 1991 - June 1991] [OA/ID 04180]

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American Electronics Association

AEA

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1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 682-9110

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU
MAY 7, 1991 - 1:30 P.M.

Attendees

Gary L. Tocker, President and COO
Motorola Inc.
Schaumburg, IL
[REDACTED]

Madeline Pedego, President
EER-Electronic Engineering Research
Chatsworth, CA
[REDACTED]

James Johnson, Chief Executive Officer
Amador
[REDACTED]

Joseph Finney, President & CEO
International Coverter Corporation
Colorado Springs, CO
[REDACTED]

(b)(6)

Robert Forsberg, Chairman
Mutron Corporation
Brockton, MA
[REDACTED]

Jerome Potash, President
OPT Industries, Inc.
Phillipsburg, NJ
[REDACTED]

Kent Martin, President
Republic Electronics
Hauppauge, NY
[REDACTED]

Fred Cox, Chairman & CEO
Emulex Corporation
Costa Mesa, CA
[REDACTED]

Philip Robinson, President Concurrent Engr. Group
Mentor Graphics Corporation
Wilsonville, OR
[REDACTED]

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1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 682-9110

Edward Bersoff,
President & CEO
BTG, Inc.
Vienna, VA
[REDACTED]

Dean McDaniel, President
Systech Corporation
San Diego, CA
[REDACTED]

Edward Keible, Senior Vice President
Raychem Corporation
Menlo Park, CA 94025
[REDACTED]

Jerry Leonard, Corporate Vice President & General Manager
Motorola Inc.
Boynton Beach, FL
[REDACTED]

Leland Strange, Chairman, President & CEO
Intelligent Systems Master LP
Norcross, GA
[REDACTED]

Richard Ashcroft, President
International Imaging Systems
Milpitas, CA
[REDACTED]

Raymond Marlow, President
Marlow Industries
Dallas, TX
[REDACTED]

Robert Brown, Vice President
Eldec Corporation
Bothell, WA
[REDACTED]

Mitchell Kertzman, President & CEO
Powersoft Corporation
Burlington, MA
[REDACTED]

John Fluke, Director
John Fluke Manufacturing Company
Bellevue, WA
[REDACTED]

(b)(6)

American Electronics Association

AEA

5201 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054. Telephone: (408) 987-4200
1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 950, Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 682-9110

Robert Gilbertson, President & CEO
Data Switch Corporation
Shelton, CT
[REDACTED]

Arnold Silverman, Chairman and President
ICOT Corporation
San Jose, CA
[REDACTED]

Al Stark, Senior Vice President
AT&T
Basking Ridge, NJ
[REDACTED]

(b)(6)

J. Richard Iverson, President and CEO
American Electronics Association
Washington, DC
[REDACTED]



New York
Law School
1891-1991

FILE, JHS
DAILY AGENDA

57 WORTH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
10013-2960

April 24, 1991

OFFICE OF
THE DEAN
212-431-2840

Governor John H. Sununu
Att: Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy
Office of the Chief of Staff
First Floor - West Wing
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

I am pleased to extend to you a formal invitation from our Board of Trustees to join New York City Mayor David Dinkins as a speaker at our Centennial Commencement on June 9, 1991. Both you and Mayor Dinkins will receive honorary degrees from the Law School at that time.

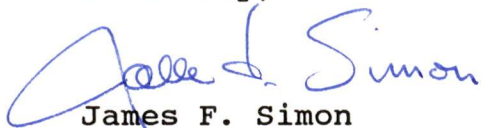
Our graduates are extremely fortunate, I believe, to be entering the "real world" with the insights of someone of your accomplishments and stature at the decision-making heart of the Bush administration. I know that all of us here will be extremely interested in your perspective on pressing urban and national issues and the importance of the law in resolving them.

The commencement will be held from 1 to 5 pm at Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center, to be followed by a reception in your and Mayor Dinkins' honor in the Belmont Room of the Metropolitan Opera House. In addition, we would be most pleased if you would be our guest at a small dinner party in your honor on Saturday evening, June 8.

Governor John H. Sununu
April 24, 1991
Page 2

There are approximately 400 students in the graduating class of 1991 -- and with their families, friends, the faculty and other guests -- we expect to fill the more than 2,700 seats at Avery Fisher. I have taken the liberty of enclosing some background materials about New York Law School, which celebrates its 100th anniversary this year. Again, I want you to know how pleased and honored we are that you will be one of our commencement speakers and receive an honorary degree at New York Law School's Centennial Commencement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "James F. Simon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Simon" clearly legible.

James F. Simon
Dean

cc: Bernard H. Mendik, Chairman, Board of Trustees
Alexander D. Forger, Chairman, Executive Committee,
Board of Trustees

Enclosures

Students With Ethics And Tenacity
New York Law School
47 Worth Street, Room 106
New York, New York 10013

May 2, 1991

Mr. John Sununu
Chief of Staff
White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Sununu:

It has come to our attention that you have been invited to speak at New York Law School's 1991 Commencement and to receive an honorary law degree as a part of the ceremony. The decision to extend this honor to you was made solely by the Board of Trustees of NYLS and by Dean Simon.

We would like to inform you that there is widespread opposition among students and faculty at NYLS to both the way in which the decision was made and to your merits as a recipient.

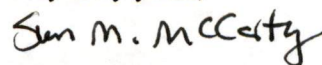
There are at this time petitions circulating through the school which state our disagreement with the Board's awarding you the honorary degree; after only two days we already have 126 student signatures. There are also protests being planned by both students and faculty that will disrupt the graduation ceremony should you be given this honor. The media has also contacted us about these proceedings.

Ironically, though the invitation was seemingly extended to a high ranking public official connected with the White House in order to increase the "prestige" at the NYLS Centennial Commencement, it will have the opposite effect due to the planned protests and negative publicity that will disrupt the ceremony.

Based on the principles of free speech, we do not intend to prevent you from speaking should you still choose to do so. However, we do not know how outside groups who plan to protest and attend the ceremony will react; it is our understanding that certain groups opposed to you intend to be extremely disruptive. This would be unfortunate for all concerned.

We hope, therefore, that you will consider these factors and reevaluate your decision to attend the New York Law School 1991 Commencement.

Very truly yours,



Susan M. McCarty
Representative of
Students With Ethics And Tenacity

encl.

cc: Dean James Simon, NYLS
Board of Trustees, NYLS
President George Bush

SAY NO TO SUNUNU

TO: Dean James F. Simon & the NYLS Board of Trustees

We disagree with the decision to invite John Sununu to receive an honorary degree at the New York Law School Centennial Commencement. We do not believe that he has done anything to merit this kind of recognition and endorsement from New York Law School. We do not believe that he is the sort of role model to hold up to the graduating class. Many of us are also offended by particular positions he has taken on issues of race, gender or sexual orientation, but our primary objection is that this invitation cheapens the meaning of an honorary degree from this legal academic institution.

We, therefore, respectfully request that the invitation to Mr. Sununu be withdrawn.

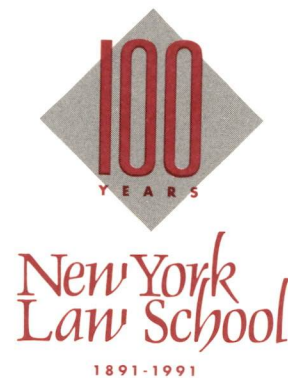
Furthermore in the future, students and faculty should play an integral part in choosing the commencement speakers.

NAME

AFFILIATION

PHONE

1. _____
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17. _____



Centennial Conference

in honor of

Justice John Marshall Harlan

New York Law School

Class of 1924

Saturday, April 20, 1991

9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Froessel Reading Room

New York Law School

57 Worth Street

New York, NY

THE SCHOOL

THIS year New York Law School celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding. The School looks back on a proud history that began with its establishment as an independent institution by the dean, several faculty members, and many students of Columbia University's School of Law. As a distinctly urban law center, New York Law School has remained in lower Manhattan throughout its history and has maintained a vital relationship with the legal, government, corporate, and financial institutions of New York City. It currently enrolls more than 1,300 students, with approximately equal numbers of men and women, in day and evening divisions.

In January 1990, New York Law School opened its new Mendik Library at 240 Church Street, a state-of-the-art facility of 50,000 square feet in a newly renovated building. This year it has created a Lawyering Skills Center, which has as its centerpiece the Samuel J. and Ethel LeFrak Moot Court Room. The Center houses the new Lawyering Skills Program, which encompasses all practical legal education efforts at the School and makes them an integral part of the academic program.

THE CONFERENCE

THE academic highlight of New York Law School's centennial celebration is a one-day conference honoring its most distinguished alumnus, Justice John Marshall Harlan of the class of 1924. A conference planning committee consisting of Dean James F. Simon of New York Law School; Eve Harlan Dillingham, granddaughter of the late Justice; Professor Norman Dorsen of New York University School of Law; Professor Charles Fried of Harvard Law School; Charles Lister of Covington & Burling; Judges Edward J. Lumbard and Roger J. Miner and Chief Judge James L. Oakes, all of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, has brought together a unique group of leading legal scholars and members of the federal judiciary to discuss three aspects of Justice Harlan's career on the federal bench: *Justice Harlan as a Judicial Conservative*, *Justice Harlan and the Bill of Rights* and *Justice Harlan's Legal Process: Justiciability, Civil Procedure, and Remedies*.

Six distinguished presenters will prepare papers on these topics. Presentations will be followed by a discussion of 8 to 10 minutes each by two commentators. The papers and commentaries will be published in a special issue of the New York Law School *Law Review*.

JUSTICE HARLAN

JOHN Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1954 to 1971, ranks high among the most influential members of the modern Supreme Court. The grandson and namesake of the U.S. Supreme Court Justice who served from 1877 to 1911, Justice Harlan was born in Chicago where his father was mayor. He attended Princeton and was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford before returning to the United States to attend New York Law School.

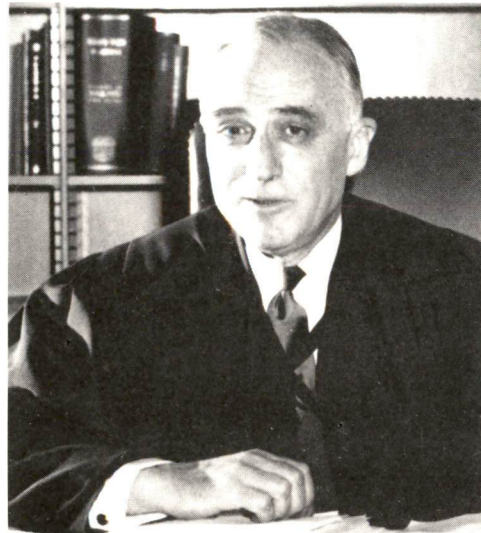
After his graduation in 1924, Justice Harlan earned a formidable reputation as a trial lawyer with the New York firm now known as Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood, where the hallmarks of his success were thorough preparation and impeccable organization. Excluding stints as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and counsel to the New York State Crime Commission and military service during World War II, Justice Harlan remained with the firm until his appointment to U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in 1954. Nine months later, he was elevated to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

To label Justice Harlan a "conservative" or "liberal" even in the judicial sense would be unnecessarily limiting. He believed that the Court's authority was strictly limited and that it was not the role of the judiciary to correct every wrong in the federal system. "The Constitution is not a panacea for every blot upon the public welfare, nor should this Court, ordained as a judicial body, be thought of as a general haven for reform movements," Justice Harlan wrote. Yet, if that opinion tends to place him in the conservative mold, it should also be remembered that Justice Harlan wrote the opinion that established for the first time freedom of private association as a fully guaranteed constitutional right, and that, in the early 1960's, it was he who first saw the sit-in demonstration as a legitimate form of free expression.

The inability to easily classify Justice Harlan may be due to his studious attention to the factual detail of each and every case before him. Paul Freund, Loeb University Professor Emeritus at Harvard, once wrote that Justice Harlan's "basic responsibility, as he conceives it is to decide the cases before him, with that respect for its particulars, its special features, that marks alike the honest artist and the just judge."

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE

in honor of JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN



John Marshall Harlan

MORNING SESSION

Welcome **Dean James F. Simon**
New York Law School

Panel 1: Justice Harlan as a Judicial Conservative

Moderator: **Chief Judge James L. Oakes**
U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

Presenters: **Professor Bruce A. Ackerman**
Yale Law School

Professor Charles Fried
Harvard University Law School

Commentators: **Professor Kent Greenwalt**
Columbia University School of Law

Professor Gerald Gunther
Stanford Law School

LUNCHEON

Luncheon Speaker: **Professor Tinsley E. Yarbrough**
East Carolina University
Author of a forthcoming biography
of Justice Harlan to be published by
Oxford University Press

AFTERNOON SESSION

Panel 2: Justice Harlan and the Bill of Rights

Moderator: **Judge Roger J. Miner**
U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit

Presenters: **Professor Norman Dorsen**
New York University School of Law

Professor William W. Van Alstyne
Duke University School of Law

Commentators: **Dean Jesse H. Choper**
University of California at
Berkeley School of Law

Professor Nadine Strossen
New York Law School

Panel 3: Justice Harlan's Legal Process: Justiciability, Civil Procedure, & Remedies

Moderator: **Charles Lister**
Covington & Burling

Presenters: **Professor Martha A. Field**
Harvard University Law School

Professor Charles R. Nesson
Harvard University Law School

Commentators: **David L. Shapiro**
Deputy Solicitor General
U.S. Department of Justice

Professor Donald H. Zeigler
New York Law School

REGISTRATION

New York Law School
Centennial Conference
in honor of
Justice John Marshall Harlan

Name _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

____ Please register me for the conference.
(There is no fee.)

____ I will attend the luncheon and reception.
Enclosed is my check for \$25, payable to
New York Law School.

____ I cannot attend the conference but wish to
receive _____ copies of the conference edition of
New York Law School Review at \$10 each.
My check for \$_____ is enclosed.

Attendance at the conference is limited. Please return
this form **before April 8, 1991** to:

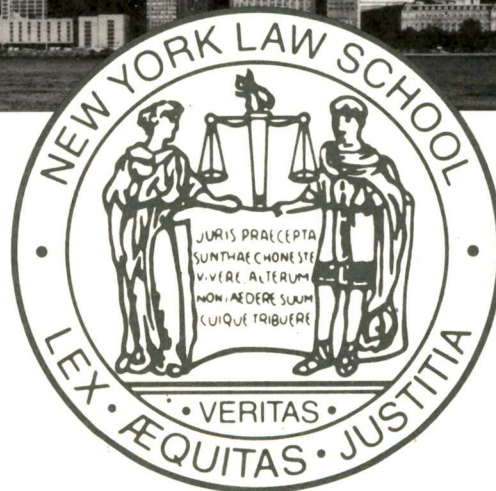
Office of the Dean
New York Law School
57 Worth Street
New York, NY 10013

A limited number of rooms are available at the New
York Marriott Financial Center Hotel at the reduced
rate of \$115 per night. For reservations, please contact
the hotel directly at (212) 385-4100 before March 29
and request the New York Law School conference rate.

The Harlan Conference has been partially underwritten
by generous support from the Cromwell Foundation, the
Martin P. Levin Fund & the Times-Mirror Foundation.

A reception will immediately follow the close of the conference at 5 p.m.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL



1989-1990

ANNUAL

REPORT

A MESSAGE
FROM THE
DEAN

When the events at the law school were last summarized in an annual report, the Mendik Library was a dusty shell and the Second Century Campaign was off to a promising start. Now, a year later, I am happy to report that the Mendik Library is a splendid reality that has fundamentally improved daily life at the Law School, and the Second Century campaign has passed the mid-point and is on target to reach its goal of \$15 million by 1993.

The library was dedicated on April 5, by New York City Corporation Counsel Victor Kovner in a ceremony attended by former New York City mayors Robert F. Wagner and Edward I. Koch as well as scores of distinguished guests from city and state government, the judiciary and private practice. Later in the year we dedicated the third floor of the library in honor of Joseph Solomon '27, in recognition of his lifetime of achievement and friendship to his legal alma mater.

The total of pledges and gifts to the Second Century Campaign, which has made the Mendik Library and other physical improvements possible, passed the \$8 million mark during the year. Most gratifying and most important for the continued success of the campaign is the fact that alumni participation has grown tremendously.

The opening of the Mendik Library and the success of the Campaign were highlights of a particularly exciting and eventful academic year. But they are only the most obvious. A sense of achievement has pervaded the entire Law School community.

The Academic Affairs section of this report documents some of the activities that are at the heart of our mission as an academic institution. Among the most impressive events of the past year was the first-ever faculty publications reception, which honored twenty-eight faculty members who published important works in prestigious journals across the country; four faculty members were the authors of well received books.

Our new facilities and excellent academic program have created unprecedented interest in the Law School from prospective law students. The second consecutive year of sustained growth in the size and strength of the applicant pool allowed the admissions staff to assemble a Fall, 1990 class that is correspondingly strong in academic promise and diversity.

Prospective employers have also taken note of the rising credentials of New York Law School graduates. During the past year 137 law firms, businesses and public agencies participated in the Office of Career Services on-campus interview program. The office processed more than 6,800 resumes and coordinated 1,324 individual interviews on behalf of the 323 students who participated.

As you read this report, I hope that you can sense the spirit of an institution poised to enter what I believe will be the most exciting, most productive period of its long and distinguished history. As we plan for our second century I find it extremely gratifying that we have looked to our most fundamental principles for inspiration and are building for the future upon that sound foundation.

The composition of our incoming class reveals evidence that New York Law School is vigorously committed to diversity in its student body. This is fitting for a school that has traditionally provided opportunity for all qualified students, regardless of background, economic status or current circumstances.

The new lawyering skills program, which will be implemented over the next five years, can be linked directly to the school's historical commitment to prepare students for the practice of law and to serve the legal community of the City of New York. I expect that this program will make the fullest use possible of our unique location at the heart of the most extensive complex of legal and government offices in the world.



This is in keeping with the ideas of our founders who insisted that a law school be located in lower Manhattan near the courts and law offices.

As exciting and eventful as the past academic year has been, many of its activities have been preparation and prelude to the milestone we will mark in 1991—the one hundredth anniversary of our founding. Many Centennial celebration events are planned throughout the year, with the Harlan Conference in April, 1991 as the centerpiece of the celebration. The conference will bring together some of the nation's most distinguished jurists and legal scholars to discuss the career

of U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan, a member of the Law School class of 1924.

I look forward to all aspects of the centennial with great anticipation, and I invite all members of the Law School community to play an active part in commemorating this historic year in the life of our School.

Sincerely,

James F. Simon
Dean and Professor of Law

ADMISSIONS



This fall New York Law School welcomed a diverse and highly qualified entering class. The strength of the incoming students' qualifications reflect the Law School's increasing appeal and reputation for quality legal education, according to the Admissions Office. A 25 percent increase in applications from the previous year resulted in the largest applicant pool in recent Law School history.

The second consecutive year of sustained growth in applicant strength and numbers allowed the admissions staff to assemble a class that is correspondingly strong in academic promise and diversity. The new students possess a broad range of professional, business and educational backgrounds. Academic credentials also continue to rise, as the mean LSAT score of the incoming class increased significantly for the fourth consecutive year.

The entering class comes to the Law School from 17 states and 2 foreign countries. They represent 153 undergraduate institutions with 44 students holding a total of 50 advanced degrees, including 4 Ph.D's, 15 M.B.A.s, and one M.D. Women make up 36 percent of the incoming class, and 21 percent of the class indicate they are members of minority groups. The day division has an enrollment of 285 students, and 130 students are enrolled in the evening division.

In 1989-90 the Admissions Office responded to nearly 20,000 inquiries from potential students while taking part in a wide variety of outreach programs including Law Days for undergraduate students across the country, open houses, minority law days and luncheons for admitted students at the Law School.

Financial Aid

New York Law School administered more than \$13 million in student financial aid funds in 1989-90, including more than \$1.8 million in Law School scholarships and grants-in-aid. Two hundred eighty three—21 percent of the student body—received aid funded directly by the law school. One hundred and seventy eight students received grants totalling approximately \$640,000 and nearly 200 students received scholarships totaling approximately \$1,250,000.

Two entering students were selected as Patricia Roberts Harris Fellows, joining three fellows already enrolled at the Law School, and will receive three-year, full-tuition scholarships in this U.S. Department of Education program designed to provide opportunities for qualified minority and women students.



	Fall '88/'89	Spring '89	Fall '89/'90	Spring '90	Fall '90/'91
Inquiries Received		13,680		14,316	19,745
Applications	3,294	255	3,520	255	4,475
Enrolled	362	59	405	66	417
Average Age	27	28	26	28	26
% 25 or older	45%	55%	40%	40%	40%
% Minority	15%	5%	10%	9%	21%
% Women	49%	36%	48%	35%	36%
# States of Permanent Residence	15	6	17(+2*)	5	17(+2*)
# of Undergraduate Institutions	147	41	151	48	153
# Advanced Degrees	43	3	53	6	50

*=Foreign

Financial Aid

	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91
Tuition	\$ 9,332	\$ 10,220	\$ 11,396	\$ 12,535
Approximate total student costs for year	17,628	18,573	20,570	23,902
Law School				
Grants-in-Aid	501,700	559,200	478,637	525,000*
Federal Loan				
Perkins	187,500	180,000	297,585	301,000
Stafford	5,008,195	6,675,000	7,650,000	11,316,001*
SLS	1,041,757	3,560,000	4,080,000	6,080,000*
TOTAL Federal Loans	6,237,452	10,415,000	12,027,585	12,225,001*
TOTAL AID	6,739,152	10,974,200	12,506,222	12,750,001*
Law School				
Scholarships	450,812	229,318	590,039	526,926*
TOTAL AID AND SCHOLARSHIPS	\$7,189,964	\$11,203,318	\$13,096,261	\$13,276,927*

*Anticipated

CAREER SERVICES

The Office of Career Services continues to provide valuable employment services to students. Career counseling and advisement, resume and cover letter workshops, sessions on interview skills and panels on job search strategies are among the array of services available. Once again, the active participation of Law School alumni in several of these programs helped to produce successful results.



Employment	Percent of 1989 class responding	96.6%
Report—	Percent of respondents employed	83.7%
Class	Total number of graduates	266
of	Total number of respondents	257
1989	Total number of respondents employed	215
Area of Practice		
	Self/Small Firm (2-10)	14.0%
	Small/Medium Firm (11-50)	15.2%
	Large/Very Large Firm (50+)	17.1%
	Business*	14.0%
	Government**	11.3%
	Judicial Clerkship	4.7%
	Public Interest	2.7%
	Advanced Degree	3.1%
	Other	1.6%

* The business sector includes corporate legal departments, accounting firms, banks, insurance companies and legal publishing companies.

** Within the group reporting government employment, over 75 percent are working in local government agencies such as the District Attorney's Office or the Corporation Counsel's Office.

Three Year Comparison	Class of:	1989	1988	1987
	Percent of class responding	96.6%	89.7%	78.8%
	Percent of respondents employed	83.6%	85.3%	91.0%
	Total number of graduates	266	273	255
	Total number of respondents	257	245	201
	Total number of respondents employed	215	209	183

Salary Survey— Class of 1989	Employment Setting	Salary Range	Median Salary
	Very Small Firms (2-10)	\$21,000-65,000	\$30,000
	Small Firms (11-25)	\$27,000-45,000	\$35,000
	Medium Firms (26-50)	\$40,000-50,000	\$46,000
	Large Firms (51-100)	\$43,000-75,000	\$70,000
	Very Large Firms (100+)	\$40,000-83,000	\$73,000
	Accounting Firms	\$42,000-70,000	\$56,000
	Banking/Finance Corporation	\$42,000-60,000	\$51,000
	Insurance	\$30,000-43,000	\$40,000
	Federal Government	\$28,000	—
	State Government	\$30,000-33,000	—
	Local Government	\$34,000	—
	Judicial Clerkship	\$28,000-57,000	\$30,000
	Public Interest	\$23,000-40,000	\$30,000
		\$29,000-35,000	\$30,000
		<u>Jobs Posted</u>	<u>Salary Range</u>
	Lateral Positions for Experienced Alumni	187	\$22,000-60,000
	Jobs for New Graduates	182	\$21,000-50,000
	Jobs for Full Time Students Part Time during the Academic Year or Full Time during the Summer	351 110	\$8.00-20.00/hr \$7.00-20.00/hr
	Full Time Jobs for Evenings Students	185	\$17,000-45,000
	Totals	1,015	

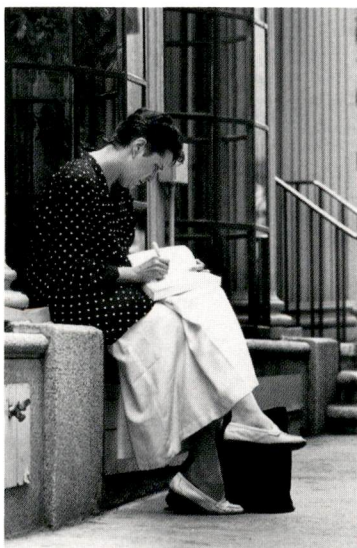
Job

Postings

June 1989–

May 1990

The Office of Career Services thanks the many graduates who posted jobs during the 1989–1990 year. Employers may post job openings and receive resumes directly from applicants or list positions without employer identification and the Office will collect and mail resumes to the employer. An Alumni Job Newsletter is mailed monthly to more than 450 graduates with current listings for experienced attorneys.



1989

On-Campus

Recruitment

Program

The Office of Career Services processed over 6,800 resumes and arranged 1,324 interviews with employers for more than 320 participating second and final year students. We wish to extend our special appreciation to graduates who interviewed on campus in the Fall 1989 Recruitment Program.

Graduates Who Represented Employers As Part Of 1989 On-Campus Program

Steve Altman, Esq. '86
Proskauer, Rose,
Goetz & Mendelsohn
Luise A. Barrack, Esq. '80
Rosenberg & Estis, P.C.
John J. Bower, Esq. '50
Bower & Gardner
Michael Bruno, Esq. '87
Giordano, Halleran &
Ciesla
Thomas Bryan, Esq. '84
Kaye, Scholer, Fierman,
Hays & Handler
Perry Cacace, Esq. '79
Proskauer, Rose,
Goetz & Mendelsohn
Joanne Clark, Esq. '87
Waters, McPherson,
McNeill
Richard Cohen, Esq. '85
Spengler, Carlson, Gubar,
Brodsky & Frischling
Jeffrey Corradino, Esq. '87
Jackson, Lewis,
Schnitzler & Krupman
Daniel Curzio, Esq. '87
Shanley & Fisher

Patricia Dillon, Esq. '86
Bronx County District
Attorney's Office
Anthony DiSarro, Esq. '86
Sullivan & Cromwell
Eileen Eglin, Esq. '80
Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz,
Edelman & Dicker
Nestor Ferreiro, Esq. '81
Bronx County District
Attorney's Office
Robin Germany, Esq. '78
Office of Legal Affairs—
Human Resources
Administration
Howard Godnick, Esq. '86
Schulte, Roth & Zabel
Jack A. Gordon, Esq. '86
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby,
Palmer & Wood
David Greene, Esq. '83
Thacher Proffitt & Wood
Robert Haroun, Esq. '89
Brumbaugh, Graves,
Donohue & Raymond
Michael Hourihan, Esq. '81
Peat, Marwick,
Main & Company
James Hudson, Esq. '84
Suffolk County District
Attorney's Office
Randi Kapelman, Esq. '82
Shea & Gould
Anne Kershaw, Esq. '87
Pryor, Cashman,
Sherman & Flynn
Arnold Klein, Esq. '77
Kelley Drye & Warren
Daniel Klein, Esq. '87
Pennie & Edmonds
Barbara Levine, Esq. '87
Warshaw, Burstein, Cohen,
Schlesinger & Kuh
Meryl Lieberman, Esq. '81
Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz,
Edelman & Dicker
Clara Marshall, Esq. '86
Shearman & Sterling
Selinda Melnick, Esq. '84
LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby &
MacRae

David J. Murray, Esq. '87
 Davis, Polk & Wardwell
 Paul Nittoly, Esq. '73
 Shanley & Fisher
 Basil O'Connor, Esq. '75
 Pitney, Hardin, Kipp &
 Szuch
 Patrick O'Connell, Esq. '81
 Suffolk County District
 Attorney's Office
 Michael O'Neill, Esq. '86
 Fitzpatrick, Cella,
 Harper & Scinto
 James Patracuolla, Esq. '85
 Ernst & Young
 Jeffrey Plotkin, Esq. '86
 United States Securities &
 Exchange Commission
 Randee Pomerantz, Esq. '86
 Porzio, Bromberg &
 Newman
 Michael Salberg, Esq. '76
 Graubard Mollen Horowitz
 Pomeranz & Shapiro
 Peter R. Schwartz, Esq. '84
 Debevoise & Plimpton
 Stephen Solomon, Esq. '86
 Proskauer Rose
 Goetz & Mendelsohn
 Theresa Szeliga, Esq. '83
 Skadden, Arps, Slate,
 Meagher & Flom
 Janice Taylor, Esq. '71
 Legal Aid Society—Criminal
 Defense Division
 Michael Y. Verde, Esq. '88
 Cleary, Gottlieb,
 Steen & Hamilton
 C. Joseph Wysocki, Esq. '85
 Milbank, Tweed,
 Hadley & McCloy

**The following is a partial list
 of the 1989 employers who
 participated in Career
 Services recruiting programs:**

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer
 & Feld, Washington, D.C.
 Atlanta Legal Aid Society,
 Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Baer Marks & Upham
 Bickel & Brewer, Dallas,
 Texas
 Blank Rome Comisky &
 McCauley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bogle & Gates, Seattle, Wa.
 Bower & Gardner
 Breed Abbott & Morgan
 Brown & Wood
 Brownstein Zeidman &
 Schomer, Washington, D.C.
 Brumbaugh, Graves,
 Donohue & Raymond
 Burlingham Underwood &
 Lord
 Cadwalader Wickersham &
 Taft
 Cahill Gordon & Reindel
 Carpenter, Bennett &
 Morrissey, Newark, N.J.
 Carter, Ledyard & Milburn
 Clapp & Eisenberg, Newark,
 N.J.
 Cleary, Gottlieb,
 Steen & Hamilton
 Cohen & Wolf, P.C.,
 Bridgeport, Conn.
 Cole & Deitz
 Coopers & Lybrand
 Coudert Brothers*
 Covington & Burling,
 Washington, D.C.
 Cozen & O'Connor,
 Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Cravath Swaine & Moore
 Cummings & Lockwood,
 Stamford, Conn.
 Curtis, Mallet-Prevost,
 Colt & Mosle
 Davis, Hoxie, Faithfull &
 Hapgood*
 Davis, Polk & Wardwell
 Day, Berry & Howard,

Hartford, Conn.
 Debevoise & Plimpton
 Deloitte & Touche
 Department of the Treasury,
 Washington, D.C.
 Dewey Ballantine Bushby
 Palmer & Wood*
 District Attorney—Bronx
 District Attorney—Brooklyn
 District Attorney—
 Manhattan
 District Attorney—Nassau
 District Attorney—
 Philadelphia*
 District Attorney—Queens
 District Attorney—Suffolk
 Dow, Lohnes & Albertson,
 Washington, D.C.
 Emmet, Marvin & Martin
 Epstein Becker & Green, P.C.
 Ernst & Young
 Federal Communications
 Commission, Washington,
 D.C.
 Federal Election Commission,
 Washington, D.C.*
 Fink, Weinberger, Fredman,
 Berman, Lowell &
 Fensterheim
 Finkelstein, Borah, Schwartz,
 Altschuler & Goldstein, P.C.
 Fish & Neave
 Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper
 & Scinto
 Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien &
 Frankel, Philadelphia, Pa.
 General Motors
 Giordano, Halleran & Ciesla,
 Morristown, N.J.
 Graubard Mollen Horowitz
 Pomeranz & Shapiro
 Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith,
 Ravin, Davis & Bergstein,
 Newark, N.J.
 Hannoch Weisman, Roseland,
 N.J.
 Hartman & Craven
 Hawkins, Delafield & Wood

Holland & Knight,
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Human Resources
Administration—Office of
Legal Affairs*
Hunton & Williams
Internal Revenue Service,
N.Y.
Jacoby & Meyers*
Jackson, Lewis,
Schnitzler & Krupman
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
Kantrowitz & Goldhamer
Kaye, Scholer, Fierman,
Hays & Handler
Kelley Drye & Warren
Kostelanetz Ritholz Tighe &
Fink
Kramer, Levin, Nessen,
Kamin & Frankel
LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby &
MacRae
Legal Aid Society—Criminal
Defense Division
Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff &
Tichy, San Francisco, Calif.
Lord, Day & Lord,
Barrett & Smith
McCarter & English, Newark,
N.J.
Milbank, Tweed,
Hadley & McCloy
Milgrim Thomajan & Lee
Miller & Chevalier,
Washington, D.C.
Mudge Rose Guthrie
Alexander & Ferdon
Nelson, Mullins, Riley &
Scarborough, Columbia,
S.C.
New York City Department
of Finance
New York City Department
of Personnel
New York City Law
Department—Corporation
Counsel
New York State Court of
Appeals

Office of the Appellate
Defender
Oppenheim Appell Dixon
& Co.
Orrick, Herrington &
Sutcliffe
Parker, Chapin, Flattau &
Klimpl
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,
Wharton & Garrison
Peat, Marwick, Main &
Company
Pennie & Edmonds
Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock,
Blaine & Huber, Buffalo,
N.Y.*
Pitney, Hardin, Kipp & Szuch,
Morristown, N.J.
Podvey, Sachs, Meanor &
Catenacci, Newark, N.J.
Porzio, Bromberg & Newman,
Morristown, N.J.
Proskauer Rose
Goetz & Mendelsohn
Pryor, Cashman,
Sherman & Flynn
Robinson & Cole,
Hartford, Conn.*
Rogers & Wells
Rosenberg & Estis, P.C.
Rosenman & Colin
Rubin, Baum, Levin,
Constant & Friedman
Saidman, Sterne, Kessler &
Goldstein, Washington,
D.C.*
San Bernadino County
District Attorney's Office,
San Bernadino, Calif.*
Schnader, Harrison, Segal &
Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Schulte, Roth & Zabel
Shanley & Fisher, Newark,
N.J.
Shaw, Pittman, Potts &
Trowbridge, Washington,
D.C.
Shea & Gould
Shearman & Sterling
Sheridan, Ross & McIntosh,
Denver, Colo.

Skadden, Arps, Slate,
Meagher & Flom
Spengler Carlson Gubar
Brodsky & Frischling
State of California Office of
the Public Defender
State of Connecticut Judicial
Department, Legal
Research*
State Attorney—Dade
County, Miami, Fla.*
Steptoe & Johnson,
Washington, D.C.
Stryker, Tams & Dill,
Newark, N.J.
Sullivan & Cromwell
Thacher Proffitt & Wood
Townley & Updike
United States Attorney's
Office, Southern District of
New York
United States Merit Systems
Protection Board,
Washington, D.C.
United States Securities &
Exchange Commission, N.Y.
Warshaw, Burstein, Cohen,
Schlesinger & Kuh
Waters, McPherson, McNeill,
Seacucus, N.J.
Webster & Sheffield
Weil, Gotshal & Manges
White & Case
Whitman & Ranson
Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz,
Edelman & Dicker

*Consortium

Mock

Interview

Program

The Annual Office of Career
Services Mock Interview
Program gives students an
opportunity to practice their
interviewing skills by engaging

in a 20 minute interview conducted by a New York Law School graduate. At the completion of the interview the alumnus provides the student with critique and feedback. Thirty students were scheduled for mock interviews. The following graduates served as "interviewers" and helped students improve their technique.

1989 Mock Interviewer List

Selina Brooks, Esq. '88
Legal Services for the Elderly

Bruce Colbath, Esq. '85
Weil, Gotshal & Manges

Brian Graifman, Esq. '88
Skadden, Arps, Slate,
Meagher & Flom

Cathy Herschopf, Esq. '85
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue

Andrew Kent, Esq. '90
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue

Roberta Korus, Esq. '83

Marc Livanos, Esq. '75
Atlantic Mutual Companies

Kenneth Rubenstein, Esq. '83
Marmorek, Guttman &
Rubenstein

Michael Verde, Esq. '88
Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen &
Hamilton

Gail Wilson, Esq. '82
Rogers & Wells

1989

Career

Panels

The Office of Career Services sponsors many programs intended to help students further their knowledge of different aspects of legal practice. New York Law School alumni from various firms and agencies participate as panelists. In 1989, the NYLS alumni who participated in the Career Panels were:

Bonnie Bourstein, Esq. '79
New York City Law
Department—Corporation
Council

Joseph Carlisle, Esq. '88
Carter, Ledyard & Milburn

Vincent D'Orazio, Esq. '83
New York City Law
Department—Corporation
Council

Kathleen Dicks, Esq. '89
Legal Aid Society

Carmen Giordano, Esq. '85
Bronx County District
Attorney's Office

David Greene, Esq. '83
Thacher Proffitt & Wood

Jackie Gross, Esq. '88
Spengler Carlson Gubar
Brodsky & Frischling

Michael Hardy, Esq. '88
The Law Offices of
Arthur R. Block, Esq.

Cathy Herschopf, Esq. '85
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue

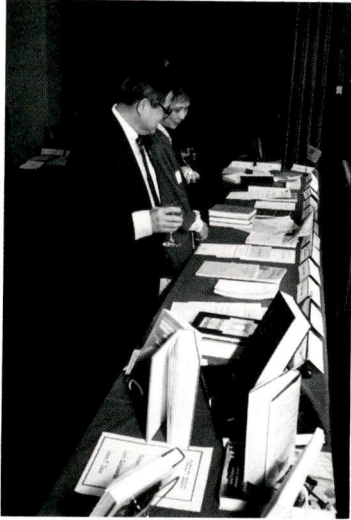
Irwin Nack, Esq. '88
New York County District
Attorney's Office

Manuel Ortega, Esq. '86
Legal Aid Society

Deanna Rodriguez, Esq. '85
Kings County District
Attorney's Office

Linda Yassky, Esq. '90
Cahill Gordon & Reindel, P.C.





Professor and Mrs. Lung-chu Chen peruse the many published works of the New York Law School faculty at the May 7 faculty publications reception.

The academic work of faculty and students is at the core of the institutional life of the Law School. In academic 1989-90, the faculty has added to its scholarly distinction with the publication of books and articles published in prestigious journals from coast to coast. Faculty members have contributed to a wide range of scholarly and professional gatherings nationwide and have been frequently called upon by the popular media for their expert insight into legal issues.

The student journals published an impressive series of issues in 1989-90 with articles on important topics while the members of the moot court teams again represented New York Law School in competitions across the country.

An ever-expanding series of public forums, symposia and panel discussions, organized by both faculty and student groups, once again enlivened the intellectual life of the Law School.

Public Programs

Highlights of the Fall semester were the Otto L. Walter Distinguished International Fellow Program and the first annual Joseph Solomon Lecture.

As the 1989 Walter Fellow, Jean-Pierre Derisbourg, Ambassador of the European Community to the United Nations taught and lectured at the Law School in November. Members of New York's diplomatic community, international law practitioners and trade specialists joined Law School faculty, students and alumni to hear Ambassador Derisbourg's keynote address, "Beyond 1992" analyzing the post-unification future of Western Europe. The ambassador's visit also included informal meetings with faculty and students, as well as lectures to Professor Lung-chu Chen's International Law class and Professor Virginia Ramadan's class on International Business Transactions.

The inaugural Joseph Solomon Lecture was given in November by E. Donald Shapiro, Joseph Solomon Distinguished Professor of Law at the Law School. A distinguished audience of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, forensic scientists and members of the Law School community heard Professor Shapiro's talk on the potential danger to privacy posed by establishing DNA data banks.

In the Spring, student journals sponsored three panel discussions.

"Crime and Punishment: Accountability for State Sponsored Mass Murder," sponsored by the *Journal of International and Comparative Law* and organized by Professor Ruti Teitel, brought together European prosecutors of World War II-era mass murders with Latin American attorneys currently prosecuting state crimes to discuss the implications of prosecuting the crime of mass murder.

The panel included Irwin Cotler, Professor at McGill University Law School; Benjamin Ferencz, a former prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials; Roberto Garretón Merino, Legal Advisor, The Vicaría, Chile; Alejandro Garro, Professor, Columbia University School of Law; Walter Griebel, Senior Public Prosecutor, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany; Hon. Elizabeth Holtzman, Comptroller of the City of New York; Jaime Malamud-Goti, former State Solicitor, Republic of Argentina; Felipe Michellini, Attorney, Center for Study of Legal Issues, Uruguay, and Luis Moreno Ocampo, Chief Prosecutor, Federal District, Republic of Argentina.

The *Law Review's* symposium, "Women in the Lawyering Workplace: Feminist Considerations and Practical Solutions," assembled a panel of women lawyers, legal scholars and employment specialists explored the increasing role of women in the legal community and the barriers they continue to face. Speakers were Cynthia Fuchs-Epstein, Professor of Sociology at the City University of New York Graduate Center; Judy Scales-Trent, Associate Professor of Law at the State University of New York at Buffalo; Elizabeth Spelman, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Smith College; Joan Williams, Professor of Law at American University; Linda Marks, a private career consultant; Sheila Nielson, President of Lawyers for Alternative Work Schedules; Vivien Blackford, Director, Center for Management, Institute of Living and Marsha E. Simms, Partner in Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

The *Journal of Human Rights* symposium reviewed 1989 United States Supreme Court decisions and their impact on affirmative action, employment discrimination and civil rights. The panelists, who discussed subjects including racial harassment on the job, the application of the Civil Rights Act to state and local governments, and the burden of proof on employees bringing suit for job discrimination, included: Sam Rabinove, Legal Director of the American

Jewish Committee; Julian Birnbaum, of Vladeck, Waldman, Elias & Engelhard; Judith Reed of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; Isabelle Katz Pinzler, Director of Women's Rights at the ACLU; Diane Dixon, of the Center for Law and Social Justice; Professor Merrick T. Rossein of the CUNY Law School at Queens College; Frank Deale, Legal Director, Center for Constitutional Rights, and Professor Denise Carty-Bennia of Northeastern University School of Law.

The Communications Media Center sponsored numerous lectures, panel discussions and seminars on various aspects of communications law, most notably the annual telecommunications policy lecture, given this year by U.S. Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust. Other programs sponsored by the center were:

- "Programming That Offends: Rights, Remedies and Defenses," at the Harmonie Club, in association with the Federal Communications Bar Association and the ABA Forum on Communications Law,
- "Regulation of Diversity in Program Content: European Versus U.S. Approaches,"
- High-Definition Television: Players, Prospects, and Politics,"
- "First Amendment Rights of Telephone Companies."

Selected Faculty Publications and Activities

Faculty news is reported in the quarterly *In Brief*, and monthly *Counselor* published by the Office of Development and Public Affairs. Copies of these publications may be obtained by calling (212) 431-2805. The following are highlights of faculty activities for the 1989-90 academic year.

Scholarly Publications

Professor Richard Beck

"Elizabeth v. Rude: A Mistaken Line of Cases? A Worthless Right to Contribution for Taxes Should Be Deductible As a Bad Debt," *Virginia Tax Rev.* 313-356, Fall, 1989.

Professor Robert Blecker

"Haven or Hell? Inside Lorton Central Prison: Experiences of Punishment Justified," 24 *Stanford Law Review* 1149-1249, May, 1990.

Professor James Bowen

"Law, Legitimacy, and Black Revolution: Toward a Theoretical Understanding of Contemporary Black Student Protest and Its Legacy for Modern America," *Yale Journal of L. & Liberation*, Fall, 1989.

"Preemptory Challenge Discrimination Revisited: Do Batson and McCleskey Relieve or Intensify the Swain Paradox?," 13 *Nat. Black L.J.* 291-330, 1989.

Professor Lung-chu Chen

An Introduction to Contemporary International Law: A Policy-Oriented Perspective (Yale University Press, 1989).

"The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: A Policy-Oriented Overview," *New York Law School J. Human Rights*, Fall, 1989.

Professor Carlos Cuevas

"Due Process and Adequate Representation in a Chapter 11 Case: The Appointment and Removal of Members of a Creditors Committee in a Corporate Reorganization," 24 *New England Law Review* 333-388, Winter 1989.

"Due Process and Bankruptcy Code Section 1102: The Concept of Adequate Representation in Large and Mega Reorganizations," 94 *Commercial L. J.* 314-343, Fall, 1989.

Professor George Dent

"Toward Unifying Ownership and Control in the Public Corporation," 1989 *Wisconsin Law Review* 881-924, Sept.-Oct., 1989.

Professor Aleta Estreicher

"Securities Regulation and the First Amendment," 24 *Georgia Law Review* 223-326, Winter, 1990.

Professor B.J. George

"The Relations Between the Organization of the Judiciary and Criminal Procedure," 38 *DePaul Law Review* 967-1011, Summer, 1989.

Professor Randolph Jonakait

"The Supreme Court, Plain Meaning, and the Changed Rules of Evidence," 68 *Texas Law Review* 745-786, March, 1990.

Professor William P. LaPiana

"Victorian from Beacon Hill: Oliver Wendell Holmes' Early Years of Legal Scholarship," 90 *Columbia Law Review* 809-833, April, 1990.

Professor Arthur Leonard

"AIDS, Employment and Unemployment," 49 *Ohio State L.J.* 929-964, Winter, 1989.

Professor Jethro K. Lieberman

The Lawyer's Guide to Writing Well (McGraw-Hill, 1989) (with Tom Goldstein).

Professor Edward Samuels

"The Idea-Expression Dichotomy in Copyright Law," 56 *Tennessee Law Review* 321-463, 1989.

Professor Marjorie Silver

"In Lieu of Preclusion: Reconciling Administrative Decisionmaking and Civil Rights Claims," 65 *Ind. L. J.* 367-442, Spring, 1990.

Dean James F. Simon

The Antagonists: Hugo Black, Felix Frankfurter, and Civil Liberties in Modern America (Simon and Schuster, 1989).

Professor Michael Sinclair

"The Case of the Air-Conditioned Allonge," 9 *Annual Rev. of Banking Law* 143-228, 1990.

Professor Nadine Strossen

"Recent U.S. and International Judicial Protection of Legal Rights: A Comparative Legal Process Analysis and Proposed Synthesis," 41 *Hastings Law Journal* 805-904, April, 1990.

Activities

Professor Anthony Alfieri presented a paper on Critical Theory, Gender, and Legal Ethics at a symposium on "Gender and Legal Ethics" sponsored by the Georgetown *Journal of Legal Ethics* in Washington, D.C., on March 31.

Professor Michael Botein spoke on "ZSDN and ONA: Similarities and Differences" on April 17 at the Public Service Satellite Consortium in Washington, D.C.

Professor Lung-chu Chen was elected to the executive council of the American Society of International Law at the Society's 1990 annual meeting.

Professor Aleta Estreicher participated as a discussion leader in "The Voices of Women," a conference on women in legal education at NYU School of Law on April 20-21.

Professor Sally Frank's discrimination case against two men-only Princeton University eating clubs was covered in many national and local print and electronic media.

Professor B. J. George presented a paper, "Rights of the Criminally Accused" at "The Constitution of Japan—The Fifth Decade," a conference sponsored by Duke University School of Law and *Law and Contemporary Problems*.

Professor Karen Gross spoke at a Federal Judicial Center training session for bankruptcy judges on March 8 on the

topic, "Women Debtors: Who Are They and What Questions Should We Begin to Ask About Them." She has also been appointed to the ABA Business Law Section Task Force on Federal Court Structure which will investigate a recent Supreme Court decision requiring jury trials in certain bankruptcy cases.

Professor Randolph Jonakait spoke on scientific evidence at the Seminar on Biotechnology, at Cornell University on April 24.

Professor Arthur Leonard has been appointed to the Human Rights Workgroup which will review and comment on the New York State Inter-Agency AIDS Five Year Plan. He spoke at a Cornell University symposium entitled "AIDS Does Not Discriminate, Do We?" He moderated a panel discussion on "AIDS Discrimination in the Workplace," sponsored by the New York County Lawyers' Association on October 25.

Professor Michael Perlin spoke to the staff attorneys of New York Lawyers for the Public Interest on "Shifting Strategies in Mental Health Litigation: Reading the Supreme Court's Tea Leaves" on March 20. On June 6, he led the plenary session of the National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems' annual national

conference in Bethesda, Md. on "Ethics in Advocacy: Hidden Issues in Vocational Rehabilitation Law," and will conduct a workshop on "Alternative Non-litigation Strategies in the Representation of Handicapped Clients." He delivered a paper "AIDS, Dementia and Incompetency to Stand Trial: A Potential Abuse of the Forensic Mental Health System?" at the biennial conference of the American-Psychology Law Society on March 17.

Professor Rudolph Peritz took part in Duke University's "Frontiers of Legal Thought" symposium, January 25 through 27.



Professor Nadine Strossen spoke at the Journal of Human Rights Symposium in April.



U.S. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum delivered the third annual telecommunications policy address sponsored by the Law School's Communications Media Center.

Professor David Schoenbrod spoke at the New York University Law School conference "Air Pollution Control Law in the 1990's: Learning from Past Mistakes" on April 6. He spoke at "The Presidency and Congress: Constitutionally Shared and Separated Powers," a conference sponsored by The Federalist Society on January 19 and 20 in Washington, D.C.

Professor E. Donald Shapiro delivered the first annual Joseph Solomon Lecture at Law School on November 28. His talk, "The Dangers of DNA: It Ain't Just Fingerprints," centered on the personal liberties pitfalls in the creation of DNA databases.

Professor Richard Sherwin was the principal speaker at an interdisciplinary symposium entitled, "Systematic Pluralism," held at the University of Nebraska, April 12-14.

Dean James F. Simon participated on a panel on Activism on the Court at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C. in April.

Professor Nadine Strossen was a panelist at the Oxford-Northwestern Debate on the outlawing of racially and religiously derogatory speech at Northwestern University on April 11 sponsored by the Annenberg Washington Program. On February 22, she and other members of Human Rights Watch met in N.Y. with the new President of Czechoslovakia, playwright Vaclav Havel. On March 2, she gave an address at the Friedrich Naumann Institute in Washington, D.C. on "Civil Liberties and the Drug Crisis." She took part in Duke University's "Frontiers of Legal Thought" symposium, January 25 through 27. She has been named to the Board of Directors of the Fund for Free Expression, and debated William Bradford Reynolds, former Director of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, on reproductive freedom, affirmative action, and the right of privacy, in Dallas, Tex., last November.

Professor Ruti Teitel chaired a Latin American roundtable on "Punishment, Amnesties and Pardons" at Boston College Law School's Fifth International Conference on Holocaust & Human Rights Law on April 2. On May 17, she presented a position paper at the Council on Foreign Relations on the topic of the "Human Rights Legacies and



the New Democracies in the Southern Cone." She spoke on the constitutionality of religious holiday displays at a lecture sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League, New England Region, on December 15 in Boston. She spoke in Boston on December 18 at the 21st annual conference of the Association for Jewish Studies of the American Council of Learned Studies on the relationship of history to law. She spoke on a panel on equal access at the 1989 Public Education and Religious Liberty Conference in Washington, D.C. on October 25.

Moot Court Activities

New York Law School Moot Court Teams scored a number of significant victories during the year, winning the Delaware National Corporate Law Competition and earning best team honors at the Aetna Foundation/Starr Memorial Insurance Law Competition. In addition, Mark Colburn Williams '90 was awarded best individual advocate in the Aetna/Starr Competition and the Nassau County Bar Association/New York State Invitational Competition. Williams and Michael J. Volpe '90 were finalists, finishing second at the Nassau Competition.

The victorious team in the Delaware competition consisted of Maria Fury '91, Andrew Jacobsen '92, and Steven J. Nickamkus '91. The Aetna/Starr team consisted of Williams, Volpe, and Ania Bohachevsky '90. The Law School also had two teams

reach quarter-finals and two reach semi-finals in competitions.

Law Journals

The *Journal of Human Rights* produced three issues during the 1989-90 school year. In the fall, volume 7 #1 included a series of articles critiquing the draft the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the entire, ratified convention. The second issue in the spring focused on the "Right to Die" issue while the third was the summer issue based on the Journal's symposium, "1989 Supreme Court Decisions—Employment Discrimination and Affirmative Action: Have Civil Rights Been Eroded?"

During the 1989-90 School year, the *Law Review* published five issues, including examining New York City's Charter revision. This fall they will continue publishing with an issue on the spring 1990 symposium, "Women in the Lawyering Workplace: Feminist Considerations and Practical Solutions" and one focusing on clinical legal education.

The *Law Review* will sponsor a symposium in the fall of 1990 celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Sherman Act passage titled "Observing the Sherman Act Centennial: The Past and Future of Antitrust Law as Public Interest Law."

The *Journal of International and Comparative Law* presented the Ernst C. Stiefel Symposium,

"Running China by Law: The Establishment of a Legal System in China After the Cultural Revolution," in volume 10 #1 1989.

Since May, 1988, the *Law Review* has published nine issues, the *Journal of International and Comparative Law*, six issues, and the *Journal of Human Rights*, four issues.

Faculty Appointments

David S. Buckel, Clinical Associate Professor and Managing Attorney, formerly a disability specialist attorney with Harlem Legal Services.

Daniel Knickerbocker, Visiting Professor of Law, formerly Professor of Law at Seton Hall University School of Law.

Edward Laing, Visiting Professor of Law, formerly Ambassador to the United States from Belize and Professor and Director of Graduate Programs at Howard University School of Law.

Richard D. Marsico, Clinical Associate Professor and Managing Attorney, formerly an attorney for the Bronx Neighborhood Office of the Legal Aid Society.

Stephen J. Massey, Associate Professor of Law, formerly associate, Cravath, Swain & Moore, New York.

Laura M. Stein, Assistant Professor of Law, formerly associate, Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, Philadelphia.

STUDENT SERVICES

The Office and Programs

During 1989-90 the Law School student services administration was expanded and reorganized to better serve an increasingly active and diverse student body. Associate Dean for Student Affairs Matthew Wilkes joined the Law School in January 1990 and oversees the Offices of Student Services, Career Services, Admissions, and Financial Aid. Michael Hardy '88, was appointed as the first Minority Liaison Officer to work with students, faculty and administrators to help determine how to meet the needs of a diverse student body. Helena Prigal remains as Director of Student Services, Monica Coen was promoted to Assistant Director of Student Services and Sally Harding has joined the staff as Administrative Assistant.

New initiatives included the formation of an Evening Student Advisory Board which met regularly with the Director of Student Services. As a result of its suggestions, new policies and procedures were established to better

serve the needs of evening students. They included: the extension of administrative hours at the beginning of each semester, publishing an evening student newsletter and new procedures for distributing class supplements.

Programs and services continued from previous years included Weekly and Evening Student Respites (informal gatherings of students, faculty and staff), the Student Advisor program, the pre-orientation program, and the availability of a mental health consultant for all students.

The annual student survey showed that, for the third year, students rate faculty teaching as the most outstanding quality of the law school. According to the survey, which received the highest response to date, the majority of the student body rates their level of satisfaction with the Law School as "very satisfied" or "satisfied."

Student Organizations

During the past academic year students formed the New York Law School Public Interest Coalition to promote public interest projects and raise funds to support fellow students choosing summer employment in the public interest field. The group plans a pledge drive and various fund raising activities for 1990-91. Also during the year

the Coalition joined student groups from 90 other law schools as an affiliate of the National Association for Public Interest Law.

Other new groups formed in 1989-90 were the Hellenic Society, Real Estate Law Students Association, and the Admiralty Law Students Association, bringing the total number of student organizations to 27.

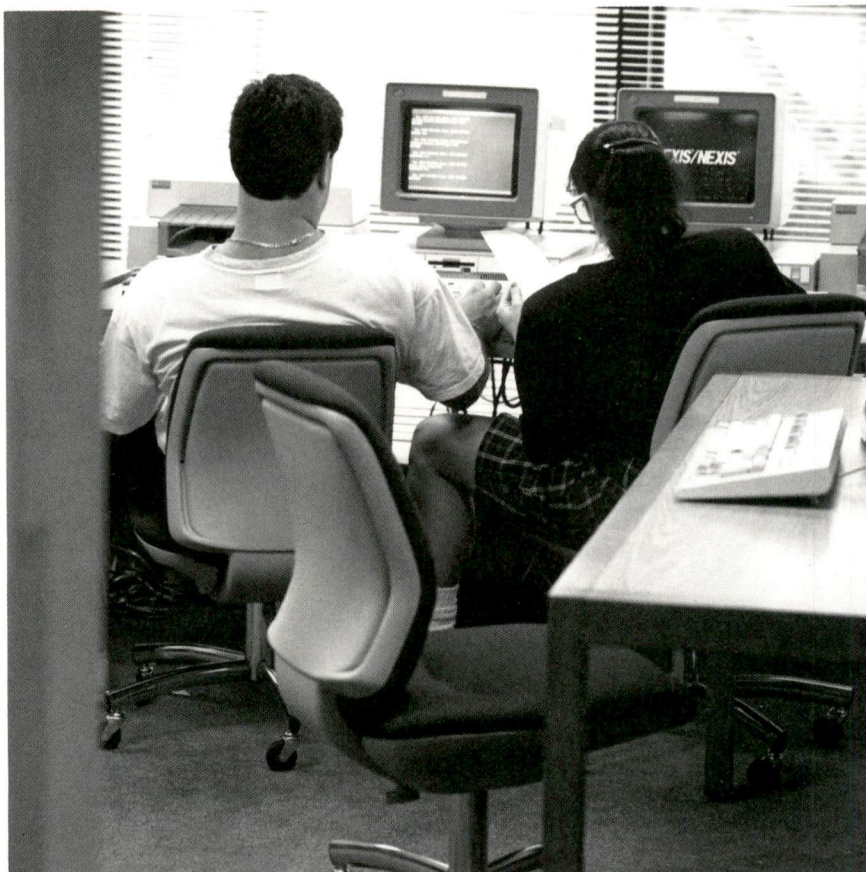
New York Law School's student organizations continued to produce lively, informative and topical programs, with prominent guest speakers from all parts of the legal community. Among more than 50 such programs and their sponsors were:

Dawn of the Dinkins Era (National Lawyers Guild), A Celebration of Black History Month, including a panel on Employment Discrimination and a showing of the film "Eyes on the Prize" (Black Law Students Association and Employment and Labor Law Students Association), The English-only Movement (Latino Law Students Association), Censorship in Media (Media Law), Overcoming Obstacles: Women and Minorities in Law (Legal Association for Women), The Intifadah

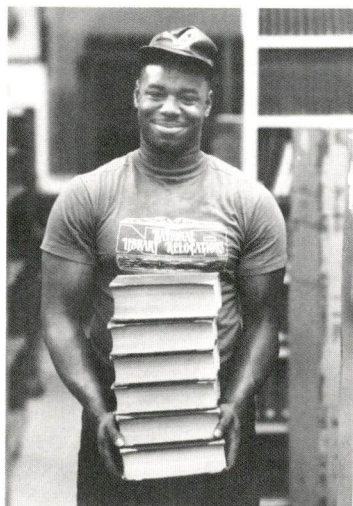
(Association of International Law Students), Current Issues in Environmental Law (Environmental Law Society), Experiences at Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Jewish Law Students Association), Loan Concerns in Real Estate (Real Estate Law), an "Asia-Watch" seminar which informed Chinese refugees of their rights (Asian American Law Students Association), Affirmative Action (Black Law Students Association), Strikes (Employment and Labor Law Student Association), Europe in 1992 (International Law Society), The New York Housing Crisis (National Lawyers Guild), and D.N.A. Testing as Evidence (Phi Alpha Delta).

The student newspaper, *The Reporter*, continued to cover Law School news and the Student Bar Association again sponsored the traditional Halloween, Valentine's Day, and St. Patrick's Day social events. The 1989-90 Graduation Celebration was less traditional; a cruise around the New York Harbor aboard the "Spirit of New York."

The second annual Student Awards Ceremony recognized over 90 student leaders for their contributions to the School. The first annual award for "Outstanding Contribution to Student Organizations" was awarded to Daniel Simonette for his work with Balsa and the Urban Law Society.



THE
MENDIK
LIBRARY



On January 17, 1990 the Mendik Library was opened for business to the New York Law School community. It was truly exciting to finally see the many years of plans and work produce a beautiful new library building. Throughout the Spring semester tours and receptions were held to acquaint the students, faculty and alumni with the many features of the new Library. In April, the Library was formally dedicated at a ceremony which was attended by hundreds of guests from around the country.

The library move took place in three weeks during the Winter intersession and opened before the first day of Spring semester classes. Library staff and movers worked all during intersession in order to relocate offices, books, furniture and equipment. The move itself was accomplished with a minimum of inconvenience to the rest of the Law School.

Special features of the new library include five computer rooms equipped with the latest in computerized legal research technology along with word processing and CD-ROM equipment. There are also five group study rooms located throughout the library for study group meetings and conferences. The new, spacious Board of Trustees Room is located on the third floor, along with the Parker Rare Book Room.



	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
New Volumes (inc. micro.)	22,042	8,848	6,660	15,565	12,149
New Books (volumes)	5,235	4,047	3,622	4,493	5,137
New Books (titles)	1,598	1,131	1,209	1,618	1,696
Total Volumes at Year End (net)	294,849	303,697	310,357	325,922	336,452
Annual Cost:					
Monographs	39,799	28,666	57,722	69,140	54,400
Serials	284,639	314,000	330,197	380,245	393,633
Microfilm	61,084	48,953	52,879	53,807	46,199
Comp. Research Service	42,509	48,548	46,006	43,711	64,321
Binding	6,135	6,174	7,671	9,152	13,279
Total	\$434,166	\$446,341	\$494,475	\$556,055	\$571,832

The Starr Foundation International Law Center is housed on the second floor annex area.

While the library move was certainly the major event of the year, our technological innovations and collection acquisitions continued. The Library has begun using the INNOVACQ system for serials and acquisitions control. INNOVACQ terminals located at the Circulation and Reserve desk can aid users in getting the most up-to-date information about the serials collection and new book acquisitions.

The Library also added two new CD-ROM products during the year: CIS Masterfile II and the West CD-ROM Libraries. The CIS Masterfile II is an index to Congressional Publications (the serials set, the Committee Hearings and Prints) from 1969 to the present. This acquisition completes our CD-ROM Congressional materials indexing from 1789 to the present. The West CD-ROM Libraries is a multi-purpose, subject specific CD-ROM based research system. The subjects available are Tax, Bankruptcy, Federal Civil Practice, Government Contracts and Delaware Corporations.

Due to the establishment of the Spencer and Memton Endowments for Environmental Law the Library was able to add several major environmental law items to the collections, including the *Environmental Law Reporter* and the multi-volume *Superfund: A Legislative History*.

1989-90

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

Receipts and Expenditures, All Sources, Not Audited

CURRENT FUND

Receipts

Tuition and Fees	\$14,658,633
N.Y. State Grants	337,991
Federal Grants	180,318
Gifts*	107,021
Investment Income	224,547
Auxiliary Enterprises	345,625
Other Sources	194,780
Total	<u>\$16,048,915</u>

Expenditures

Educational & General	
Instructional	\$ 4,819,385
Library	1,544,253
Institutional Support/Student Services	5,405,343
Plant Maintenance	2,033,493
Scholarships & Awards	1,028,369
Auxiliary Enterprises	391,098
Federal Programs	123,715
Total	<u>\$15,345,656</u>

Excess of Receipts over Expenditures	<u>\$ 703,259</u>
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ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Receipts

Gifts*	\$ 141,741
Investment Income	387,590
Total	<u>\$ 529,331</u>

Expenditures

Scholarships	\$ 184,402
Other	48,275
Total	<u>\$ 232,677</u>

Excess of Receipts and Expenditures	<u>\$ 296,654</u>
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*Total gifts received through the Second Century Campaign during 1989-90 equal \$1,632,823.12

LOAN FUNDS**Receipts**

Perkins Loan Fund	\$ 154,519
Investment Income	5,158
Total	<u>\$ 159,677</u>

Expenditures

Perkins Loans	310,615
Loan Fund Expenses	1,885
Total	<u>\$ 312,500</u>
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures	<u>\$ (152,823)</u>

PLANT FUNDS*Unexpended***Receipts**

Investment Income	\$ 995,880
Gifts*	1,306,824
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 2,302,704</u>

Expenditures

53 & 57 Worth Street	\$ 673,258
Mendik Library	5,764,080
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 6,437,338</u>
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts	<u>\$ (4,134,634)</u>

DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The continuation of the Law School's Second Century Campaign was the focus of the Office of Development and Public Affairs during 1989-90. At the close of its second year, gifts and pledges to the Campaign totaled \$8,011,342.95, representing 53.4 percent of the \$15 million Campaign goal.

During fiscal 1989-90, the Law School received \$1,632,823 in gifts from all sources. This total is slightly lower than the previous year, due mainly to one large pledge to the Second Century Campaign having been paid in full during 1988-89. The number of gifts received by the Law School continued to grow, most dramatically in the area of alumni giving.

Last year, the number of gifts from alumni rose to 1,771 from 1,046, an increase of 69.31 percent. Alumni gifts totaled \$808,809, rising from \$718,717 the previous year. Foundations contributed \$337,600 to the Law School, an 86.21 percent increase over 1988-89. Corporations accounted for \$69,185 in 1989-90, down from \$164,725 in the preceding year.

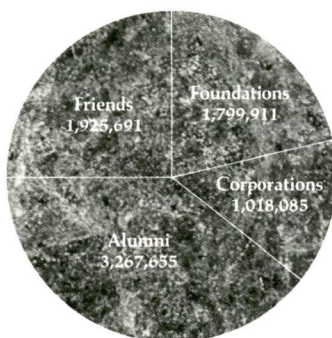
SECOND CENTURY CAMPAIGN SUMMARY OF GIFTS AND PLEDGES BY SOURCE

January 1, 1988—June 30, 1990

ALUMNI	\$3,267,655.59
CORPORATIONS	1,018,085.00
FOUNDATIONS	1,799,911.00
FRIENDS	1,925,691.36
	<u>\$8,011,342.95</u>

TOTAL CAPITAL GIFTS AND PLEDGES \$8,011,342.95

Capital Campaign
Totals



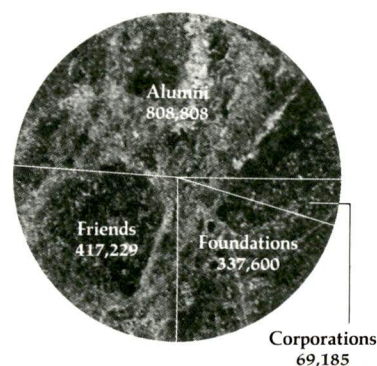
SUMMARY OF GIFTS BY SOURCE

July 1, 1989—June 30, 1990

ALUMNI	\$808,808.75
NON-ALUMNI	
Corporations	69,185.00
Foundations	337,600.00
Friends	417,229.37
	<u>\$1,632,823.12</u>

TOTAL GIFTS \$1,632,823.12

Gifts By Source
1989-1990



SECOND CENTURY CAMPAIGN

Levels of Giving

PACESETTERS	\$100,000-249,999
SPONSORS	\$50,000-99,999
SOCIETY OF BUILDERS	\$10,000-49,999
COUNSELORS	\$5,000-9,999
ADVOCATES	\$1,000-4,999
SUPPORTERS	\$500-999

MAJOR NEW PLEDGES AND GIFTS

July 1, 1989-
June 30, 1990*

PACESETTERS

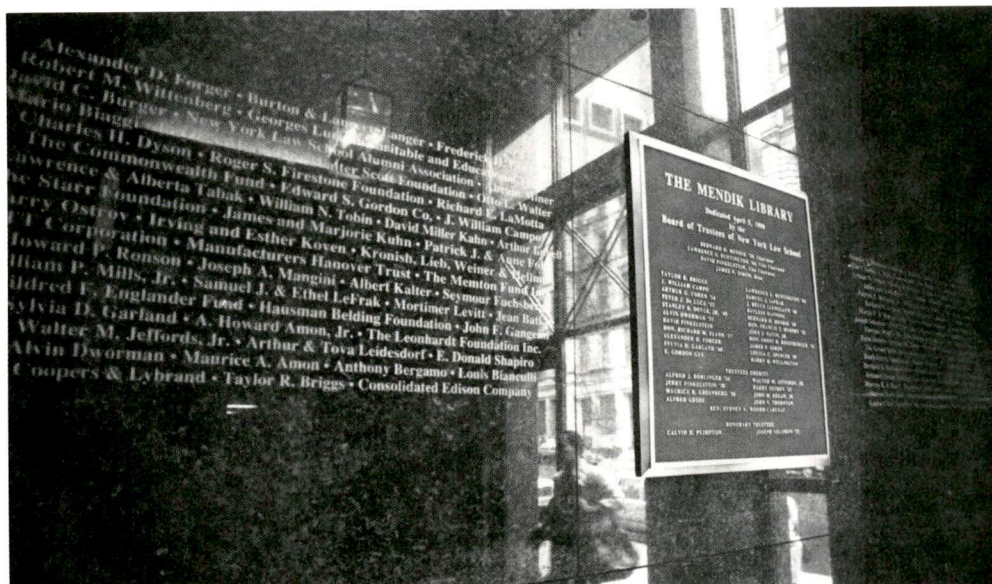
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The granite wall of the lobby of the Mendik Library bears the names of major donors to the Second Century Campaign.

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*The above gifts are in addition to previous commitments from six Pacesetters, eight Sponsors, 36 members of the Society of Builders, 19 Counselors, 78 Advocates and eight other significant leadership gifts listed in the 1988-89 Annual Report.

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- Joseph L. Albertson, Jr. '58
Jose Dino Almendral '87
Steven Altman '86
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Jethro K. Lieberman
Joseph A. Lo Cicero '84
Catherine MacLeod
Allan S. Mall '57
Martin G. Margolis '61
Walter Margulies '30
Lester A. Marks '70
Carmine Mastropaolo '88
Craig F. Meltzer '79
Carlin Meyer
Paul W. Meyers '68
B. Marc Mogil '74
Edward K. Moran '89
William R. Mueller '80
David C. Mullin '43
Walter Mund '51
David Joseph Murray '87
Paula S. Most Murray '87
Susanne M. Murray '87
Myron M. Meyers '31
Christopher J. Neubert '74
Raymond A. O'Hara '80
Michael L. Perlin
Robert Perret, Jr. '56
Randee Pomerantz '86
Morton Porwick '59
Edward A. Purcell
Milan Rada '73
Terrence M. Randell '83
Georgina F. Reich '56
Robert P. Reichman '74
Mauro C. Romita '65

Charles S. Ronder '53
Jerilyn F. Rubin '83
Jerome I. Sager '72
Philip Sands '68
Carol Santangelo '84
Lawrence P. Schnapf '84
Robert Schmukler '65
Peter R. Schwartz '84
Jay S. Seltzer '79
Jerome Stuart Serchuck '52
Andrew Simak
Abbott Simon '60
Scott R. Smith '85
Vincent A. Smyth '74
Peter G. Stern, Jr.
Irving H. Stolz '25
Irene F. Strafacci '81
Harvey L. Strelzin '62
Sanford S. Stevens '85
David M. Stollow '81
Charles Stephen Sullivan '86
John J. Tracy '80
James A. Tricarico, Jr. '77
Robert A. Troup '58
Warren F. van den Houten '85
Francis L. Valente, Jr. '58
Charles E. Valliere '84
Vincent S. Verdiramo '86
Guy R. Vitacco, Jr. '88
Leonard C. Walczyk '89
Peter A. Weinberg '81
Reena Pearl Whitman '85
Mitchell G. Williams '84
Michael B. Wind '64
Elliot Wohl '61
C. Joseph Wysocki '85
Florence R. Zimmerman '41

HARLAN

FELLOWSHIP

Arthur N. Abbey '59
American Building
Maintenance Co.
A. Howard Amon, Jr. '51
Myles Joseph Ambrose '52
Joshua J. Angel
Xavier Angelo Aragona '59
Russell Banks '60
Sid Barry Foundation
Jean Batkin
Jerome M. Becker '60
Anthony Bergamo '73
Louis Bianculli
Booth Ferris Foundation
Taylor R. Briggs
Shepard Broad '27
David Clifford Burger '83
Mr. & Mrs. Ron Byrne
J. William Campo
Florence Sanoff-Canter
Paul David Casowitz '89
James M. Conboy '55
Consolidated Edison Company
Consortium of Metropolitan
Law Schools
Anthony V. Curto '60
Charles A. Dana Foundation
Martin A. Danoff '60
Barbara Knowles Debs
Peter J. De Luca '53
Telesforo Del Valle, Jr. '82
Dobson Foundation, Inc.
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Lorin Duckman '73
Egon Dumler '56
Alvin Dworman '51
Charles H. Dyson
Harold A. Easton '28
David Ettinger '61
Raymond S. Evans '61
David Finkelstein

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Edward Neilan Fitzpatrick '67
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Seth D. Friedland '78
Seymour Fuchsberg '68
John F. Gangemi '64
Mark E. Garscia '84
Sylvia D. Garland '60
Elena V. Giordano '84 &
Michael J. Sluka '84
Ross L. Gnesin '84
Herman Goldman Foundation
David Goldsmith '50
Horace W. Goldsmith
Foundation
Frederic H. Gould '60
Arnold H. Graham '52
Green Charitable Trust
Maurice R. Greenberg '50
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Kathleen Grimm '80
Robert H. Gudger '61
Edward Hamlin '79
Bruce Hausman '79
Hausman Belding Foundation
Edward Held '66
Lloyd N. Hull '51
Lawrence S. Huntington '64
Irvin Husin '27
Harriet Inselbuch
ITT Corporation
Stephen A. Jarowski '79
Sharon Doyle Johe '72
Albert Kalter '61
G. Harry Kapralos '62
Curtis Katz '52
Jerome Katz '38
Harold J. Kaufmann '38

Irving Koven
Murray T. Koven '38
Denise Mortner Kranz '85
Kronish, Lieb, Weiner,
Hellman
James Kuhn
Richard E. LaMotta '75
Burton Langer
Jay Langner
LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby &
MacRae
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Leidesdorf
Leonhardt Foundation
Martin P. Levin '83
Mortimer Levitt
Henry P. Lipscomb, Jr. '42
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Arthur Lubell
Georges Lurcy Charitable Trust
Cameron F. MacRae '37
Donald N. Malawsky
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Manufacturers Hanover Trust
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John Patrick Marshall '76
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Patrick T. McGahn, Jr. '58
Memton Fund, Inc.
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Michael Mendik
Susan Mendik
Richard M. Meyers '58
William P. Mills, Jr. '63
Roger J. Miner '56
John J. Navin, Jr.
Jay S. Negin '58
NYLS Alumni Association
Bedros Odian '59
Harry Ostrov '25
Samuel & Norma Paige
Steven E. Pegalis '65

CORPORATION AND FOUNDATION SUPPORT

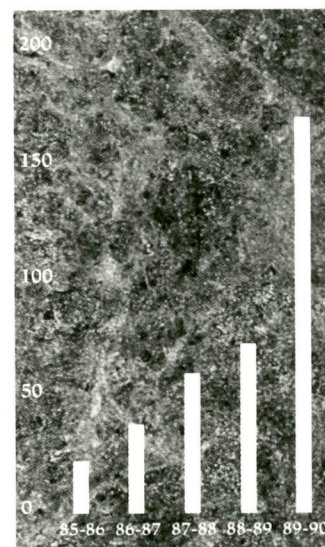
Richard S. Petty '37
Elaine Bromka & F. Peter
Phillips '87
John G. Pieper
Reliance Group Holding, Inc.
Marshall Rose
Ellen Carlstein Roth '69
Fulvia Mombello Russo '38
Sherwood Allen Salvan '69
Matt Savage
Alan J. Schnurman '71
Eugene G. Schulz, Jr. '56
Peter W. Schweitzer '63
Walter Scott Foundation
Paula S. Seider '60
J. Stanley Shaw '56
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David W. Shipper '82
Joel J. Silver '60
James F. Simon
John Ben Snow Memorial
Trust
Jared Specthrie '65
Louisa C. Spencer '88
The Starr Foundation
T. Lawrence Tabak '59
Rae Trayman
Robert R. Troup '58
Avrom R. Vann '68
Vidor Foundation
Guy Richard Vitacco '57
Otto L. Walter '54
Muriel D. Wanderman '66
Frank A. Weg '60
Gregory D. Winter '79
Michael Wolff
Penina Pearl Wollman '89
Robert A. Zeide '75
Lee G. Zimet '85

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Maintenance Co.
*American Cyanamid
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*American Express Foundation
*ARCO Foundation of California
*AT&T Foundation
Sid Barry Foundation
Booth Ferris Foundation
*Cahill Gordon & Reindel
Capell, Vishnick & Odierno
*Chase Manhattan Bank, NA
*Chubb & Son, Inc.
*Commonwealth Fund
†Consolidated Edison
Company
Consortium of Metropolitan
Law Schools
†Coopers & Lybrand
Foundation
Charles A. Dana Foundation
*Digital Equipment Corporation
*DLJ Foundation
Dobson Foundation, Inc.
*Equitable Foundation
*Ernst & Young Foundation
Essential Services
Productions, Inc.
*Exxon Education Foundation
Roger S. Firestone Foundation
*General Electric Foundation
*General Foods Fund, Inc.
*General Signal Corporation
Horace W. Goldsmith
Foundation
Grand Street Boys
Foundation
Bernard & Barbara Green
Charitable Foundation
Robert Z. Greene Foundation
Hausman Belding Foundation
Herman Goldman Foundation
ITT Corporation
Kronish, Lieb, Weiner &
Hellman

LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby &
MacRae
Leonhardt Foundation, Inc.
Lubell & Koven
*Lubrizol Foundation
Georges Lurcy Charitable
Foundation
†Manufacturers Hanover Trust
Memton Fund, Inc.
*Mercedes-Benz of North
America, Inc.
*Merrill Lynch & Company
Inc.
*Mutual Life Insurance
Foundation
*National Westminster Bank
*New England Electric System
*Olin Corporation Charitable
Trust
Paige & Paige
*Peat, Marwick, Mitchell
Foundation
Reliance Group Holdings, Inc.
Walter Scott Foundation
Shea & Gould

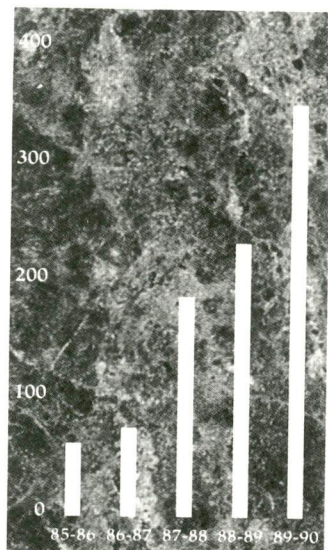
CORPORATIONS

in thousands of dollars



FOUNDATIONS

in thousands of dollars



*Skadden Arps Slate Meagher
& Flom

*John Ben Snow Memorial
Trust

Starr Foundation

*Sullivan & Cromwell
Tam-Art, Inc.

*Times Mirror

*Towers, Perrin, Forster &
Crosby, Inc.

*Travellers Company
Foundation, Inc.

*US Trust Company of
New York

*USLIFE Corporation
Vidor Foundation

†Matching & Outright

*Matching

GIFTS RECEIVED FROM FACULTY AND FRIENDS

Anonymous

Joshua J. Angel

Joseph T. Arenson

Jean Batkin

Richard C. Beck

Louis Bianculli

Robert Blecker

Michael Botein

Taylor R. Briggs

Edmund J. Burke

Ron & Paula Byrne

J. William Campo

Florence Sanoff-Canter

Lung-chu Chen

Barbara Knowles Debs

Kevin S. Downey

Charles H. Dyson

Marjorie Ellenbogen

Gerardo Figueroa

David Finkelstein

Marilyn H. Fishel

Joan R. Fishman

Alexander D. Forger

B. James George, Jr.

Maurice Goldenhar

Jane P. Helm

Lofton P. Holder

Harriet Inselbuch

Sylvia Jackson

George M. Jaffin

Stephen C. Johansen

Quintin Johnstone

Irving Koven

James Kuhn

Burton Langner

Jay Langner

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur D.

Leidesdorf

Jethro K. Leiberman

Arthur S. Leonard

Audrey Levin-McLaughlin

Mortimer Levitt

Donald N. Malawsky

Bayless Manning

Michelle A. Mauriello

Michael Mendik

Susan Mendik

William M. Moldoff

Ellen Moring

John J. Navin, Jr.

Peter A. Nelson

Stephen A. Newman

John G. Pieper

Edward Purcell

M. Jeannette Richardson

Donald P. Rothschild

Donna K. Rothblatt

Joyce D. Saltalamachia

David S. Schoenbrod

William A. Shea

Hon. Leonard Silverman

James F. Simon

Peter G. Stern, Jr.

Nadine Strossen

Rae Trayman

Priya Vardhan

Susan B. Tucker

Harry Wellington

Michael Wolff

Donald H. Zeigler

REMEMBER
NEW YORK
LAW SCHOOL
IN YOUR
WILL

Over the years, many alumni and friends have provided for New York Law School in their wills. Is New York Law School in your will? If not, we hope you might consider including the Law School among your beneficiaries.

The following are ways to provide for New York Law School in your will:

- A *General Bequest* of a specified dollar amount or a percentage of your estate.
- A *Specific Bequest* of a particular asset, such as a painting, savings account, a collection of real property.
- A *Contingent Bequest*, if your primary beneficiaries fail to survive you. *Every* will should include such a provision.
- A *Residual Bequest* of the balance of your estate after expenses, taxes, and general and specific bequests have been paid.

■ A *Testamentary Trust* created by your will that provides lifetime payments to one or more beneficiaries, the balance of the trust then passing to the Law School.

If your current will does not include New York Law School, you can add to it easily, through a codicil. Your estate planner will be able to advise you and we will gladly provide sample language.

New York Law School has established the "21st Century Society" to recognize those farsighted alumni who have provided for the Law School in their wills. The charter members of the 21st Century Society are:

Samuel B. Feld '17

Irving Mariash '24

Harry Ostrov '25

William N. Tobin '26

Harold A. Easton '28

Richard Petty '37

Elizabeth Schenkel '37

Fulvia Mombello Russo '38

For more information about the 21st Century Society or to discuss any form of planned giving, please call Harriet Inselbuch, Associate Dean for Development and Public Affairs at (212) 431-2818.

CLASS GIVING

1917 - 1923

Total of Gifts	\$140.00
Average Gift	\$35.00
% Participation	50%
Number of Donors	4

Donors

Samuel B. Feld
Samuel K. Handel
Abram A. Lebson
Isaac Weinberg

1924

Total of Gifts	\$5,205.00
Average Gift	\$1,041.00
% Participation	31%
Number of Donors	5

Harlan Fellows

Irving Mariash

Donors

Charles Bennet
George J. Penn
Alexander Roth
Emanuel E. Weisberg

1925

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$4,030.00
Average Gift	\$287.85
% Participation	48%
Number of Donors	14

Harlan Fellows

Harry Ostrov

Dwight Fellows

Jessie H. Barkin
Morris Kanfer

Donors

Joseph Allentuck
Abraham Laufer
Harry Maslow
Michael J. Oestreich
George M. Peck
Benjamin Robin
Benjamin Semer
Abraham B. Silvers
Meyer Slifkin
Irving H. Stolz
Peter A. H. Voorhis

1926

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$320.00
Average Gift	\$64.00
% Participation	20%
Number of Donors	5

Donors

Charles Glatzer
Samuel Lippman
Joseph A. Teperson
Henry J. V. Werner
Stewart L. Whitman

1927

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$3,230.00
Average Gift	\$215.33
% Participation	54%
Number of Donors	15

Harlan Fellows

Shepard Broad
Irvin Husin

Donors

S. Reymart Alter
Leonard Antelis
Jerome Otis Ellis
Louis L. Friedman
Milton S. Harrison
Louis A. Jaffe
Irving J. Kirschenbaum
Julian M. Kleban
Jay J. Lehrman
John E. Liggio
Alan Morits
Emilio Nunez
B. William Puleo

1928

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$1,320.00
Average Gift	\$220.00
% Participation	16%
Number of Donors	6

Harlan Fellows

Harold A. Easton

Donors

Mitchell Eisenstat
Oscar Ginsberg
Morris H. Linderman
Louis H. Stallman
I. Jesse Winter

1929

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$210.00
Average Gift	\$35.00
% Participation	30%
Number of Donors	6

Donors

Max Ackerman
Oscar L. Gruber
Jesse J. Holland
Harry Kaplan
Arthur F. Lamanda
J.D. Rickover

1930

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$510.00
Average Gift	\$56.66
% Participation	45%
Number of Donors	9

Donors

Arthur Chodosh
Albert Felix
Louis Jackson
M. Peter Kletzky
Philip Koren
Milton Levin
Walter Margulies
David I. Shivitz
Alfred K. Weiner

1931

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$470.00
Average Gift	\$67.14
% Participation	30%
Number of Donors	7

Donors

Jack Amsterdam
William F. Chambers
Samuel Charles Lefkowitz
Myron M. Myers
Jerrold Seymann
Jules Shank
David M. Vogel

1932 - 1933

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov	
Total of Gifts	\$135.00
Average Gift	\$27.00
% Participation	21%
Number of Donors	5

Donors

Sidney Katzen
 Max H. Leitner
 Henry Schainholtz
 Nathan Tannenbaum
 Frederick Weinberger

1934

Class Agent: Harry Ostrov
 Total of Gifts \$520.00
 Average Gift \$104.00
 % Participation 38%
 Number of Donors 5

Donors

Leo M. Cherne
 Marshall F. Denenholz
 Walter O. Hodsdon
 Philip I. Silverstein
 Charles F. Voytech

1937

Total of Gifts \$2,170.00
 Average Gift \$542.50
 % Participation 40%
 Number of Donors 4

Harlan Fellows

Cameron F. MacRae
 Richard S. Petty

Donors

Amadeo Fernandes
 Elizabeth J. Schenkel

1938

Class Agent: Murray Koven
 Total of Gifts \$9,240.00
 Average Gift \$616.00
 % Participation 54%
 Number of Donors 15

Harlan Fellows

Jerome Katz
 Harold J. Kaufmann
 Murray T. Koven
 Fulvia Mombello Russo

Dwight Fellows

Edward Phillips
 Richard M. Stewart

Donors

Max M. Doner
 Bernard Dorfman
 Ethel Epstein
 Elliott Norwalk
 Herbert Parker

Nathan Tanen
 David I. Weinrich
 Frank K. Woodfin
 Richard S. Woodman

1939

Total of Gifts \$205.00
 Average Gift \$51.25
 % Participation 33%
 Number of Donors 4

Donors

Seymour H. Alpert
 David Avstreich
 Alfred H. Beck
 Frank M. Farris, Jr.

1940

Total of Gifts \$1,020.00
 Average Gift \$127.50
 % Participation 100%
 Number of Donors 8

Dwight Fellows

Frank I. Tashker

Donors

William J. Bozzuffi
 Joseph F. Fichera
 Marvin Fishman
 Philip J. Fruitstone
 Orest V. Maresca
 Anne Moore Ross
 Irving Schechter

1941

Total of Gifts \$535.00
 Average Gift \$133.75
 % Participation 44%
 Number of Donors 4

Donors

Kate S. Friedman
 Albert Pitcher
 Jack Roper
 Florence R. Zimmerman

1942 - 43

Total of Gifts \$1,355.00
 Average Gift \$271.00
 % Participation 37%
 Number of Donors 5

Harlan Fellows

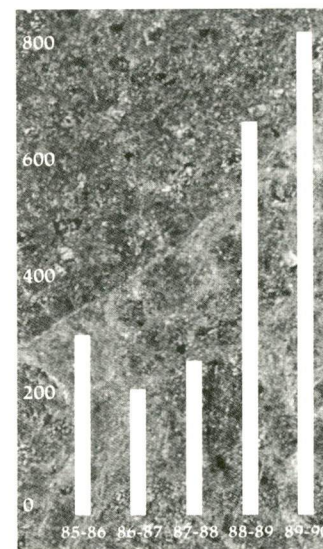
Henry P. Lipscomb Jr.

Donors

Joseph J. Di Biase
 Warren Kelly

ALUMNI

in thousand of dollars



*Top Ten Classes in
Number of Donors*

1. 1984	106
2. 1989	98
3. 1985	84
4. 1983	75
5. 1986	70
6. 1982	63
7. 1980	62
8. 1987	60
9. 1988	57
10. 1978	57

Yorka C. Linakis
David Paully

1 9 4 9

Class Agent:

Stanley B. Doyle, Jr.

Total of Gifts \$1,945.00

Average Gift \$138.92

% Participation 31%

Number of Donors 14

Harlan Fellows

Stanley B. Doyle, Jr.

Donors

Mario Avallone

Robert M. Barry

Robert Dana

Everett Kinsey Deane

Pauline Hurley

Henry B. King

Max N. Osen

Edward Thomas Plante

S. Martin Saltz

Gerald Emanuel Sanders

William C. Taplitz

Robert B. Van De Water

Alfred Weintraub

1 9 5 0

Total of Gifts \$3,065.00

Average Gift \$90.14

% Participation 26%

Number of Donors 34

Harlan Fellows

Maurice R. Greenberg

Donors

Edward J. Amann, Jr.

Anthony Bonarrigo

Joseph Catenaccio

Sidney Cohen

Frederick R. Colgan

Edwin Herbert Dembicer

Kevin J. Donnelly

Lester Edward Fetell

Jerome Friedman

Gerald Furst

James Lloyd Gifford

Leon Harry Gildin

Albert I. Gilman

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David Miller Kahn

Edward Knecht

Herman M. Koenigsberg

David Levidow

Harold Lieberman

Andrew Mannarino

Harold H. Newman

Carmine J. Perrotta

Howard Wm. Rasher

Jack H. Rosenberg

Robert Kenneth Ruskin

Jules W. Schapiro

Richard S. Sherman

Richard H. Thomas

Arthur E. Young

1 9 5 1

Class Agent: Lloyd N. Hull

Total of Gifts \$31,145.00

Average Gift \$677.06

% Participation 37%

Number of Donors 46

Harlan Fellows

A. Howard Amon, Jr.

Alvin Dworman

Lloyd N. Hull

Marie Louise Stern Loridan

Donors

Michael Avedisian

Martin L. Baron

Frederic S. Berman

Daniel W. Bishara

Sidney Braverman

Herbert Carr

Anthony Cerchiara

Robert Coykendall

Bernard M. Eiber

Harry G. English

William Gorton Freese

Eugene Gellman

Robert R. Granik

Marjorie Greeley

Thomas Joseph Halvey

Samuel A. Hawkins

Murray Hendel

Morris A. Kaplan

Paul B. Kelly

William Landau

Phillip L. Laudo

Alfred D. Lerner

Fred Linden

Harry Litwin

Ralph Meyers

Norman M. McGuffog

Walter Mund

Murray H. Ocko



Stanley S. Ostrau
 John Gaspard Pare
 Michael Patestides
 Bernard Raphan
 Leo Realberg
 Leonard Edward Rosenthal
 Jerome Philip Schneider
 Robert Norman Schwartz
 Angelo G. Siragusa
 Elliott Tananbaum
 Nicholas Tsoucalas
 Bernard Weinflash
 Harold S. Winston
 Irving Zwerling

1952

Total of Gifts	\$5,945.00
Average Gift	\$220.18
% Participation	26%
Number of Donors	27

Harlan Fellows

Myles Joseph Ambrose
 Arnold H. Graham
 Curtis Katz

Dwight Fellows

Fred Daniel Fine

Donors

Harold B. Berel
 Daniel Alan Birnant
 Harry Birnbaum
 J. Michael Brandt
 Edwin S. Clare
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 Herbert M. Frenkel
 Alexander Graves
 John Lewis Hay
 Martin Emmet Holbrook
 Donald E. Keinz
 Arlindo Lenti
 Arthur McGee
 David L. Moses
 Milan Moacanin
 Vincent F. Naro
 William Niles
 Murray Seliger
 Thomas J. Sheehan
 John Leo Supple
 Edward C. Utz
 David L. Wasser

1953

Total of Gifts	\$6,160.00
Average Gift	\$267.82
% Participation	29%
Number of Donors	23

Harlan Fellows

Peter J. De Luca

Donors

Walter R. Butler
 Theobald J. Dengler
 Frank Durkan
 Marvin Fastenberg
 Eugene P. Frasca
 Jay S. Goodman
 John F. Gulbin
 Kenneth Heller
 Joseph Martin Irom
 Peter J. LaBarbera
 Thomas J. Langan, Jr.
 Irwin Leimas
 Solomon L. Levine
 Morton Marks
 Lyle A. Marshall
 Lothar Nachman
 Alfred L. Plesser
 Arthur Reich
 Eli Robins
 Charles S. Ronder
 Leonard L. Steinman
 Gerson G. Zaslow

1954

Total of Gifts	\$40,926.00
Average Gift	\$2,407.41
% Participation	28%
Number of Donors	17

Harlan Fellows

Otto L. Walter

Donors

Charles F. Albright
 Harvey L. Bernhardt
 John M. Boyle
 Nicholas John Casson
 Alex Denkinson
 Eugene H. Duffy
 Alfred M. Ehrendlou
 Charles Feit
 Howard Allen Hirschfeld
 Joseph Lapatin
 George K. Nakulak
 Albert Podrid
 Arthur Soybel
 Felix Vogler
 Eli Wager
 Robert E. Witt

1955

Total of Gifts	\$1,575.00
Average Gift	\$196.87
% Participation	19%
Number of Donors	8

Harlan Fellows

James M. Conboy

Donors

Jordan B. Bierman
 Richard W. Blanchard
 Lionel E. Bolin
 Francis J. Feeley
 Bruce C. Lederer
 George L. Scrocco
 Ivan Warner

1956

Class Agent:

Guy Richard Vitacco

Total of Gifts	\$6,390.00
Average Gift	\$304.28
% Participation	33%
Number of Donors	21

Harlan Fellows

Egon Dumler
 Roger J. Miner
 Eugene G. Schulz
 J. Stanley Shaw

Dwight Fellows

Georgina F. Reich

Donors

Vincent Anello, Jr.
 Irwin Berger
 Richard Noel Burns
 James Joseph DeLuca
 Herman Edelman
 Morton J. Getman
 Elliot R. Kalman
 Amelia Lewis
 Sanders D. Newman
 Robert Perret, Jr.
 Neil Schaeffer
 Elias Stephen Schneider
 Emanuel Silkiss
 Francis Joseph Sisca, Jr.
 Leslie B. Tenzer
 Robert L. Weiner

1957

Class Agent:

Guy Richard Vitacco
 Total of Gifts \$2,445.00
 Average Gift \$174.64
 % Participation 24%
 Number of Donors 14

Harlan Fellows

Guy Richard Vitacco

Dwight Fellows

Richard M. Flynn

Donors

Arnold D. Abelson
 Samuel Adelson
 Ivan Fox
 Robert Gordon Gilmore
 Allan Lituchy
 Allan Stuart Mall
 Daniel Miller
 Allan Samuel Mostoff
 Howard Rogovin
 Norman C. Ryp
 Arthur Weissman
 Raymond L. Zutell

1958

Class Agent: Robert R. Troup
 Total of Gifts \$373,650.42
 Average Gift \$14,371.17
 % Participation 25%
 Number of Donors 26

Harlan Fellows

Patrick T. McGahn, Jr.
 Bernard H. Mendik
 Richard M. Meyers
 Jay S. Negin
 Robert R. Troup

Donors

Joseph L. Albertson, Jr.
 Arthur Barnett
 Nathan Burkan, Jr.
 Morris I. Chernofsky
 Malcolm Fein
 John T. Fitzgerald
 Burton A. Friedman
 Joseph N. Friedman
 Judah Gottlieb
 Newton Greenberg
 George D. Greenberger
 Gerald H. Greene
 M. Walter Hulkower
 Harold N. Lederman
 Max Lichtenberg
 Theodore Moss

Myron Ohlstein
 Herbert K. Redbord
 Ernst H. Rosenberger
 Jack M. Sadis
 Francis L. Valente, Jr.

1959

Total of Gifts \$16,220.00
 Average Gift \$623.84
 % Participation 21%
 Number of Donors 26

Harlan Fellows

Arthur N. Abbey
 Xavier Angelo Aragona
 Bedros Odian
 T. Lawrence Tabak

Donors

Edward B. Berger
 George G. Bernhard
 Norman Bernstein
 Mary Eleanor Cerbone
 Elliott Arthur Cohen
 Sheldon Cowen
 Joseph A. Esquirol, Jr.
 Leo Gold
 Donald Grody
 Lawrence L. Gulino
 Harold A. Hall
 Shirley Z. Kaufman
 Arnold George Kopelson
 Gabriel M. Krausman
 Michael R. Martone
 Michael McEneney
 Jay Messer
 Martin J. Milston
 Robert W. Mullen
 Philip Edward Parker
 Morton Porwick
 David Toren

1960

Class Agent:
 Martin A. Danoff
 Total of Gifts \$18,298.75
 Average Gift \$660.99
 % Participation 21%
 Number of Donors 29

Harlan Fellows

Russell Banks
 Jerome M. Becker

Anthony V. Curto
 Martin A. Danoff
 Sylvia D. Garland
 J. Bruce Llewellyn
 Paula S. Seider
 Joel J. Silver
 Frank A. Weg

Dwight Fellows

John J. O'Connor, Jr.

Donors

Charles Armbruster
 Walter L. Dukes, Jr.
 Robert A. Feldman
 Andrew J. Fiore
 Joseph Gaier
 Jonah L. Goldstein
 Ira Greenberg
 James J. Hearn
 Leonard H. King
 Gary A. Kroop
 Richard G. Lawless
 Richard E. Meyer
 John J. O'Keefe
 I. Robert Pollack
 Bennett A. Reiss
 John A. Risi
 Joseph A. Rosenzweig
 Francis D. San Antonio
 Abbott Simon

1961

Class Agent:

Herbert T. McDevitt
 Total of Gifts \$11,347.50
 Average Gift \$630.41
 % Participation 18%
 Number of Donors 18

Harlan Fellows

Raymond S. Evans
 Patrick J. Foley
 Robert H. Gudger
 Albert Kalter
 Herbert T. McDevitt

Dwight Fellows

Alfred Friedman

Donors

Stanley N. Albert
 Anne D. Freilich
 Martin G. Margolis
 Franklin Melzer
 Lorenzo Padilla
 Costa Papson
 Dominick J. Porto

Michael J. Quigley
John J. Riordan
Herman Taub
Samuel Winner
Elliot Wohl

1962

Total of Gifts \$2,055.00
Average Gift \$137.00
% Participation 19%
Number of Donors 15

Harlan Fellows

G. Harry Kapralos

Donors

Robert Charles Blum
John J. Corbley
Reuben David
Harry Jacob Friedberg
Crane Johnson
Irwin Kaplan
Howard S. Kass
Benjamin J. Klemanowicz
Bernard I. Kunert
Francis J. Lynch
Ralph G. Mancini
Arnold Simon
Harvey L. Strelzin
William M. Westhoff

1963

Class Agent: David Green
Total of Gifts \$4,925.00
Average Gift \$234.52
% Participation 25%
Number of Donors 21

Harlan Fellows

William P. Mills, Jr.
Peter W. Schweitzer

Dwight Fellows

Philip Bekerman

Donors

Leonard J. Birbrower
Richard S. Blankfein
Robert H. Cohen
Mariano Diaz
Rita Eredics
Robert L. Ferris
Lawrence Neil Field
Frieda Freedman
David Green
Hans-Friedrich Holzapfel

Thomas J. McLoughlin
Roderick James Minogue
Arnold H. Nager
Irene Platt
Lewis M. Steel
Jay E. Stempel
Milton L. Williams
Roy L. Zisser

1964

Class Agent: David Green
Total of Gifts \$17,925.00
Average Gift \$1,378.84
% Participation 15%
Number of Donors 13

Harlan Fellows

John F. Gangemi
Lawrence S. Huntington

Donors

Nicholas E. Caprio
James E. Congdon
Walter J. Donovan
Howard I. Getz
Stanley M. Glasser
Victor Hade
Donald R. Hetchka
Richard Lee Price
Stephen G. Siben
James W. Walsh, Jr.
Michael B. Wind

1965

Class Agent:
Joseph Santousosso, Jr.
Total of Gifts \$4,760.00
Average Gift \$226.66
% Participation 25%
Number of Donors 21

Harlan Fellows

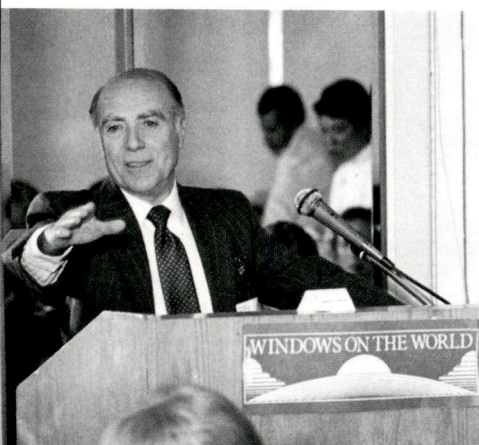
Steven E. Pegalis
Jared Specthrie

Donors

Arthur J. Abrams
David A. Berenson
Ingrid S. Braslow
Samuel S. Davis
Anthony M. DeGaeto
James J. Egan, Jr.
John H. Fenniman
Alan M. Grosman
Morris J. Kassin
Frank Patti
Arthur R. Rosenbaum
Joseph Santousosso, Jr.
Jeffrey L. Sapir



*Second Century
Campaign Chairman
Lawrence S. Huntington
'64 (second right) hosted
a reception for the
Classes of 1963 and
1964 at the New York
Yacht Club.*



*Class of 1965 Reunion
Chairman Joseph
Santosuosso at the
reunion at Windows on
the World.*

Robert Schmuckler
Judith Blum Sheindlin
Vincent L. Verdiramo
Michael H. Weisser
Morris Weissman
Michael A. Zindler

1966

Class Agent: Edward Held
Total of Gifts \$3,865.00
Average Gift \$297.30
% Participation 14%
Number of Donors 13

Harlan Fellows

Edward Held
Muriel D. Wanderman

Donors

Arthur B. Cohn
Edward J. Donovan
Jerome Feller
Arnold J. Hauptman
Philip E. Jacobowitz
John J. Marino
Terrence McCabe
Elliot M. Rudick
Marion E. Scheck
Walter W. Schnorbus
Robert K. Young

1967

Total of Gifts \$3,475.00
Average Gift \$248.21
% Participation 20%
Number of Donors 14

Harlan Fellows

Edward Neilan Fitzpatrick

Donors

Benjamin Bernstein
Melvyn J. Estrin
Erwin Kantor
Barry Manson
Stuart Marcus
Barry L. Mendelson
Michael L. Miller
Zuhayr A. Moghrabi
P. Glenn Moyer
Joseph D. O'Neill
Rayond B. Schwartzberg
Ilene J. Slater
Angela F. Spina

Top Ten Classes in Average Gift Per Donor

1.	1958	\$14,371.17
2.	1954	\$ 2,407.41
3.	1964	\$ 1,378.84
4.	1924	\$ 1,041.00
5.	1951	\$ 677.06
6.	1938	\$ 660.00
7.	1960	\$ 630.99
8.	1961	\$ 630.41
9.	1959	\$ 623.84
10.	1975	\$ 618.34

1968

Class Agent: Robert Mallow
Total of Gifts \$5,335.00
Average Gift \$254.04
% Participation 23%
Number of Donors 21

Harlan Fellows

Seymour Fuchsberg
Avrom R. Vann

Donors

Stuart Abrams
Alfred Anthony Almonte, Jr.
William Jay Beinon
Arthur M. Colchamiro
Charles R. Feinbloom
Lewis H. Fishlin
Jeffrey P. Fogelson
Frederick L. Ikenson
Ronald M. Kleinberg
Sang Ki Lee
Dennis S. Malen
Robert A. Mallow
Paul W. Meyers
Brian P. Mullen
Martin Wallerstein
Jack Wurgaft
Philip Sands
Richard S. Scanlan
Cheng P. Young

1969

Class Agent: Gerald A. Marks
Total of Gifts \$5,305.00
Average Gift \$408.07
% Participation 17%
Number of Donors 13

Harlan Fellows

Gerald A. Marks
Ellen Carlstein Roth
Sherwood Allen Salvan

Dwight Fellows

Francis Loewald

Donors

Henry Fleischer
Stuart A. Forman
Brian B. Glenn
George Hirschhorn
Stephen N. Robinson
John G. Stanton
Norman Stier
Patricia O'Toole Vazzana
George R. Zucca

1970

Total of Gifts	\$916.00
Average Gift	\$70.46
% Participation	16%
Number of Donors	13

Donors

Robert L. Alexander
 Anthony A. Capetola
 Morris Harary
 Kerry J. Katsorhis
 Robert Levenback
 Lester A. Marks
 Arthur Morgan
 Robert J. Pinard
 Ann L. Ritter
 Ellis J. Rosenblatt
 Fern Siegel
 Ronald M. Sims
 Jacob C. Toporek

1971

Class Agent:

Alan J. Schnurman

Total of Gifts	\$1,875.00
Average Gift	\$144.23
% Participation	17%
Number of Donors	13

Harlan Fellows

Alan J. Schnurman

Donors

Solomon Cohen
 Michael J. Guerriero
 Dara M. Kane
 Jerome I. Katz
 Marc Shea Kreig
 Frank P. Marino
 Clark L. McFadden
 Barbara F. Newman
 Michael B. Rosenblatt
 Richard N. Runes
 Philip G. Schnelwar
 Howard S. Weiss

1972

Class Agent: Lorin Duckman

Total of Gifts	\$2,240.00
Average Gift	\$112.00
% Participation	19%
Number of Donors	20

Harlan Fellows

Sharon Doyle Johe

Donors

Marvin Jay Bloom
 William R. Coleman
 George A. Farkas
 Marshall L. Gates
 Paul Gottlieb
 Michael W. Holland
 Mark E. Joseph
 Audrey C. King
 Joseph M. Lauria
 Thomas C. Mammen
 William Paul Nolan
 R. Martin Oliveras
 Carmen J. Pino
 Richard W. Rabinecz
 Marvin R. Raskin
 Jerome I. Sager
 Frederick Seligman
 Allen J. Virag
 Ralph Zimbardo

1973

Class Agent: Lorin Duckman

Total of Gifts	\$7,650.00
Average Gift	\$273.21
% Participation	15%
Number of Donors	28

Harlan Fellows

Anthony Bergamo
 Lorin Duckman

Donors

Richard P. Ackerman
 James M. Bennett
 Howard K. Brownstein
 Linda N. Cassano
 Carmen J. Cognetta, Jr.
 Stuart B. Dember
 James C. Dobbs
 Stuart Frum
 Joel M. Grafstein
 Linda Heilman
 William Kohlhepp
 Arnold S. Kronick
 Kay Marmorek
 Mark A. O'Connell
 Pamela G. Ostrager
 John Peri, Jr.
 Jack S. Piermont
 Milan Rada
 Henry Reininger
 Alan M. Schwartz
 Mark S. Silbergliitt
 Elliot S. Tetenbaum

Alton R. Waldon, Jr.

Jerry V. Weinberg

Victor A. Weiss

Gary A. Werner

1974

Class Agent: Carol Kriesberg

Total of Gifts	\$3,485.00
Average Gift	\$72.60
% Participation	26%
Number of Donors	48

Donors

Jay Michael Abrahams
 David John Arcella
 Robert C. Beers
 Judith Ann Bresler
 John J. Brunetti
 Richard M. Cohan
 Gary R. Cortellessa
 Anthony J. DeSalvo
 Robert S. Evans
 Madeline B. Fliegel
 Jonathan Jacob Frank
 Vincent L. Galasso
 Bruce Michael Gaylord
 Allan M. Goldstein
 Marvin Grey
 Steven A. Harris
 Robert J. Hindman
 Neal W. Hirsch
 Abe H. Konstam
 Carol Kreisberg
 David Ledy
 Alan Leibowitz
 Joseph C. Leshen
 Robert Maggio
 Jeffrey Master
 Dennis Mautone
 Ralph Mellusi
 Sabino Mendoza
 Esther Milsted
 Christopher Jon Neubert
 Valerie Niosi
 Philip S. Paroff
 Robert Philip Reichman
 Robert A. Ryba
 Neil Sagot
 Marc S. Schwartz
 Michael E. Shay
 Robert M. Simels
 Vincent A. Smyth
 Carl Stahl
 Steven Saul Stern
 Wayne Philip Stix
 James R. Strull

William Francis Warnock
Sol Morris Wasserman
Renny Wm. Way
Carl Wisotsky
Lonnie E. Wollin

1975

Class Agent:

Basil F. O'Connor

Total of Gifts \$24,733.75

Average Gift \$618.34

% Participation 26%

Number of Donors 40

Harlan Fellows

Richard E. LaMotta

Robert A. Zeide

Donors

Howard N. Aronson
John H. Becker
Gloria A. Bletter
James Bowes
Charles H. Brower
Patricia A. Donlevy-Rosen
Lloyd P. Eisen
Alan Ehrlich
Alan P. Fraade
Jacob I. Friedman
Joseph G. Fritsch
Ronald C. Goldfarb
John R. Greene
Emmala C. James
Ellen W. Kaplan
Daniel Kaye
Eugene J. Kelly
Jeffrey D. Knowles
Paul Korman
Sol Lesser
Marc Livanos
John K. McElligott
Bruce M. Mitchell
Basil F. O'Connor
James P. Pagano
Martin B. Pavane
Jeffrey Pomerantz
Alan Sanders Rachlin
Anne M. Schuman
Martin M. Solomon
Peter E. Steinman
Mark S. Tepper
Morris Tuchman

Richard Joseph Wall, IV
Michael Ira Weisberg
Joel H. Weinstein
Paul von Nessi
Joseph M. Young

1976

Class Agents:

Jeffrey D. Kapelman

Maureen F. O'Brien

Total of Gifts \$3,102.50

Average Gift \$83.85

% Participation 22%

Number of Donors 37

Harlan Fellows

John Patrick Marshall

Donors

Joan A. Alpert
Robert H. Alpert
Peter E. Berman
Robert A. Burstein
Harry A. DeMell
Patrick G. Finegan, Jr.
Bernard Friedman
Jay F. Gottesman
Michael S. Grossman
Kevin F. Harrington
Deborah Koncelik Held
Michael R. Held
Thomas A. Helfrich
Eugene L. Holt
Martin L. Kaminsky
Jeffrey D. Kapelman
Menachem J. Kastner
Peter A. Kolodny
Carolyn R. Kristal
Anthony A. LaBella, Jr.
Stephen H. LaCount
David Liebov
Jack R. Martin
Patrick F.X. Mulhearn
Gary R. Mund
Maureen F. O'Brien
Robert E. Pershes
Mark A. Pliskow
Neil E. Reichenberg
Gerald Slotnik
Malcolm R. Smith
William T. Spadaro
Michael L. Steindam
Jerome J. Strelov
Robert W. Wien
Barbara Zahler-Gringer

1977

Class Agent: Arnold S. Klein

Total of Gifts \$4,435.50

Average Gift \$79.20

% Participation 24%

Number of Donors 56

Dwight Fellows

Ilana Horowitz

Michael S. Hudner

Donors

Jeffrey G. Abrandt
Loren Bailly
Charles M. Balistreri
Helene E. Blank
Steven E. Breitman
Susan K. Burke
Patricia J. Byron
Gregory J. Cannata
Mitchell F. Cantor
Don D. Carlucci
Paul L. Cevoli
Alan W. Clark
Dorothy A. Conley
Steven M. Coren
Sarah S. Curley
Carol McEwen Daly
Walter A. Denby
Joseph A. Di Donato
Lawrence J. Fineberg
Barry L. Goldstein
James A. Greene
Joseph Anthony Grosso
David B. Hamm
Jay B. Itkowitz
Eric Jacobson
Arnold S. Klein
Stephen R. Krawitz
Charlotte C. Lee
Richard M. Levy
Donald Manasse
Michael L. Mancini
Alan J. Mariconda
Leslie B. Maron
John M. McLaughlin
Moshe S. Neiss
Jeffrey A. Nirenstein
Noah Nunberg
Edward I. Klar
Joel G. Post
Joseph I. Rosenbaum
Richard E. Rotner
Nancy J. Rudolph

Esther R. N. Schlanger
Lawrence H. Silverman
Jay L. Shusterhoff
Victor K. Soffer
Christina M. Storm
Abraham B. Strassfeld
Alex M. Tare
Elliot H. Taub
Bruce A. Torino
James A. Tricarico, Jr.
Glen F. von Nostitz
Fred R. Wistow

1978

Class Agent: Frank Irizarry
Total of Gifts \$4,440.00
Average Gift \$77.89
% Participation 21%
Number of Donors 57

Harlan Fellows

Seth D. Friedland

Donors

Victora A. Alberton
Joram J. Aris
Edward L. Berger
Steve Bergman
Frances C. Betteridge
Mitchell D. Bittman
Roy O. Chernus
Steven E. Cohen
Iris M. Darwin
Frank D. Decolvenaere
Philip J. Devereaux
Kee Juen Eng
Clifford C. Fishman
Michael Flynn
Robert S. Fraser
Robert I. Frenkel
Thomas H. Gabriel
Gerald Goldberg
Kenneth G. Hydock
Frank Irizarry
Patricia J. Key
Harold K. King, Jr.
Richard L. Koral
Nancy L. Kram
Carl M. Kuntz
Eric S. Levine
Renee S. Libin
Richard Lipkin
Mona L. Lipp
Ruth Lipton
Donn Livingston
Carla Lowenheim
Elliot H. Lutzker

Jay A. Maller
Carl B. Maltzman
Jani E. Maurer
Gerard J. McGowan, Jr.
Arthur H. McGuire
John Jude Moran
Anita L. O'Carroll
William D. Perricelli
Arthur M. Rhine
Francis S. Schiano
Neal S. Simon
Gary R. Spiewak
Benjamin G. Sprecher
Rita Stein
Edith T. Sullivan
Janet L. Tietz
Renee B. Wallace
Philip M. Wasserman
Gary R. Weil
Steven Weinstock
Martin Wendel
Kevin D. Wronko
Helena Anne Yuhas

1979

Total of Gifts \$7,105.00
Average Gift \$134.05
% Participation 19%
Number of Donors 53

Harlan Fellows

Stephen A. Jarowski
Edward Hamlin
Bruce Hausman
Gregory D. Winter

Donors

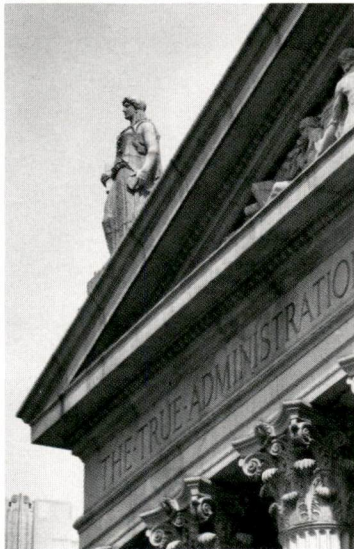
Steven W. Allen
Saul Ben-Meyer
Jeffrey M. Bloch
Vivien Boniuk
Eileen E. Bryant
Richard E. Carmen
Arthur J. Chatroo
Russell G. Cheek
Renee R. Chernus
David G. Commender
Susan E. Cyr
Mark E. Feierstein
Judith H. Fields
James B. Fishman
Frederic C. Foster
Barbara W. Friedman
David P. Fruchtman



Louisa Spencer '88 (left) hosted a reception for the members of the Class of 1988 including Craig Greenfield and Anthony D'Iorio.

**Top Ten Classes in
Percent Participation**

1.	1940	100%
2.	1927	54%
3.	1938	54%
4.	1917-1923	50%
5.	1925	48%
6.	1930	45%
7.	1941	44%
8.	1937	40%
9.	1934	38%
10.	1951	37%



William J. Glasser
Joyce M. Goldstein
Susan Goldsweig
Debora Nobel Grossman
Deborah G. Helprin
Spencer H. Herman
Martin S. Hyman
Bruce M. Klein
Michael J. Kohn
Edward Lawee
Harvey B. Lester
Steven M. Loren
William C. Mallery
Craig F. Meltzer
Marilyn A. Miller
James V. O'Gara, III
Louis S. Olenick
Richard S. Peskin
Peter R. Price
Christa Hoeher Reddy
John J. Reddy, Jr.
Sherri D. Reiss
Joseph P. Renna
Burton D. Savitz
Mark W. Schlusell
Jay S. Seltzer
Stephen K. Seung
Gene M. J. Szuflita
Jonah I. Triebwasser
John C. Van Bomel
Craig M. Yarnell
Darien J. Zoppo

1980

Total of Gifts	\$5,500.00
Average Gift	\$88.70
% Participation	22%
Number of Donors	62

Harlan Fellows

Kathleen Grimm

Dwight Fellows

Michael Mongiello

Donors

Joseph P. Abate
Bramwell H. Alexander
Regina A. Andriolo
Cynthia A. Arcate
Dorothy R. Baratta
Albert H. Barkey
Marcy R. Baron
Michael J. Berman
Allen Bloom
Joseph E. Caiazza
Paul A. Capofari
Patrick Barton Curran

Ralph E. DeSena, Jr.
Robert R. DiVita
John L. Dotoratos
David J. Fier
Grace S. Fleischman
James G. Frankie
Neil Friedkin
Robert A. Gawron
Kerry Gotlib
Clifford T. Greene
Robert A. Jacobs
Richard M. Jasper
Michael A. Julian
Patrick J. Kane
Brian K. Kawakami
James G. Kelly
Matthew Klimczak
Richard Koski
Edward J. Kowalczyk
Marc Z. Kramer
Susan J. Laufer
Carrol T. Lippman
Robert P. Macina
Michael Margello
Sharon P. Margello
Robert S. McQueen
Robert J. McSweeney
William F. Mueller
Robert C. Mulvey
Madeleine M. Nichols
Raymond A. O'Hara
Morris H. Ordovery
Raymond R. Pilch
Howard Protter
Brian D. Quint
Jeffrey S. Raynor
Amie S. Reinhertz
Peter B. Reiss
Ronald D. Reynolds
Richard A. Robbins
Richard S. Roberts
Gideon Rothschild
Mark Sarna
Arthur M. Schack
Howard M. Simms
Jeffrey E. Soukup
Arnold Stream
John J. Tracy

1 9 8 1

Total of Gifts	\$3,255.00
Average Gift	\$61.41
% Participation	19%
Number of Donors	53

Dwight Fellows

Michael T. Hourihan

Donors

Joan A. Albanese
 Janet A. Albano
 Eric Albert
 Elizabeth S. Benson
 Mark Brand
 William R. Britton, Jr.
 Laurie K. Chisolm
 Eugene V. Clark
 Anthony P. DeLorenzo
 Richard E. DiGiovanna
 Henry M. Edinger
 Barbara A. Farr
 Nestor A. Ferreiro
 Joseph V. Filippone
 Linda L. Foster
 Nansi Friedman
 Aaron D. Frishberg
 John P. Gallina
 Lawrence R. Gelber
 Jody N. Gerber
 Richard C. Giles
 Joel M. Gluck
 Antoinette A. Herman
 Ronald G. Hiatt
 Paul T. Hoffmann
 Harvey D. Kampton
 Christopher D. Kelley
 Bruce D. Klein
 Robert S. Langley, Jr.
 Patricia Monahan Lawrence
 Meryl R. Lieberman
 Ellen R. Mandelbaum
 Helen M. Mangano
 Kevin Marrazzo
 Joseph O. Mathews
 Denis T. McGee
 William M. McGoldrick
 Peter Noto
 Stephen M. Packard
 Robert M. Parker
 Edward D. Penn
 Robert Plutzker
 Charles A. Posner
 Meryl P. Sherwood

Susan J. Steiger
 Sheldon J. Sterman
 David M. Stollow
 Irene F. Strafaci
 John A. Tangredi
 Peter A. Weinberg
 Jason Worth
 Robert J. A. Zito

1 9 8 2**Class Agents:**

Randi G. Kapelman	
Francine L. Semaya	
Total of Gifts	\$5,362.50
Average Gift	\$85.11
% Participation	23%
Number of Donors	63

Harlan Fellows

Telesforo Del Valle, Jr.
 David W. Shipper

Donors

Estelle Alpert
 Michael Coulson Beatty
 Jeffrey Mark Borofsky
 George F. Brown
 Gordon Peter Brunow
 Thomas Edward
 Charbonneau
 Peter David Close
 David Cohen
 Orin Joel Cohen
 Elizabeth L. Corey
 Oleh Nestor Dekajlo
 Muriel Therese Dorff
 Howard C. Edelman
 Richard Lawrence Eland
 Margaret A. Enloe-McIntyre
 Selina G. Ericson
 Paul S. Feinman
 Ivy Silver Fischer
 Lauren Fox
 Alan Raymond Friedmann

Thomas E. Gaffney
 Kenneth S. Gelnick
 Paul Victor Geoghan
 Judith E. Goldenberg
 Scott H. Greenfield
 Ellen B. Holtzman
 Steven Jeffrey Hornstein
 Randi G. Kapelman
 Richard Barton Klar
 Charles Gabriel Leanness
 Christine T. Lepera
 Mary Libassi
 Joan Wiesen Lieberman
 Ilene Carol Magidson
 Reynold N. Mason
 Deborah Alice Mayer
 Harris Gordon Miller
 Shelah Moller
 Steven Zachary Mostofsky
 Patrick J. O'Brien
 Robert Edward O'Neill
 Evans C. Reitman-Swiss
 Joseph I. Rosenzweig
 Robert F. Salvia
 Margaret B. Sandercock
 David Scott Schwartz
 Ninfa Segarra
 Francine L. Semaya
 Wayne Robertson Smith
 Sheldon N. Spizz
 Joseph Staffa
 Paul Carter Stein
 Erik M. Strangeways
 Leslie Gabriele Tishler
 Harry Bruce Wallace
 Eric S. Weiss
 Mary Sherlock Wilson
 Robert Wilson
 Janet Winter
 Robert Scott Wolf
 Ronald V. Zezima

1 9 8 3

Class Agent: Lisa Murphy	
Total of Gifts	\$12,225.00
Average Gift	\$163.00
% Participation	23%
Number of Donors	75

Harlan Fellows

David Clifford Burger
 Martin P. Levin

Donors

Paul J. Angioletti
 Martin M. Appelbaum
 Fernando F. Arias, Jr.
 Kenneth L. Aron
 Ronald Balter
 John Bernard Bell
 Brad Laurence Berman
 William Edward Betz
 Barry F. Blatt
 Cheryl Eastmond Bright
 Bernard Harold Broome
 John Gerard Bykowski
 Gaspar John Caravello
 Stephen P. Cohen
 Bruce Mark Cohn
 Michael D. Dangelo
 Frank E. J. De Grim
 Jo Ann Neuhooff Douglas
 Judith A. Einstein
 Miguel Fittipaldi
 Bonnie Frank
 Douglas J. Fritz
 Julian Gammon, III
 Jon Henry Gartner
 Stephanie S. Gelber
 Julia R. Hauptman
 Arthur Heaney
 Diana Theresa Heitmann
 Arthur L. Helfman
 Mitchell David Kessler
 George W. Klein
 Kenneth H. Lazaruk
 Jeffrey W. Levitan
 Donna Hope Lieberman
 Robert W. Littleton
 Robert Allan Lowe
 Michael A. Luciano
 Stuart Alan Mack
 Joyce J. Mason
 Maria A. Mastellone
 John Zachary Marangos
 John Wayne Morris
 Lisa Ann Murphy
 Sheila A. Murphy
 Mary M. O'Bryan
 Maria Dolores Paoli
 Suzanne Nichole Patnaude
 Ellen Ruth Perle
 Antoinette Marie Powell
 Terrence Michael Randell
 Richard Robert Rio
 William J. Rita
 Michael Howard Roffer

Paul David Rosenberg
 David John Rowland
 Jerilyn Faith Rubin
 John J. Ruskin
 Robert Salerni
 Maria A. Savio
 Joel Schmelkin
 Michael David Shenkman
 Melissa Shira Siegel
 Marjorie Adele Silverman
 Robert Jay Smith
 Stan Soocher
 Olimpio Lee Squitieri
 Theresa Ann Szeliga
 Albert Talero
 Jane Davis Turchiano
 Steven A. Tyrrell
 William Anthony Vanelli
 Carol Ann Vincent
 Ellen J. Wagner

1984**Class Agent:**

Kathleen G. Dussault
 Total of Gifts \$10,565.00
 Average Gift \$99.66
 % Participation 27%
 Number of Donors 106

Harlan Fellows

Mark E. Garscia
 Elena V. Giordano
 & Michael J. Sluka
 Ross L. Gnesin

Dwight Fellows

Alice A. DeVoe
 Kathleen G. Dussault
 Mark C. Gardy
 Bradley N. Schulz

Donors

Mitchell D. Adler
 Louise S. Albenda
 Richard B. Alpert
 Robert L. Armstrong
 Douglas M. Bern
 Patrick J. Bliss
 Steven S. Breitner
 Donald E. Cameron
 Kenneth J. Caputo
 Stephen J. Caputo
 Howard C. Chernoff
 Mary Ellen Chicolo
 Peter S. Cohen
 Sherie Yeingst Cordell
 Peter I. Coulter
 Carol R. deFritsch

Donald Webb Dickson, II
 Eddie L. Ellison
 Kenneth G. Esehak
 John E. Finnegan
 Cynthia D. Fisher
 Gerald Gaeta
 Ruthann E. Kelly Geary
 James H. Gianninoto
 Guy G. Giuliano
 Helen Koepke Glass
 William P. Gottlieb
 Donald R. Grady, Jr.
 Diana P. Graham
 Paul Niall Gruber
 John Joseph Huber
 Nicholas F. Kajor
 Mitchell L. Kasper
 Daniel M. Kennedy, III
 Virginia Kolodny
 Joshua Krakow
 Ronald E. Krieger
 Judith A. Lettiere
 Justin Levine
 Ellen M. Baratz Likovich
 Ben Q. Limb
 Joseph A. LoCicero
 Carmen A. Luciano
 Richard D. Magro, Jr.
 David E. Maran
 Ronald D. May
 Brian M. McGorry
 Larry J. McGorry
 John Menzel
 David E. Michael
 Michael Miller
 Janice Molloy
 Ross F. Moskowitz
 Tyrone J. Morrow
 Richard J. Moylan
 Donna Gareri Nebel
 Maurine Netchin
 John V. O'Connor
 Jacqueline M. Phillips
 John D. Pontisakos
 Daniel A. Pocchiari
 Steven E. Presberg
 Virginia Sher Ramadan
 Lauren C. Reddington
 Kevin Reed
 Jeanne T. Rezek
 Edward D. Ricchiuto
 Jonathan A. Richards
 Linda Ann Riffkin

Timothy G. Ronan
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1985

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Total of Gifts \$10,003.33

Average Gift \$119.08

% Participation 29%

Number of Donors 84

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 Lester Rodriguez and
 Carl Lucas.*



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 Janet Y. Wassmuth
 Jean W. Watley
 Dermott W. Whalen
 Reena Pearl Whitman
 C. Joseph Wysocki

1986

Class Agent:

Charles Shamoon

Total of Gifts \$6,045.00

Average Gift \$86.35

% Participation 22%

Number of Donors 70

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 Charles Stephen Sullivan

Donors

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Top Ten Classes in Total Gifts

1.	1958	\$ 373,650.42
2.	1954	\$ 40,926.00
3.	1951	\$ 31,145.00
4.	1975	\$ 24,733.75
5.	1960	\$ 18,298.75
6.	1964	\$ 17,925.00
7.	1959	\$ 16,220.00
8.	1983	\$ 12,225.00
9.	1961	\$ 11,347.50
10.	1984	\$ 10,565.00

1987

Class Agent:

Marvin Powell, Jr.
Total of Gifts \$5,808.00
Average Gift \$96.80
% Participation 20%
Number of Donors 60

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F. Peter Phillips

Donors

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Karin J. Bassetti
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Sean Paul Sullivan
Patricia Anne Taylor
Gemma U. Thomas
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Harlan Art Wittenstein

1988

Class Agent:

Opal Clarice Bailey
Total of Gifts \$9,326.00
Average Gift \$163.61
% Participation 17%
Number of Donors 57

Harlan Fellows

Louisa Clark Spencer

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Selina Malherbe Brooks
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Terry Jacqueline Wolfgang
David Steven Zahner

1989

Class Agent: Jeffrey Berkman
Total of Gifts \$8,285.00
Average Gift \$84.54
% Participation 29%
Number of Donors 98

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Penina Pearl Wollman

Donors

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*Top Ten Classes in
Harlan Members*

1.	1960	9
2.	1961	5
3.	1958	5
4.	1979	4
5.	1959	4
6.	1956	4
7.	1951	4
8.	1938	4
9.	1969	3
10.	1952	3



*Professors Marjorie
Silver, Michael Perlin,
Arthur Leonard and
Dean James F. Simon
(left to right) at the
faculty publications
reception.*

Timothy M. Costello
Matthew Alfred Cresser
George Cretella
David Neal De Andrade
Mark Louis DeBenedittis
Joseph Philip DeCarlo
Harold DeRienzo
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Wesley Cooper Glass
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Jay Bruce Yacker
Lonnie Kay Brown Zangrillo
Keith Harold Zinsley
Harry Zirlin
Carol Borlam Zoltan

1990

Total of Gifts	\$125.00
Average Gift	\$62.50
% Participation	1%
Number of Donors	2

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New York Law School

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Close proximity to the city's legal, governmental and financial center in lower Manhattan has been a traditional element of New York Law School's identity as well as an important component of its educational program. Within just a few blocks of the School at Worth Street is the largest concentration of government agencies and courts, major law firms, banks, corporations and securities exchanges in the country. These nearby institutions serve as invaluable resources for the School's students, providing opportunities for clinical experience, as well as clerkship and internship positions.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL • A HERITAGE



NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL • 57 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

James F. Simon
Dean and Professor of Law



Since its founding in 1891, New York Law School has built upon a unique heritage to become an institution of true academic distinction as well as a resource for the surrounding urban community.

Historically, the School's two-fold mission has been to educate students in the finest traditions of the law while also raising awareness of the lawyer's obligation to meet the

broader needs of society. For nearly a century, New York Law School has been committed to training attorneys for the practice of law while also encouraging ambitious inquiry into the law's essential purposes and highest aspirations.

We are deeply proud of the School, its history and the educational values it embodies. I invite you to share that heritage with us in the pages that follow.

THE FOUNDING OF NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL IN 1891

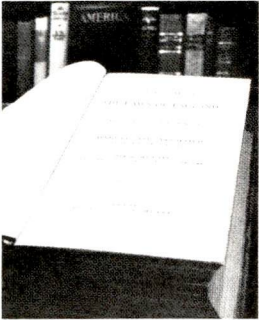
New York Law School was established in 1891 as a protest by the faculty, students and alumni of Columbia College Law School against interference in legal education by the college's trustees. The central figure in this unique revolt was Theodore Dwight. Dwight was a person of broad culture and a Socratic turn of mind. After graduating from Hamilton College, he studied physics, taught classics, and dived into law for a year at Yale, an institution for which there was a strong family affinity (one Yale President, Timothy Dwight, was his grandfather, and two later ones, Theodore Dwight Woolsey and the second Timothy Dwight, were his cousins). At age 24, Dwight was appointed Maynard professor of law, history, civil polity, and



Theodore Dwight, 1891

political economy at Hamilton, and in 1855, when he was in his early 30's, he established a law school there. In 1858 Dwight moved to Columbia, where he not only founded the Law School and became its first Warden, or Dean, but taught at the School for many years. Dwight originally had a proprietary arrangement with Columbia, but, starting in 1878, he was put on a salaried basis at \$15,000 a year, a tremendous sum for its time. His academic duties did not, however, inhibit extracurricular activities ranging from prison reform to the defense of five Andover professors accused of heresy. He was a founder and first vice president of

the Association of the Bar of The City of New York, a member of the Committee of Seventy formed to combat the Tweed Ring, and a scholar and author of impressive attainments who, while Dean of Columbia, taught also at Amherst and Cornell. He served on the Commission of Appeals formed to help the New York Court of Appeals catch up on its docket and wrote some 70 opinions of that Court.



Chase on Blackstone
and other early texts

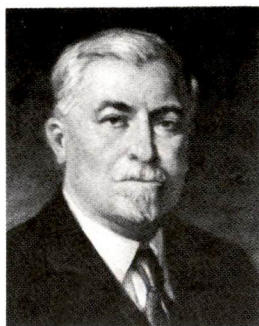
DWIGHT'S TEACHING METHOD

Dwight's teaching method was often called the "lecture" system to distinguish it from the "case" system which was developed later by Dean Langdell at Harvard, and which emphasized study of judicial opinions. The Dwight system required preparation of textbook assignments by the student, recitation of the assignment, and exposition by the professor. However, as his student, Charles Evans Hughes, pointed out:

"... it must not be supposed that Professor Dwight ignored the leading cases. On the contrary, he was profuse in citations, and if the student followed the classroom expositions with thorough work in the library, he could master the precedents and follow their evolution."



Charles Evans Hughes



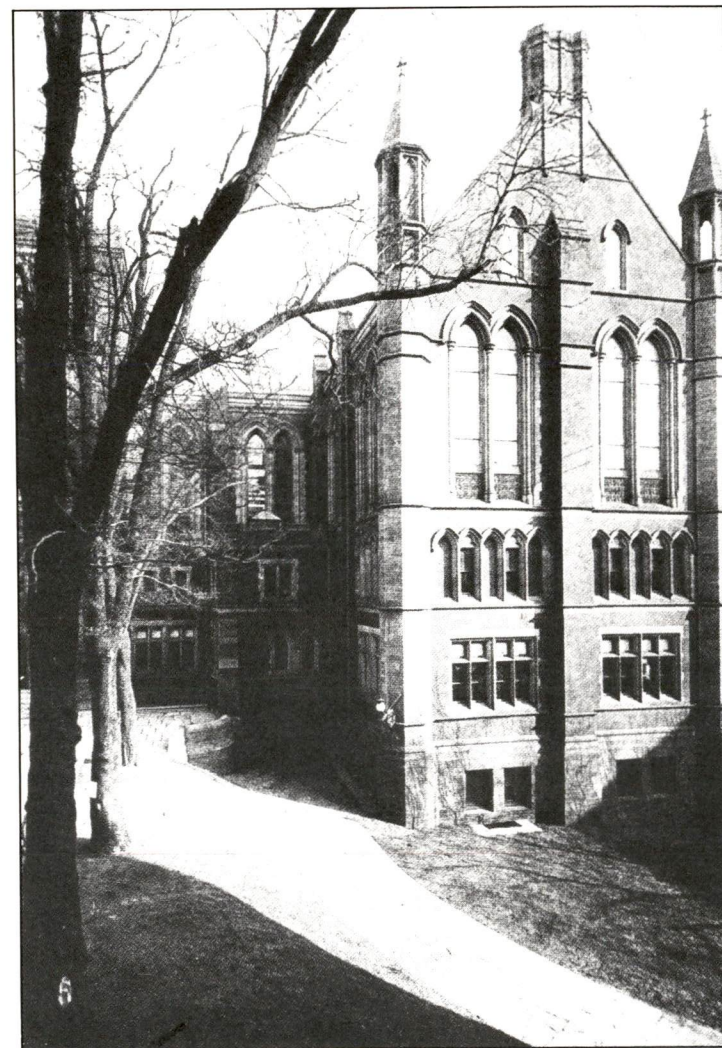
Professor Robert Petty

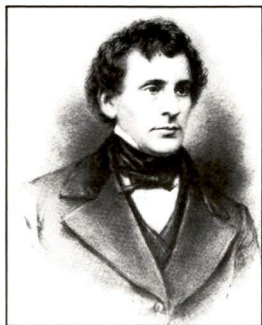
THE COLUMBIA PROFESSORS AND THE 1891 REVOLT

Columbia College Law School
at 49th Street, 1891

For 16 years after he came to Columbia, Dwight was the only full-time law professor there. Later recruits were George Chase, Judge John Dillon (briefly), Benjamin Lee, and Robert Petty. In 1890 two more full-time teachers were engaged, the youthful Alfred Reeves, and William Keener, the well-known Story Professor at Harvard.

Keener was a stranger to the Dwight method and an exponent of the case system, and it became evident that Columbia's Board of Trustees and its President, Seth Low, were looking to him to shape the Law School in a new image. Early in 1891 President Low advised Dwight that he had asked Keener to prepare numerous changes in the curriculum. After consulting with Chase and Petty, Dwight submitted a detailed critique of the changes, but, aware that he had no chance of altering Low's course, simultaneously requested retirement. Soon afterward, Chase, Petty, Reeves and Lee resigned, leaving Columbia with Keener as its only full professor.



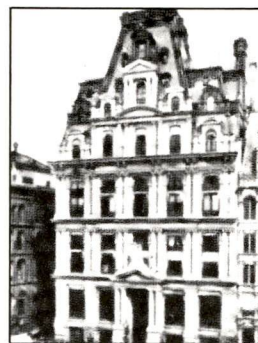


John Bigelow
First President of the
Board of Trustees,
Minister to France
during the Civil War

THE FOUNDING OF NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

Most of the Columbia students and alumni at once repudiated the trustees' action. The dissident alumni formed the Dwight Alumni Association and promptly arranged for the establishment of New York Law School "to secure the perpetuation . . . of the (Dwight) method." The petition for the new school's charter was signed by several hundred lawyers, most of them Columbia alumni, and was granted by the Board of Regents in June 1891. George Chase became the first Dean, and the celebrated John Bigelow headed a distinguished Board of Trustees.

Dwight, who was by then nearly 70 years old (he died the following year), did not do any teaching at New York Law School. However, he was until his death listed on the masthead of the School's Law Review as one of its contributors and in the Review's December 1891 issue he wrote an article addressed to the senior class on "What Shall We Do When We Leave The Law School?" His close ties with the new School are evident also from the fact that he permitted the Dwight Alumni Association to use his name and, until



120 Broadway

Early sites of the Law School. 120 Broadway was the centerpiece of the downtown legal community; it housed the library of the New York Law Institute and the Lawyer's Club.



172-74 Fulton Street

prevented by ill health from so doing, was scheduled to be the principal speaker at that Association's first annual meeting. Moreover, Dwight wrote letters recommending Chase, "the choicest of friends," and his other former colleagues who were associated with the new law school. These letters appeared in the School's first catalog. Finally, one of the early members of the New York Law School faculty was Dwight's favorite nephew, Edward Dwight. The Dwight Association

existed until 1928 when it was dissolved and its remaining assets were turned over to New York Law School.

Columbia Law School was originally situated in downtown Manhattan. Despite Dwight's objection that an uptown location was too far from the courts and law offices, the Columbia trustees in 1883 moved the school to 49th Street. As Dean of New York Law School, Chase followed Dwight's view; and the School was from its inception located downtown in the old Equitable Building at 120 Broadway. The students had access to an excellent law library in the Equitable Building, described by Dean Chase as "more complete than the Columbia law library." Later the School occupied other nearby locations, including the Cooper Union.



Woodrow Wilson
Lecturer, 1891-1898

THE INITIAL FACULTY

New York Law School's initial full-time faculty consisted of the Columbia defectors, Chase, Petty, and Reeves. In addition, Lee became a part-time lecturer and Judge Dillon became a contributor to the new school's Law Review.

Dean Chase followed Dwight's practice of using distinguished part-time lecturers. In 1891 Woodrow Wilson, then Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, was engaged to lecture on constitutional law. Wilson found his first lecture at New York Law School—

"hard work, very hard work: a room full of critical fellows, members of the faculty included, and your poor boy very keenly embarrassed."

Wilson continued to teach constitutional law at the School through 1898 and his interest in legal education remained after he left as shown by the fact that his first report as President of Princeton in 1902 envisaged the establishment of a School of Jurisprudence at Princeton. Wilson's regard for New York Law School is evidenced by a letter he wrote to a Princeton graduate who inquired whether to study law at Wilson's alma mater, the University of Virginia, or at Harvard. Replied Wilson:

"The question you put to me is a peculiarly difficult one to answer. The drill given at the Univ. of Va. is exceptionally good. I should be inclined to say, on the whole, though with a good deal of diffidence, that two years at the Univ. of Va. would be of more service to you than an incomplete course at Harvard; and that (here I go beyond your question) the complete two years course at the N.Y. Law School would be better than either."

In 1891 Dean Chase tried to lure Charles Evans Hughes, a former student of his at Columbia and then the youngest full professor at Cornell Law School, away from Cornell by offering Hughes a large increase in salary. Hughes declined, but, when he returned to New York City two years later to practice law, he joined the New York Law School faculty as a part-time lecturer. Hughes later became Governor of New York, a great Chief Justice, and an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency against his New York Law School colleague, Wilson. Hughes taught insolvency law and bankruptcy law until the early 1900's.

Hughes also brought several of his partners from what is now known as the Hughes, Hubbard & Reed firm into part-time teaching. They included Edward Dwight, Dean Dwight's nephew and the noted lawyers Frederic Kellogg and George Schurman. Other early full-time teachers were George Smith and Alfred Hinrichs, who joined the faculty in 1893 and later served briefly as deans of the School; Israel Washburne, who taught from 1899 to 1934; and Herman Lehlback, who was a faculty member from 1908 through 1934, though not active in the later years.



Bainbridge Colby '92
Secretary of State, 1920-21

THE STUDENT BODY IN THE EARLY YEARS

New York Law School immediately attained a formidable reputation. The Columbia history notes:

"... A large part of the (Columbia Law School) class of 1892 refused to return to the School. . . Chase, Petty and Reeves had carried with them 'what may not inappropriately be described as the good will of the business'. . . Many of the students who had entered the Columbia Law School in the fall of 1890 transferred their allegiance to the new school and to it went many other young men who in the normal course of events would have entered Columbia. . ."

One of the students who transferred was James Gerard, who later served as Ambassador to Germany during World War I and as a trustee of New York Law School. Columbia forgave Gerard's defection and in 1927, it granted him an honorary doctor of laws degree, the same degree it had awarded his father in 1890 and his grandfather in 1863. Another transferring student was Bainbridge Colby. Colby became Secretary of State under President Wilson and the latter's law partner. He also served as a trustee of New York Law School.

The adverse impact of the new school upon Columbia was enormous. In the year before New York Law School opened, Columbia had over 600 students and was the country's largest law school. A year later its enrollment was cut in half. When it opened, New York Law School had about 350 students and was exceeded in enrollment only by Michigan and Harvard. By 1898 the School had nearly 800 students compared to fewer than half that number at Columbia. By 1904 New York Law School was the largest in the country, and, by 1906, it had over 1,000 students, the largest enrollment attained by any law school before World War I.

Moreover, New York Law School's student body was of high quality. College attendance was not a prerequisite for law school in those days. Nonetheless, 40 percent of New York Law School's students at the turn of the century were college graduates, and more than half of these were from the Ivy League and the Little Three. Yale was most heavily represented, followed by Princeton, Harvard and Columbia. Of the Class of 1900, one out of every six was a Yale graduate.

According to Dean Chase, writing shortly before the turn of the century, New York Law School "maintained a standard of requirement for admission twice as high as that of nearly all the law schools in the State" and its graduates had a "superior record in the bar examinations for scholarship and ability."

The heavy representation of leading institutions among the college graduates at New York Law School continued into the World War I period, even though overall enrollment declined. By the first year of World War I, enrollment stood

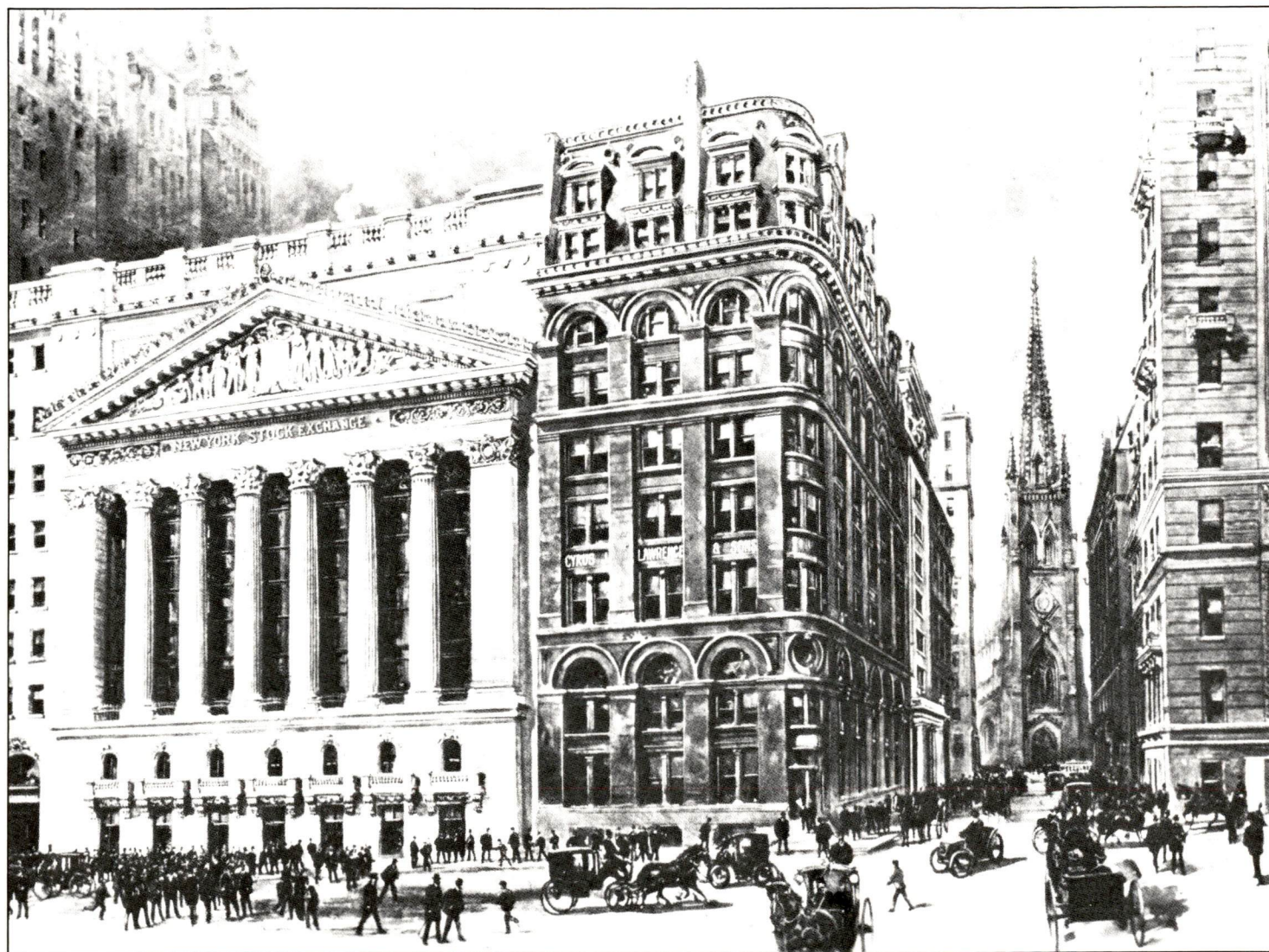
at about 625 students, but of the college graduates, over 40 percent were still from the Ivy League and the Little Three, with Princeton now the most heavily represented.

This is not to suggest that New York Law School was an elitist institution. From the beginning, the School opened its doors to the poor as well as the wealthy. Many students worked in nearby law offices to earn money to help defray the annual tuition fee of \$100 which compared to \$150 charged by Columbia. In 1894 an evening session was established, a tradition which the School has continued. By the turn of the century, City College, which provided a means of upward mobility for the less affluent, was well represented at New York Law School. The number of its graduates attending in the early years of the century was exceeded only by the Yale and Princeton graduates.

It was rare for blacks to attend law school in those days, but New York Law School was from the outset hospitable to all races. The School's dedication to equal opportunity, a tradition to which it remains steadfastly committed, was presumably the product of its first Board President, John Bigelow, a close associate of Abraham Lincoln. At a time when bigotry often masqueraded as responsibility, Bigelow had a lifelong commitment to equal rights for minorities and women, and, as early as 1850, after studying the emancipation of slaves on the island of Jamaica, he wrote a book disputing the then-prevalent notion that former slaves could never make a significant contribution to society. Among the black graduates of the pre-World War I era, the most prominent was

probably James S. Watson, who was afterwards to become a power in the New York black community and a distinguished judge. A cultivated and literary man, Watson was a close associate of another New York Law School alumnus, the playwright Elmer Rice. The Judge's daughter, Barbara Watson, also attended New York Law School; as the first woman to attain the rank of Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, she is one of the School's most prominent alumnae.

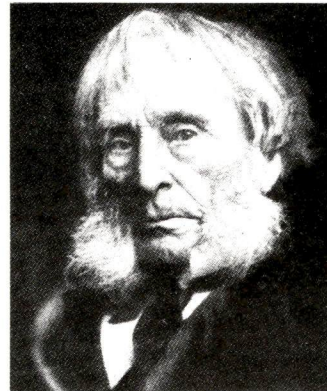
Many of those attending New York Law School in the years before World War I became founders or name partners of leading law firms, including Henry Hurlbut Abbott of Breed, Abbott & Morgan; Henry Hooker, partner of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt; George Betts of Hill, Betts & Nash; Edwin Sunderland of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl; Thomas Debevoise of Debevoise & Plimpton; Albert Milbank and Walter Hope of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley; Richard Dwight of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Casky; Charles Guggenheimer and Albert Untermeyer of Guggenheimer & Untermeyer; Albert Kerr of Sage, Kerr & Gray; William Parke of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside & Wolff; Reid Carr of Kelley, Drye, Warren, Clark, Carr & Ellis; Alfred Mudge of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander; Charles Capron of Mitchell, Capron, Marsh, Angulo & Cooney; Alfred Rose of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn; Jacob Scholer of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler; Morris Ernst of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst; and Randolph E. Paul and John F. Wharton of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison.



Downtown Financial District
Wall and Broad Streets, 1903

THE FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES

John Bigelow
as he looked in later years
(see page 7)



New York Law School's first Board of Trustees consisted of three prominent lawyers who were Columbia graduates, Albert Boardman, Edward Earle, and Thomas Ormiston; the lawyer-statesman, John Bigelow, who became the first President of the Board; and Bigelow's close associate, the noted physician, Thomas Dillingham.

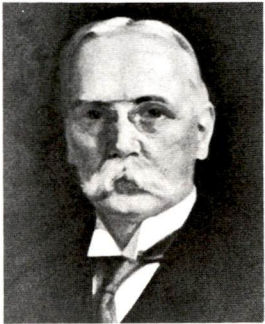
Bigelow's long life (1817-1911) spanned much of the nation's history. Co-editor with William Cullen Bryant of the *New York Evening Post* and an ardent opponent of slavery, he concluded, as early as the Mexican War, that "any compromise of differences between the South and the North . . . was not much longer possible." During the Civil War he was consul general at Paris and later Minister to France. Bigelow was the prime factor in dissuading France from aiding the Confederacy, and "In the American diplomacy of the Civil War his work ranks second in importance only to that of Charles Francis Adams in London."

Among other capacities Bigelow also served as executor and trustee of the estate of Samuel Tilden. He engineered the consolidation of the Tilden, Astor and Lenox Foundations which made possible the New York Public Library. He was simultaneously first President of New York Law School and first President of the Library and "was a familiar character to New Yorkers who called him their 'First Citizen.' "

Bigelow was an early supporter of women's rights. While President of the Law School and a delegate to the 1894 State Constitutional Convention, he delivered a well-publicized reply to Elihu Root, one of the principal anti-suffrage leaders. He was also an active environmentalist. He supported Frederick Law Olmstead in the building of Central Park, and one of his last public utterances was a letter, in connection with the Henry Hudson-Robert Fulton Celebration of 1909, urging that the only appropriate way to honor these men was to protect the Hudson River from pollution.



Central Park at the turn of the century



George Chase
New York Law School Dean,
1891-1924

THE CHASE DEANSHIP

A brilliant scholar, Dean Chase had been valedictorian of his class at Yale College, and at Columbia Law School had taken first place in the prize examinations. He devoted his life entirely to legal scholarship and never practiced law. He was noted for his great powers of analysis and exposition; and particularly insisted upon exactness of statement in his students. F. Campbell Jeffrey, later an acting dean of the Law School, described Dean Chase in 1907 as “invariably formally attired, wing collar, silk cravat, starched linen, cuffs showing just the proper length, striped trousers, shoes highly polished” and with “precise, crisp” speech. Chase edited *The American Student’s Blackstone*, an abridgement of the original commentaries. He was also for a time Editor of the *New York Law Journal* and edited casebooks on torts and wills and editions of various statutes.

New York Law School prospered under Dean Chase until his death in 1924. In 1907 the School acquired property at 172-174 Fulton Street in downtown Manhattan for \$310,000 and erected a combination office and School building. This site was sold when the School suspended operations for a year upon American entry into World War I. After the war, the School entered into a lease with the Young Men’s Christian Association providing for space in the McBurney Building on 23rd Street.

During the post-World War I period three professors were

added to the faculty who were to serve for many years: Stewart Chaplin, a graduate of Brown and Columbia, who taught until World War II; Louis Wolf, a graduate of Columbia College and Law School, who taught until 1952; and Max Reich, a graduate of New York University and New York Law School, who taught until 1970. Other new faculty members during the 1920’s included Kenneth Beatty, a graduate of Harvard and New York Law School, who commenced teaching in 1924, and Frank Longnecker, a graduate of Cornell and New York Law, who started in 1929; both remained on the faculty until World War II. Also added in 1929 was Aaron Frank, a graduate of New York University and New York Law School, who taught at the School until 1954.

During Chase’s long deanship the high quality of the School’s Board of Trustees continued. Boardman, one of the original trustees, was succeeded in 1904 by James Townsend, a graduate of Yale and Columbia, and general counsel of the DuPont Company. Townsend was in turn succeeded by Frank Platt, also a Yale and Columbia graduate, the son of Senator Thomas Collier Platt, and counsel for leading Eastern railroads. Platt was for several years President of the Yale Club of New York City. He was a close associate of Theodore Roosevelt and, with his father, was credited with having persuaded a reluctant Roosevelt to accept the nomination for vice president. In 1920 Platt was succeeded by Herbert Smyth, a New York Law School graduate, one of the most noted trial lawyers of his day and trial counsel for many years for Shearman and Sterling.



Two other original trustees, Bigelow and Dillingham, were succeeded in 1907 by Alfred Kimball and Adrian Joline, leaving only one original trustee still on the Board, Ormiston, who remained a trustee until his death in 1933. Kimball, an investment banker, was Treasurer of the Federal Council of Churches and a trustee of Mount Holyoke and Skidmore Colleges, and Presbyterian Hospital. Kimball served until his death in 1929. Joline, a graduate of Princeton and Columbia, was the senior member of Joline, Larkin, & Rathbone and President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company.

Joline died in 1912 and was replaced by Charles Mathewson, a graduate of Dartmouth and Columbia. Mathewson, a member of Root & Strong and its successors, was counsel for Consolidated Gas Company. Also a trustee of Dartmouth, Mathewson served New York Law School until Jabish Holmes, a graduate of Harvard College and Columbia, succeeded him in 1916. Holmes became President of the Law School in 1920 and served as such for 14 years. A football star at Harvard, Holmes was an enthusiastic alumnus of that institution. The night before his death at age ninety, he attended the annual dinner of his Harvard Class and on the day he died, he was planning to attend the Harvard commencement exercises.

Post World War I
site of the Law School;
McBurney YMCA
on 23rd Street

PETTY AND HIS DEANSHIP

After Dean Chase died in 1924, Robert Petty became Dean. Petty graduated from Princeton and received his law degree from Columbia cum laude. He was active in practice during portions of his teaching career, and, while Dean, argued several cases before the United States Supreme Court.

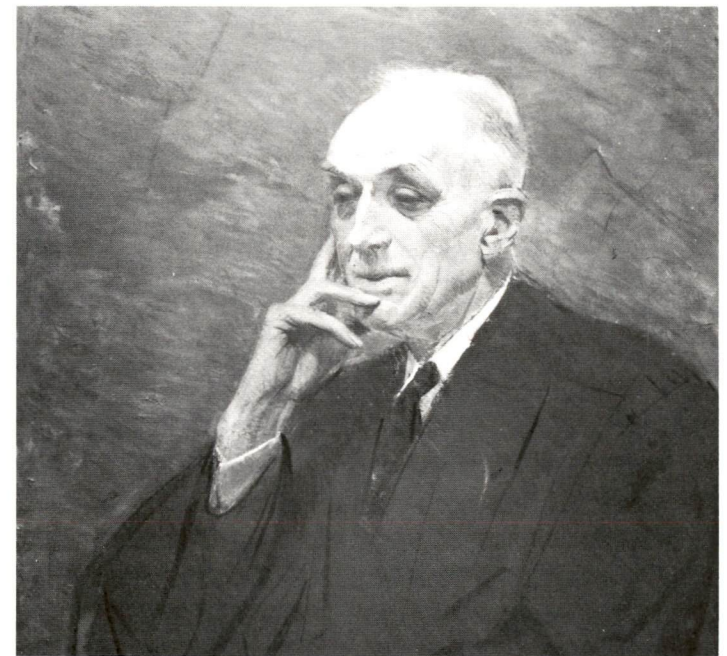
A Columbia historian has written:

“Petty was rough and blunt in manner, with a ready wit and a love for argument and contention, but he was always courteous and considerate toward people in humbler walks of life. His rugged aspect and his aggressive honesty were reminiscent of Abraham Lincoln. He had a remarkable memory for faces, names and personalities; on meeting a former student after many years of separation, he would instantly recall the latter’s name and some circumstances of their previous acquaintance. He used to amaze his students by citing cases to the volume and page from memory.”

When New York Law School resumed operations in 1919 after the one-year hiatus caused by the war, enrollment gradually increased. During each of Petty’s first three years in office, the School had well over 1,000 students, reaching a maximum of about 1,150 in 1925-26. Thereafter enrollment declined, which may have been the reason the School in 1928 negotiated with City College on a merger arrangement. The merger never materialized, and, with the onset

of the depression, enrollment dropped further, reaching 315 students in 1931. In the following year, the crowning blow came when Dean Petty died.

The year Petty assumed the deanship was also the year of graduation of one of the School’s most famous alumni, John Marshall Harlan. Harlan, the grandson of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a graduate of Princeton and Oxford, and a Rhodes Scholar, was to become a noted Justice of the United States Supreme Court.



John Marshall Harlan '24
Justice of the United States Supreme Court



Archibald Watson
President of the Board,
1934-1957

THE DIFFICULT 1930's

Depression scene, New York City

With the original leadership now gone and the nation in the depths of the depression, the School faced a crisis. As a stopgap measure, the venerable George Smith was appointed Dean. A graduate of Yale and of New York Law School's first class, Smith had been on the faculty for nearly forty years.

By 1933 New York Law School had barely 100 students. At this point Archibald Watson appeared on the scene. Watson's law degree was from the University of Virginia. He had been Corporation Counsel under Mayor Gaynor and was the editor of the New York Law Journal and other publications.

In 1934 Watson replaced Holmes as President of the Board and added a number of prominent trustees, including Bainbridge Colby '92, former Secretary of State of the United States; James Gerard '92, former Ambassador to Germany; and Francis Martin '03, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department. Watson also established an



Troops go off to World War II

Advisory Council of well-known lawyers and judges. Alfred Hinrichs, a graduate of New York Law School's first class and a faculty member since 1893, was appointed Dean.

Watson moved the School's headquarters to 253 Broadway and later 63 Park Row. In his first year as President, the School had only some 125 students and ran a substantial deficit. Enrollment increased slowly until it reached 300 by 1938 when Edmund Caddy, a graduate of Columbia and New York Law School, became Acting Dean and then Dean. However, World War II broke out in 1939, and the inauguration of the draft in 1940 dealt the School a crushing blow. In 1941 the Board of Trustees decided that the School would have to be closed.

Among the leading graduates of the era of the 1930's were Chester Carlson, Class of 1939, the lawyer-physicist who invented the Xerox process, and Cameron MacRae, Class of 1937, who was to become the dean of the public utility bar as the senior partner of LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae.





Alison Reppy
New York Law School Dean,
1950-1958

POST-WAR REOPENING AND DEAN REPPY

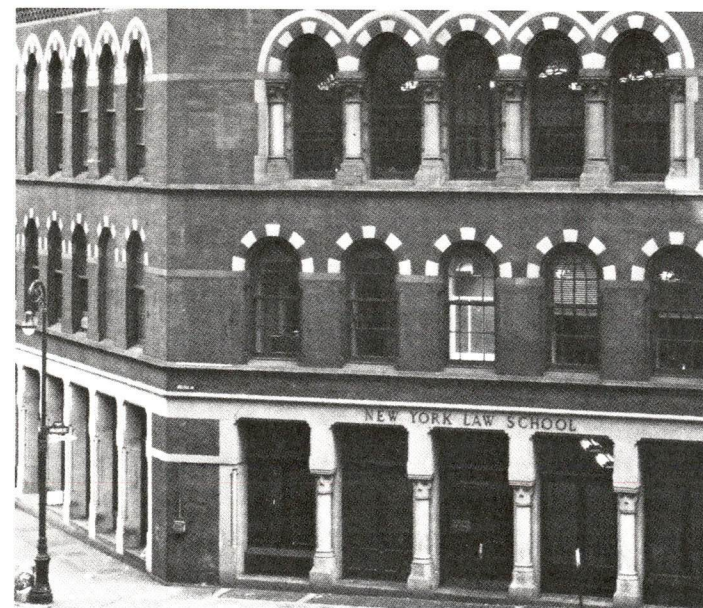
Following World War II, New York Law School recommenced operations in 1947. The Board of Trustees had by then been substantially reduced by deaths and retirements, and it was enlarged by several new members, including, most notably, the scholar-jurist Judge Jerome Frank of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

The School reopened at 244 William Street, afterwards known as the Dwight Building, and it took a big step forward in 1950 when Alison Reppy became Dean. Reppy was a University of Chicago graduate, a professor at New York University Law School, and a scholar of national reputation. He succeeded Acting Dean F. Campbell Jeffery, a New York Law School graduate, who had replaced Dean Caddy in 1949.

During Reppy's tenure, the School made significant strides. It re-established a law review, raised admissions standards, and improved its faculty and curriculum. Two professors recruited by Reppy are today among the School's senior full-time faculty: Joseph Koffler and Milton Silverman. One of the graduates from the Reppy years who has attained high judicial office is Francis T. Murphy of the Class of 1952, now

the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, First Department.

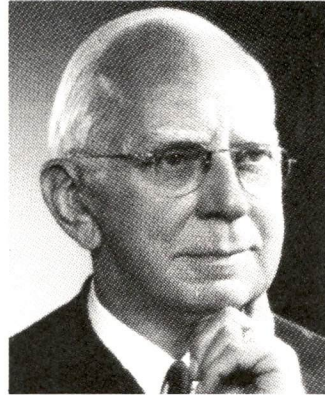
In 1954 the advances made under Dean Reppy were recognized when the School obtained provisional approval from the American Bar Association. Dean Reppy died in 1958 before he could complete reorganization of the School. It then had an enrollment of about 550 undergraduate students and 50 graduate students.



Dwight Building, 244 William Street; the Law School's location,
1947-1962

THE FROESSEL YEARS

Judge Charles W. Froessel
Chairman of the Board,
1958-1972



Archibald Watson died in 1957 after having served as Board President for nearly a quarter of a century. Judge Charles Froessel of the New York Court of Appeals, a New York Law School graduate of the Class of 1913 who had served as Librarian under Dean Chase, was elected to the newly-created post of Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Surrogate Joseph Cox was elected to the Presidency.

Judge Cox also took over temporarily as Acting Dean following the death of Dean Reppy, until in 1959 Daniel Gutman, former counsel to Governor Harriman, was appointed Dean. Dean Gutman extended Dean Reppy's reforms and kept the School on an even keel during the difficult years of the 1960's when enrollment fell and many schools experienced serious problems. Sylvia D. Garland, Class of 1960, one of the School's best known graduates, studied under Dean Gut-

man. She was later President of the School's Alumni Association, the first woman to head any law school's alumni association.

Board Chairman Froessel greatly strengthened the School's financial position with the assistance of trustee Nathaniel Goldstein, Class of 1918, New York State Attorney General under Governor Dewey. A long-time Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, General Goldstein also headed the Semi-Centenary Celebration in 1947. Judge Froessel brought one of the School's most prominent alumni to the Board, Sylvester Smith of the Class of 1918, a former President of the American Bar Association. Mr. Smith became President of the Board in 1963, succeeding Hunter Delatour, a former President of the New York State Bar Association.

The School obtained permanent accreditation by the American Bar Association in 1964. It had in the meantime moved from 244 William Street to 57 Worth Street, its present home. The newly-renovated building was dedicated at a ceremony at which alumnus John Harlan of the United States Supreme Court was honored. In 1965 a second building at 47 Worth Street was acquired.

Dean Gutman resigned in 1968 to take on an assignment as Dean of the newly-formed Academy of the Judiciary. Board Chairman Froessel assumed the added duties of Acting Dean until Walter Rafalko was appointed Dean in 1969. Dean Rafalko served from 1969 to 1973, a difficult period for all law schools because of student unrest over the Vietnam War.

RECENT TIMES

At the School's 95th Commencement Ceremony, Dean James F. Simon presented an honorary degree to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William J. Brennan, Jr.



In 1972 Judge Froessel, upon reaching his 80th year, became Honorary Chairman of the Board and was succeeded as Chairman by John V. Thornton. Mr. Thornton, a Yale graduate, had been a member of a leading New York City law firm and a faculty member at Yale, Columbia and New York University. E. Donald Shapiro, a Harvard graduate and former Associate Dean at the University of Michigan, was engaged as Dean in 1973.

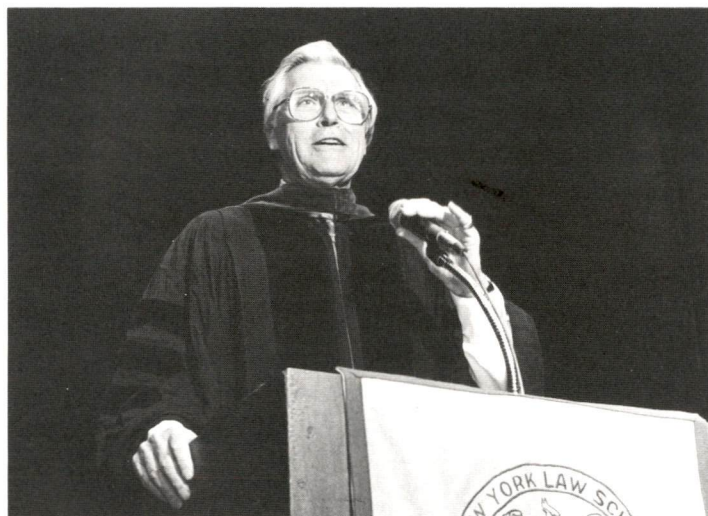
Under Dean Shapiro's decade of leadership, the faculty was

strengthened, the curriculum modernized, and admissions requirements raised while at the same time enrollment increased to approximately 1,200 students. The School established the Solomon Professorship, honoring Joseph Solomon, a member of the Class of 1927; the Jeffords Lectureship and the Jeffords Legal Writing Award, both founded by trustee Walter Jeffords in honor, respectively, of Honorary Board Chairman Froessel and President Emeritus Smith; The Martin Distinguished Visiting Professorship, founded by the Martin Foundation; the Gross Scholar Program, founded by trustee Alfred Gross; and the Dean Reppy Scholarship, founded by an alumnus who wished to remain anonymous.

Dean Shapiro was named the first Solomon Professor and returned to the faculty in March of 1983. James F. Simon, a nationally-recognized scholar on Constitutional Law and a faculty member since 1975, was appointed acting dean. He was formally named 13th Dean of New York Law School in June, 1984. Alexander D. Forger, Chairman of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, succeeded Dr. Thornton as Board Chairman in October, 1985. Mr. Forger is a past president of the Legal Aid Society and the New York State Bar Association.

Dean Simon acted decisively to fulfill a number of long-standing goals: sweeping renovation of the School's facilities, further strengthening of the faculty, and heightened public perception of the Law School's accomplishments.

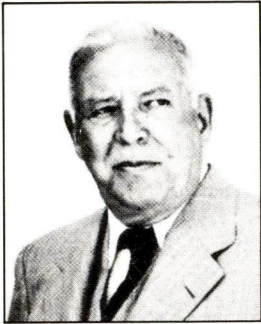
Alexander D. Forger
Chairman of the Board of Trustees



Recognizing the need for expanded and modernized facilities, the Law School completely renovated its three buildings at 47, 53, and 57 Worth Street, including classrooms, student cafeteria and faculty dining facilities. The School has recently acquired an adjoining building at 240 Church Street which will serve as the Law School's new, centralized library.

During Dean Simon's term, the Harlan Visiting Professorship was established and has attracted some of the nation's most distinguished scholars to the School, including Professor Harry Wellington, former Dean of Yale Law School and Professor John Hart Ely, former Dean of the Stanford Law School. Admissions policies initiated by the Dean have maintained the quality of the student body while continuing to build its national character. Today, the School's student body represents 22 states of residence and 240 undergraduate institutions nationwide.

Several important endowments have been established during Dean Simon's term, including the second Solomon Chair, the Otto L. Walter International Fellows Program and the Ernst Stiefel Fund. Ambassador Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the arms negotiations in Geneva and Judge Stephen M. Schwebel of the International Court of Justice were in residence as the first two Walter Fellows. Other distinguished public leaders who participated in Law School events in recent years include Associate Justices of the Supreme Court Harry A. Blackmun and William J. Brennan, Jr., former President Jimmy Carter, Governors Mario Cuomo of New York and Thomas Kean of New Jersey, New York City Mayor Ed Koch and U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani.



Wallace Stevens '03
Pulitzer Prize-winning poet



Elizabeth Johnston
Schenkel '37
*the Law School's
first female graduate*

ALUMNI

Many graduates of New York Law School became leaders of major corporations including Edward Duffield, president of Prudential Life Insurance Company and for a time president of Princeton University; Alfred Swayne, chairman of the board of General Motors Acceptance Corporation; Joseph Peter Grace, son of the founder of W.R. Grace & Co. and a director of that company; Walter White, president of White Motor; Colby Chester, chairman of the board of Postum Cereal (later General Foods); Joseph Egan, president of Western Union; Joseph Larkin, vice chairman of Celanese; Harry Bottome, general counsel of New York Life; Leonard Smith, general counsel of American Can; Crosby Beakes, general counsel of the New York Central; Henry Clark, general counsel of the Union Pacific; Ashley Cole, general counsel of Union Carbide; Phillip Rose, general counsel of Manhattan Life; Maurice Greenberg, president of American International Insurance Group; Guy Wellman, general counsel of Standard Oil of New Jersey; and Harry Bates, general counsel of Metropolitan Life; Bernard Mendik, president of Mendik Company; Lawrence S. Huntington, chairman and chief executive officer, Fiduciary Trust Company International; and Peter J. DeLuca, senior vice president and general counsel, General Foods Corporation.

Other graduates excelled in education, including Francis Garvan who became dean of Fordham Law School; Richard Currier who founded New Jersey Law School, later part of Rutgers University; Edwin Borchard, professor of law at Yale;

and Frederick Dunn, professor of international law at Yale and Princeton. Wallace Stevens combined a career as executive of an insurance company and Pulitzer Prize-winning poet; Elmer Rice went on to become a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright; and Frederick Detwiller exhibited his art all over the world. Felix Frankfurter, later a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, attended New York Law School but completed his legal training at Harvard.

Many other graduates gained distinction, including Robert F. Wagner, U.S. Senator; John Purroy Mitchel, John F. Hylan and James J. Walker, New York City mayors; Ernst H. Rosenberger, Appellate Division, First Department; James A. Foley, famous Surrogate of New York County; Roger J. Miner, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; Jerry Finkelstein, publisher of the New York Law Journal; Mario Perillo, chairman, Perillo Tours; Arnold Kopelson, producer, Academy Award-winning film, *Platoon*; Arthur Hyde, president, Beacon Trust Company; Barry Feinstein, president, Local No. 237, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL-CIO; Gerald Crotty, secretary to Governor Mario Cuomo; Myles J. Ambrose, former commissioner of U.S. Customs; Russell Banks, chairman, Grow Group, Inc.; Martin Tolchin, author and *New York Times* Washington correspondent; Leo Cherne, chairman, International Rescue Committee and recipient of the Freedom Medal; Bruce Llewellyn, chairman and CEO, Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Philadelphia; Marianne Spraggins, first vice president, Prudential Bache Securities, and many others who have distinguished themselves in the public and private sectors.

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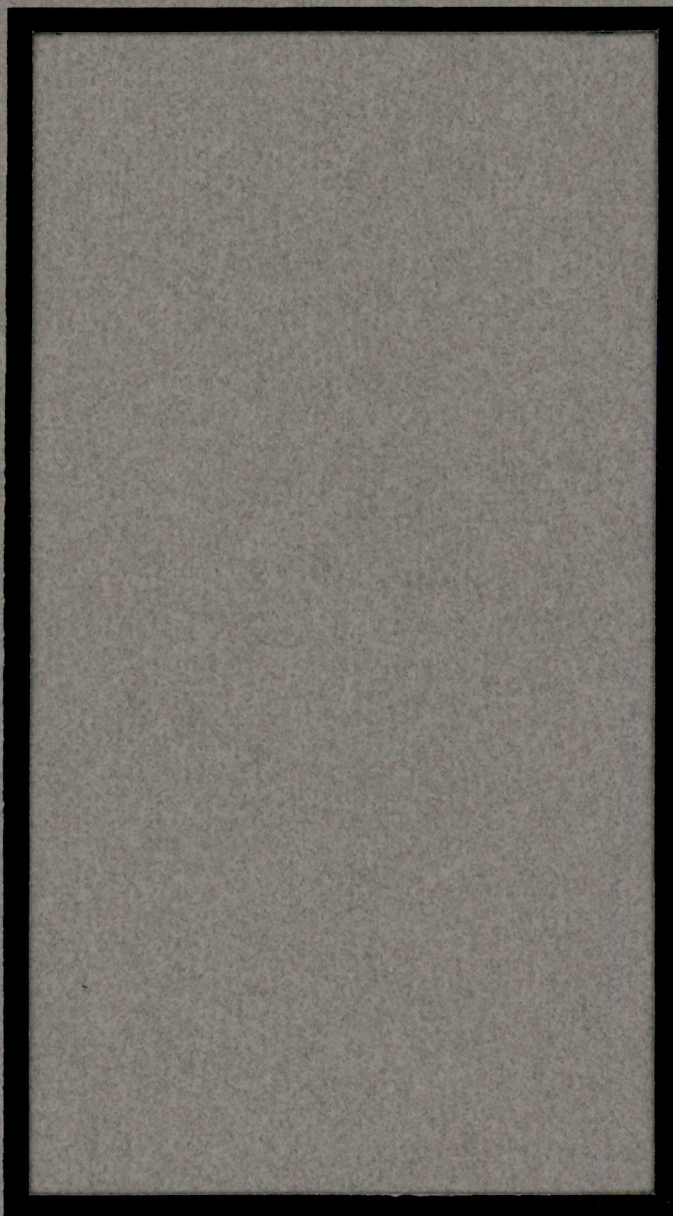
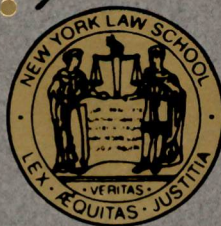
New York Law School *100th Anniversary*

57 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013
(212) 431-2000

We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of John V. Thornton, honorary chairman of the Board of Trustees and author of *A Heritage*. ©1982 NYLS

New York Law School

Centennial
1891-1991



Bulletin 1989-1991

New York Law School

Centennial
1891-1991



Entrance to the new Mendik Library, centerpiece of New York Law School's centennial celebration.



THEODORE DWIGHT

NEW YORK
LAW SCHOOL
will celebrate the
100th anniversary of its found-
ing in 1991. Throughout its
history it has been a school
intimately linked to the affairs
of the city, state and nation
while maintaining its commit-

1891

1891

Faculty, students and alumni of Columbia Law School rebel against the Trustees' interference in the curriculum. Led by Dean Theodore Dwight, they act to establish their own law school.

June, 1891

New York Law School is chartered by the New York State Board of Regents.

1894

NYLS Evening Division is established, affording a rare opportunity for those who must work to pay tuition to earn a law degree. Tuition is \$100.

'12

1912

Woodrow Wilson, lecturer in constitutional law at NYLS from 1891 to 1897, is elected President of the United States.

1913

James S. Watson, NYLS most prominent black alumnus of the pre-World War I era, graduates from the Law School. He goes on to become a judge and a leader of the black community in New York City.

1917

The United States enters World War I. NYLS suspends operation until the Armistice.

1918

NYLS graduate John F. Hylan, class of '97, succeeds fellow NYLS alumnus, John Purroy Mitchel, class of '01, as Mayor of the City of New York.

1919

NYLS reopens as a tenant of the YMCA in the landmark McBurney Building on 23rd Street.



*PRESIDENT
WOODROW WILSON*

WWI



'34

1934

Archibald Watson takes over as president of the Board of Trustees and helps to revitalize the School. Enrollment begins to rise.

1935

Robert F. Wagner, NYLS class of 1900 and U.S. Senator from New York from 1927 to 1949, authors much of President Roosevelt's "New Deal" legislation, including the National Labor Relations Act, known as the Wagner Act.

1937

Elizabeth Johnson Schenkel is the first woman graduate of NYLS.

1938

While a student at NYLS, Chester Carlson, class of '39, invents xerography, the process that will revolutionize offices and spawn a multi-billion dollar industry.



*SENATOR
ROBERT WAGNER*

1940

The United States institutes the draft. Hundreds of thousands of potential law students are mobilized for the war effort.

'56

1956

Roger J. Miner, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, graduates from NYLS.

1958

Bernard H. Mendik, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Law School and president of the Mendik Company, one of New York City's largest real estate concerns, graduates from NYLS.

1962

NYLS moves into its present home at 57 Worth Street.

1965

The Law School plans for future expansion and acquires the building at 47 Worth Street.



1973

E. Donald Shapiro is named dean and begins strengthening faculty, modernizing curriculum and raising admissions standards.

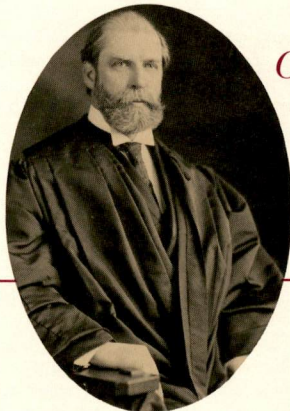
ment to provide high quality legal education to qualified students of all backgrounds. The following pages illustrate some significant events in the lives of students, graduates, faculty members and the school itself during the past 100 years:

1906

1902
City College graduates make up the third largest group at the Law School, after Yale and Princeton.

1904
NYLS becomes the largest law school in the United States.

1906
Enrollment surpasses 1,000, largest of any law school before World War I.



CHIEF JUSTICE
CHARLES
EVANS
HUGHES

'32

1925
Enrollment reaches a pre-World War II peak of 1,150.

1926
Playwright Elmer Rice, NYLS class of '12, is awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Drama for "Street Scene."

1931
Charles Evans Hughes, lecturer in bankruptcy law at NYLS from 1897 to 1900, is named Chief Justice of the United States by President Herbert Hoover.

1932
Unlike many law students of the time, NYLS students are largely unprotected by wealth and privilege and feel deeply the effects of the Great Depression. Enrollment dwindles.

WWII



'55

1941
The nation is pre-occupied with war in Europe and the Pacific. NYLS closes for the duration.

1947
NYLS reopens at 244 William Street, thereafter known as the Dwight Building in honor of the School's founder.

1950
Alison Reppy becomes dean of the Law School and institutes improvements in the academic program.

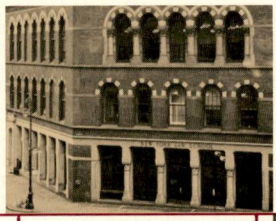
1954
Insurance executive and poet Wallace Stevens, NYLS class of '03, is awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry for his *Collected Poems*.

1955
NYLS graduate John Marshall Harlan, class of '24, is named a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.



JUSTICE
JOHN
MARSHALL
HARLAN

244 WILLIAMS STREET



'88

1977
The Law School expands its facilities into the adjacent building at 53 Worth Street.

1985
James F. Simon, nationally recognized author and scholar on constitutional law, is appointed Dean. The School's physical facilities undergo a sweeping renovation. Quality of the faculty and student body continues to rise.

1986
The Law School is a magnet for distinguished visitors including former President Jimmy Carter, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court Harry A. Blackmun and William J. Brennan, Governors Thomas Kean of New Jersey and Mario Cuomo of New York.



PRESIDENT
JIMMY CARTER

1988
New York Law School launches the Second Century Campaign. Its goal is to raise \$15 million to purchase the adjoining building at 240 Church Street and establish The Mendik Library...

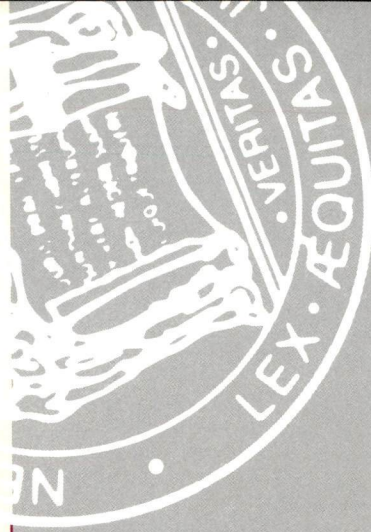
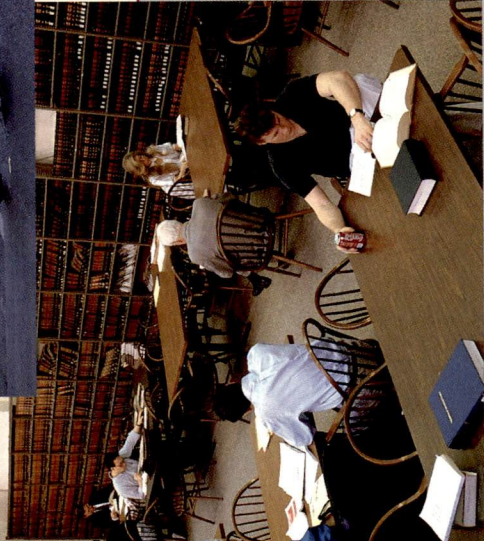
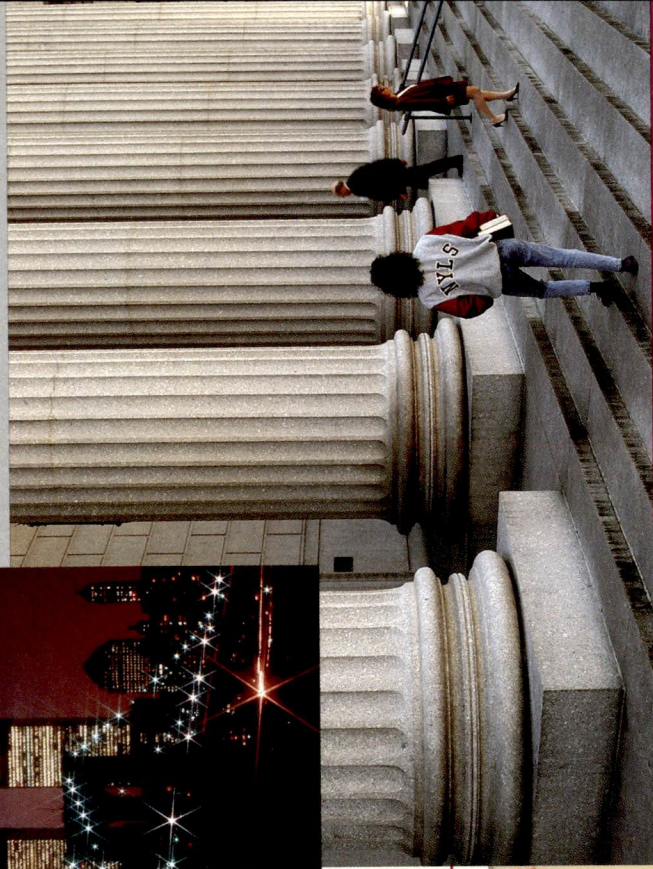
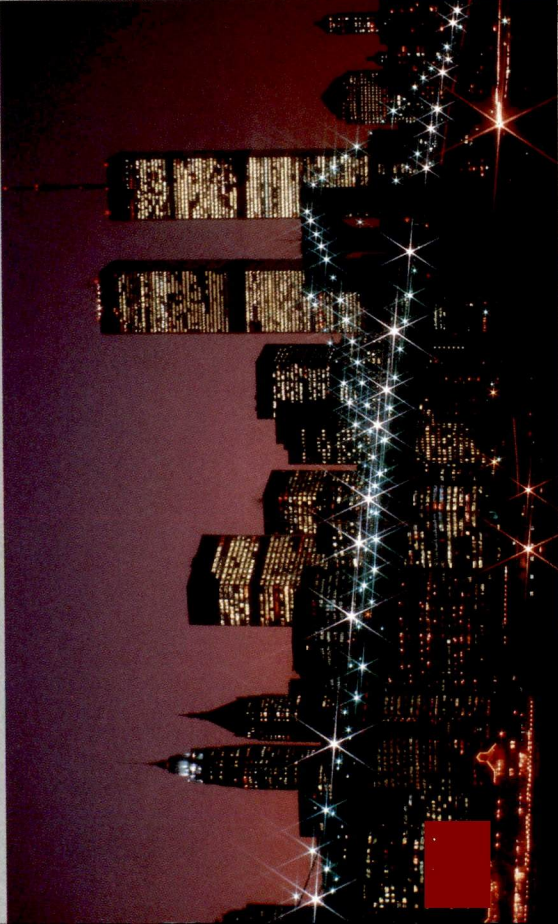
1989 & Beyond

THE MENDIK LIBRARY

is New York Law School's bridge from a proud past to a bright future. Called by Dean James F. Simon, "the School's intellectual nerve center," its addition to the School's existing facilities will dramatically change day-to-day life at the Law School. The Mendik Library, to be unsurpassed by any law school library of its size in the New York area, will double the space available for the School's collection of 303,000 volumes as well as provide an attractive, comfortable environment in which to spend long hours of study. Its facilities will include private study areas, seminar rooms, lounges and areas for computer research and word processing. Areas vacated by the library in other buildings will allow for the construction of a state-of-the-art moot court room, offices for student journals, and other improvements.

"For too long, New York Law School students and faculty have had to 'make do' with facilities that did not encourage contemplative work. It is important that they have a congenial place in which to study and to think," Dean Simon has said. The Mendik Library will also be a resource with which to reinforce the Law School's traditionally strong links to the New York City legal community, and to ensure that New York Law School begins its second century "prepared to participate at the highest echelons of legal education in the nation," according to Dean Simon.



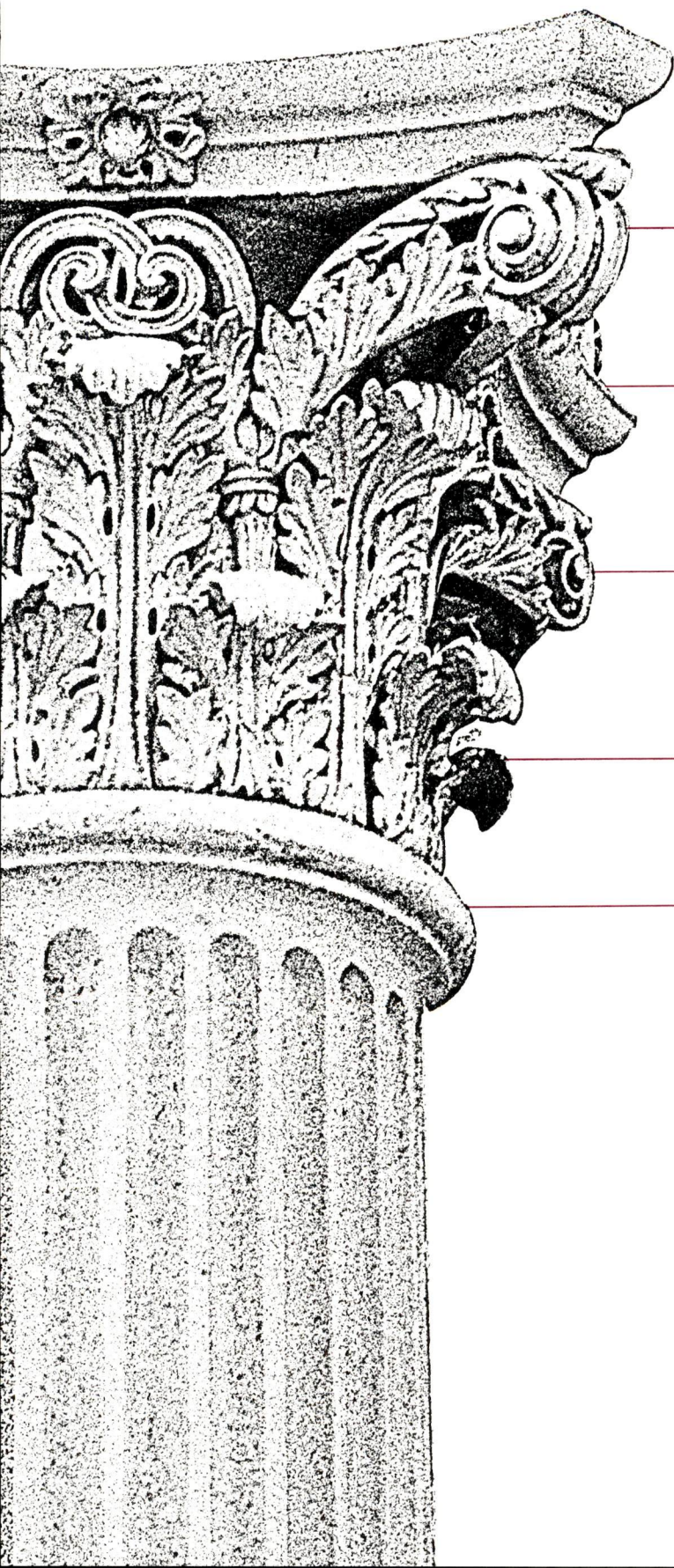


It is the policy of the New York Law School not to discriminate in its educational program admissions policies, financial aid programs, employment practices and other School-sponsored activities because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital or parental status, national or ethnic origin, age, or handicap. The placement facilities of the School are available only to employers whose practices are consistent with this policy.

Inquiries regarding compliance with Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, relative to non-discrimination on the basis of sex, or any other aspect of the School's equal opportunities policy, may be directed to Associate Dean Jane P. Helm, Title IX Coordinator, at the Law School or to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington, D.C.).

Although the bulletin was prepared on the basis of the latest information available as of May, 1989, all information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

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86	The Law School's Special Campus:
	Downtown Manhattan

New York Law School was established in 1891 by adherents of Theodore Dwight, a major figure in the history of American legal scholarship and in the legal community of New York City. Dwight was the founder and first vice-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, as well as the founder and first dean of Columbia Law School.

The commitment Dwight inspired in his colleagues and students, the educational ideals he espoused and the rich intellectual legacy he left continue to resonate nearly a century later. New York Law School is among the oldest and largest of 11 independent law schools in the United States, where today a special vitality springs from intensive faculty involvement, close ties to an enriching environment and the supportive outlook of its students.

The Law School's Central Location

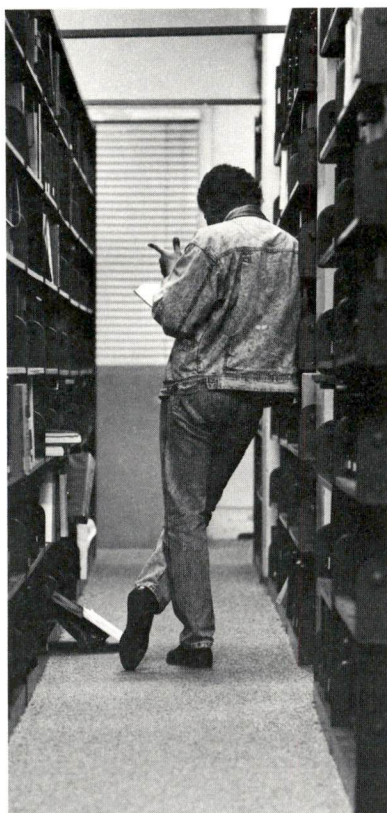
Close proximity to the city's legal, governmental and financial center in lower Manhattan is a traditional element of New York Law School's identity as well as an essential component of its educational program. Within just a few blocks of the School at Worth Street is the largest concentration of government agencies and courts, major law firms, banks, corporations and securities exchanges in the country.

These nearby institutions serve as invaluable resources for the School's students, providing numerous opportunities for research and clinical experience, clerkship and internship positions, and part-time employment. The easy availability of the court system enables students to observe the day-to-day functioning of the courts and offers unequalled opportunity for sound coordination between the classroom and the courts in the School's extensive clinical legal education program.

Faculty and Curriculum

The School's diverse curriculum of more than 100 elective courses and seminars is taught by a distinguished faculty of nearly 50 full-time and 80 adjunct professors. Leading jurists and attorneys join the adjunct faculty to teach courses in their areas of expertise.

Collectively the faculty offers exceptional breadth of background and professional interests. All are dedicated teachers as well as talented and productive scholars in their fields. They remain alert to new programs and ideas in legal education, offering a curriculum that speaks to the interests of today's students, particularly in an urban setting where rapid social change brings new legal issues to the forefront.



Juris Doctor

The course of study at New York Law School is structured to give students a thorough and systematic knowledge of the law in its different branches and to develop the student's power of legal reasoning. The J.D. program is offered on both a full-time (three-year) and part-time (four-year) basis.

The first-year curriculum consists entirely of required courses in the areas of civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law, real property, torts and legal research and writing. The second and third years of the J.D. program are almost completely elective, with particularly strong course sequences in the areas of media law, property, corporate law and criminal justice.

In addition to elective courses and seminars, New York Law School offers a broadly based clinical program. Clinics offer students the opportunity for direct experience with clients under the supervision of a senior faculty member, thus developing the practical skills necessary for effective performance as professionals. Current offerings include: Administration of Criminal Justice, Criminal Defense, Federal Litigation, Housing Discrimination and Media Law.

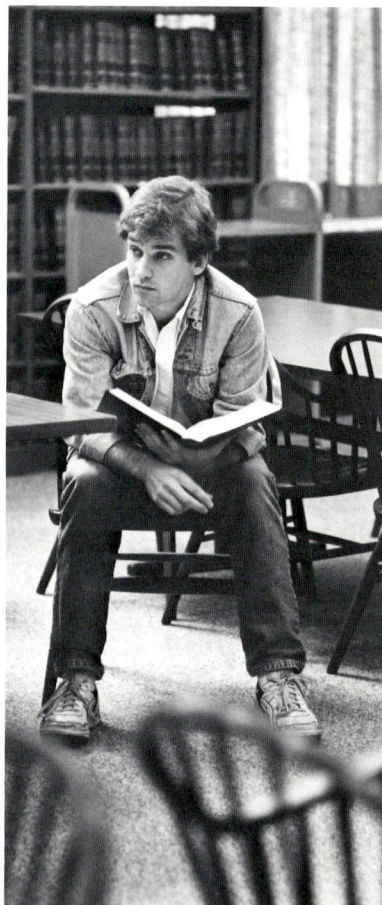
Special Programs

Since 1984, New York Law School's Evening Division has been an integral part of the School's curriculum. Traditionally the Evening Division has served mid-career professionals seeking to change or augment their careers. Similarly, the Law School's Part-Time Day Division offers a flexible schedule of instruction to students unable to enroll as full-time degree candidates.

The School also has combined degree programs, J.D./M.B.A. in economics, finance, management, marketing, taxation or business administration and J.D./M.P.A. in policy analysis or public management, with Baruch College of the City University of New York.

Today's Students

New York Law School's 1,200 students are drawn from 23 states of permanent residence, representing more than 282 undergraduate institutions nationwide. Approximately one-half of the student body comes from the northeast and one-quarter from the middle Atlantic states and southeast. The remainder are from the midwest, the far west and countries outside the U.S. In keeping with the Law School's historic commitment to provide equal opportunity, women comprise 40 percent and minorities 15 percent of the student body. The Law School accepts approximately 375 J.D. candidates annually. More than 10 percent of entering students hold advanced degrees.



The Library

The Library is a constantly expanding center for legal research. It houses a collection of approximately 310,000 volumes, and new materials are continually being acquired.

The Library's collection contains the court reports and statutes of all jurisdictions in the United States, as well as those of Great Britain. There are also extensive holdings of legal periodicals, treatises and loose-leaf services in major subject specialties. The Library has a large collection of microforms, which offers access to rare and important research materials. In addition, the collections of major metropolitan research libraries are available through the Library's membership in the METRO cooperative network system.

A major focus of library development recently has been in the area of technological innovation. WESTLAW and LEXIS, as well as numerous other legal and non-legal databases, are available to students for research projects. American Bar Association statistics rank New York Law School among the top quarter of all law schools in the country in LEXIS and WESTLAW usage, and a 1986 survey ranked New York Law School among the top three law schools in usage of databases other than LEXIS and WESTLAW.

Bibliographic information is available through the national RLIN and OCLC database, which are also used for interlibrary loan requests throughout the country. Telefacsimile equipment is used for instantaneous transmission of information. The Library Index of Periodicals and Serials is an in-house database which gives current information about the Library's holdings. LegalTrac, and Wilson disk indexes periodical index utilizing optical disk technology, is available for student use.

Of particular interest is the Communications Law Library, which is a specialized collection of materials related to the Communications Media Center at New York Law School. The Library maintains a collection of more than 4,000 volumes on media-related law, including scholarly journals, trade publications, FCC releases, communications law research tools, and studies. The collection is located on the Center's premises and is available to the entire Law School community. Other special collections include labor law, human rights, international law and alternative dispute resolution. The Library is also a depository for federal government documents.

The Library staff includes ten professional librarians. Several are law-trained, and all are experienced in legal research. Professional reference assistance is available throughout the Library's operating hours.





One of the nation's leading professors of constitutional law and an award-winning author, James F. Simon was appointed the thirteenth Dean of New York Law School in June, 1984. Dean Simon joined the faculty of New York Law School in 1975, having distinguished himself as a journalist and scholar recognized for his expertise on the modern U.S. Supreme Court. Contributing Editor and Correspondent for *Time* Magazine from 1969 to 1974, Dean Simon specialized in legal affairs, covering major trials across the country as well as the philosophical transition of the U.S. Supreme Court from the Warren to the Burger Court years.

Dean Simon earned his law degree in 1964 at the Yale Law School after receiving a B.A. from Yale College. He has been a Visiting Lecturer in American Studies at Yale University and a Harvard Fellow in Law and the Humanities at Harvard University, as well as a Visiting Fellow at the University of Warwick, United Kingdom.

His first book, *In His Own Image: The Supreme Court in Richard Nixon's America*, received the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel Award for the best book published in the legal field. Simon's work, the critically acclaimed *Independant Journey: The Life of William O. Douglas*, received the Scribes Award of the American Society of Writers on Legal Subjects in 1981 as the best book published in the legal field. His most recent book, *The Antagonists: Hugo Black, Felix Frankfurter and Civil Liberties in Modern America*, has been published by Simon and Schuster.

In accepting the deanship of New York Law School, Dean Simon discussed the two-fold mission of the law school: training lawyers in the highest traditions of the law while also preparing attorneys for their broader responsibilities as leaders in their communities.

"To train the best lawyers, a law school today must integrate theory and practice in the educational experience it offers. The integration of these equally important aspects of the law is an essential element of our educational philosophy here at the New York Law School. In some classrooms students analyze appellate court decisions under the traditional case method approach. But our students also have the opportunity to engage in clinics, which give them hands-on courtroom experience in such decisions. Under faculty supervision, students in our clinics are taken through the actual process of interviewing clients, negotiating with other attorneys, preparing for trial and going to court.

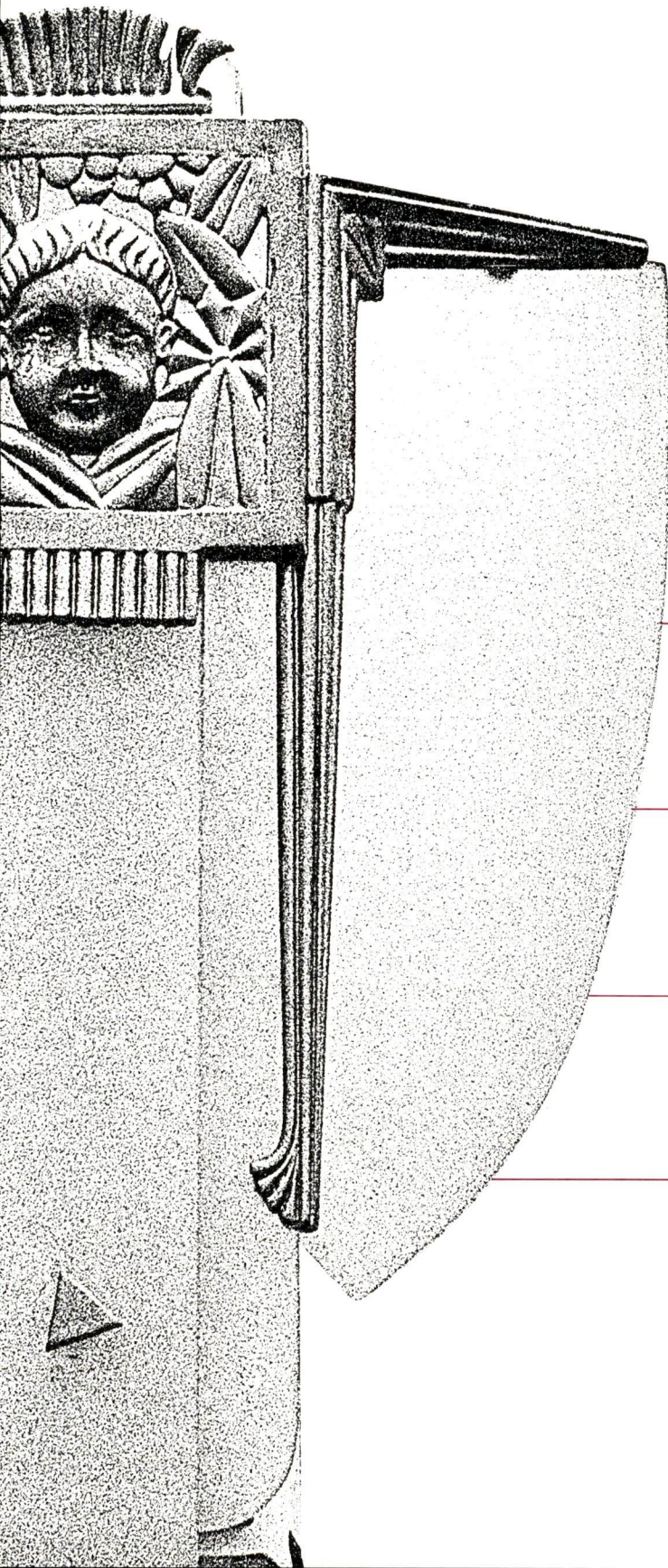
“Beyond training lawyers for the day-to-day practice of law, we also have a duty to stimulate a broader intellectual inquiry, so that students learn not only the skills of their profession, but also the responsibilities of the profession to society at large. Ethical issues are an inherent part of the legal profession and, in my judgment, are an important aspect of legal education.

“We help and require our students to understand legal problems within this broad framework. In our classrooms we discuss court decisions and what they mean to our society, because the relevant public policy questions are vital to our understanding of the law. You can not understand many of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions simply by reading the judicial decision. You need to know the history, the social and political context, within which the decisions took place. And the law is not static; it evolves as times and needs change. Lawyers must know not only what the law is; they must explore what the law should be.

“With this in mind, I believe our graduates should see themselves as potential leaders in their communities. Lawyers are well positioned to take leadership roles because of their training in analytic and problem-solving skills, as well as their commitment to the tenets of professional responsibility. And included in the concept of professional responsibility is the responsibility they have to their community and to the whole of society.”

The Faculty

Full-Time Faculty
Faculty Emeriti
Legal Writing Faculty
Adjunct Faculty
Distinguished Professorships
Lectureships





Professor Anthony V. Alfieri

Anthony V. Alfieri

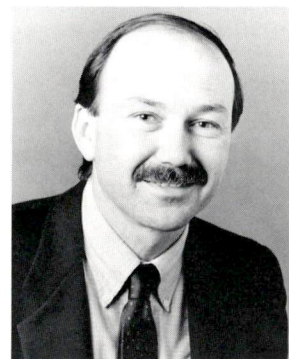
Clinical Associate Professor of Law, Adjunct Professor of Law, and Managing Attorney, Federal Litigation Clinic. A.B., Brown University, 1981; J.D., Columbia University, 1984. Staff Attorney, Civil Division, The Legal Aid Society, 1984-87. Publication in the area of clinical theory and practice.

Richard Beck

Associate Professor of Law. B.A., University of Chicago, 1963; Ph.D., 1973; J.D., Yale Law School, 1980; LL.M. (Taxation), New York University School of Law, 1984. Assistant Professor of Linguistics, Brown University, 1970-1977; Associate, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, 1980-1982; Associate, Rogers & Wells, 1983-1985; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Denver College of Law, 1985-present.

Robert I. Blecker

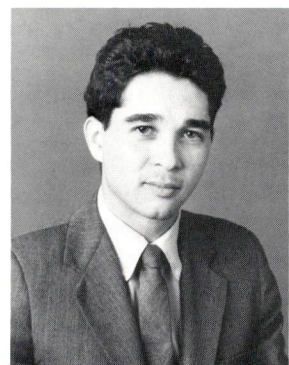
Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Tufts University, 1969; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1974. Irving Oberman Award for best writing on a current legal topic. Marston Balch Traveling and Playwriting Fellow, 1969-1970; Instructor in Creative Writing, University of Vincennes, Paris, 1969-1970; Lecturer on Structural Theory of Games, Tufts University, 1970-1971. Special Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Special Prosecutor, New York State, 1974-1975. Assistant Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1975-1984. Harvard Fellow in Law and Humanities, 1976-1977. Author: "Beyond 1984: Undercover in America" and "How to Fight Corruption and Keep Our Freedom." Consultant to ABC television show "20/20."



Professor Eugene Cerruti

Michael Botein

Professor of Law and Director, Communications Media Center. B.A., Wesleyan University, 1966; J.D., Cornell Law School, 1969 (Law Review); LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1972; J.S.D., 1979. Assistant Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School, 1969-1972; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Georgia Law School, 1972-1974; Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center, 1973-1974; Professorial Lecturer, George Washington University National Law Center, 1973-1974. Senior Attorney-Advisor, Cable Television Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 1973-1974. Author, with Johnson, *Cable Television: The Process of Franchising*, 1973; with Price, *Cable Television: Citizen Participation After the Franchise*, 1973; Author, *Legal Restrictions on Ownership of the Mass Media*, 1977; with Robb, *Competition vs. Regulation: The Case of the Mass Media*, 1978;



Professor David Chang

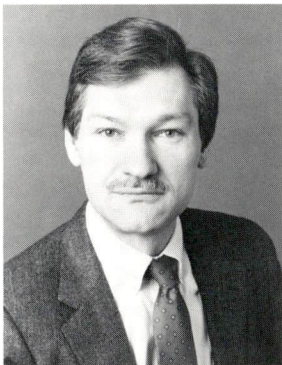
The Use of Videotape in Legal Education, 1979; with Rice, Editor, *Network Television and the Public Interest*, 1981; with Pearce and Sprague, *Videotex and Electronic Publishing*, 1982; with Rice, Radtke and Jennings, *Living with Cable Television*, 1983; with Barnett & Noam, *Law of International Telecommunications in the United States*, 1987; and frequent contributor of articles to scholarly periodicals and legal journals in the fields of communications law and antitrust. Consultant, Communications Department, the RAND Corporation, since 1972; Consultant, Office of Communication of United Church of Christ, since 1971. Member, Mobilization for Youth Legal Services, Inc., Board of Directors, 1971-1972; Member, A.C.L.U. Communications Media Committee, since 1971. Associated Scholar, American Bar Foundation, 1974-1980; Consultant, Federal Communications Commission, 1979-1981; Consultant, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, 1979-1981; Chairperson, A.A.L.S. Mass Communications Law Section, 1976-1978; Reporter, Max Planck Institut, Hamburg, 1984-1987; Reporter, Swiss Institute of Comparative Law, 1986-1988; Reporter, Institut de l'Audiovisuel et des Telecommunications en Europe, 1984, 1988.

James S. Bowen

Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Columbia University, 1970; Ph.D. (Sociology), 1982; J.D., Yale Law School, 1983. Assistant Professor, Black Studies Department, SUC - New Paltz, 1973-1980 (Chairman, 1975). Acting Director, Harlem Branch YMCA Guidance and Placement Department, 1971-1972; Senior Research Associate, Mark Battle Associates, 1972-1973. Author, "Black Student Militance: Campus Unrest Among Black Students, 1968-1972" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation—a study in the sociology of law); Publications: *Cultural Convergences and Divergences: The Nexus Between Putative Afro-American Family Values and the Best Interests of the Child*, 26 Jo. Fam. L. 487 (1988); *Weber: Remediating the Effects of Past and Present Discrimination*, 2 NYLS Human Rights Ann. 259 (1985); *Peremptory Challenge Discrimination Revisited: Do Batson and McCleskey Relieve or Intensify The Swain Paradox?*, National Black Law Jo. (1989); *Law, Legitimacy and Black Revolution: Toward a Theoretical Understanding of Contemporary Black Student Protest and Its Legacy for Modern America*, Yale Journal of Law and Liberation (1989). Areas of Specialization: Blacks and the law, employment discrimination, family law, jurisprudence.



Professor Lung-chu Chen



Professor George W. Dent, Jr.



Professor Aleta G. Estreicher

Marshall J. Breger

Associate Professor of Law. B.A., University of Pennsylvania, 1967; M.A., 1967; B. Phil., Oxford University, 1970; J.D., University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1973. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Texas Law School, 1974-1977; Member of the Board of the Legal Services Corporation by appointment of President Gerald Ford, 1975-1978; Assistant Professor of Law, SUNY at Buffalo Law School, 1978-1980; Associate Professor, 1980-1981; Member of the Reagan transition team on legal services, 1980; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Bar Ilan University, Israel, 1981; Visiting, then Senior Fellow in Legal Policy at the Heritage Foundation, 1982-1983; Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, 1983-1985; Visiting Lecturer, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1988; Alternate United States Representative to the 44th Session of the United Nation's Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland, 1988; Member of the Department of State Advisory Committee on Public International Law; Member of the Board of Directors of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs; Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States; Areas of publication: social research, medical ethics.

James Brook

Professor of Law. B.A., Harvard College, 1968; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1972; LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1983. Private practice, Boston, Massachusetts, 1972-1974. Research Associate to The Research Group, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1974-1975. Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Instructor at University of Chicago Law School, 1975-1976; Finkelstein Fellow, Columbia University School of Law, 1981-1982. Author of articles on contract law and probabilistic analysis of legal theory.

Eugene Cerruti

Associate Professor of Law and Director of Clinical Programs. B.A., Harvard College, 1966; J.D., University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1970. Staff Attorney, Criminal Defense Division, New York City Legal Aid Society, 1973-1976; Law Advisory Bureau, The Legal Aid Society, 1976-1977. Co-author, with Frank Donner, "The Grand Jury Network," *The Nation*, January 3, 1972. Recipient, Newspaper Guild Page One Award, Best Magazine Article of 1972; Sidney Hillman Foundation Award, Best Magazine Article of 1972.

David Chang

Professor of Law. B.A., Haverford College, 1979; J.D., Yale Law School, 1982. Assistant-in-Instruction, Yale Law School, 1982. Law Clerk, Judge W. Arthur Garrity, District of Massachusetts, 1982-1983. Publication in the areas of Constitutional Interpretation, Racial Discrimination, Equal Educational Opportunity.

Lung-chu Chen

Professor of Law. LL.B., National Taiwan University, 1958; LL.M., Northwestern University School of Law, 1961; LL.M., Yale Law School, 1962; J.S.D., 1964. Research Associate, Yale Law School, 1964-1973; Senior Research Associate, 1973-1977. Visiting Lecturer, Yale College, 1973; Lecturer, 10th Annual Human Rights Study Session, International Institute for Human Rights (Strasbourg, France, Summer, 1979). Editor, *Human Rights*, 1978-1981; Member, Board of Editors, *American Journal of Comparative Law*, since 1978. Member, Board of Directors, International League for Human Rights, since 1978; Member, Committee on Human Rights, The American Branch, International Law Association, since 1974. In addition to books on international legal problems concerning Taiwan, author and co-author with Myres S. McDougal and Harold D. Lasswell of numerous articles on various aspects of human rights and international law, and of the book, *Human Rights and World Public Order: The Basic Policies of an International Law of Human Dignity* (Yale University Press, 1980). Recipient, Walter M. Jeffords, Jr., Award for Distinguished Faculty Writing, 1980.

George W. Dent, Jr.

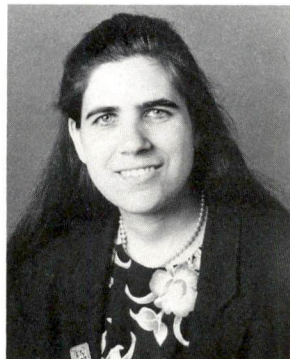
Professor of Law. B.A., Columbia College, 1969; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1973 (Notes & Comments Editor, *Columbia Law Review*); LL.M. (Corporate Law), New York University School of Law, 1981. Law Clerk, the Honorable Paul R. Hays, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 1973-1974; Associate, Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, New York City, 1974-77. Faculty member, Cardozo School of Law, 1977-82. New York Law School faculty member since 1982. Member, Executive Council, Section on Business Associations, American Association of Law Schools; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; National Association of Scholars. In the areas of corporate law and securities regulation Professor Dent has published articles in the *Northwestern University*, *Boston University*, *George Washington*, *Minnesota* and *New York Law School Law Reviews* and *Corporate Practice Commentator*. He has also written in the *Southern California Law Review* on the right of public school children to free exercise of religion. His works have been cited frequently by courts and by other scholars. He has participated in symposiums at New York Law School and at professional and academic conferences on corporate and securities law, on commercial and investment banking, and on the religion clauses of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Aleta G. Estreicher

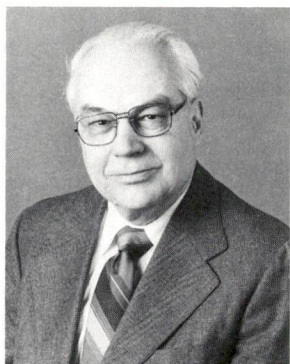
Associate Professor of Law. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1970; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1981 (Articles Editor, *Law Review*); Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. Summer Associate, Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, 1980. Law Clerk, the Honorable Eugene H. Nickerson, United States District Judge, Eastern District of New York, 1981-1982. Associate, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1982-1984.

Sally Frank

Clinical Associate Professor of Law. A.B., Princeton University, 1980; J.D., New York University School of Law, 1983; M.A., Antioch University, 1988. Law Clerk, Civil Court Judge Emily Jane Goodman, 1984-1985; Supervisor, Landlord-Tenant Clinic, Antioch School of Law, 1985-1988.



Professor Sally Frank



Professor B.J. George, Jr.



Professor Quintin Johnstone

B. J. George, Jr.

Professor of Law. A.A., Kansas City Metropolitan College, 1947; B.A., University of Michigan, 1949; J.D. (honors) 1951 (Associate Editor, *Law Review*; Coif). Faculty member, University of Michigan Law School, 1952-1968; Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, 1971-1977 (also Director, Center for Administration of Justice, 1971-1977; Acting Dean, 1973-1974). Visiting appointments at University of Chicago Law School, 1955; Kyoto University, 1956-1957; Legal Training and Research Institute, Supreme Court of Japan, 1962; Tokyo University, 1962-1963, 1987; Chuo University, 1963; University of the Ryukyus, 1963, 1980; Yale Law School, 1970; United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, 1971, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1987; Baylor School of Law, 1979-1980. Adjunct Professor of Law, New York University Law School, 1968-1971. Associate Director, Practising Law Institute, 1968-1971. President, Southwestern Legal Foundation, 1977-1979. Editor-in-Chief, *American Journal of Comparative Law*, 1966-1968. Author of numerous books and articles, including *Criminal Procedure Sourcebook* (1976); *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials* (with J. Hall and R. Force) (4th ed. 1983); *Michigan Criminal Procedure* (2d ed. 1980); *United States Supreme Court Cases and Comments: Criminal Law and Procedure* (with W. Erickson & W. Neighbors) (rev. ed. 1987 & Supp. 1989); *Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984* (1986 & 1988 Supp.). Chairperson, American National Section, International Association of Penal Law. Past Chairperson, ABA Standing Committee on Association Standards for Criminal Justice; past chairperson and section delegate, ABA Section of Criminal Justice.

Lawrence M. Grosberg

Associate Professor of Law and Director of Housing Discrimination Clinic. B.A., University of Southern California, 1965; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1969. Associate, Spear and Hill, 1969-1974; Managing Attorney, MFY Legal Services, 1974-1979. Director, Fair Housing Clinic, Columbia University School of Law, 1979-1983. Member, Executive Committee and Board of Directors, New York Lawyers for the Public Interest, 1978-1983; Consultant, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, New York City Commission on Human Rights and Commission of California Bar Examiners. Specialization in the areas of discrimination law, civil procedure and clinical teaching methodology; publications in procedure and lawyering.

Karen Gross

Professor of Law. B.A., Smith College, 1974; J.D., Temple University School of Law, 1977. Associate, Arvey, Hodes, Costello & Burman (Chicago), 1977-1980; Associate, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, 1980-1983. Adjunct Legal Writing Instructor, Loyola University School of Law (Chicago), 1979-1980. Publications: "Museums in the Commercial Marketplace: The Need for Licensing Agreements"; with Chatz and Costello, "An Overview of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978"; "Preserving a Fresh Start for the Individual Debtor: The Case for Narrow Construction of the Consumer Credit Amendments," 135 U. Pa. L.R. (December, 1986). Member, American Bar Association, Committee on Business Bankruptcy; Commercial Law League. Director, American Bankruptcy Institute. Areas of expertise: Debtor/Creditor and Corporate Reorganizations.

Allen S. Hammond, IV

Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Grinnell College, 1972; M.A., Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, 1977; J.D., University of Pennsylvania School of Law, 1975; Assistant Professor, University of Maryland, 1977-1978; Attorney and Program Manager, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, 1977-1979; General Counsel, WJLA-TV, 1979-1982; Telecommunications Consultant and University Lecturer, Howard University, 1982-1983; Adjunct/Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Syracuse University College of Law, 1983-1985; Senior Attorney, Media Access Project, 1983-1985; Senior Attorney, Corporate Law, MCI Communications Corp./Satellite Business Systems, 1985-1987; Associate General Counsel and Director, Government Marketing Law, MCI Communications Corp., 1988-1989; Member, Bar of the District of Columbia; Member, Bar of Pennsylvania; Member, Federal Communications Bar Association.

Alon Harel

Assistant Professor of Law. LL.B., 1983; LL.M. 1985, Hebrew University; D. Phil., Oxford University, 1988; LL.M., Yale University, 1989; Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University, 1982-1985; Member, Israeli Association of Civil Rights, 1983-1985; Researcher, Ministry of Justice, Israel, 1984-1985; Tutor of Jurisprudence, Oxford University, 1986; Member, Minority Rights Group, United Nations, 1986-1987.

Quintin Johnstone

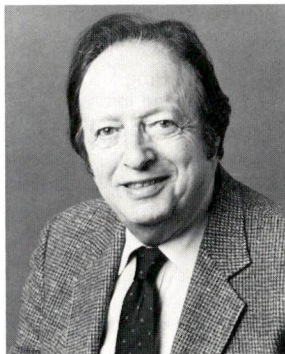
Professor of Law. A.B., University of Chicago, 1936; J.D., 1938; LL.M., Cornell Law School, 1941; J.S.D., Yale, 1951. Private practice, Chicago, 1939-40. Enforcement Attorney, U.S. Office of Price Administration, 1941-1947. Faculty, Willamette University College of Law, 1947-1949; University of Kansas Law School, 1950-1955; Yale Law School, 1955-1985; New York Law School, 1986 to present. Justus S. Hotchkiss Professor of Law, Yale Law School, 1964-1985. Dean and Professor of Law, Haile Selassie I University (now Addis Ababa University), 1967-1969. Author: *Lawyers and Their Work* (with Hopson), 1967, *Paralegals, Progress and Prospects of a Satellite Occupation* (with Wenglinsky), 1985; *Land Transfer and Finance, Cases and Materials* (with Axelrod and Berger), 3d ed. 1986; and numerous articles.

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Professor of Law. B.S.S., City College of New York, 1943; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1948. Associate Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1950; Professor of Law, 1957. Member of New York State Attorney General's Committee on Art Frauds, 1966-1968. Organizer and Director of Law School Participation Program of New York Law School in conjunction with the Council on Education in Professional Responsibility of the Association of American Law Schools, 1967-1970. Organizer and Director of Administration of Criminal Justice Program of New York Law School, in conjunction with the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, 1970-1976. Faculty participant at Seminar for Trial Judges, conducted by the Judicial Conference of the State of New York, 1969-1974. Author of the textbook in West's Handbook Series, *Handbook of Common Law Pleading*.



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Professor of Law. B.A., Ohio State University, 1948; M.A., Radcliffe College, 1950; J.D., Georgetown University School of Law, 1960 (Law Journal); Ph.D., Harvard University, 1972. Foreign Service Officer and United States Vice Consul, 1953-1956; Attorney, United States Department of Justice, 1960-1961. Private practice, in Nevada, 1962-1967. Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Mississippi, 1967-1973; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Mississippi School of Law, 1973, Summer, 1977; Associate Professor of Law, Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, 1973-1976. Author, *Defender of the Faith: The High Court of Mississippi 1817-1875*, 1975. Recipient, Walter M. Jeffords, Jr., Prize for Distinguished Faculty Writing, 1978.

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Professor William P. LaPiana

Joel S. Lee

Professor of Law. A.B., New York University, 1948; LL.B., 1950 (Articles Editor, Law Review). Assistant to Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard Law School in preparation of Chafee et al., *Cases on Equity* (3rd ed.). Law Clerk to Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman. Appointed to New York Law School faculty in 1962. Contributed to "Annual Survey of New York Law," and to Simpson and Stone, *Law and Society*. Edited, with Professor Klein, *Selected Writings of Arthur T. Vanderbilt*.

Arthur S. Leonard

Professor of Law. B.S., Cornell University, 1974; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1977. Member of the Bars of New York (state), Southern and Eastern District of New York, 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, and United States Supreme Court (federal). Associate, Kelley, Drye & Warren, 1977-78; Associate, Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather & Geraldson, 1979-82. Association of the Bar of the City of New York: Committee on Sex and Law (Chair, 1987-; member, 1982-85). Committee on Labor and Employment law (1985-87). Bar Association for Human Rights of Greater New York (President and Board Member, 1984-89; Editor, *Lesbian/Gay Law Notes*, 1980-). Trustee, Congregation Beth Simchat Torah, N.Y.C. Association of American Law Schools: Section on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues (Chair, 1986; Newsletter Editor, 1983-). Administrator, New York County Independent Democratic Judicial Screening Panel, Summer 1983. Most recent publications: *AIDS, Employment and Unemployment*, Ohio State Law Journal (1989); *A New common Law of Employment Termination*, North Carolina Law Review (1988); *AIDS in the Workplace*, in *AIDS and the Law: A Guide for the Public* (Yale University Press, 1987). Publications and teaching in the areas of labor and employment law and sexuality and law.



Professor Arthur S. Leonard

Jethro K. Lieberman

Professor of Law and Director of the First-Year Writing Program. B.A., Yale University, 1964; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1967. Lieutenant, Judge Advocate General Corps, USNR, 1968-1971. Associate, Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, Washington, D.C., 1971-1972. Vice President, General Counsel and Director, Stein & Day Publishers, 1972-1973; Legal Affairs Editor, *Business Week*, 1973-1982. Visiting Associate Professor of Law and Director of the Writing Program, Fordham Law School, 1982-1985. Vice President, Center for Public Resources, and Editor, Alternatives to the High Cost of Litigation, newsletter by CPR. Author, *The Litigious Society*, Basic Books, 1981 (recipient of the American Bar Association Silver Gavel Award, 1982); *The Enduring Constitution*, West, 1987; co-author with George J. Siedel, *Business Law & The Legal Environment*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985; co-author with James F. Henry, *The Managers Guide to Resolving Legal Disputes: Better Results Without Litigation*, Harper & Row, 1985. Numerous other books. Areas of expertise: Administrative Law, Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Writing.

Park McGinty

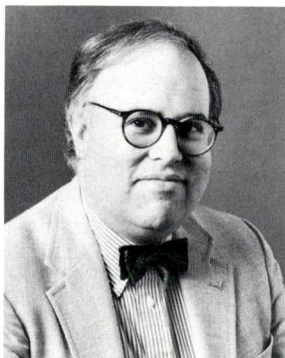
Associate Professor of Law. A.B., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1965; M.A., Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1971; J.D., Yale Law School, 1983; Professor of Religious Studies, Moravian College, 1971-75; Professor of Religious Studies, Lehigh University, 1975-80; Associate, Richards O'Neil & Allegaert, 1983-84; Associate, Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1985-89.

Carlin Meyer

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William Natbony

Professor of Law. B.A., Queens College, City University of New York, 1972; J.D., New York University School of Law, 1975; LL.M., 1976. Research Fellow, Yale Law School, 1976-1977. Associate, Webster and Sheffield, 1977-1978. Assistant Professor, Saint Louis University School of Law, 1978-1980. Associate, Golenbock and Barell, 1980-1984. Publications appear in the Journal of Corporate Taxation, the Journal of Real Estate Taxation, Taxes, Hastings Law Journal and St. Louis University Law Journal. Member, American Bar Association, Section of Taxation.



Professor Jethro K. Lieberman



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Professor of Law. B.A., University of Pennsylvania, 1967; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1970 (Law Review). New York City Department of Consumer Affairs, Staff Attorney and Deputy Consumer Advocate, 1970-1973; Acting Consumer Advocate and Chief, Law Enforcement Division, 1973-1974. Director, Consumer Law Training Center, New York Law School, 1974-1978. Columnist, New York Magazine on legal topics of public interest. Author of *Caveat Venditor: A Manual for Consumer Representation in New York*; *Getting What You Deserve: A Handbook for the Assertive Consumer* (with N. Kramer), and other works in the area of consumer law, family law and medico-legal problems.

Rudolph J. Peritz

Professor of Law. B.S., Pennsylvania State University, 1969; J.D., University of Texas School of Law, 1975 (Texas International Law Journal). Computer Systems Engineer, RCA, 1969-1971; Special Projects Programmer/Analyst, Pittsburgh Board of Education, 1971-1972; Associate, Hirsch & Westheimer, 1975-1977; Assistant Attorney General and Director, Computer-Assisted Enforcement Project, Office of the Attorney General of Texas, 1977-1979; Lecturer in Law, University of Texas School of Law, 1977-1980; private practice (specializing in computer-related legal matters), 1979-1981; Langdell Fellow, Harvard Law School, 1981-1982; Associate Professor of Law, Rutgers Law School, Camden, 1982-1986; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, 1986-1987.

Michael L. Perlin

Associate Professor of Law and Director, Federal Litigation Clinic. A.B., Rutgers University, 1966; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1969. Law Clerk, Hon. Ralph L. Fusco, Superior Court, NJ, 1969-70; Law Clerk, Hon. Sidney Goldmann, Presiding Judge, Appellate Division, NJ, 1970-71. Deputy Public Defender, Mercer County Trial Region, Office of the Public Defender, Trenton, NJ, 1971-74; Director, Division of Mental Health Advocacy, Department of the Public Advocate, Trenton, NJ, 1974-82; Special Counsel to the Commissioner, Department of the Public Advocate, 1982-84. Member, President Carter's Commission on Mental Health's Task Force on Legal and Ethical Issues, 1977-78. Publications include *Mental Disability Law: Civil and Criminal* (Michie Co., 1989) (3 volumes). Recipient, NYLS Walter Jeffords Faculty Writing Prize (for "State Constitutions and Statutes as Sources of Rights for the Mentally Disabled: The Last Frontier?" 20 *Loyola L.A. L. Rev.* 1249 (1987)), 1988; Recipient, NYLS Journal of Human Rights' Outstanding Contribution to Human Rights Award, 1988; Recipient, American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, *Amicus* Award, 1988.

Donald P. Rothschild

Professor of Law, A.B. University of Michigan, 1950; J.D., *summa cum laude*, Toledo College of Law, 1965; LL.M., *Fellow in Law Teaching*, Harvard Law School, 1966. Professor of Law, National Law Center, The George Washington University 1966-1989; Instructor, Solicitor's Office, U.S. Department of Labor 1966 & 1967. Co-author: *Collective Bargaining & Labor Arbitration* (3d ed. 1988); *Fundamentals of Administrative Practice & Procedure* (1981); *Consumer Protection Reporting Service* (National Law Publishing Co.) and author of numerous articles. Winner of *Distinguished Faculty Service Award* 1981 & 1985; and Television Academy, Washington Area Community Service Award 1976. Presidential Appointee to Advisory Council on Rules and Regulations of Practice and Procedure, Federal Trade Commission 1970-1972. Appointed to Advisory Committee on Consumer Protection, The Government of the District of Columbia, 1979-1981. Elected to National Academy of Arbitrators, 1983; Board of Directors: National Consumers League 1981-1984; District of Columbia Citizens Complaint Center 1980-1987; and Center for Dispute Resolution 1974-1987, Of Counsel, Tillinghast, Collins & Graham, Providence, Rhode Island.

Joyce Saltalamachia

Associate Professor of Law and Library Director. A.B. 1969; M.L.S., University of California, Berkeley, 1970; J.D. Golden Gate University Law School, 1976. Public Services Librarian, Golden Gate University Law School Library, 1974-1982. Associate Librarian, New York Law School Library, 1982-1984. Member, California Bar Association, American Bar Association (Gavel Awards Committee, *Human Rights* Editorial Board), Society of American Law Teachers, American Association of Law Libraries (Chair, Public Relations Committee, 1983-1984; Chair, Special Committee on Database Vendors, 1986-1987). Editor, *1987 Assignments Update*; Co-editor, *Assignments Book Accompanying Fundamental of Legal Research, 3rd Edition*, Foundation Press: Co-author, *Professional Staffing and Job Security in the Academic Law Library*, Oceana Pub. 1988. Author of articles and bibliographies in the area of legal research, land use, and consumer law.

Edward B. Samuels

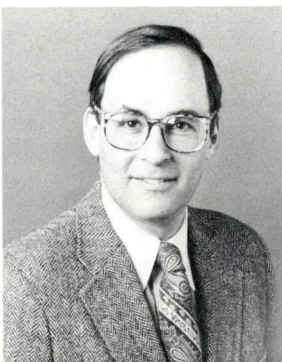
Professor of Law. B.A., Yale College, 1971; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1974 (Law Review). Associated with the New York firm of Burns & Jacoby (now Burns Summit Rovins & Feldesman), 1974-1976. Member of the Study Group on Transnational Bankruptcy Problems of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Private International Law, 1978-1981. Committee on Copyright and Literary Property, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1981-1984. Chairperson, Section on Mass Communications, Association of American Law Schools, 1982. Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, New York Law School, 1983-1984. Adjunct Professor of Law, NYU School of Law, 1984-1985. Author, with D. Rice and M. Botein, *Development and Regulation of New Communications Technologies*, 1980. Author of articles in the fields of copyright and commercial law.



Professor Michael L. Perlin



Professor Joyce Saltalamachia



Professor David S. Schoenbrod

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Professor of Law. B.A. Yale College, 1963; Marshall Scholar, 1963-1965; B.Phil., Oxford University, 1965; LL.B. Yale Law School, 1968 (Law Journal). Law Clerk, Judge Spottswood Robinson, III, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, 1968-69; Director of Program Development, Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp., 1969-1971; Staff Attorney, Association of the Bar of the City of New York Committee on Electric Power and the Environment, 1971-1972; Staff Attorney and Co-Director of the Project on Urban Transportation, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. 1972-1979; Visiting Lecturer, Yale Law School, 1977; Associate Professor, New York University School of Law, 1979-1983. Author of articles in environmental law, administrative law, remedies, and municipal government, and a forthcoming book, *When Congress Delegates: Does the Public Lose?*. Coauthor of *A New Direction in Transit* (1979) and a forthcoming casebook, *Remedies: Public and Private*.

Maimon Schwarzschild

Visiting Professor of Law. B.A., Columbia College, 1973; J.D., Columbia Law School, 1976; James Kent Scholar, 1974-1975; Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, 1973-1974, 1975-1976; Trial Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 1976-1981; Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University, 1981-1982; Assistant Professor, University of San Diego School of Law, 1982-1984, Associate Professor, 1984-1986, Professor of Law, 1986-present; Director, University of San Diego Institute on International and Comparative Law, Russia-Poland, Summer 1984, Oxford, England, Summer 1986; Admitted, New York Bar, 1977; Admitted, District of Columbia Bar, 1981; Called, Bar of England and Wales, Lincoln's Inn, 1987; Member, Barristers' Chambers ("door tenant"), London WCI, England.

E. Donald Shapiro

Joseph Solomon Distinguished Professor of Law. A.B., Dickinson College, 1953; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1956; LL.D., New York Law School, 1973; LL.D., Dickinson College, 1975; D.H.L., York College of Pennsylvania, 1980. Director, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, University of Michigan Law School-Wayne State University Law School, 1960-1968; Associate Dean of State-Wide Education for CLE, University of Michigan, 1965-1968. Director, Practising Law Institute, 1968-1971; President, New York Law Journal, 1971-1972. Dean of New York Law School, 1973-1983. Formerly an Adjunct Professor of Preventive Medicine, New York University School of Medicine; and has taught at the University of Michigan School of Social Work and the Law School, New York University School of Law, Fordham University School of Social Service, Institute for Court Management, Detroit College of Law, and Boston University School of Law. Previously, Project Director and Director of Training for research and training grants funded by AID-Central Bank of Brazil, and HEW and the Department of Justice. Visiting Fellow, St. Cross College at Oxford University (Hilary and Trinity Terms, 1984, and Trinity Term, 1985); 11th Sacks Lecturer, Oxford University (1984). Distinguished Visiting Professor, Bar Ilan University, Israel (1984).

Distinguished Visiting Professor, University College at Buckingham School of Law and Visiting Professor at Harvard Medical School, 1979. President, SCRIBES, 1980-1981. Honorary Life Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine and American Society of Law & Medicine; Guest Professor and Corresponding Member, Anglo-American Studies Institute, University of Padua; Fellow, Institute of Judicial Administration; Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences; Member, American Law Institute of the National Law Advisory Council of the Center for Administration of Justice. Trustee, Dickinson College, and past President and Chairman of the Milton Helpern Library of Legal Medicine; Member, Criminal Procedure Law Advisory Committee; Member, Committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference to Study and Propose Standards for Admission to Practice in the Federal Courts; awarded the "Cavaliere Ufficiale," the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic presented by the President of the Republic of Italy. Co-author, *Law, Medicine and Forensic Science* by Curran and Shapiro; author of chapters in several books dealing with legal education and legal medicine; frequent contributor to legal journals and other learned periodicals.

Richard Sherwin

Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Brandeis University, 1975; J.D., Boston College Law School, 1981; LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1985, J.S.D., 1989. Assistant District Attorney, District Attorney's Office, County of New York, 1981-1984. Senior Instructor and Co-Coordinator of the Lawyering Program (since 1987), New York University School of Law, 1985-1988. Author of articles in the fields of criminal procedure, jurisprudence and the rhetoric of law.

Marjorie A. Silver

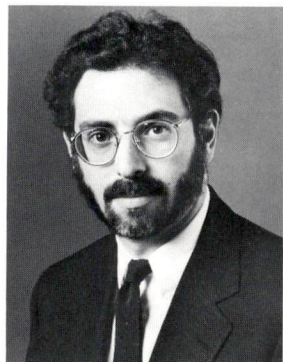
Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Brandeis University, 1970; J.D., University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1973. Law Clerk, U.S. District Judge Joseph S. Lord, III, Pennsylvania, 1973-1974; Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, HEW, 1974-1978; Special Assistant, United States Attorney, S.D.N.Y., 1978-1979. Chief Regional Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Education, 1979-1983. Arbitrator, Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan New York (1986-); Member, Civil Rights Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (1988-); Co-author, *Dissent without Opinion: The Behavior of Justice William O. Douglas in Federal Tax Cases*, with Wolfman and Silver, (1975).

Andrew Simak

Professor of Law. B.A., New York University, 1955; J.D., St. John's University School of Law, 1958; M.S., Long Island University, 1981. Librarian and Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1965-1981; Visiting Librarian and Professor of Law, Touro Law School, 1982-1983. Award Recipient: "Professor of the Year," 1974-1975, Phi Delta Phi, Dwight Inn, New York Law School; "The Dedicated Service Award 1983," Student Bar Association, Touro Law School. Membership: ABA Section, Legal Education and Admission to the Bar; Society of Law School Professors. Arbitrator, Civil Court of the City of New York.



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Associate Professor of Law. B.A., 1968; B.A. Hons. (1st Class), 1970; Ph.D. 1974, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand; J.D. *magna cum laude* University of Michigan, 1978. Fulbright Fellow, 1973. Order of the Coif, 1978. Associate, Dickinson, Wright, McKean, Cudlip & Moon, Detroit, Michigan, 1978 to 1981. Adjunct Professor, University of Detroit Law School, 1980; Assistant Professor, Indiana University Law School, 1981-88; Associate Professor, New York Law School, since 1988. Author of articles on linguistics, jurisprudence, copyright, and seduction.

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Professor of Law. A.B., Harvard-Radcliffe College, 1972 (Phi Beta Kappa); J.D., Harvard Law School, 1975 (Law Review); Judicial Clerk, Minnesota Supreme Court, 1975-76; Associate Attorney, Lindquist & Vennum, 1976-78; Associate Attorney, Sullivan & Cromwell, 1978-83; Partner, Harvis & Zeichner, 1983-84. Assistant Professor of Clinical Law and Supervising Attorney, Civil Rights Clinic, New York University School of Law, 1984-88 (Associate Professor since 1987); Visiting Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1988-89; Has written, lectured, and practiced extensively in areas of constitutional law, civil liberties, and international human rights. National General Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union (since 1985); ACLU National Executive Committee (since 1985); ACLU National Board of Directors (since 1983). On national Boards of Directors of National Coalition Against Censorship (since 1988); Asia Watch (since 1987); American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition (since 1986); Coalition to Free Soviet Jews (since 1984); National Advisory Committee, ACLU Reproductive Freedom Project (since 1983); National Legal Committee, American Jewish Committee (since 1988); Recipient of U.S. Jaycees' "Ten Outstanding Young Americans" Awards, 1986; recipient of Jaycees International's "The Outstanding Young Persons" Award, 1986.

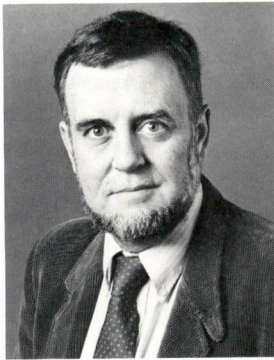
Ruti Teitel

Associate Professor of Law. B.S., Georgetown University, 1977; J.D., Cornell Law School, 1980. Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Consumer Protection Bureau, New York State Attorney General's Office, 1980-1983; Assistant Director, National Legal Affairs Department, Anti-Defamation League, 1983-1988. Instructor, Benjamin N. Cardozo Law School, Fall, 1984; Executive Committee, HRRP, Boston College Law School, 1984-1989; Has written and lectured extensively in the area of constitutional law and human rights.

Donald H. Zeigler

Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law. A.B., Amherst College, 1966; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1969. Staff Law Clerkship, U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, 1969-1970; Staff Law Clerkship, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 1970-1972. Staff Attorney, Special Litigation Unit, New York City Legal Aid Society, 1973-1975; Attorney-in-Charge, Special Litigation Unit, 1975-1978. Associate Professor of Law, Pace University School of Law, 1978-1983; Professor of Law, 1983-1985. Visiting Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1984-1985. Publications in the areas of criminal justice reform, federal courts and procedures.

Faculty Emeriti



Professor Michael Sinclair



Professor Nadine Strossen

Cyril C. Means, Jr.

Professor Emeritus of Law. A.B., Harvard College, 1938; J.D., Wayne State University Law School, 1941; LL.M., Harvard Law School, 1948. Law Clerk to Justice Henry M. Butzel, Supreme Court of Michigan, 1941-1942. Legal Officer, U.S. Navy, World War II. Associate Professor, Detroit College of Law, 1946-1947; Assistant Professor, Stanford University Law School, 1948-1950. Office of General Counsel to the United States High Commissioner for Germany, 1950-1954. Arbitration Director, New York Stock Exchange, 1955-1956. Revived, organized and initiated studies for the Channel Tunnel Project, 1956-1966. Projects Coordinator, Western Australia Development Corporation, 1965-1966. Member, Governor Rockefeller's Commission to Review New York State's Abortion Law, 1968; author of monographs on medico-legal history of abortion; cited by U.S. Supreme Court in 1973 opinion invalidating most state abortion laws. Appointed member of the Advisory Committee on Population Affairs of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1976.



Professor Emeritus Cyril Means

Louis E. Schwartz

Professor Emeritus of Law. LL.B., Brooklyn Law School, 1924. Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1961-1973. Visiting Professor of Law, Delaware Law School of Widener College, since 1974. Chief Editor, Brooklyn Barrister, 1949-1960. Author, *Trial of Accident Cases* (8 vol., annual supplements, 1928 to date); *Proof, Persuasion and Cross-Examination* (2 vol., 1973); *Cross-Examination in Personal Injury Actions*; *Real Estate Manual*; *Accidents in Buildings*; *Accidents in Streets*; *Matrimonial Actions*; *Brokerage and Employment Actions*. Originator of "Electronic Court." Reporter, Delaware Evidence Code Committee.

Milton A. Silverman

Professor Emeritus of Law. B.A., New York University, 1941; J.D., 1945; LL.M., 1948 (Editorial Staff, Law Review). Private practice, 1945-1950. Member of faculty of New York Law School since 1950. Member, Research Advisory Subcommittee, Joint Legislative Commission to Study Revision of Corporation Laws, New York, 1960-1962. Author of works on Mortgages, Administrative Law, Suretyship and Insurance.

Irving Anolik

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S.S., City College of New York, 1948; J.D. Harvard Law School, 1951; LL.M., New York University School of Law, 1960. Chief Administrative Assistant and Chief of the Appeals Bureau, Bronx County District Attorney's Office, 1956-1965. Private practice since 1965, specializing in criminal appellate and trial matters in New York and throughout the country. Adjunct Professor of Law, City University of New York Graduate Center, 1962-1977. Co-author of *Basic Criminal Law*, published by the New York State Bar Association. Professor Anolik has handled some of the leading criminal cases in the country and has argued over 2,000 appellate matters in the Supreme Court of the United States; the United States Court of Appeals; the New York Court of Appeals, and other appellate tribunals.

Joseph T. Arenson

Adjunct Professor of Law. LL.B., Brooklyn Law School, 1936; Dr.Jr., University of Leyden, 1953. Fellow, American College of Probate Counsel; Fellow, International Academy of Trial Lawyers. Counsel to the Public Administrator of New York County. Author of "New York Civil Practice – Surrogate's Court Procedure Act" (with Cox and Medina), and of numerous law review articles and other works in the area of wills and estates. Formerly, Research Counsel to New York State Commission on Estates. Member, Harvard Law School Cooperative Research for Israel's Legal Development. President, The Consular Law Society; Vice President, Federal Bar Association; Director, New York County Lawyers' Association.

Hon. Sidney H. Asch

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S.S., City College of New York, 1940; LL.B., Columbia University School of Law, 1943; Ph.D., New School for Social Research, 1956. Justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court of the State of New York, since 1982. Justice, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1970-1982; Judge of Civil and Municipal Courts; New York State Assembly. Adjunct Professor, Mt. Sinai Medical School; Preceptor in Psychiatry and Law, Mt. Sinai Hospital. Appointed Professor of Law, New York Law School in 1948. Fellowship, National College of State Trial Judges, University of Nevada. Sponsor, Hunter College Institute for Trial Judges. Author of numerous books and articles.

Hon. Harold Baer, Jr.

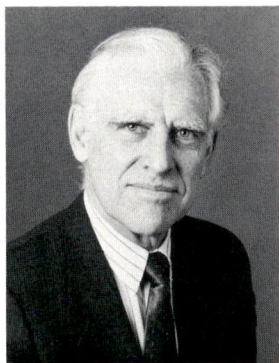
Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Hobart College, 1954; LL.B., Yale Law School, 1957. Assistant Counsel, New York State Commission on the Government Operations of the City of New York, 1959-1960; Assistant Counsel, New York State Investigations Commission, 1960-1961; Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, 1961-1966. Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Division, 1965-1966. Executive Director, N.Y.C. Police Department, Civilian Complaint Review Board, 1966-1967. Engaged in the private practice, Guggenheimer & Untermyer, 1967-1970. First Deputy Assistant U.S. Attorney, Chief Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District of New York, 1970-1971. Partner, Guggenheimer & Untermyer, 1971-1982. Justice, Supreme Court of the State of New York, since 1983. Member, American Bar Association; New York State Bar Association; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York County Lawyers' Association; Federal Bar Council. Frequent contributor of articles to legal periodicals in the field of criminal justice.

Hon. Edwin H. Bennett

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.B.A., City College of New York, 1951; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School, 1957. Associate Chief Administrative Law Judge, National Labor Relations Board, since 1979; Regional Attorney, Region 2, NLRB, 1976-1979; Staff Attorney, NLRB, 1959-1976; Supervisory Attorney, Assistant Regional Attorney, Associate Director, Office of Appeals in the General Counsel's Office in Washington, D.C.; Instructor in the NLRB's national training program. Adjunct Professor, Labor-Management Relations, Adelphi University, 1975. Guest lecturer before various groups including the Practical Legal Education Program of the New York County Lawyers' Association, 1978-1979.

Hon. Frederic S. Berman

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Columbia College, 1949; LL.B., New York Law School, 1951. Appointed New York City Criminal Court Judge in 1973. Designated as Acting State Supreme Court Justice (1st Judicial District) since 1976. Faculty member at New York Law School since 1958. Received a citation from New York Law School in 1988 for "thirty years of distinguished service" as a faculty member. Faculty member of the National Judicial College at the University of Nevada in Reno, 1975-1985. Former lecturer in Criminal Justice at the New School for Social Research. Previously: in private law practice, 1952-1960, 1969-1972. Assistant Counsel to the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board, 1960-1962. General Counsel to the New York City Department of Real Estate, 1962-1964. Elected State Senator from Manhattan in 1964. Appointed by Mayor John V. Lindsay as Commissioner of Rent and Housing Maintenance of the City of New York, 1966-1969. Former Military Judge, United States Army Reserve (Lt. Col.). Author (with Lainie R. Fastman) of *Newly-Discovered Evidence - A Defendant's Chance for a New Trial* (New York Law School Law Review, 1983); author of *Local Government - 1983 Survey of New York Law* (Syracuse Law Review, 1984). Member of various committees of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, and Association of the Bar of the City of New York.



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Myron Cohen

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Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Johns Hopkins University, 1968; J.D., The National Law Center, George Washington University, 1971. Law Clerk to the Honorable Leonard I. Garth, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals. Third Circuit, 1971-1972. Member, Kalb, Friedman and Siegelbaum, 1977 to present. Recent publications: "Representing Vendors in Computer Sales," *ABA Journal* (October, 1981); "Sue or Settle: What to Do When Your Client's Computer Doesn't Work," *The Computer Lawyer* (November, 1984); "Staying Alive: How to Write a Contract," *Defamation* (OEM Edition) (November 15, 1984); "Software Packages: Getting Your Fair Share?" *Software News* (April, 1984); "Ensuring Software Delivery, Completion," *Computersworld* (December 5, 1983); "Negotiating a Successful Computer Contract," *New Jersey Success* (July/August, 1983).

Albert H. Garretson

Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B., Whitman College, 1931; M.A., American University, 1932; B.A. (Jur.), Oxford University (England), 1934; J.D., Syracuse University College of Law, 1942; LL.D., Whitman College, 1976. Rhodes Scholar, 1932-1935; Carnegie Fellow in International Law, 1935-1956. Chief, General Intelligence Unit, American Embassy, London, 1943-1944; Deputy Chief, Economic Intelligence, SHAEF, Versailles, 1944-1945; Assistant to the Legal Advisor, Department of State, 1945-1946; Legal Advisor, Ethiopia Government, 1947-1957. Professor, New York University School of Law, since 1957. Director, Institute of International Law, since 1959; Director, Institute of Comparative Law. Honorary Professor of Law, Kings College, University of London. Legal Consultant, UNESCO, UNDP, since 1960. Acting Director, Harkness Fellowship Program/Rhodes Scholars, 1984. Teaching specialization: international law, law of the seas, law of treaties, comparative law.

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Professor Joel C. Glanstein

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Adjunct Instructor of Law. B.S., Cornell University, 1974; J.D., Syracuse University College of Law, 1977. Senior Labor Associate, Burns Summit Rovins & Feldesman, 1977-1983; Partner, Brown & Glaser, 1983-1986.

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Hon. Kristin Booth Glen

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Stanford University, 1963; LL.B., Columbia University School of Law, 1966. Private practice specializing in litigation and appeals (constitutional and criminal), sex and race discrimination (employment, etc.), communications law and domestic relations, 1971-1978. Clinical Instructor, New York University School of Law, 1971-1973; Adjunct Professor, NYU College of Arts and Science, 1973 to present; Visiting Associate Professor, Hofstra Law School, 1978-1980. Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York.

Harrison J. Goldin

Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B., Princeton University, 1957; Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Department of Government, Harvard University, 1957-1958; LL.B., Yale Law School, 1961 (Law Journal, Articles Editor). Trial Lawyer, U.S. Department of Justice, 1961-1963; Associate, Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1963-1969. Investment business with various firms, 1969-1973. Member, New York State Senate, 1966-1973. Presently, Comptroller of the City of New York.

Bernard Goodwin

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.Sc., New York University, 1928; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1931. Private practice, Seattle, Washington, 1931-1934. Executive, Paramount Picture Corporation, 1934-1957; Director, Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., 1938-1955; President, Director, MetroMedia, Inc., 1955-1959. Private practice, New York, N.Y., 1959 to present. Chairman of the Board, Sunrise Broadcasting Corporation, 1965-1977. Guest lecturer, University of Michigan Law School, 1965-1968; University of Bologna (Italy), 1971-1973; Professor Ospite, University of Padua (Italy), 1970; Trustee Emeritus, University of Detroit, 1966 to present. Lecturer in the areas of transnational business, finance and commerce and franchising law; Chairman of Practising Law Institute (PLI) programs in transnational marketing and distribution and franchising law. Author of articles on Common Market, franchising and labor law subjects and on the jurisprudence and constitutional role of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Harry A. Gotimer

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., United States Merchant Marine Academy, 1969; J.D., Georgetown University Law Center, 1973. Maritime Administration, Washington, D.C., Office of General Counsel, Litigation Division, 1973-1974. Partner with Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, 1974 to present (Associate, 1974-1979). Admiralty lawyer, Hopatcong, New Jersey, Board of Education, 1978-1983; Vice President, 1981-1983. Hopatcong Borough Common Council, Councilman, 1983 to 1985. Member of American Bar Association and Maritime Law Association of the United States.

Keri Gould

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. B.S., Union College, 1978; J.D., American University, Washington College of Law, 1982. Law Clerk, District of Columbia Guardian Ad Litem Program, 1980-1981; Law Clerk, Children's Defense Fund, 1981-1982; Staff Attorney, Criminal Defense Division, The Legal Aid Society (Manhattan), 1982-1985; Associate Attorney, Drake, Sommers, Loeb & Tarshis, P.C., 1985-1986; Attorney, Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, 1st Judicial Department, Mental Hygiene Legal Service, 1986-present.

Milton S. Gould

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Cornell University, 1930; LL.B., 1933. Special attorney for investigation of Immigration and Naturalization Laws, Department of Justice, 1935-1937. Partner in the firm of Kaufman & Cronan and successors, 1938-1948; Partner in the firm of Gallop, Climenko & Gould, 1948-1964, and subsequently, Shea & Gould, 1965 to present. Chairman, Lawyers Division, Anti-Defamation League, 1972; Chairman, Law Fund, Cornell University, 1972. Director and General Counsel, Citizens Utilities Co., 1945-1970; presently Director and Chairman of the Board, Elgin National Industries, Inc.; Honorary Director, Texas Oil and Gas Corp. and other corporations. Lecturer in Law, Cornell Law School, 1969-1970; Visiting Professor, Cornell Law School, 1971; Stevens Memorial Lecturer, 1971; Adjunct Professor, Cornell Law School, 1981. Recipient, United Jewish Appeal Lawyers Division Award, 1972; Proskauer Medal, 1977; Dean's Medal, New York Law School, 1978; Distinguished Alumnus Award, Cornell Law School, 1979; Presidential Councillor, Cornell University, 1981. Frequent lecturer on corporation law.

Martin Greene

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S.S., City College of New York; J.D., Fordham University School of Law; LL.M. (Labor Law), New York University School of Law. Senior Labor Economist, New York State Department of Labor, 1947-1957; Assistant New York State Attorney General, 1957-1961; Commissioner, New York State Labor Relations Board, 1961-1975; Commissioner, New York State Workers' Compensation Board, 1974-1975; Adjunct Professor of Law, Pace University, 1964 to present; Adjunct Law Professor, Labor Law, at Baruch College, City University, 1978 to present; Arbitrator-Hearing Officer (labor relations), New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation, 1978-1984. Currently, private practice of law. Also, Labor Arbitrator and Member of the Arbitration Panels, New York State Mediation Board and American Arbitration Association; Chair and panelist, Labor Arbitration Forums sponsored jointly by New York County Lawyers' Association and American Arbitration Association, 1981-1984; Arbitrator, Civil Court, New York and Bronx Counties. Active, New York County Lawyers' Association, Arbitration and Conciliation Committee and Labor Relations Committee.

Philip Hess

Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B., University of Chicago, 1972; J.D., University of Chicago Law School, 1975. Associate, Nickerson, Kramer, Lowenstein, Nessen, Kamin & Soll, 1975-1977; Volunteer Staff Attorney, ACLU Women's Rights Project, 1978; Assistant to the Mayor, City of New York, 1979-1980; General Counsel, Office for Economic Development, City of New York, 1981; Counsel to the Chairman, Department of City Planning, City of New York, 1982-1985; Counsel, Department of City Planning, City of New York, 1985-1987.

Lee J. Holzman

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Brooklyn College, 1963; J.D., New York University School of Law, 1966. Law Clerk, Honorable Gus J. Solomon, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, District of Oregon. Private practice, 1967-1974. Since 1974 with the Bronx Surrogate's Court, presently Chief Law Assistant. Author of *How to Choose a Form of Ownership for Real Estate*. President, Surrogate's Law Association.

Marvin E. Jacobs

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Brooklyn College, 1961; J.D., New York Law School, 1964. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, New York Regional Office, 1964-1979; Assistant Regional Administrator, 1969-1974; Associate Regional Administrator, 1974-1979. Partner, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, 1979 to present. Faculty member, Practising Law Institute; Lecturer, American Law Institute - American Bar Association and other professional societies and organizations. Areas of expertise: Federal Securities Laws and the Bankruptcy Code.

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Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., College of the City of New York, 1968; J.D., Yale University, 1973. Partner, Kornstein, Veisz & Wexler. Author of *Thinking Under Fire* and numerous articles on a variety of legal issues.

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Martin Levin

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., Temple University, 1946; J.D., New York Law School, 1983. Senior Vice President, Grosset and Dunlap, 1950-1966; President, The Times-Mirror Company, 1966-1983; Counsel, Cowan Liebowitz & Latman, P.C., 1983-present. Adjunct Professor of Law, Benjamin N. Cardozo Law School.

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Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, 1977-1979. Deputy Assistant Attorney General, 1979-1981. Partner, Sidley & Austin, Author: "What an Environmental Audit Can Help You Avoid: The Case History of Kepone," *Environmental Auditing Handbook* (McGraw-Hill, 1984); "An Introduction to Superfund," *Practical Lawyer* (March, 1984); "Tort Law, Environmental Law Share Common Ground," *Legal Times of Washington* (February 15, 1982).

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Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1959; J.D., University of Wisconsin Law School, 1961. Legal Staff, U.S. Army, 1961-1962; U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Denver Regional Office, 1962-1968; New York Regional Office, 1968-1984, where he held various positions including Regional Administrator, 1981-1984. Senior Vice President, New York Stock Exchange, 1984 to present. Frequent lecturer in securities law programs.

Gerald Meyer

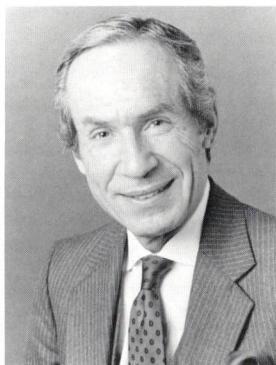
Adjunct Professor of Law. University of Geneva, Switzerland, Law School, 1931; University of Berlin, Law School, 1932-1933; LL.B., University of Paris, Law School, 1934; LL.M., 1935; Graduate Diplomas in Civil Law, 1936, and Economics, 1937; LL.B., New York University Law School, 1941. Partner, Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon. Actively participated in the revision of the Copyright Act from 1968 until its adoption in 1976; participation in the rules and procedures to implement the 1976 Act. Author: "The Feat of Houdini, or How the New Act Disentangled the CATV Copyright Knot," *New York Law School Law Review*, and other articles on copyright and communications.

Ira Mickenberg

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. A.B., Williams College, 1972; J.D., New York University School of Law, 1975; LL.M., New York University School of Law, 1982. Trial Attorney, the Legal Aid Society, New York County, Criminal Defense Division, 1975-1980. Assistant Clinical Professor, New York Law School, 1980-1982; Associate Professor, University of Dayton School of Law, 1982-1987. Supervising Attorney, First Department Appellate Defender Office, September 1988-present.

Hon. Roger J. Miner

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., State University of New York; LL.B., New York Law School, 1956 (Managing Editor, Law Review). U.S. Army, Judge Advocate General's Corps (First Lieutenant), 1956-1959; Partner, Miner & Miner, 1959-1975; Corporation Counsel, City of Hudson, New York, 1961-1964; District Attorney, Columbia County, New York, 1968-1975; Justice, New York State Supreme Court, Third Judicial District, 1976-1981; Judge, United States District Court, Northern District of New York, 1981-1985; Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1985-present. Adjunct Associate Professor (Criminal Law), Faculty of Criminal Justice, Columbia-Greene Community College, State University System, 1974-1979; Lecturer, State University of New York at Albany, Graduate Program in Court Systems Management. New York Law School Alumni Association - Distinguished Alumnus Award; New York Law School Dean's Medal for Distinguished Professional Service; New York Law Review Alumni Award. Publications: "Victims and Witnesses: New Concerns in the Criminal Justice System," Vol. 30, No. 4, *New York Law School Law Review* (forthcoming); "A Judge's Advice to Today's Law Graduates," *New York State Bar Journal*, November, 1985; "The United States District Court for the Northern District of New York - Its History and Antecedents," *Second Circuit Redbook*, 1984-1985 Supplement (Federal Bar Council), Book Review, "The Remarkable Hands," *New York State Bar Journal*, July, 1984; other publications in area of judicial administration and criminal justice.



Professor Zuhayr A. Moghrabi

Martin Minkowitz

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Brooklyn College, 1961; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School, 1963; LL.M., 1965, Partner, Minkowitz and Rosenbluth, 1964-1976; Instructor of Business Law, City University of New York, 1974; General Counsel, New York State Workers' Compensation Board, 1967-1981; Deputy Superintendent and General Counsel, New York State Insurance Department, 1981-1988; Partner, Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1988 to present. Author of the commentaries to McKinney's Consolidated Laws, New York, Workers' Compensation Law; co-author of *Rent Stabilization and Control Law in New York*; co-author of New York State Bar Association publication of *Handling Basic Workers' Compensation Case in New York*. Lecturer for the New York State Bar Association's continuing legal education course on Workers' Compensation and Insurance, the American Bar Association on insurance and workers' compensation topics, and for the New York Chamber of Commerce Educational Foundation, Inc., on Disability Benefits and Workers' Compensation. Chairman New York County Lawyers Association Workers' Compensation Committee. New York State Representative for Uninsured Employers' Fund for Workers' Compensation, 1977-1981. Advisor to Governor's Joint Labor-Management Committee on Workers' Compensation Law, 1978 to 1980. Member of the New York State Project for Recodification of the Workers' Compensation Law 1985-1986, and Temporary Commission on Workers' Compensation and Disability Benefits 1985-1986. Author of numerous published articles and papers in the area of workers' compensation.

Zuhayr A. Moghrabi

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.Sc., University of Tulsa, 1953; M.A., Columbia University, 1956; J.D., New York Law School, 1967 (Law Review). Partner, Moghrabi and Larkin, New York City. General Counsel and Counsel to various corporations. Consultant to the petroleum, chemical and allied industries. Lecturer on International Legal Problems, International Trade and Industrial Development. Legal and technical consultant to several foreign governments on industrial and economic development. Member, Advisory Council of Chemical Engineering. Member, Management Council of Chemical Week. Vice President and General Counsel, Organization for Development Research, 1975-1978. Associate General Counsel, Burns and Roe, Inc., 1970-1971. Manager, International Project Development, Union Carbide Corporation, 1966-1970. Various engineering, technical and business positions, Mobil Oil Corporation, 1954-1966. Author of numerous articles and book reviews on international law, Islamic law, corporations, anti-trust, international tax planning, foreign investments in the United States, international project financing and legal aspects of doing business in Japan. Chaired and participated in national seminars on Foreign Ventures, International Project Financing, Foreign Investments, International Trade and Islamic Law and Middle East Legal and Business Institutions. Arbitrator, American Arbitration Association, and Civil Court of the City of New York.

Charles J. Moxley, Jr.

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Fordham College, 1965; M.A., Fordham University Graduate School, 1966; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1969 (Managing Editor, *Journal of Transnational Law*; Hague Fellow to the Academy of International Law). Law Clerk to the Honorable Thomas F. Croake, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, 1969-1970; Associate, Davis, Polk & Wardwell, 1970-1979; Member of Schwartz, Klink & Schreiber, P.C., 1979-present, specializing in federal and state court litigation.

Marie S. Newman

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law and Lawyer-Librarian. A.B. with Distinction in History, Smith College, 1973; M.S. with Honors, Columbia University School of Library Service, 1974; J.D., Rutgers University School of Law, Newark, 1983. Member, American Association of Law Libraries, American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association. Author of article and bibliographies in family law.

Richard N. Papper

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. A.B., *magna cum laude*, Harvard College, 1968; J.D., Yale Law School, 1972. Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, 1977-1982; Senior Associate, Coudert Brothers, 1982-1985; Partner, Carnelutti D'Ercole and Downs, 1985-present.

Martin B. Pavane

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. B.E.E., Cooper Union, 1972; J.D., New York Law School, 1975 (Law Review). Partner, Stiefel, Gross, Kurland & Pavane, P.C., 1976 to present.

Mary Franklin Johnson Raisch

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. M.A., University of Virginia, 1974; M. Litt., Oxford University, 1978; J.D., Tulane University of Law, 1980. Law Clerk, Schwartz, Klink & Schreiber, 1981-82; Clerkship, Hon. Serena Perretti, U.S. Magistrate, U.S. District of New Jersey, 1982-84; Bibliographic Assistant, Butler Library, Columbia University, 1984-85; Reference Librarian, Columbia University School of Law, 1985-86.

Virginia Ramadan

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. B.S., School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, 1975; M.A., American Graduate School of International Management, 1976; J.D., New York Law School, 1984 (Notes and Comments Editor, *Law Review*); LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1986. Foreign Service Officer, U.S. Department of State, 1977-1981; Associate, Coudert Brothers, 1984-1985. Specialization in the area of international law.

Hon. Edward D. Re

Martin Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law. B.S., St. John's University, 1941; LL.B., 1943; J.S.D., New York University School of Law, 1950; Ped.D., University of Aquila (Italy), 1960; LL.D., St. John's University, 1968; St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind. 1968; Maryville College, St. Louis, Mo. 1969; New York Law School 1976; Brooklyn College, CUNY 1978; Nova University, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 1980; Roger Williams College, Providence, R.I. 1982; The Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa. 1983; Seton Hall University, Newark, N.J. 1984; and Doctor of Humane Letters from DePaul University, Chicago, Ill. 1980; The College of Staten Island, CUNY 1981. Appointed to faculty of St. John's University School of Law 1947, Professor of Law 1951, Distinguished Professor of Law 1980; Visiting Professor of Law, The Georgetown Law Center, 1962-1967. Judge, United States Customs Court, 1968-1977; appointed Chief Judge on March 21, 1977. On November 1, 1980, became Chief Judge of the United States Court of International Trade. Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States in administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs in administration of President Johnson. Member Emeritus, Board of Higher Education of City of New York (Member, 1958-1969); Member, House of Delegates, American Bar Association, 1976-1978; Chairman, Section of International and Comparative Law, American Bar Association, 1965-1967; Member, American Law Institute since 1961; President, American Association for the Comparative Study of Law, 1971 to present; Colonel, U.S.A.F. Judge Advocate General's Dept. (Ret.). Author of *Foreign Confiscations in Anglo-American Law* (1951); *Brief Writing and Oral Argument* (1951; 5th ed. 1983); *Selected Essays on Equity* (1955); *Cases and Materials on International Law* (with Professor Lester B. Orfield of the Indiana Law School) (1955; rev. ed. 1965); *Cases and Materials on Equity* (with the late Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School) (1958; 5th ed. 1967); *Cases and Materials on Equity and Equitable Remedies* (1975); *Freedom's Prophet: Selected Writings of Zechariah Chafee, Jr.* (1981); and *Cases and Materials on Remedies* (1982).

W. Bernard Richland

Adjunct Professor of Law. Associated with the Honorable Samuel Seabury, former Judge of New York State Court of Appeals, 1925-1943; Assistant and Acting Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, 1943-1958. Member, Governor Harri-man's Commission on Home Rule, 1958. Counsel, Mayor Wagner's Special Study of Housing and Urban Renewal, 1960; Consultant, New York State Commission on Governmental Operations of New York City, 1960-1961; General Counsel, Nassau County Commission on Governmental Revision, 1954-1956; Special Counsel, New York World's Fair, 1964-1965. Member, New York City Mayorality Transition Team, 1973-1974; Member, Mayor's Committee on the Judiciary, 1974-1975. General Counsel, State Charter Revision Commission for New York City, 1973-1975; Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, 1975-1977. Of Counsel to the firm of Botein, Hays & Sklar since 1978. Member, Editorial Board, New York Law Journal. Author and lecturer on the subject of New York City and State government and local government law and litigation.

Michael Roffer

Adjunct Assistant Professor of Law. B.A., Brandeis University, 1980. J.D., New York Law School, 1983 (Articles Editor, Law Review). Law Clerk to the Honorable Roger J. Miner, United States District Judge, Northern District of New York, 1983-1985; Law Clerk to the Honorable Roger J. Miner, United States Circuit Judge, Second Circuit Court of Appeals, 1985-1986; Associate, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, 1986-present. Publications on criminal and antitrust law.

Irwin Alan Rosenberg

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., New York University, 1958; J.D., New York University School of Law, 1961. Chief Law Assistant-Referee, Surrogate's Court, Kings County. Member, Committee on Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn Bar Association, Chairperson, 1975-1981. Co-chairperson, Section on Decedent's Estates, Brooklyn Bar Association, 1984 to present. Recipient of Brooklyn Bar Association Certificate of Meritorious Service for 1984-1985. Member, Trusts and Estates Section, New York State Bar Association. Co-author of *New York Practice Guide: Probate and Estate Administration*, two volumes. Contributing author to New York State Bar Association handbook *Estate Litigation*. Author of articles and frequent lecturer in the fields of New York and Surrogate's Court practice. Phi Delta Phi (hon.).

Hon. Ernst H. Rosenberger

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., City College of New York, 1955; J.D., New York Law School, 1958 (Editor-in-Chief, Law Review). Certificate, National Judicial College, University of Nevada. Private practice, 1958-1972. Trial counsel for Freedom Riders, Mississippi, 1961, as well as counsel in other civil rights cases throughout the South, 1961-1968. Technical Assistance and Evaluation Consultant to the Director of Legal Services, United States Office of Economic Opportunity, 1970. Judge, Criminal Court of the City of New York, 1972-1976; Acting Justice, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1973-1976; Justice, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1976-1985; Presiding Justice, Extraordinary Special and Trial Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1978-1985. Associate Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1985 to present. New York State Bar Association Award for Outstanding Work in the Field of Criminal Law Education, 1980. Chairman, Criminal Trial Advocacy Course for Attorneys, sponsored by Appellate Division, New York State Supreme Court, and nine Bar Associations. Lecturer, New York County Lawyers' Association, Hastings College of the Law, University of California, St. John's University School of Law, Brooklyn Law School, New York University Law School, the New School for Social Research and other bar and law school groups.

Hon. Norman C. Ryp

Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B., New York University, 1953; J.D., New York Law School, 1957 (Editor, Law Review). Assistant Counsel, New York State Senate Majority Leader, 1965. Arbitrator, Small Claims Part, Civil Court, New York County, 1969-1974; Chairman and Member, Arbitration Panels, Civil Court, Bronx County, 1970-1974. Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York, 1975 to present; Acting Justice, Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1980 to present. Lecturer, Rutgers Law School, Cardozo School of Law, New York University School of Medicine, New York State Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association. New York State Delegate, 1982, American Bar Association-National Conference of Special Court Judges. Hunter Institute of Trial Judges. New York University School of Law Institute for Judicial Administration Seminar Program for Judges.

Hazel Sandomire

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., State University of New York at Binghamton, 1971; J.D., Brooklyn Law School, 1979; Legislative Assistant, New York State Assemblyman Frank J. Barbaro, 1973-1975; Assistant District Attorney, Kings County, New York, Appeals Bureau, 1980-1982, Chief, Special Proceedings Unit, 1982-1984, Deputy Chief, Civil Actions Bureau, 1984-1987; Adjunct Instructor, New York Law School, 1987; Research Scholar, Columbia University School of Law; Member, Legislative Advisory Subcommittees, New York State District Attorneys Association, mental health law (1983-1987) and civil forfeiture law (1984-1987).



Professor Sanford J. Schlesinger

Sanford J. Schlesinger

Adjunct Professor of Law. Adjunct Faculty, Columbia University School of Law. Partner, Shea & Gould, Head of Trusts and Estates Department. Assistant Attorney General, State of New York, 1967-1969. B.S., Columbia University, 1963; J.D., Fordham University School of Law, 1966. Fellow American College of Probate Counsel; member, Advisory Board of the New York University Institute on Federal Taxation; member, Estate Planning Advisory Committee of the Practising Law Institute; member, Financial and Estate Planning Advisory Board, Commerce Clearing House (CCH). First Judicial District Chairman, Executive Committee, New York State Bar Association Trusts and Estates Section. Frequent lecturer on estate taxation, estate and personal planning to professional and lay groups including Practising Law Institute, N.Y.U. Institute of Federal Taxation, Hartford Tax Institute, SUNY Binghamton Tax Institute, Chairman 5th, 7th and 9th Annual N.Y.U. Estate Planning Conferences (1984, 1986 and 1988). Author of numerous articles on trusts and estates, estate taxation and estate planning. Author of text, *Estate Planning for the Elderly Client*. Co-author of text, *Robinson's Estate Planning*.

Stuart A. Schlesinger

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1961; LL.B., Fordham University School of Law, 1964; Senior Partner, Julien & Schlesinger, P.C.; Past Chairman - Tort Section, Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Past Director, New York State Trial Lawyers Association; Assistant Lecturer of Trial Workshop, The Practising Law Institute; Monthly Columnist, New York Law Journal.

S. Bernard Schwarz

Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B., New York University, 1970; J.D., John Marshall Law School, 1974. Nationality Attorney, United States Justice Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1974-1975. Private practice, since 1975. Co-chairman, Lecturer, New York County Lawyers Immigration and Nationality Law Course; Lecturer, N.Y. State Bar Association Immigration and Nationality Law. Editor and contributing author of three immigration practice books for the practicing attorney, and numerous articles on the practice of immigration law.

Fred R. Shapiro

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law and Head of Reference Services. S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1974; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1980; M.S. in L.S., Catholic University of America, 1982. Associate, Raysor, Barbour & Iversen, Washington, D.C., 1980-1981. Author: *The Most-Cited Law Review Articles*, 73 California Law Review 1540 (1985), and numerous publications in the areas of linguistics, library science and legal history. Major contributor to the *Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*.

Lewis Shapiro

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.B.A., Pace College, 1957; LL.B., New York Law School, 1961 (Law Review). Member of staff, Hon. S. R. Waterman, United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, 1960-1961; Law Clerk to R. H. Levet, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York, 1961-1962. Practice of law, 1963-1974 (among positions held, Associate and then Partner of Orans, Elsen & Polstein, and attorney for J. C. Penney Company, Inc.). Assistant Professor of Law, New York Law School, 1974-1976. Resumed full-time practice of law, 1976, Attorney in Charge of Litigation, J. C. Penney Company, Inc.

Richard Siegler

Adjunct Professor of Law. A.B., Amherst College, 1962; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1965. Partner (since 1975), Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1965-present, specializing in real estate law. Adjunct Assistant Professor of Real Estate (since 1985), New York University School of Continuing Education, 1983-present. Member, Committee on Real Property Law, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1980-1983; Committee on Condominiums and Cooperatives, New York State Bar Association. Author of numerous articles on cooperatives, housing corporations, and condominiums.

Martin E. Silfen

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Hobart College, 1957; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School, 1960. Martin E. Silfen, P.C. Chairman, Practising Law Institute Workshop, Counseling Clients in the Entertainment Industry, 1976-1986, Editor of Practising Law Institute publication, "Counseling Clients in the Entertainment Industry." Adjunct Professor of Law, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, 1978-1981; Adjunct Professor of Law, Pace University Law School, 1979-1986; Adjunct Professor of Law, Touro College School of Law, 1982-1986; Adjunct Professor of Law, University of Bridgeport School of Law, 1985.

Daniel Silverman

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., New York University School of Commerce, 1963; J.D., New York University School of Law, 1966; LL.M., 1967. Field Attorney and Supervisory Attorney, National Labor Relations Board, Pittsburgh Regional Office, 1967-1975; Assistant General Counsel, Division of Operations Management, and Deputy Assistant General Counsel, 1975-1981; Regional Director, National Labor Relations Board, Region Two, 1981 to present. Member of ABA and Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Vernon F. Snow

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Wheaton College, 1948; M.A., University of Chicago, 1949; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1953. Faculty member, University of Montana, 1953-1956; University of Oregon, 1957-1960; University of Montana, 1960-1966; University of Nebraska, 1966-1974. Vice President, Snow Foundation, 1969-1974; President, 1974 to present. Professor of English History, Syracuse University, 1974 to present. Authored and edited works in the area of English legal and constitutional history.

Marianne C. Spraggins

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Boston University, 1967; J.D., New York Law School, 1976; LL.M., Harvard Law School, 1977. Vice President, Salomon Brothers. Areas of specialty: real estate, mortgage financing.



Professor Otto L. Walter

Ernst C. Stiefel

Adjunct Professor of Law. Doctor of Laws, University of Heidelberg; Licencie en Droit, University of Paris; Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures, University of Strasbourg; Middle Temple, London. Member, New York, English and German Bars. Lecturer at German and Austrian law faculties on cross fertilization between common law and civil law, 1983-1985. Past Chairman, American Bar Association Committee on European Law; Member, Advisory Board (Foreign Income), Tax Management, 1970 to present; Member, Panel of Advisors, Journal of International Law and Politics, 1970 to present; Member, Committee on Foreign and Comparative Law of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Member, Editorial Board, New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law, 1980 to present; American Bar Association (Member, Corporation, Banking and Business Law Section); New York County Lawyers' Association (Chairman, Committee on Foreign and International Law, 1969-1976); Honorary Director, German-American Chamber of Commerce; Member, National Panel of Arbitrators, American Arbitration Association, 1969 to present; Member, International Cartel Conference, Berlin, 1984; Member, Board of Directors of the American Foreign Law Association; Member, Advisory Board of the German-American Association of Jurists (Bonn). Recent publications: *Discovery Problems under the Hague Convention* (in German) (1979 and 1984); co-author, *Motor Insurance* (in German), 13th ed. (1986); *Trade Secrets in the U.S. in the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry* (in German) (1985); *Practising Law Institute, Commercial Law Course Handbook Series #200* (1979). Author of books and articles in many languages, covering a multitude of international legal issues.

Ian D. Volner

Adjunct Associate Professor of Law. B.A., Colgate University, 1962; LL.B., Columbia University School of Law, 1965. Associate, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, 1965-1968; Senior Attorney Advisor, Federal Communications, 1968-1970; Member, American Bar Association Gavel Awards Committee, 1970-1975; Member, Federal Communications Bar Association, 1970-present; President, Postal Rate Bar Association, 1975-1977; Associate, 1970-1975; Partner, Cohn and Marks, 1975-present; Lecturer, Practising Law Institute Seminars, 1978-present; Guest Lecturer, George Washington University School of Law, University of Virginia School of Law; Adjunct Professor of Law, Columbus School of Law of the Catholic University of America, 1988-1989.

Otto L. Walter

Adjunct Professor of Law. LL.D., University of Erlangen, Germany, 1930; J.D., New York Law School, 1954; LL.D., New York Law School, 1984. Certified Public Accountant since 1940. Admitted to New York Bar (Member: Walter, Conston & Schurtman, P.C.), German and European Community Bar (Of Counsel: Ott, Weiss, Eschenlohr & Partner). Sonnenschein, Walter & Conston, Chicago, Illinois, United States Delegate and Reporter to several International Fiscal Association Congresses. Honorary Director, German-American Chamber of Commerce; Honorary Member, German-American Jurists Association; President, American Association of Former European Jurists, 1956-1962; Member, Panel of Arbitrators, American Arbitration Association, 1969-present. President, German-American Law Association, Inc. (GALA-USA), 1979-1982. Member of Editorial Board of "Steuer und Wirtschaft," 1979-present. Author of "Taxation of the Federal Republic of Germany," 1959, 1962, 1966; co-author of "Handbook on the United States-German Tax Convention," 1975 (loose-leaf); co-author of "Foreign Tax Havens," 1973; author of "Truth and Judgment" (in German), 1957, 1963, 1969; co-author of "U.S. Civil Procedure" (in German), 1978; co-author of annuals of German Tax Law Society, 1979 and 1980 (in German); numerous articles and lectures in the fields of economics, accounting, taxation and international law.

Richard M. Weinberg

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1967; M.A., New School for Social Research, 1972; J.D., George Washington University National Law Center, 1974; LL.M. (Trade Regulation), New York University School of Law, 1978. Law Clerk to the Honorable Henry Bramwell, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, 1975-1977; Associate, Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1977-1979; Senior Associate, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, 1979-1981; Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York, Antitrust Bureau, 1981-1985; Assistant Attorney General in Charge, Bureau of Legal Training, Recruitment & Development, and Special Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Enforcement, 1985 to present. Specialization in antitrust and trade regulation law.

Marcia Zaroff

Adjunct Professor of Law. B.A., Tufts University, 1969; M.A., New York University, 1971; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1973. Private practice specializing in juvenile law, 1974 to present. Assistant to Director of Admissions, New York Law School, 1976-1977.



Mayor Edward I. Koch delivered a lecture on City Government.



Former President Jimmy Carter lectured at NYLS.



Ambassador Max M. Kampelman, Head of the United States delegation to the Arms Control Negotiations in Geneva, spoke at the Otto L. Walter Distinguished International Fellows Program.

Martin Foundation Distinguished Visiting Professorship

The trustees and faculty of New York Law School have established the Martin Foundation Distinguished Visiting Professorship. This Professorship is made possible in part through the generosity of The Martin Foundation, Inc., in memory of Lester Martin. The Honorable Edward D. Re, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of International Trade, is the present Martin Foundation Distinguished Visiting Professor.

Joseph Solomon Distinguished Professorship of Law

The Joseph Solomon Distinguished Professorship of Law is the first faculty chair named in honor of one of the most eminent graduates of New York Law School. A member of the Class of 1927, Joseph Solomon has established himself as an outstanding specialist in the field of wills, trusts, and estates. His many contributions to the practice of law and his concern for the welfare of others render this chair bearing his name a most fitting tribute. Professor E. Donald Shapiro is the Joseph Solomon Distinguished Professor of Law.

Rita and Joseph Solomon Professorship in Wills, Trusts and Estates

The Rita and Joseph Solomon Professorship in Wills, Trusts and Estates is the second faculty chair named in honor of Dr. Solomon, Class of 1927. The Law School also recognizes the role that Rita Solomon, Dr. Solomon's wife, has played in his professional life. It is believed that by honoring Joseph Solomon with this second chair, we recognize his outstanding contributions in the field of Wills, Trusts and Estates.

John M. Harlan Distinguished Visiting Professorship of Law

The purpose of the John M. Harlan Distinguished Professorship of Law is to bring in residence to the Law School distinguished scholars, in mid-career, to teach and to assist our junior faculty in their scholarly efforts. Harry H. Wellington, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale Law School, who had just completed his second five-year term as Dean at Yale, served as the inaugural Harlan Professor during the 1985-1986 academic year.

John V. Thornton Leader in Law Award

The Leader in Law Award was established by the Grand Street Boys Foundation in honor of John V. Thornton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. This award seeks to recognize a distinguished attorney in private practice or in a corporate law department who has performed outstanding service to the legal profession, to the community, and to the nation. It is the School's belief that the John V. Thornton Leader in Law Award will provide a vehicle for appropriate commendation of the practicing lawyer's service which so often goes unheralded. Furthermore, it is believed that by honoring John V. Thornton with this award, we recognize his long record of service as a private practitioner, corporate lawyer and community servant whose career and leadership typifies the individual the Law School seeks to recognize. The Thornton Leader in Law Award program is a vital part of the educational mission of New York Law School to establish closer ties with the practicing bar.

Ernst C. Stiefel Comparative and International Law Program

The Ernst C. Stiefel Comparative and International Law Program has been established to support several new projects and initiatives in the Law School's comparative and international law program, including symposia, visiting lectureships, scholarships and faculty research activities.

Otto L. Walter International Fellows Program

The Otto L. Walter International Fellows Program has been established to attract an outstanding scholar, practitioner or public servant in the field of international affairs to the Law School. The Walter Fellow is in residence at the Law School for a two-day period. During that time the Walter Fellow gives a major address which is published in the *New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law*. In addition, the Walter Fellow participates in a Law School seminar in the international law field and meets with faculty and students with a special interest in international affairs. The first Walter Fellow was the Honorable Max M. Kampelman, head of the United States Delegation to negotiations on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. Ambassador Kampelman was in residence at the Law School in April, 1986. The Honorable Stephen M. Schwebel of The International Court of Justice was in residence in April, 1987.

Degree and Special Programs

Juris Doctor Program
Sequence of Courses
Elective Courses by Subject
Communications Media Center
Joint Programs
Summer Program



The J.D. program is designed to provide both a strong foundation of legal skills and concepts and a diversity of perspectives that will enable students to develop breadth in legal reasoning.

Because the study of law is a novel and demanding challenge for incoming students, the curriculum begins with Legal Method, a course which enables new students to make a successful transition to law school. Legal Method is an intensive introduction to the materials and methods that students need for legal study.

New York Law School's first-year curriculum focuses on required courses which provide an essential foundation of legal theory and principles. The case or discussion method is the primary teaching method of instruction, with some members of the faculty experimenting with innovative techniques. The approach of each faculty member to a case will vary, but the objective is the same: to stimulate students to think independently about the facts or legal rules involved.

In the second and third years, students may design their programs with an increasing number of elective courses chosen from virtually every field of law. They may also participate in clinical programs, clerkships, internships and trial advocacy, as well as learn the application of computer-based technology to legal education and research.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) are required to complete 86* credit hours, 81 of which must be classroom credits or approved non-classroom credits (such as work for the *New York Law School Law Review*, *The Journal of International and Comparative Law*, the *Human Rights* publication or in judicial clerkships). The 5 remaining credits may be comprised of independent study, internships, and Moot Court.

Students are advised to consult the rules of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York and the official New York Law School Rules & Regulations Handbook in planning their law school programs. Information regarding these regulations may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar.

*Students entering prior to the Spring 1989 semester are required to complete 85 credit hours, 80 of which must be classroom credits or approved non-classroom credits.

The Writing Program

The ability to write clear, forceful prose is among the most important skills any lawyer can possess. The School recognizes its importance in requiring students to write a significant paper as a condition of graduation (see Writing Requirement below). To assist students in developing facility in writing, the Writing Program offers a number of courses and writing opportunities.

The First-Year Program

All first-year students are required to take the two-semester course Legal Research and Writing. The course is designed to introduce students to methods of expressing legal analysis on paper and to the types of writing most lawyers will regularly undertake, such as the office memorandum and the court brief. The course is taught by experienced practitioners in classes of about twenty students each.

The Second-Year Program

Newly instituted for 1989-1990, the Second-Year Program offers any second-year (or third-year evening) student not serving on a journal the opportunity to undertake an intensive writing and editing experience similar to that of law reviews. The Program is a pass-fail, two-semester sequence that, on successful completion, will earn two in-class credits and can satisfy the writing requirement. Working one-on-one with specially selected adjunct professor-editors, participants will write two case notes during the fall term and a longer article on a topic of their choosing in the spring term. Participants will meet periodically during each term with their assigned editors to discuss drafts of their work. The case notes will not be graded, but they must be satisfactorily completed before participants will qualify for the second term. In-class credit will be granted only upon successful completion of both terms.

Other Courses

Many courses, especially seminars, give students the opportunity to gain writing experience by writing papers in lieu of a final examination. Among the elective courses offered regularly that specifically address the art of writing and give students practical writing experience are Advanced Writing, Legal Drafting, and Legal Journalism. In addition, students may work with an individual professor in writing a paper for Independent Research Studies (see p. 52).

Writing Requirement

In addition to all course requirements, students must write a significant paper requiring substantial legal research as a requirement for graduation. The paper earns no extra course credit and is ungraded. It may be written in a course; as part of an Independent Research Study; as a note or comment for the *New York Law School Law Review*, *Human Rights Annual*, or *Journal of International and Comparative Law*; or as a brief for an approved outside Moot Court competition. It must be completed before the semester immediately preceding graduation.

Students must obtain the permission of the supervising faculty member before starting on the paper. Papers submitted in satisfaction of the writing requirement must meet the standards set forth in the writing requirement rule. Students who meet the minimum standards are certified by the supervising faculty member as having met the requirement. Students are responsible for familiarizing themselves and complying with the writing requirement rule. Copies of the rule, with further details, are available in the Office of the Registrar.

The Divisions: Day, Evening, Part-Time Day

New York Law School offers its students an opportunity to pursue a legal education in one of several ways.

The J.D. program may be pursued on a full-time basis in the day for a period of three years. Full-time day students normally register for no less than 12 and no more than 15 credits each semester, with at least 10 credit hours taken prior to 6:00 P.M. This is the traditional full-time program of study, to which students are expected to devote a substantial amount of their time.

The J.D. program may also be pursued on a part-time basis either during the day or evening for a period of four years. Part-time students normally register for 10 or 11 credits each semester with 8 credits as the minimum per term. Courses in the Evening Division are scheduled for Monday through Thursday.

Although New York Law School's Evening Division has been in existence for many years, the Part-Time Day Program was established in September, 1976. The Part-Time Day Program is particularly well suited for students whose family or employment responsibilities preclude them from attending classes in the evening. Part-time students are able to schedule their classes on a flexible basis.

Required Course Sequence

Depending on the Division in which a student is enrolled, a standard required course sequence is followed for the first year and for a portion of the second year.

All first-year students entering in the fall semester (with the exception of part-time day students) are assigned to a class section in which they will remain for the duration of the required course sequence. Part-time day students are permitted to select required courses from the various sections of their choice.

All students entering in the spring semester are required to attend New York Law School for their first summer term. During that summer term, students must take the required courses offered.

A summary (by Division) of the required course sequence follows. Course titles are followed by credit value.

Day Division: Full-Time Program
for Students Entering in the Fall Term:

First Year:
Total of 29 credits of required courses.

Fall Term	Credit Hours	Spring Term	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure	4	Constitutional Law I	3
Contracts I	3	Contracts II	2
Legal Method	2	Criminal Law	3
Legal Writing I	2	Legal Writing II	2
Torts	4	Property	4
	15		14

Second Year:
Total of 5 credits of required courses; the remainder, elective courses.

Fall Term	Credit Hours	Spring Term	Credit Hours
Constitutional Law II	3	All elective courses	
Lawyers & the System of Justice	2		
	5		

Third Year:
All elective courses.

Day Division: Full-Time Program
for Students Entering in the Spring Term:

First Year: (including first summer):
Total of 34 credits of required courses.

Spring Term	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure	4
Contracts I	3
Legal Method	2
Legal Writing I	2
Torts	4
	15

Summer Term
Six to seven credits of required courses.

Fall Term
12 to 13 credits of required courses; the remainder, elective courses.

Required Courses:
Constitutional Law I (3 credits), Constitutional Law II (3 credits), Contracts II (2 credits), Criminal Law (3 credits), Lawyers and the System of Justice (2 credits), Legal Writing II (2 credits), Property (4 credits).

Second Year:
All elective courses.

Third Year:
All elective courses.

Evening Division:
Part-Time Program

First Year:
Total of 22 credits of required courses.

Fall Term	Credit Hours	Spring Term	Credit Hours
Contracts I	3	Civil Procedure	4
Legal Method	2	Contracts II	2
Legal Writing I	2	Criminal Law	3
Torts	4	Legal Writing II	2
	11		11

Second Year:
Total of 12 credits of required courses.

Fall Term	Credit Hours	Spring Term	Credit Hours
Constitutional Law I	3	Constitutional Law II	3
Property	4	Lawyers & the System of Justice	2
	7		5

Third Year:
All elective courses.

Fourth Year:
All elective courses.

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To assist second-, third-, and fourth-year students in planning their programs, each elective course is listed under a primary subject heading. Where appropriate, the course title is followed by a related subject heading in parentheses.

Students who have questions about the interrelationships among courses should feel free to consult the faculty for advice on this matter and on course selection generally.

In addition to the courses listed, a number of other courses are offered from time to time, and new courses are regularly added to the curriculum.

Descriptions of all courses begin on page 38.

Business Law

Commercial Law

Banking Law
Commercial Transactions
Corporate Reorganization
Debtors' & Creditors' Rights

Corporate and Securities Law

Agency & Partnership
Corporate & Securities Law, Advanced Topics in
Corporations
Securities Regulation:
Securities Act of 1933
Securities Regulation: Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Specialty Courses

Accounting & Finance for Lawyers
Insurance Law

Communications/ Intellectual Property

Communications Law (Governmental Regulation)
Copyright and Literary Property
Defamation, Privacy, and Publicity (Constitutional Law)
Entertainment Law I
Entertainment Law II
Patent Law
Publishing Law
Trademarks & Unfair Competition

Constitutional Law

Blacks and American Law
Constitutional Law, Selected Problems in
Sex-Based Discrimination
Sexuality and Law (Family Law)
Uncovering the First Amendment:
Speech, Press, Religion
and Privacy

Criminal Law

Criminal Law and Procedure,
Advanced Topics in
Criminal Procedure: Investigation
Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
Post-Conviction Review & Remedies
Sentencing and Corrections Laws

Estates & Trusts

Estate Planning
Federal Taxation of Gifts, Estates
& Trusts (Taxation)
Trusts
Wills
Wills, Trusts and Future
Interests

Family Law

Children and the Law
Family Law
Family Law, Selected Topics in

Federal & Multijurisdictional

Admiralty
Conflict of Laws
Federal Courts and the Federal System
Federal Practice and Procedure

Governmental Regulation

Administrative Law
Antitrust
Antitrust – Advanced
Consumer Law (Commercial Law)
Energy Law & Policy
Environmental Law
Immigration Law
Legal Protection of Aliens
in the United States
Regulated Industries
Remedies
Remedies in Public Law
(Constitutional Law)

International Legal Studies

Comparative Law: Introduction to
Civil Law
Comparative Law

International Law & Organizations

Foreign Affairs in Constitutional and
International Law Perspectives
(Governmental Regulation)
Human Rights in International and
Constitutional Law Perspectives
International Law
Law of the Seas
Treaty Law and Problems

International Business Law

International Banking
International Business Transactions
Islamic Law and Middle East
Business Institutions
Multinational Corporations and
Foreign Ventures

Jurisprudence & Legal History

Alternate Dispute Resolution
(Federal & Multijurisdictional)
Constitutional History: Supremacy &
Nullification 1776-1868 (Constitutional
Law)
Constitutionalism, Origins of American
Jurisprudence (Constitutional Law)
Law & Literature: Legal Imagination
Legal History
Quantitative Methods in Legal Theory
and Practice

Labor & Employment Law

Collective Bargaining
Employment Discrimination Law
(Constitutional Law)
Labor Arbitration
Labor Relations Law I
Labor Relations Law II
Labor Relations Law – Advanced
Problems
Labor Relations Law in the Public Sector
NLRB Practice & Procedure
Workers' Compensation (Governmental
Regulation)

Legal Writing & Research

Legal Journalism
Legal Research – Advanced
Principles of Legal Drafting
Writing for Lawyers, Advanced

Real Estate & Land Use

Landlord and Tenant Law
Land Transactions & Finance
Land Use Regulation
Real Estate Law, Advanced Topics in
Suretyships and Mortgages

Taxation

Federal Income Tax, Advanced Topics in
Federal Income Tax – Corporate
Federal Income Tax – Deferred Compensation
Federal Income Tax – Individual
Federal Income Tax – Partnerships and S Corporations

Torts

Admiralty Law
Admiralty Law – Advanced
Legal Medicine
Medical Malpractice
Torts II – Additional Topics and
Advanced Inquiries

Trial Practice & Procedure

Appellate Advocacy
Trial Advocacy

Procedure Courses
Equity
Evidence
New Jersey Practice
New York Practice

Urban & Contemporary Issues

Drugs of Abuse, Narcotics and the Law
(Governmental Regulation)
Education Law, Selected Topics in
(Constitutional Law)
Law and Social Change
Local Government Law and Litigation
Mental Health Law
Municipal Corporations
Municipal Finance
Public Interest Litigation (Trial Practice
and Procedure)
Race & Poverty Law
Sociology of Law
State and Local Government

Clinical Programs & Special Placements

Administration of Criminal Justice Clinic
Criminal Defense Clinic
Federal Litigation Clinic
Housing Discrimination Clinic
Judicial Clerkship Placement – Federal
Judicial Clerkship Placement – State
Media Law Clinic
Internships

Independent Research Studies

In response to the explosive growth of new communication technologies and the development of an “information economy,” the Law School established a Communications Media Center in 1977.

The Center promotes education, discussion, research and writing about mass communications law through a multifaceted program. To this end, the Center:

- presents conferences and programs;
- has undertaken research projects;
- maintains a specialized library of media-related materials;
- has a publications series.

The scope of the Center's activities is broad. During the last few years, the Center has been involved with issues such as cable television regulation, trans-border data flows, cable television franchising procedures, direct broadcast satellites, videotex services, racial discrimination by television stations, and the future of public broadcasting. The Center attempts to bring together the diverse legal aspects of this dynamically developing area.

Research

As part of the Center's commitment to enhance the understanding of diverse communications law issues, Center faculty members and students do research for a wide variety of sponsors.

These have included:

- A study on the use of videotape in legal education, sponsored by the American Bar Foundation.
- A study for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration on viewdata and teletext.
- A series of studies for the Federal Communications Commission's Network Inquiry Study Staff on direct broadcast satellites, jurisdictional as well as anti-trust considerations in regulating the new communications technologies, and copyright issues arising as a result of these technologies.

- A report to the United States Catholic Conference on interface of the religious community and the new telecommunications technology, with emphasis on cable television.
- A historical study of cable television in New York City for the Council President's Office.
- A report on the effects of the new communications technologies on public broadcasting for the Corporation for Educational Broadcasting, licensee of WNET-TV, Newark, New Jersey.

Communications Law Library

Aside from the Law School's general collection of 303,000 volumes, the Center maintains a collection of more than 4,000 volumes on media-related law – including scholarly journals, trade publications, FCC releases, communications law research tools, and studies. This specialized library also includes a growing collection of videotapes of FCC proceedings and other materials on communication issues. This collection is located on the Center's premises and is available to the entire Law School community.

Conferences and Programs

The Center usually presents conferences and programs each year, aimed at audiences of practitioners, media professionals, scholars, public interest groups, regulators and politicians. These events range from general reviews of recent developments in communications law to in-depth studies of particular problems.

Previous conferences illustrate the Center's goal of disseminating information and promoting dialogue among various segments of the communications professions. These programs have included Telephone and Broadcast Deregulation; Injuries to Reputation and Invasions of Privacy; Overlapping Regulation of Advertising; Local Cable Television Franchising; Broadcasting and Antitrust: Living with the Competition; and Network Television and the Public Interest: A Preliminary Inquiry.

Media Law Project

The Media Law Project is a student organization at the Law School, which focuses on a variety of media law issues. The Project presents seminars on topics of interest for the Law School community. The Project also sponsors conferences for the public at large. For example, during the 1986-1987 academic year, the Project held an all-day symposium on the censorship of rock music lyrics. Membership in the Media Law Project is open to the entire student body.

Publications Series

The Center's publications series emphasizes books and monographs of an advanced nature. These include:

- *Broadcasting Via Satellite: Legal and Business Considerations* (1979)
- *The New World Information Order: Issues in the World Administrative Radio Conference and Transborder Data Flow* (1979)
- *Competition vs. Regulation: The Case of the Mass Media* (1978)
- *Development and Regulation of New Communication Technologies: Cable Television, Subscription Television, Multi-point Distribution Service, and Direct Broadcast Satellites* (1980)
- *The Process of Cable Television Franchising: A New York City Case Study* (1980)
- *New Communications Technologies and Public Broadcasting: Impacts and Opportunities*
- *When Citizens Complain: UCC v. FCC a Decade Later* (1978)
- *What to Do When Cable Comes to Town: A Handbook for Local Officials* (1980)
- *United States Policy Making for the Public International Forums on Communication* (1981)
- *Videotape in Legal Education: A Study of Its Implications and a Manual for Its Use* (1979)
- *Cable Television Franchising: A Case Study of Minneapolis, Minnesota* (1985)

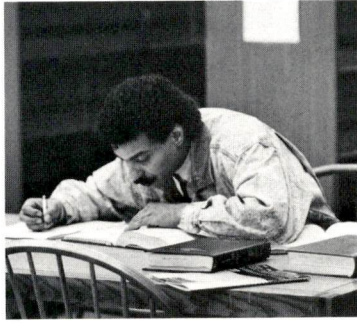
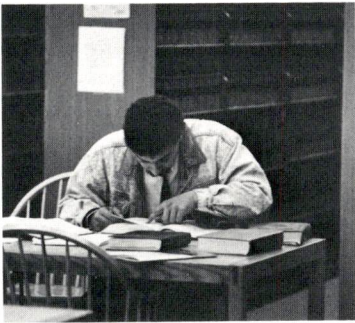
Students may earn additional degrees in conjunction with their Juris Doctor degree by participating in joint programs offered by New York Law School and an area college.

Joint J.D.-M.B.A./J.D.-M.P.A. Programs of New York Law School and Baruch College

Baruch College, founded in 1919, has long been recognized for its excellent business curriculum and its distinguished faculty. Located conveniently between 22nd and 24th Streets, on the east side of Manhattan, Baruch is easily reached by public transportation from New York Law School. The College is fully accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the M.B.A. and M.P.A. curriculums are registered by the University of the State of New York.

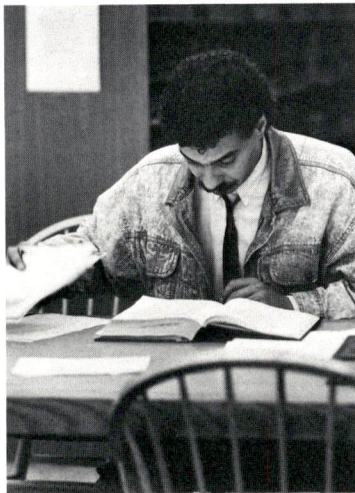
Applicants to the joint programs must meet the current admission requirements of each institution separately and will be required to meet separately all academic and financial requirements with certain courses counting for credit toward both degrees. Subject to the approval of faculty committees at the respective institutions, New York Law School may accept for transfer toward the J.D. degree as many as 9 credits earned toward the M.B.A. or M.P.A. at Baruch College, and Baruch College may accept for transfer toward the M.B.A. or M.P.A. degree as many as 12 credits earned toward the J.D. degree at New York Law School. Students in the joint program must complete the requirements for both the J.D. and M.B.A. or M.P.A. degrees simultaneously if they wish to take advantage of the reciprocity of transfer credits between these degree programs. Students may apply for admission to the joint program before attending either school, or during the first year at New York Law School, or under special circumstances after that time.

For details, inquiries should be addressed to the Assistant Director of Academic Affairs at New York Law School.



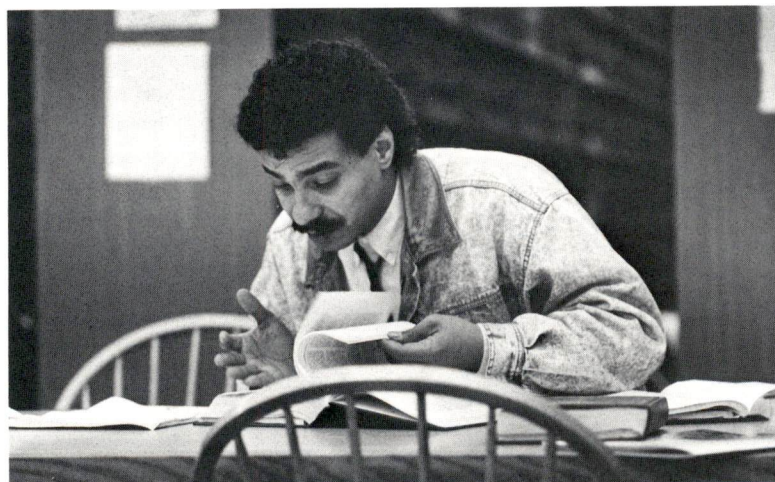
New York Law School offers a variety of courses and seminars each summer. The summer session of eight weeks is normally scheduled from early June to late July. The courses are generally scheduled in the early evening.

All students who enter in the spring semester are required to attend the summer session for their first summer and take the two required courses which are offered each summer.



Second and third-year students from other law schools are also eligible for summer school registration. Information on admission is available from the Admissions Office and information on registration procedures for the summer session is available in the spring from the Registrar's Office.

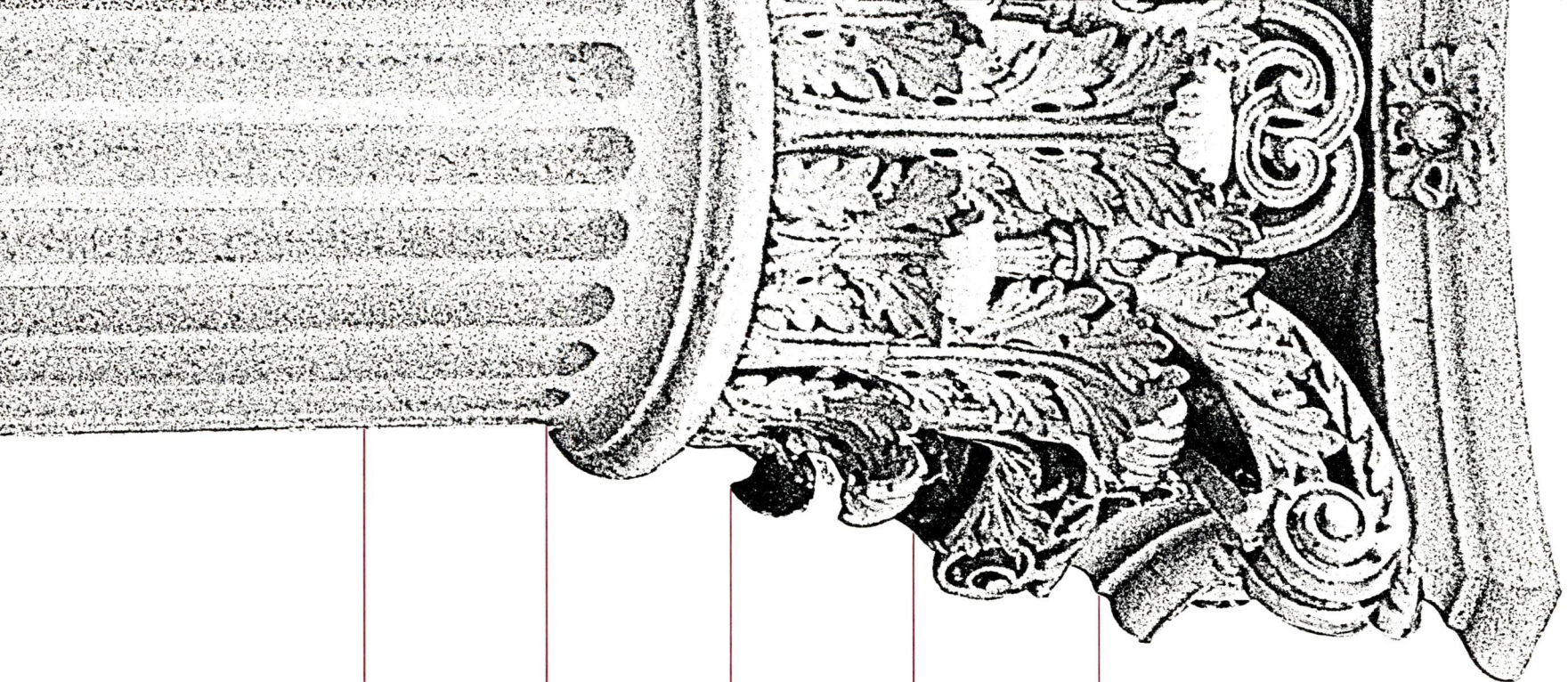
By attending summer session at the Law School, students may accelerate their graduation date by one half-year, increase their scheduling flexibility, or lighten their course load during the regular academic year.





The Curriculum

Courses
Clinical Programs
Clerkships
Internships
Independent Research
Co-curricular Activities



- 38 With approximately 125 courses, the Law School offers the opportunity for students both to pursue special interests and to experience the great diversity and scope of the law. In addition to the courses described below, new courses are frequently developed and added to the curriculum.

All listed course offerings are based upon information available at the time of publication of this bulletin and are subject to change on short notice. Consult the registration materials for specific course offerings in any given semester.

Students also have opportunities to develop legal skills in diverse clinics, clerkships, internships, independent research and co-curricular activities. Academic credit may be obtained through these programs. They are described on page 53.

Course Descriptions

Accounting and Finance for Lawyers (2)

Professor Leshkowitz

Examination of the use of accounting techniques in the contexts in which a lawyer is likely to confront accounting issues, such as partnership, corporate finance and taxation. Attention is given to current trends. Topics may include understanding financial statements, stocks, bonds, puts and calls, investment techniques, stock exchanges, insurance, business organizations, estates, trusts, and the interrelationship between the legal and accounting professions.

Depending on the instructor, some sections of the course are open only to students who have had no accounting in college or graduate school, and others are open to all interested students regardless of previous exposure.

Administrative Law (3)

Professors Lieberman & Silver

The growth and complexity of modern government means that much governing is done not by the traditional three branches but by administrative agencies which generally perform quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial, as well as executive functions. This course explores administrative process and procedure: how, in the federal government, the Constitution, Congress (through organic statutes and the Administrative Procedure Act), the courts, and the agencies themselves help define the powers and responsibilities of the independent and executive agencies. The course examines specific agencies as bureaucratic institutions, considers approaches to regulatory reform and places special emphasis on the courts' role in redressing abuses of agency discretion.

Admiralty Law (2)

Professor Gotimer

This course is an overview of the general maritime law of the United States including the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction and venue; maritime liens, arrest and maritime attachment; general average; limitation of liability; the law of cargo, collision, pilotage, towage and personal injury.

Admiralty Law – Advanced (2)

Professor Gotimer

This course is conducted in a seminar form and examines general sub-specialties of admiralty and maritime law such as marine insurance, including general, particular average and salvage contracts of affreightment with respect to cargo, including bills of lading and charter parties; maritime torts, including personal injury, death and related claims of seamen and maritime workers; collision, shipowner's limitation of liability; maritime liens and the *in rem* concept; ship purchasing and financing including mortgages, purchases, sales with a brief introduction to the tax consequences involved; foreign registration; government regulation of shipping; and specific statutes frequently involved in admiralty law, including the Public Vessel Act, Suits in Admiralty Act, Federal Tort Claims Act, Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act of 1976, and the Panama Canal Act of 1979. Special emphasis will be given to foreign treaties of general application concerning collision, salvage, and general average. Various specialists in particular fields will be invited to discuss their areas of special expertise. Research and writing memoranda of law are assigned in specific areas. Admiralty Law is not a prerequisite, but is helpful.

Agency and Partnership (2)

Professor Simak

Nature of the relationship of principal and agent: rights and liabilities; ratification and estoppel; undisclosed principals; nature and formation of partnership relations; dealings as between partners and with third parties; authority, and powers and liabilities of partners; accounting and dissolution.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)

Professor Grosberg

This course examines mediation, arbitration, small claims courts, private "mini-trials", and other non-traditional processes for resolution of disputes. In the contexts of commercial, family, consumer and criminal law disputes, it examines the current status and legal problems of various alternative dispute resolution processes and develops criteria for evaluating them.

Antitrust (3)

Professors Botein, Peritz & Weinberg

This course examines the laws on monopoly and restraint of trade with special emphasis on the federal antitrust laws. Topics include: the role of competition and the goals of antitrust policy; the common law on monopoly and restraints of trade; historical developments leading to passage of the 1890 Sherman Act; development of the "Rule of Reason" and the "Per Se Doctrine"; the 1914 Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts; private and government enforcement of federal and state antitrust laws; market definition, monopoly power, monopolization, attempts to monopolize, and conspiracies to monopolize; competitor collaboration on price fixing, market allocations, and other horizontal restraints; industrial concentration, price leadership and trade associations; group boycotts, standardization and joint ventures; the Noerr-Pennington doctrine and exemptions for regulated industries and state action; resale price maintenance and exclusive territorial arrangements; tying arrangements; exclusive dealing arrangements; refusals to deal; horizontal, vertical and conglomerate mergers.

Antitrust – Advanced (2)

Professor Weinberg

This course deals with the problems, procedures and policies involved in antitrust litigation. Topics to be covered include: standing to sue; instituting an antitrust action; the role of the grand jury; expediting pre-trial discovery; narrowing and defining issues; the pre-trial order; consent decrees; litigating an antitrust case; class actions; outside assistance to the court; trial preparation; strategy and tactics; injunctive relief; affirmative defenses; structural relief; damages. Prerequisite: Antitrust.

Appellate Advocacy (2)

Professors Re and Anolik

Appellate advocacy teaches the legal writing process, legal reasoning and analysis, the nature of the appeal, and the art of persuasion, both written and oral, in the judicial process. It highlights the role of the lawyer in the decisional process, and the importance of briefs for submission to both trial and appellate courts. As course requirements, each student must prepare an appellate brief and present an appellate oral argument.

Banking Law (2)

Professor Sinclair

Banks have been regulated by governments for at least the last six hundred years, although the nature and extent of that regulation has varied greatly from time to time and place to place. In the United States at present there is a trend towards the removal of many of the regulatory constraints that were placed on banks during and after the depression of the 1930's. This course will provide an introduction to the law regulating banks, their creation, their traditional activities, and their demise. Because this is an area of rapid development, the aim of the course will be to introduce the relevant background principles and policies so that the student will be able to understand and use changes in the law as they occur.

Blacks and American Law (3)

Professor Bowen

Analysis of major judicial decisions, legislation and constitutional rights affecting Blacks in relation to the historical and contemporary bases and ramifications of the denial and exercise of these rights; treatment of Blacks in criminal and civil justice systems (by courts, police and prisons).

Children and the Law (2)

Professor Newman

This seminar will focus on the status of the child in the social and legal system. Emphasis will be placed on what can be learned from other disciplines to aid society in resolving legal issues concerning children and adolescents. Students will be required to research and present papers to the seminar. Prerequisite: Family Law.

Civil Procedure (required) (4)

Professors Botein, Grosberg, Newman, S., Silver & Zeigler

An introduction to the fundamental and recurring problems in the conduct of civil litigation, including the relationship between procedural and substantive law, the common law forms of action, jurisdiction of courts over persons and things, ascertaining the applicable law to be applied, the division of functions between judge and jury, the effect of prior litigation, and the analysis of a lawsuit under a single modern system, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Collective Bargaining (2)

This course presents a pragmatic approach to the meaning and impact of collective bargaining as a continuing process of negotiations and interdependence of labor and management in an expanding industrial society. The course covers the historical background and impact of collective bargaining; the legal framework of collective bargaining, including the duty to bargain under national and state labor relations law; the scope and content of the labor agreement; principles, techniques and procedures in collective bargaining, including student participation at the "bargaining table" in "moot" bargaining sessions; the relevance of mediation and arbitration; current challenges and new horizons in the developing role of collective bargaining in promoting industrial peace. Labor Relations Law is a prerequisite.

Commercial Transactions (4)

Professors Catalina, Gross & Samuels, E.

This course is designed as the primary introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code and related commercial law. It examines means by which merchants protect themselves against risks inherent in transactions of sale, delivery, and payment for goods. Particular attention is given to documentary transactions and letters of credit as methods of protecting the seller's interest in obtaining payment and the buyer's interest in obtaining the goods under contract and the role of banks and common carriers in facilitating these transactions. The course also examines the use of property to secure obligations and the claims of such competing parties as mechanics lienors, secured sellers, inventory financiers and the trustee in bankruptcy.

Communications Law (3)

Professors Botein & Hammond

This course deals with federal regulation of the electronic media, focusing on substantive problems and policies concerning radio, television, cable television and communications common carriers. Topics covered include: the functions and procedures of the Federal Communications Commission; licensing of broadcast stations; license renewals; network practices; regulation of cable television; restrictions on program content; the fairness doctrine; public broadcasting. The course will also consider proposals for regulatory reform, as well as policy problems of new or emerging technologies, such as satellites, computers, microwave relays and fiber optics.

Comparative Law (2 or 3)

Professor George

A systematic consideration of one or more foreign legal systems in relation to those of the United States, including the nature and sources of law; the structure of government, including the judiciary; the nature and scope of constitutional law; the scope and significance of precedent; administrative litigation; the principal areas of civil (nonpublic) code coverage, including contract, property, inheritance and family law; an outline of civil proceedings and special forms of civil litigation, including those relating to labor disputes; alternative techniques of dispute resolution; and a survey of criminal procedure.

Conflict of Laws (3)

Professors Chang & Zeigler

The course will consider approaches to the problem of which law to apply in civil actions when the laws of two states conflict and the controversy may touch upon the interests of both states. The course will also examine issues raised in the interstate recognition and enforcement of judgments.

Constitutional History: Supremacy & Nullification 1776-1868 (3)

Professor Blecker

The course will cover the nature of the United States Constitutional Plan, its Western roots and the stormy history of state resistance to national supremacy. Topics include: the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; the Constitutional Convention; post-convention struggles for ratification; the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions; impeachment of Justice Chase; Pennsylvania defiance of the Court; *Olmstead*; the Embargo and New England Secessionism; Spencer Roane and John Marshall; the Webster-Hayne and Webster-Calhoun debates; Georgia and the Cherokees; slavery; Dred Scott; Abolitionists; resistance to Fugitive Slave Acts; the Constitutional positions of Douglas, Lincoln and Breckenridge; the Civil War; Judiciary Act of 1867; the 14th Amendment and Due Process.

Constitutional Law, Selected Problems in (2)

Examination of selected topics in Constitutional Law, with the subject matter and prerequisites to be announced before registration.

Constitutional Law I (required) (3)

Professors Chang, Chen, Lang, Lieberman, Strossen & Teitel
The first term addresses primarily problems and issues arising under the 1787 text of the Constitution, including the function of judicial review, and its limitation, in constitutional cases; the distribution of power between the nation and the states in the federal system; federal power over commerce, taxation and spending, war, treaties, and foreign affairs; separation of powers at the federal level; state power and its limitations, to regulate and tax in interstate commerce; privileges and immunities of citizenship; retrospectivity and prospectivity of constitutional decisions; special problems of constitutional adjudication, including standing and political questions; and problems of procedural and economic due process.

Constitutional Law II (required) (3)

Professors Chang, Chen, Lang, Lieberman, Strossen & Teitel
The second term deals with individual rights under the Bill of Rights and post-Civil War amendments, primarily the fourteenth and first amendments. These include emerging concepts of substantive due process, rights of privacy and autonomy; the development of equal protection and the problems of legislative classification; civil rights legislation and the power of Congress to enforce the post-Civil War amendments; problems of state action; freedom of expression, including advocacy and subversive speech, expanding contours of the public forum, damage to reputation and privacy, obscenity, prior restraint and other censorship; and freedom of religion.

Constitutionalism, Origins of American (2)

Professor Snow

This seminar deals with the history of constitutional ideas as those ideas relate to the federal Constitution. Studied will be Greek, Roman, and medieval constitutionalism, English constitutional history, colonial and post-Revolutionary state constitutions, and the debates leading to the adoption of the federal Constitution.

Students will be required to write a paper under the supervision of the instructor and present the paper to the class.

Contracts I & II (required) (5)

Professors Brook, Gross, Lee, Leonard, Peritz & Samuels, E.
An intensive inquiry is made into the general nature, scope, and classification of contracts; elements required to create a contract, including competency of parties, legality of object, and mutuality of assent; and establishment, acceptance and termination of an offer. Other topics include: the rights of third parties; assignment; effect of circumstances unforeseen by the parties; the Uniform Commercial Code; Restatement Second of Contracts; conditions precedent, concurrent, and subsequent; severable and entire contracts; fraud; misrepresentation; mistake; duress; remedies; rescission; anticipatory breach; Statute of Frauds; Parol Evidence Rule; quasi-contracts and restitution.

Copyright and Literary Property (3)

Professors Brown, Jacoby, Meyer, G. & Samuels, E.
The protection of literary and other intellectual property, including books, music, art, drama, and other forms of expression, with primary emphasis upon the Copyright Act of 1976. Topics include what is copyrightable, the scope of protection, remedies, fair use and other defenses to a copyright action, the effect of developing technologies, related state and federal theories of protection, and the preemptive effect of the federal act.

Corporate and Securities Law, Advanced Topics in (3)

Professor Dent

An advanced study of selected topics in corporate and securities law. Topics to be covered will depend in part on preferences of enrollees, but are likely to include the following: disclosure theory, private placements, regulation of securities professionals, tender offers, SEC enforcement activities, SEC rule 10(b)-(5), and securities law duties of attorneys. A student may take the course more than once with prior approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs if the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs determines that there is no significant overlap between the two offerings. Students are required to do a substantial research project on a topic of their choosing approved by the instructor.

Prerequisites and/or corequisites: Corporations, Securities Regulation: Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Regulation: Securities Exchange Act of 1934; students who have had or will be taking only one of the securities regulation courses may register with the instructor's permission.

Corporate Reorganization (2)

Professors Gross & Jacob

This course focuses on the reorganization of corporate entities under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. Topics to be covered include: commencement of a case, creditors' committees, avoiding powers, adequate protection, plans of reorganization, disclosure statements and confirmation. In addition to statutory and case analysis, considerable attention will be given to negotiating, drafting and reviewing documents used in Chapter 11 cases and arguing and deciding issues litigated in such cases. Prerequisite: Debtors' and Creditors' Rights; alternatively, students may register with the permission of the instructor who (a) have already taken Commercial Transactions and Corporations or (b) are concurrently taking Debtors' and Creditors' Rights.

Corporations (4)

Professors Boyer, Dent, Estreicher, Harel & Mc Ginty

Formation and organization of business corporations; purposes and powers; distribution of powers between shareholders and directors; duties and liabilities of directors and officers; voting rights; financing the corporation; issuance and transfer of securities; insider trading; shareholder actions; dividends and distributions; sale of controlling interests; tender offers; mergers and acquisitions; dissolution.

Criminal Law (required) (3)

Professors Blecker, Cerruti, Chang, George, Lang, Perlin & Simak
Constitutional doctrines affecting substantive criminal law; interpretation of penal legislation; general part: principles of culpability and conduct; analysis of harm; specific crimes, including assaults, sexual offenses, homicide (including causation), theft and related crimes, burglary and arson; justification; incapacity; ignorance and mistake; relational doctrines; sanctions.

Criminal Law and Procedure, Advanced Topics in (2)

Professors Boger, Lahiff, Miner, Perlin & Roffer

Subject matter and prerequisites to be selected by instructor and announced before registration. A student may take the course more than once with prior approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs if the Associate Dean determines that there is no significant overlap between the two offerings. During the 1988-1989 academic year, there will be sections on Federal Courts and Federal Crimes and Death Penalty Litigation.

Criminal Procedure: Adjudication (3)

Professors George, Jonakait & Sherwin

Right to counsel; preliminary appearance and hearings; preconviction release; the charging process; joinder; discovery; pleas; speedy trial; jury trial; publicity of proceedings and court records; double jeopardy; burdens of persuasion; selected aspects of New York criminal practice. Students may register for Criminal Procedure: Adjudication without having taken Criminal Procedure: Investigation and may take the two courses concurrently. Students who have taken either Constitutional Problems in Criminal Procedure (prior to Summer 1985) or Criminal Procedure II may not take this course.

Criminal Procedure: Investigation (3)

Professors Cerruti, George & Lang

Fourth amendment restrictions on search, seizure and investigation; regulation of wiretapping and eavesdropping; fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination, including interrogation and procedural applications; sixth amendment regulation of confessions; constitutional regulation of identification procedures; scope of exclusionary rules and their administration; entrapment. Students who have taken either Criminal Procedure (prior to Summer 1985) or Criminal Procedure I may not take this course.

Debtors' and Creditors' Rights (3)

Professors Gross & Samuels, E.

This course focuses on an in-depth analysis of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. Topics to be covered include: commencement of a case, the automatic stay, the trustee's powers, executory contracts, distribution and priorities and discharge. Attention will also be given to specific aspects of personal bankruptcies and Chapter 13 cases. The course will also cover certain state debtor/creditor issues including fraudulent conveyances, pre- and post-judgment issues, exemptions and priorities among competing creditors. Commercial Transactions, though not a prerequisite, is recommended.

Defamation, Privacy, and Publicity: Protecting One's Image (2)

Professors Brown & Kornstein

This seminar will examine defamation, privacy, and publicity law in light of first amendment issues and the practical exploitation of these rights in the literary and entertainment worlds. The course will focus on the show business, legal and economic issues involved and the relevant constitutional policies.

Defamation topics covered include: the modern law applicable to public figures, including who is a public figure, the misnamed "actual malice" test, and tactical aspects of libel actions viewed as self-aggrandizement or suppression of criticism. Privacy topics include: state-law torts of false light, unwelcome intrusion, and unlicensed commercializations, and their distortion to buttress the exploitation of one's public persona. The right of publicity as a property right of unregulated dimensions and duration will be explored. Prerequisites: Constitutional Law I and II or by permission of the instructor.

This is a paper course, with limited enrollment.

Drugs of Abuse, Narcotics and the Law (2)

Professor Fioramonti

An examination of the legal, medical, moral, social and historical aspects of society's predisposition toward the use of consciousness altering and addictive substances, both licit and illicit. Of primary interest will be current legal distinctions between three major categories of drugs: those sold openly and advertised widely, e.g., alcohol, tobacco, caffeine; those available via prescription, e.g., sedatives, depressants, stimulants; and those subject to strict criminal prohibition, e.g., marijuana, cocaine, heroin.

A special focus will be directed to the rational basis, if any, for these distinctions; the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 and similar state legislative schemes for drug control; whether there exists a constitutional right to possess and use various drugs; and the implications for the judicial system and social order, both from the present approach and from possible alternative means of limiting the availability of potentially harmful substances.

Education Law, Selected Topics in (3)

This seminar will cover selected topics regarding education law and policy. Topics to be covered will depend in part on preferences of enrollees, but are likely to include the following: Education of Handicapped Children; Rights of Handicapped Students at Post-Secondary Institutions; Desegregation; The Progeny of *Brown v. Board of Education*; Rights of Non- and Limited-English Speaking Students; Sex-equity in Education; Discipline; Censorship in Schools; Education and the Establishment Clause; Funding of Public Education; Academic Freedom. Students will be required to do a substantial research project, and will have responsibility for leading a class on their topic.

Employment Discrimination Law (3)

Professor Bowen

This course deals primarily with the law of employment discrimination. It blends the constitutional and statutory sources of employment discrimination law with the rapidly developing case law and the related field of labor law. The relationship between employment discrimination in the major classifications of race, sex, age, national origin and sexual orientation will be analyzed. Legal theories, methods of proof and remedies developed under the Equal Protection Clause, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and other civil rights statutes will be studied. Theories developed in employment discrimination and equal protection cases will be examined along with federal and state statutes and executive orders. Attention will be given to the relationship between various forms of discrimination within American society. Constitutional Law I is a prerequisite.

Employment Law (3)

Professors Leonard & Meyer, C.

A course on the legal framework and concepts governing the employment relationship, with emphasis on the non-union workplace in the private sector. The course will cover the evolution of the employment relationship at common law (including the doctrine of employment-at-will and its modern evolution) and will consider some ways in which the government has sought to regulate terms and conditions of employment by statute (including compensation and benefits and employee health and safety).

Energy Law and Policy (2)

Professor Moghrabi

This course will include study of underground reservoir structure and mechanism; energy supply and demand analysis; the structure of the U.S. oil industry; U.S. production policy from the 1920's to the 1950's; environmental goals; pricing of crude oil and products in the U.S. and abroad; antitrust laws and interstate oil transactions; administrative developments concerning producing states; the institutional structure in the international oil community, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), and the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the developments which caused the creation of these organizations.

Entertainment Law I (2)

Professor Feig

This course will deal with the analysis and negotiating of all types of contracts commonly used in the entertainment industry with emphasis on Agency and Management Agreements, including the Agency Agreements prescribed by the various unions and guilds having jurisdiction over the services to be rendered. They will include American Federation of Radio and Television Artists, Screen Actors Guild, Writers Guild of America, Actors Equity,

American Federation of Musicians, American Guild of Variety Artists and American Guild of Musical Artists. All agreements for creative personnel in television, motion pictures and recordings, including music publishing, will be analyzed and discussed. The similarity and differences of New York law and California law relative to these various contracts studied will be discussed.

Entertainment Law II (2)

Professor Feig

The course will focus on putting together the various elements, both creative and technical, that comprise a package in the field of entertainment. Motion Picture and Television Financing Agreements will be discussed as well as Broadway and Off-Broadway theater. The technique of negotiating these agreements will be demonstrated and analyzed from the point of view of the financier of the package and creator of the package. Various forms of financing will be discussed touching on Limited Partnership Agreements, Public Offerings via SEC, Private Investment, etc. The licensing of programs to networks and stations, as well as the distribution of motion pictures will be discussed, including the various antitrust laws as they may apply to the motion picture industry. Book publishing, magnetic media and copyright law will be part of the course. Emphasis will be placed on negotiations and contract drafting. Sample contracts will be prepared by the class as part of the course of study. Entertainment I is *not* a prerequisite to this course.

Environmental Law (3)

Professors Faber & Schoenbrod

The course surveys common law and statutory approaches to environmental problems, from land use to air pollution to toxic substances. The study includes the legal issues confronted by governmental officials, businesses, and citizen action groups in private law suits, administrative proceedings, and judicial review of administrative decisions.

Equity and Equitable Remedies (2)

Professor Silverman, M.

Historical introduction from the early Court of Chancery to the procedural merger of law and equity in the United States; the effect of merger on modern pleading and procedure; operation and enforcement of equitable decrees; decrees relating to foreign property; injunctions against foreign suits and foreign actions; specific performance of contracts; partial performance of contracts with special reference to Statute of Frauds, consideration, laches and discretionary defenses; specific relief against torts with special reference to the history and nature of jurisdiction, bases and forms of relief, defenses to specific relief; specific relief against defamation and injuries to personality; interrelations of equity and the criminal law. This course is mutually exclusive of Remedies.

Estate Planning (2)

Professor Kalter

The course covers in depth pre-death and post-mortem planning, with emphasis on estate and financial planning techniques under the applicable federal tax laws. Prerequisite: Federal Taxation of Gifts, Estates & Trusts. On permission of the instructor, equivalent knowledge and experience may be substituted.

Evidence (3)

Professors Meyer, C., Cerruti, Jonakait & Zeigler

A study of the Anglo-American rules of proof, with emphasis upon the Federal Rules of Evidence. The scope and function of the rules are examined against the background of problems arising in the trial of an issue of fact, and the rules are evaluated on the basis of their tendency to promote or impede a rational method of investigation. Among the areas covered are the relevance of evidence; the hearsay rule and its exceptions; examination of witnesses, cross-examination and impeachment; competency of witnesses; opinion, expertise and experts; scientific and demonstrative evidence; writings; the best evidence rule and authentication; privileges of witnesses; judicial notice; presumptions.

Family Law (3)

Professors Bowen, Glen & Newman, S.

The course will consist of a legal analysis of familial relationships such as marriage, annulment and divorce and will also include special types of family problems having legal effects or consequences such as poverty, AFDC, adoption, child support and custody, child abuse, and the care and education of special children.

Family Law, Selected Topics in (2)

Professor Newman, S.

This course will select important issues in family law for in-depth examination. Issues may vary from semester to semester, covering such current concerns as child abuse, family mediation as an alternative to the adversary system, legal implications of biological advances in reproduction and contraception, the use of the Constitution to create family-related rights, and other subjects of major interest. Topics to be examined will be announced in registration materials prior to the semesters in which the course is offered. Prerequisite: Family Law or by permission of the instructor.

Federal Courts and the Federal System (3)

Professors Strossen & Zeigler

A study of the jurisdiction and functioning of the federal courts, the distribution of authority between federal and state courts, the roles of federal and state law in the federal system including choice of law, law to be applied in the federal court, and conflicts between federal and state courts.

Federal Income Tax – Advanced Topics in (3)

Professors Beck, Kalter & Natbony

Seminar addressing advanced concepts and problems inherent in the federal income, gift, estate, and corporate tax system, including the interrelationship of taxes, tax minimization principles, the consequences of using different taxable entities, and gain and loss principles. Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax – Individual.

Federal Income Tax – Corporate (3)

Professors Beck, Kalter & Natbony

The status of the corporate entity in the pattern of federal income taxation and the resulting problems; transfers of property in organizing a corporation; corporate capitalization; dividend distributions; stock redemptions and corporate liquidations. Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax – Individual.

Federal Income Tax – Deferred Compensation (3)

Professor Calhoun

The study of executive and deferred compensation under the federal income tax system, including stock option, pension, and profit-sharing planning. Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax – Individual.

Federal Income Tax – Individual (4)

Professors Beck & Natbony

Intensive introduction to the basic principles of federal income taxation and of statutory construction, including gross income, exclusions, business and personal deductions, tax accounting, exemptions, adjusted gross income, taxable income, credits, gains and losses, depreciation, recapture, and nonrecognition.

Federal Income Tax – Partnerships and S Corporations (2)

Professors Beck & Natbony

The status of the partnership as both an aggregate and a separate entity in the pattern of federal income taxation and the resulting problems; study of S Corporations; comparison of partnership and S Corporation vehicles. Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax – Individual. Students who have taken Federal Income Tax – Partnerships, Federal Income Tax – Partnerships/Advanced Tax Problems, or Federal Income Tax – Partnerships/S Corporations/Advanced Issues may not register for this course.

Federal Practice and Procedure (2)

Professors Grosberg & Zeigler

This course provides in-depth coverage of three important aspects of federal practice and procedure: class actions, pendent and ancillary jurisdiction, and implied rights of action. Law reform class actions pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and securities and anti-trust class actions pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) are examined in detail to provide a thorough review of the latest developments concerning the controversial class action device. Pendent and ancillary jurisdiction are traced historically and in modern usage in a manner designed to ensure that students understand the similarities and the differences between those two sorts of jurisdiction. The rapidly changing Supreme Court case law on implied rights of action also is explored.

Federal Taxation of Gifts, Estates & Trusts (3)

Professors LaPiana & Schlesinger

Federal estate and gift taxation, including the income tax consequences of trusts and estates. Prerequisite: Federal Income Tax – Individual. Students who have taken either Estate and Gift Taxation: Essential Issues or Estate and Gift Taxation Including Fiduciary Income Taxation may not register for this course.

Foreign Affairs in Constitutional and International Law Perspectives (3)

Professor Chen

The course is designed to deal comprehensively and systematically, from both constitutional and international law perspectives, with legal problems concerning the conduct of foreign affairs in the United States. Subjects to be considered include: the constitutional authority of the federal government; the allocation of foreign affairs power under the doctrine of separation of powers; recognition and diplomatic relations; treaties and other international agreements; the war power; the power over the purse and foreign affairs; the role of the judiciary (justiciability of foreign affairs issues); and human rights and foreign affairs. Paper option. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I.

Human Rights in International and Constitutional Law Perspectives (2)

Professor Chen

An examination of the condition of human rights in the contemporary world community and of the international protection of such rights with regard to all major values. The core value of human rights – the respect value that embraces the fundamental freedom of choice, equality of opportunity, and personal autonomy and privacy – will receive prominent exploration by reference to United States constitutional law developments as well as transnational prescriptions and applications. The provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two International Covenants of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and various other particular conventions will be subjected to critical appraisal. Attention will be given to improvements in procedures for the better securing of human rights. A paper will be required.

Immigration Law (3)

Professor Schwarz

Introduction to the Immigration and Nationality Act and study of a variety of topics in the field of immigration, including selection system, employment certification, citizenship, deportation and exclusion, administrative appeals and judicial review.

Independent Research Studies (2)

Independent Research Studies comprise either (1) authorship of a significant paper representing substantial legal research in a topic receiving prior approval of a faculty member and the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and prepared under the supervision of and to be submitted to that faculty member, or (2) participation in a faculty approved program of legal work in a governmental, judicial or public interest agency with the prior approval of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and under the supervision of a faculty member, together with preparation of a paper of substantial quality to be submitted to the faculty member. Registration for Independent Research Studies is to take place at the time of the student's registration for his or her courses for that semester. Students will be graded on a Pass/Fail basis.

Insurance (2)

Professor Silverman, M.

Topics covered will include: the insurance carrier; insurable interests; measure of recovery; subrogation; the rights of beneficiaries and assignees; the selection and control of risks; warranties and representations; waiver and estoppel; the adjustment of claims.

International Banking (2)

An introduction to and study of domestic finance related to international operations and international banking. Areas to be studied will include balance of payments, international banking, letters of credit, foreign exchange, decision making in international lending, bank supervision in the United States and abroad, transmission of funds, and international financial institutions.

International Business Transactions (2)

Professors Moghrabi & Ramadan

Selected topics concerning legal issues involved in doing business internationally. Topics may include: methods of doing business abroad; regulation of aliens; tariffs, customs, and export-import controls; expropriation and nationalization; sovereign immunity; enforcement of foreign judgments; antitrust regulations; foreign tax considerations; securities laws; international franchising; arbitration; transnational litigation.

International Law in Contemporary Perspective (3)

Professors Chen & McDougal

Designed as a basic course in international law, this course will explore the role of authority in the decision-making processes of the world community, including both the basic constitutive process by which international law is made and applied and the public order established. Consideration is given to formal prescription and effective practice with respect to participants in such processes (nation-states, international governmental organizations, political parties, pressure groups, multinational enterprises, and other private associations and individuals); arenas of interaction; bases of power (control over people, resources, institutions); practices (strategies in diplomatic, ideological, economic, and military instruments); outcomes (the allocation of jurisdiction and the performance of the policy functions of intelligence, promoting, prescribing, invoking, applying, appraising, and termination). The principal emphasis is upon the many roles of the nation-state in the value-shaping and sharing processes of the world community.

Islamic Law and Middle East Business Institutions (2)

Professor Moghrabi

The course traces the origin and sources of Islamic law, covering the major schools of jurisprudence and their effect and impact; the elaboration of an Islamic legal theory; applications of Islamic law in the law of the family, property, and obligations; Islamic international law and the Islamic law of nations; Islamic constitutional theory; the movement for reform; the role of Islamic law in the contemporary legal systems and its impact on Middle East legal institutions; the contemporary state of Middle East law and the impact of Western legal systems; the sources of current business and company laws and other codes and their application; tax, investment, joint venture, and labor laws will also be examined.

Jurisprudence (3)

Professor Bowen & Peritz

The course offers a systematic examination of several important issues in contemporary legal philosophy. Among the subjects discussed are: the concept of justice and various conceptions of the just society; the relation between law and morals; the nature and limits of judicial law making; the adversary system of justice; and various issues concerning liberty, equality and fundamental rights. Consideration will also be given to some among the following individual topics: abortion, racism, sexism, reverse discrimination, freedom of expression, privacy, the death penalty and civil disobedience.

Jurisprudence, Advanced Topics in (2)

Professors Bowen, Peritz & Sherwin

Examination of selected topics in Jurisprudence, with the subject matter and prerequisites announced before each registration.

Labor Arbitration (2)

Professors Glanstein & Greene, M.

The course is designed to acquaint the student with all aspects of arbitration practice under collective bargaining agreements as well as mediation, conciliation and fact-finding. The course will provide a working knowledge of the statutory format available for enforcing labor agreements to arbitrate and confirming or vacating resultant awards. The course will also examine the relationship of labor arbitration to other federal statutes such as the NLRA, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and OSHA. Students will be introduced to the hearing procedure through mock arbitrations, practical exercises, and lectures by leading practitioners, and have the opportunity to attend or clerk actual hearings. Labor Relations Law is a prerequisite.

Labor Relations Law (3)

Professors Leonard & Meyer, C.

A course on the legal framework and concepts governing the relationship between employers and employee organizations in the private sector in the United States. The course will cover the evolution of labor laws and legislation, the concept of exclusive representation, the procedures for establishment of the collective bargaining relationship, strikes, the legal framework for collective bargaining and the administration of collective bargaining agreements, and prohibitions against secondary pressure by unions.

Labor Relations Law – Advanced Problems (2)

Professors Deinhardt & Silverman, D.

This course will provide an in-depth look at selected problems in the field of Labor Relations Law which are not covered in the basic Labor Relations Law I and II courses. Among the topics to be covered may be labor and antitrust; labor law and bankruptcy; regulation of secondary activity, including picketing, boycotts, and coercion of secondary employers; regulation of internal union affairs; federalism issues (labor preemption); plant closing and relocation; labor injunctions; national emergency disputes; jurisdictional disputes between unions. The syllabus for the course may vary based upon the particular interests of the instructor. Labor Relations Law is a prerequisite.

Labor Relations Law in the Public Sector (2)

Professor Leonard

This course covers issues in the field of public employment labor relations, including the special impact of constitutional rights of employees on the employment relationship and other instances where labor relations in the public sector differs from the private sector experience. Labor Relations Law is a prerequisite.

Land Transactions and Finance (3)

Professors Hess & Johnstone

The course covers basic real estate transactions as well as issues involved in complex land finance and development. Topics include: brokers, land contracts of sale, deeds and title covenants, the recording system, title insurance, mortgages, shopping center development, cooperatives and condominiums, ground lease financing, construction lending, real estate syndications, selected federal income tax issues, and the real estate attorney's professional responsibilities. Whenever possible, issues will be examined in the context of model transactions. Students who have taken either the course in Real Estate Transactions or the course in Real Estate Finance and Development may not register for this course.

Land Use Regulation (2)

Professor Hess

This course will provide a detailed study of various statutory and common law aspects of land use regulation, including the planning process, zoning principles and legislation, inverse condemnation, subdivision controls, landmarks preservation laws, growth management, and environmental controls. Consideration will be given to constitutional issues as well as to land use management.

Landlord and Tenant Law (2)

Professor Dobkin

This course is designed to acquaint the student with all aspects of the landlord and tenant relationship. Emphasis will be given to those state and city laws such as Real Property actions and Proceedings Law, Rent Control Law, Rent Stabilization Law, and the Emergency Tenant Protection Act, which affect the landlord and tenant relationship. The course will consider both the non-payment of rent and the hold-over proceedings, and some of the defenses available such as the breach of warranty of habitability, stay of proceedings under Section 755 R.P.A.P.L., objectionable tenancy, and the retaliatory eviction.

Law and Literature: Legal Imagination (3)

This course will examine law and society using literary as well as legal texts. For example, *Catch 22* will serve as a basis for a discussion of social regimentation, and *Persuasion*, by Jane Austen, will be used to examine Blackstone's England. Other authors may include Conrad, Faulkner, Le Carre, Miller and Shakespeare. A second focus of the course, which will involve four to five short papers, will be writing technique. Enrollment is limited.

Law of Computers (2)

Professors Friedman & Peritz

This course presents a comprehensive survey of the legal problems dealing with disputes as to the ownership and performance of computer hardware and software. It begins with a consideration of patent, copyright and trade secret protection for software. The course then moves on to a consideration of common problems in negotiating and drafting contracts for the sale of computer goods and services, in which students participate with the instructor in formulating and critiquing language. Finally, the class will consider litigation theories, techniques and strategies in connection with the resolution of computer claims and disputes.

Law and Social Change (2)

Professor Asch

The course examines the question "Does law work?" within the context of the changing American society and considers the extent to which law mediates the conflict between the individual and the authority of society. Topics include: *Action and Reaction*: law and social change; ferment of institutions and ideas (multiple revolutions – technological, sexual, racial, etc.; abacus v. psychological model of man; Protestant ethic in the cornucopia society; democracy after the New Deal; Senator McCarthy, Vietnam, Watergate). *Legal Instruments of Social Change*: executive, legislative, judicial. *Social Change and Substantive Law*: the "new property"; from "contract to status"; "collective wrong" – tort liability and the insurance concept; does punishment fit the crime?; the businessmen's lunch in the corporate state; love and marriage; science at one minute to midnight; how far, the pursuit of happiness?

Law of the Seas (2)

Professor Garretson

A detailed analysis is made of the regimes of the high seas, territorial waters, continental shelf and deep-sea mining rights, and the contiguous and proposed zones. Problems of nationality of ships, delimitations of territorial waters and international straits, and fishery and conservation rights are included. The most recent developments in the Law of the Seas Conference discussions will be examined. Attention will be given to the problems of scientific research, exploration and exploitation of the seas.

Lawyers and the System of Justice (required) (2)

Professors Blecker, Davis, Johnstone, Lang, Lieberman, H., Moxley, Silver & Simak

This course will be taught using the problem method. The class sessions will be devoted to problems now facing and likely to be encountered by the practicing attorney. The Code of Professional Responsibility will be examined in depth to see whether or not that which is professionally mandated is in accord or conflicts with community or preferred standards of morality and ethics. Specific attention will be directed to the significance of and methods for upgrading the legal profession.

Legal History (2)

Professor LaPiana

Selected topics in American legal history with an emphasis on the development of American ideas about the nature and sources of law and the role of the legal profession in that development. Topics include the English background of the American Revolution, colonial lawyers and the Salem witchcraft prosecutions, the nature of the early nineteenth-century legal profession, the transformation of antebellum private laws, the birth of the modern law school, and the changes brought about by the increasing industrialization of the nation after the Civil War.

Legal Journalism (2)

Dean Simon

A workshop in which students will be asked to analyze and write about legal subjects in language that intelligent non-lawyers can understand. Assignments include analyses of court proceedings and legal doctrine as well as short profiles of prominent members of the Bar.

Legal Medicine (2)

Professor Shapiro, E. D.

This basic course in forensic medicine covers medical and hospital malpractice, including informed consent; health care industry regulation; patients' rights and ethical-legal issues in treatment, medical-moral problems in a changing world, including contraception, abortion, conception, organ transplants, and the legal definition of death; and medical proof in litigation.

Legal Method (required) (2)

Professors Bowen, Brook, Cerruti, Saltalamachia, Samuels, E., & Silver

The first part of the course teaches students how to analyze and synthesize judicial decisions. Because this case law material prepares students for the study of law, it is concentrated in the first week, preceding the first meetings of other first-year courses. A one-hour exam covering the case law portion of the course will be given during the semester. The second part of the course will primarily cover statutory interpretation. Topics include finding and stating of issues of statutory law, sources of statutory interpretation, and the resolution of statutory issues in cases. A two-hour exam will be given during the regular examination period.

The Legal Protection of Aliens in the United States (3)

Professor Chen

The course is designed to deal comprehensively and systematically with the legal protection of aliens in the United States from both constitutional and international law perspectives. It will deal with a wide range of issues affecting aliens of varying categories (immigrants, non-immigrants, refugees, illegal aliens, diplomatic personnel, etc.). Subjects to be considered include: right of ingress and egress; freedom of movement; equal protection of the laws; due process of law; participation in community decision-making; employment; ownership of property; trade; welfare and medical benefits; educational opportunity; family union; religious freedom; and nationality. The emphasis will be on the dynamic interplay of constitutional and international law dimensions rather than technical details relating to immigration laws. Paper option.

Legal Research – Advanced (3)

Professors Newman, M., Saltalamachia, Shapiro, F., & Yirka

This will be a seminar course with a limited enrollment. The course will concentrate on advanced legal research techniques using the latest computer technology and book resources. Special attention will be given to research in legislative history and specific subject research. The main focus will be on individual research problems and projects.

Legal Writing and Research I & II (required) (4)

Legal Writing Staff

In this two-semester course, first-year students prepare a variety of analytical legal writing pieces, some requiring research. The criteria for effective legal writing are introduced and reinforced primarily through editing workshops and the individual critiquing of students' written work. Research skills are practiced through a series of library exercises. The course culminates in the writing of an appellate brief and oral argument.

Local Government Law and Litigation (2)

Professor Richland

The purpose of this course is to provide an overall working knowledge of local government law and litigation involving local government, primarily the City of New York, in both state and federal courts. Students will consider special substantive and procedural requirements for asserting claims and bringing actions against the city and special proceedings to review and compel acts of city officials. Among the extensive areas of city litigation to be explored are Article 78 of the C.P.L.R., civil service, civil rights, contracts, condemnation, tax certiorari, pensions, permits and licenses, housing, taxpayers' suits, and zoning.

Medical Legal Trial Workshop (2)

Professor Stuart Schlesinger

This is a workshop which will deal primarily with the problems of law and medicine in litigation. It will cover medical issues at trial, damages in personal injury litigation, and the special functions of jury and judge. The course will consist of trial demonstrations involving the students in extensive use of comparative cross-examination technique. Prerequisite: either Evidence or Legal Medicine.

Medical Malpractice (2)

Professor Shapiro, E. D.

The course will address in depth legal problems in the delivery of health care by physicians, hospitals and other health care providers, including the reasonable prudence rule; corporate liability theories; national and local standards; specialty boards; contract and warranty actions; informed consent; Good Samaritan laws; immunity defenses; release and consent defenses; statutes of limitations; discovery rules; special role of *res ipsa loquitur* and negligence per se in medical malpractice actions; reform movements; caps; screening panels; and contingency fee regulations.

Mental Health Law (2)

Professors Gould, K. & Perlin

The course will examine the legal rights of mentally handicapped persons, with special focus on the right to receive or refuse treatment, civil rights within institutions for the mentally handicapped, and the right to the least restrictive treatment environment. Civil commitment criteria will be studied, as will the possible existence of a right to aftercare and community services for deinstitutionalized patients.

The course will also look at the rights of other mentally handicapped individuals (e.g., the mentally retarded), and it will consider briefly recent developments in the administration of the criminal insanity defense as well as tort law liability based on a therapist's "duty to warn" intended victims.

Multinational Corporations and Foreign Ventures (2)

Legal problems encountered in doing business as a multinational enterprise (MNE). Topics include: types of MNE's; restrictions on direct foreign investment; U.S. and foreign securities laws, anti-trust laws; labor relations laws; jurisdiction over the MNE; trends in the structure and uses of joint ventures, distributorships and licensing agreements; implications of the pattern of legal regulation of the European Economic Community.

Municipal Corporations (2)

Professor Berman

Legal problems involved in the types and creation of municipal governments; relationships between municipality and federal and state governments; municipal police power, licenses and permits; municipal property and contractual liability; taxation and special assessments, tort liability, and taxpayers' remedies.

Municipal Finance (2)

Professor Goldin

A study of the basic tools and concepts of public finance. The emphasis is on fundamental constitutional and statutory constraints on borrowing and practical methods for dealing with them, utilizing various current materials, including reports of the State and City Comptrollers. Among the terms explained, concepts considered and tools examined are the constitutional debt limit, the 2½ percent limit on taxation of real estate, full valuation and the equalization rate, moral obligation financing and various debt instruments and the implications of each. Emphasis is on the practical application of established legal limitations.

New Jersey Practice (3)

Professor Cuccio

Civil practice and procedure in the courts of New Jersey. Constitutional and statutory jurisdiction, merger of law and equity, venue, pleadings and process, motion practice, discovery, intervention, interpleader, virtual representation, pre-trials, summary judgment, orders to show cause, verdicts and judgments, costs, appeals, and supplementary, statutory and special proceedings.

New York Practice (4)

Professors Rosenberg & Silfen

The conduct of civil litigation in the courts of New York; the function of procedure and its relationship to substantive law; evaluation of procedural rules in view of proposed reforms and emerging constitutional law doctrines. Subjects emphasized are subject matter jurisdiction of courts, jurisdiction over parties, statutes of limitations, parties to the action, pleadings, motions, provisional remedies, disclosure and judgments. In the Evening Division, this is a two-semester course beginning in the Fall term (a total of 4 credits, 2 credits per semester) with a final examination to be administered at the conclusion of each term. In the Day Division, there are two sections of the course. One section is a one-semester, 4-credit course. The other section is a two-semester course beginning in the Fall term (a total of 4 credits, 2 credits per semester), with a final examination to be administered at the conclusion of each term.

NLRB Practice and Procedure (2)

Professor Bennett

An examination of the Board's policies and procedures in both unfair labor practices and representation cases. Emphasis will be on developing the student's knowledge and understanding of the Board's procedures and the ability to apply the relevant legal principles to specific factual situations. Included will be discussions on effectively presenting the issues and evidence at hearing and trials before the Board's Administrative Law Judge. Prerequisite: Labor Relations Law.

Patent Law (2)

Professors Cohen & Pavane

A study of statutory protection afforded to inventors under the U.S. patent laws. Emphasis will be placed on the nature of inventions which are patentable under the U.S. law, the conditions of patentability, the rights afforded a patentee and remedies for infringement of a U.S. patent. Special problems arising from the licensing of U.S. patents will also be studied.

Post-Conviction Review and Remedies (2)

Post-trial motions; regular appellate review; post-conviction review, including state and federal habeas corpus; Federal Civil Rights Act; federal and state tort claims statutes; attorney-fee legislation.

Principles of Legal Drafting (2)

Professor Loeb

The goal of this course is to teach students a skill that will comprise a major part of their work as lawyers; preparing documents that effectuate clients' intentions while planning to avoid potential legal problems. Since the skills and principles involved in good legal drafting are transferable from one document to another, this course will focus on the principles of drafting rather than on the techniques of drafting one kind of document. The course will involve drafting and redrafting many types of documents.

Property (required) (4)

Professors Estreicher, Hess, Johnstone, Lee, Ramadan, Roth & Schoenbrod

Fundamental property concepts; personal property including lost property, bailments, common-law possessory liens and gifts; real property including nature and extent of interests in land and types of estates, conveyancing, acquisition of title by adverse possession, recording; land use and development, including such limitations as nuisance, zoning and contractual limitations; eminent domain; the modern real estate transaction.

Public Interest Litigation (3)

Professor Perlin

The course covers the federal litigation of a public interest case, such as a poverty, environmental, or civil liberties case. Topics include federal jurisdiction; class actions; impediments to litigation, such as standing, exhaustion, abstention, mootness, and sovereign immunity; litigation strategy; available remedies. Students will learn how to prepare a federal court complaint, pre-trial discovery, and motion processes and how to handle defendants' efforts to thwart the use of the federal court.

Publishing Law (2)

Professor Levin

This course introduces students to the specialized practice of the law as it applies to publishing. Issues in contract tort law, civil procedure, New York practice, choice of law and the issues of libel and privacy are seen as they exist in the reality of practice. One third of the course is devoted to the author-publisher contract and related problems and litigation. Class time is also devoted to the art of negotiation and the role of the agent. Current cases are used to demonstrate jurisdictional issues and the use of provisional remedies.

Quantitative Methods in Legal Theory and Practice (3)

Professor Brook

This course will introduce students to the basic terminology and techniques of probability and statistics and will examine how these tools have been or may be used in actual litigation as well as in the theoretical study of law. The purpose of the course is not to turn students into qualified statisticians but to increase their ability to work with such people, to know when to call upon such outside help, and to regard with a healthy skepticism arguments made and evidence presented in quantitative form. Legal topics that will be the focus of discussion include the use of probability arguments and sample surveys at trial, discrimination litigation, and the statistical arguments used to attack capital punishment. No background in quantitative methods beyond elementary algebra is presupposed, but students should expect to learn basic techniques and carry out simple calculations.

Race and Poverty Law: Constitutional Dimensions (2)

Professor Boger

This seminar explores whether federal (or state) constitutional principles can make any useful contribution to the minority poor in their struggle for a better life. The first third of the course is devoted to historical analysis and examines the role that federal constitutional principles have played in two social struggles: (i) the Contracts Clause and Due Process Clause, as they bore upon the efforts of workers in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries to secure minimally adequate working conditions; and (ii) the Thirteenth Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause, as they affected the ability of black citizens from 1865 through 1940 to

achieve equal rights. The course then focuses on the modern development of Equal Protection principles, examining, first, their elaboration and refinement from 1945 to the present in selected cases involving black citizens, and, second, their largely unsuccessful extension to cases involving the poor and economically powerless. Armed with historical and analytical tools, the course considers whether new constitutional challenges might be developed that could aid the poor in obtaining adequate education, housing, health care or employment. Current litigation efforts underway in various courts are reviewed.

Real Estate Law, Advanced Topics in (2)

Professors Lance & Siegler

Examination of selected advanced topics in real estate law, with the subject matter and prerequisites to be announced before registration. Topics may include advanced real estate financing, cooperatives and condominiums, secondary mortgage market transactions, shopping center development, and drafting. A student may take the course more than once with prior approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs if the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs determines that there is no significant overlap between the two offerings. During the 1987-1988 academic year there will be a section on Cooperatives and Condominiums and a section on Commercial Leases.

Regulated Industries (3)

Professor Peritz

This is an introductory course designed to acquaint the student with the fundamental issues and the frameworks for understanding economic regulation in the U.S. The course includes the exploration and analysis of the four fundamental categories of economic regulation: entry and exit, rate setting, quality regulation, and competition in regulatory environments. Students will have the opportunity to develop small projects in particular regulated industries.

Remedies (3)

Professor Schoenbrod

The course teaches how modern remedies, such as compensatory damages, injunctions, declaratory judgments, restitution, and punitive damages, are applied and enforced in common law, constitutional, and statutory cases. This course precludes taking Equity and Equitable Remedies.

Remedies in Public Law (2)

Professors MacBeth & Schoenbrod

In public law cases, ranging from enforcement of regulatory statutes to civil rights, the harder and longer part of the litigation often begins after a judgment of liability. The court's attention shifts from declaring past conduct illegal to saying specifically how the defendant should remedy the wrong. The remedial phase in public law cases often requires the court to give detailed instructions as to complex, emotional issues, which strains judicial competence, or to deal with resistance to its orders by powerful institutions. The seminar examines doctrines and tactics relating to the choice of injunctive or other relief, alternative procedures to formulate a decree and then manage it, the enforcement of the decree, especially where defendants claim to lack the money needed to comply, and attorney's fees. Some of the sessions will focus on the remedy experience in key cases with participants in the cases joining the seminar for discussion.

This seminar does not cover the historical development of equity and its application in private law, which is treated in Equity and Equitable Remedies and could be usefully taken before or after this seminar. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I.

Securities Regulation: Securities Act of 1933 (2)

Professors Dent & Malawsky

An in-depth study of the Federal Securities Act of 1933, its registration and distribution processes, and the basic exemptions from registration. The course covers the authority, procedures, and practice of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the civil and criminal penalties for non-compliance with applicable regulations. Prerequisite: Corporations.

Securities Regulation: Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (2)

Professors Dent, Jacobs, A., & Stern

An in-depth study of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Examination of federal regulation stock exchanges, broker-dealers, and tender offers, and of enforcement of the Act by the Securities and Exchange Commission and by private parties. Prerequisite: Corporations.

Sentencing and Corrections Law (3)

Professor George

Sanctions, including flat and presumptive sentencing systems; constitutional controls on capital punishment; proportionality of non-capital sanctions; crime and sentence negotiations; sentencing procedures; organization of correctional systems; status of preadjudication detainees; deprivation of civil rights based on criminal conviction; constitutional entitlement theory; prisoners' substantive and procedural rights; prisoners' remedies; role of standards and model statutes; community corrections programs.

Sex-Based Discrimination (2)

Professor Glen

An examination of the responses of the courts and the legislatures to differential treatment of women and men. Areas covered in depth are constitutional law, employment and pregnancy discrimination. Contrasts and similarities between race and sex discrimination are explored as well as questions of equal pay, job safety and related areas. Prerequisites: Constitutional Law I and II.

Sexuality and Law (2)

Professor Leonard

A new body of law has been developing over the past several decades dealing with issues raised by human sexuality. The issues in this area center around the assertion of individual freedom in matters of sexual expression, including marriage, private consensual sexual conduct, cohabitation, and reproduction, and a collateral right to be free from discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodation, government licensing, parenting, and general rights of participation in society. The course will consider selected topics in a variety of legal disciplines relating to these controversial issues.

Students who have taken Sexual Privacy Law may not register for Sexuality and Law.

Sociology of Law (3)

Professor Bowen

Introduction to the sociology of law, its literature, main themes and concerns. Topics of study include: law as social process; the interrelationships of persons, roles and law; social stratification and law; social differentiation and law; social and legal development; sociology of courts, legal agencies and institutions; the private association; sociology of the law and the legal profession.

State and Local Government (3)

Professors Schoenbrod & Hess

The course surveys the law of state governments, municipal corporations, public authorities, and other creatures of the state. These various kinds of governments differ in their power to provide public services, finance private development, regulate, redistribute wealth, tax, spend, and borrow money. The course will analyze these governments' legal characters as they concern counsel who represent them, represent businesses that sell or lend to them or are subject to their taxes and regulations, or represent citizens that protest lack of service or accountability. The legal doctrines will be taught from a case book and illustrated by materials on the governance and misgovernance of mass transit in New York.

Suretyships and Mortgages (3)

Professor Silverman, M.

Purpose and creation of the suretyship relation and the distinction between suretyship, guaranty and endorsement. Formation and construction of the contract; Statute of Frauds; rights of the surety; rights of the creditor; defenses available to the surety; third party undertakings pursuant to law, such as official and judicial bonds. Legal and equitable mortgages; priorities; conveyancing of property subject to mortgage and assumption of mortgage debt; assignment; discharge; redemption; foreclosure; marshaling.

Torts (required) (4)

Professors Brown, Sherwin, Koffler, Lang, & Shapiro, E. D.

This course generally deals with objectives and theories of tort liability; intentional torts; interference with property, including trespass, conversion, and nuisance; consensual and non-consensual privileges; negligence, including standard of care, duty to act, violation of safety legislation, professional malpractice, and duty of occupants of land; interference with peace of mind; defenses, including contributory negligence, comparative negligence, assumption of risk, and governmental, familial and charitable immunities; contribution among joint and concurrent tortfeasors and indemnity; areas of strict liability; certain non-physical torts.

Torts II – Additional Topics and Advanced Inquiries (3)

Professors Koffler & Shapiro, E. D.

This course generally includes a study of various substantive areas of tort liability, including product liability of manufacturers, suppliers and contractors, with consideration given to developing concepts and theories of liability and defenses; other developing areas of strict liability; fraud and innocent and negligent misrepresentation, including theories of recovery, ambit of responsibility and defenses; libel and slander, with consideration given to theories of recovery and common law and constitutional privileges; invasion of privacy, including publicity given to private life, placing persons in a false light, intrusion upon seclusion, appropriation of name or likeness and defenses; liability resulting from interference with business and other advantageous economic relations.

Trademarks and Unfair Competition (2)

Professors Cohen & Pavane

This course covers what trademarks are: their scope of protection; how rights are obtained, confirmed, asserted and lost; anti-trust limitations on the use of trademarks and investments.

Treaty Law and Problems (2)

Professor Garretson

The Vienna Convention on the law of treaties and its progeny are examined in detail. Actual problems of treaty interpretations and internal application and self-executing treaties are studied. Each participant is called upon to draft a basic Friendship Commerce and Navigation bilateral agreement or other approved treaty article or articles with full supporting legal memoranda.

Trial Advocacy (3)

Professors Cerruti, Epstein, Grosberg, Mickenberg & Papper (Replaces Civil Trial Advocacy & Criminal Trial Advocacy, effective Spring 1989 semester. These 2-credit courses will no longer be offered. NOTE: Students who have taken either Criminal Trial Advocacy or Civil Trial Advocacy MAY NOT register for the 3-credit Trial Advocacy course.) This course uses the simulation experience as the touchstone of class discussion and interaction. The course focuses on the role of the advocate within an adversarial system (theory of adversarial system and advocate responsibility), trial preparation (trial needs and organization), openings, jury selections and direct examinations (witness preparation, exhibits, experts), cross-examinations (objections), and summations (jury instruction). The course culminates in a full-day trial in which each member of the class is assigned one or more roles and segments of the trial. Evidence is a prerequisite.

Trusts (2)

Professor Holzman

This course introduces the theory and practice of trust law. Topics covered include the types of trusts (express, charitable, resulting and constructive); creation, alteration and termination of trusts; nature of the beneficiary's interest, including spendthrift trusts; selected topics in trust administration; fiduciary duties and the trustee's standard of care; and trust accountings. A sample trust instrument may be examined in detail, and a short drafting problem may be assigned. The course in Wills is recommended (but not required) as a pre- or corequisite.

Uncovering the First Amendment: Speech, Press, Religion and Privacy (3)

Professor Chang

An examination of constitutional limits on majoritarian discretion to restrict the freedoms of speech, press, religion and "personal autonomy." We will consider theories and doctrines of free speech and press which seek to protect the integrity of the democratic process; theories and doctrines of free speech and religion rooted in notions of the integrity of the individual; and the legitimacy of the Court's development of a constitutional "right of privacy." Constitutional Law I and II are prerequisites.

Wills (2)

Professors Arenson & Gibbs

This course examines the law governing the disposition of property under state statutes of interstate succession and by will. Topics covered may include state statutes protecting surviving family members; intestacy; the preparation, execution and revocation of wills; testamentary capacity, undue influence and fraud; fiduciary duties, future interests and selected topics in estate administration.

Wills, Trusts and Future Interests (4)

Professors LaPiana, Lee & Ramadan

This course presents, in an integrated fashion, the topics described for the courses in Wills and Trusts. In addition, this course covers future interests and the rule against perpetuities, making it the basic introduction to the estate and trusts field. Estate and gift tax matters may be covered where appropriate. Students who have taken either the course in Wills or Trusts may not register for this course.

Workers' Compensation Law (2)

Professor Minkowitz

A pragmatic approach to the substance and scope of the New York State Workers' Compensation Law and related disability benefits; practice and procedure before the Board; the basic rights and obligations of employees, and medical and legal practitioners. Topics include Board jurisdiction, defining an employee, an accidental injury, and an occupational disease; limit and extent of "arising out of and in the course of employment"; time limitations imposed or modified by statute.

Writing Skills for Lawyers, Advanced (2)

Professors Glaser & Lieberman, J.

This course is intended for students wishing to improve their ability to write sharp, clear prose, to edit their own and others' writing, and to become more comfortable with the art of composing and organizing written material. It is not a theory course. It emphasizes legal *writing*, not *legal* writing. Class discussion will focus on editing and writing techniques; we will work through innumerable examples. Students will have weekly editing and writing assignments but no assigned reading. The course will be graded on a take-home final examination.

Clinics in a variety of fields offer opportunities for experience with clients under the supervision of a faculty member. Academic credit is awarded for the successful completion of the clinic. The credit hours of each program are noted after the title.

Each clinic is supplemented by a weekly seminar which considers substantive and procedural aspects of the clinical experience. The clinical program utilizes to its advantage the School's proximity to state and federal courts and various offices of the city, state and federal governments.

Administration of Criminal Justice Clinic (4)

Professor Rosenberger

Administration of Criminal Justice Clinic affords students the opportunity to work in one of the New York area District Attorney's offices or in either of the Eastern or Southern District U.S. Attorney's offices. Students spend an average of twelve hours per week assisting and participating in the preparation of cases or the trial of cases in one of the above placements.

Criminal Defense Clinic (4)

Professor Cerruti

The Criminal Defense Clinic is designed to engage students in the actual practice or representing defendants on misdemeanor cases in the New York City Criminal Court. The Clinic operates as a defense firm with a selected case load and with the student-attorney handling the cases in and out of court under faculty supervision.

The Clinic is geared to students with a strong interest in client representation and litigation. Students are given instructions and experience in the actual process of representing a client in court. Particular emphasis is placed on the skills of interviewing, client counseling, adversary negotiation, courtroom advocacy and professional responsibility.

The Clinic employs a variety of learning methods. Students engage in a close study of the substantive and procedural law necessary for their practice. There is a programmed series of outside readings covering each of the lawyering skills learned. Students are also taught to learn by observation and role-study: touring the prisons, visiting the District Attorney's office, observing the presiding judge and the efforts of attorneys in the courtroom. In weekly seminars, the class engages in spot lectures, demonstrations, shared experiences and simulations of the various skills (which are often videotaped for individual or group critique). "Doing" is the primary learning tool.

This is a two-semester course, 4 credits per semester. A total of 8 credits will be awarded. Credit will not be awarded for one term's work. Students are advised to prepare for the time demands of the Clinic. At least one day per week will be spent in court as well as substantial time out of court preparing for either court or seminars. There are research and drafting assignments each semester. Prerequisite: Criminal Procedure: Investigation.

Federal Litigation Clinic (4)

Professors Perlin & Alfieri

The Federal Litigation Clinic enables students to represent clients in selected civil cases in the federal district court system. It is designed to develop those skills essential to the "lawyering process": investigating, counseling, negotiating, interviewing, and integrating ethical concepts of professional responsibility into the actual lawyer-client relationship.

The Clinic will provide counsel to plaintiffs in such cases as social security disability appeals, placement of the deinstitutionalized in alternative community residences, and the right of foster children to adequate medical and psychiatric services.

Students will provide the full range of representation services to Clinic clients, including drafting of legal documents, interviewing clients and witnesses, planning courtroom strategies, and litigating all pre-trial and trial aspects of Clinic cases.

The Clinic will also provide students with the substantive legal knowledge necessary to ensure appropriate representation of its clientele. Class meetings (which will be regularly supplemented by individual sessions with each student) will draw on a variety of teaching methods, including video and "live" simulations, demonstrations, seminar discussions, and occasional lectures.

Housing Discrimination Clinic (4)

Professors Grosberg & Frank

Students learn about lawyering by working on actual cases involving discrimination in housing. The focus is on racial discrimination. In addition to examining and applying the relevant substantive law, students will develop skills of interviewing, investigating, negotiating and counseling. The primary objective is to examine the inter-relationship of all of the factors which affect how one practices law: knowledge of the law; inter-personal skills; the constraints of ethics, time, politics, bureaucracies and money; and the level of proficiency of one's skills. Students will work on individual housing discrimination complaints filed either in local human rights agencies or federal court. Simulation, video and demonstration – learning by doing – will be used extensively both in the weekly three-hour class sessions and the individual student meetings.

Media Law Clinic (4)

Professors Botein & Hammond

This program gives students practical as well as theoretical exposure to the new and developing communication technologies and the emerging issues in the law of mass communications. Students participate in the preparation of pleadings, filings, briefs for proceedings before state and federal courts and administrative agencies. The clients represented by the Clinic are primarily "public interest" advocacy groups representing both the private and public sectors; the Clinic also assists other "public interest" law firms.

52 Students may gain practical experience by serving as part-time law clerks in a number of special placements. Academic credit is awarded upon successful completion of the placement and a final paper. Credit hours are noted after each title. Academic credit is also awarded to participation in co-curricular activities.

Student Clerkships

Students serve as part-time law clerks in the following special placements.

Federal Court Program (3)

This program is open to students by invitation only. Generally, to qualify, students must rank in the top 20 percent of their class and, in addition, be screened by the Judicial Clerkship Committee. Students will be placed with federal judges, magistrates, and bankruptcy judges in the federal courts in New York and New Jersey and will assist judges to whom they are assigned as student clerks. Responsibilities will include legal research and the preparation of legal memoranda; a minimum of 15 hours per week is required for the clinical aspect of the program. Attendance at a weekly seminar is required; the program is graded on a Pass/Fail basis.

State Court Program (3)

Students work as student clerks for judges in the New York State Supreme Court, the New York City Civil and Criminal Courts, the New York Family Court, the New York Surrogate Court, and the New Jersey Superior Court. Students have an opportunity to sit with judges and observe the court function and, at the judge's request, undertake research assignments. A minimum of 15 hours per week is required for the clinical aspect of the program. Students meet weekly with a faculty member who conducts the seminar portion of the program; the program is graded on a Pass/Fail basis.

Student Internships (2)

A number of internships are available to students at nearby city, state, and federal agencies or at public interest firms. The governmental and public interest associations where students may intern include the Attorney General of the State of New York; the New York City Law Department, Office of the Corporation Counsel; the Internal Revenue Service; the New York State Department of Social Services; the U.S. Attorney's Office; the Federal Trade Commission; the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development; the New York City Human Resources Administration; the New York and New Jersey Port Authority; the United Nations; the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service; and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Students are required to devote 12 to 15 hours per week working at their placements. A final paper, written under the supervision of a Law School faculty member, is required; the program is graded on a Pass/Fail basis.

Independent Research (2)

Independent Research comprises authorship of a significant paper representing substantial legal research in a topic, receiving prior approval of a faculty member and the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, prepared under supervision of and submitted to that faculty member. Registration for Independent Research is to take place at the time of the student's registration for that semester. Students will be graded on a Pass/Fail basis.

Co-curricular Activities

Work may be approved for credit

Student Publications

New York Law School publishes three legal journals: the *New York Law School Journal of Human Rights*, the *New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law*, and the *New York Law School Law Review*. These journals serve as resources for the practicing bar, the bench, and scholars. The publications are edited by New York Law School students who are chosen to become members of a journal on the basis of scholastic performance or a writing competition.

The New York Law School Journal of Human Rights

The *New York Law School Journal of Human Rights*, published twice each year, presents articles by legal scholars and students investigating the issues involved in the protection and extension of human rights. Additionally, the student staff edits a portion of *Human Rights*, a publication of the American Bar Association Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities.

The New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law

The *New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law* is published three times a year. The *Journal* publishes material dealing with issues in private and public international law written by both students and legal scholars.

The New York Law School Law Review

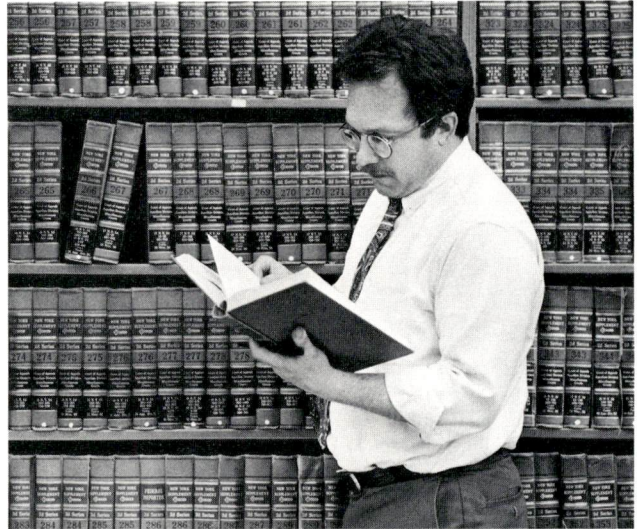
The *New York Law School Law Review* is published quarterly. It contains articles and book reviews by legal scholars covering a broad range of legal topics, as well as notes on legal developments and recent cases written by the student editors.

Moot Court Board

The Moot Court Board is a student-organized and -operated activity designed to develop further student skills in legal research, writing and appellate advocacy, as well as to increase the understanding of appellate legal processes.

Students are given the opportunity to participate in intramural moot court competition under the supervision of the Moot Court Board. From this competition, successful candidates are invited to become members of the Board and a further selection is made of a three-person team to represent the Law School in the Regional and National Moot Court Competition. In addition, the Board sends teams to many intramural competitions held at law schools throughout the country.

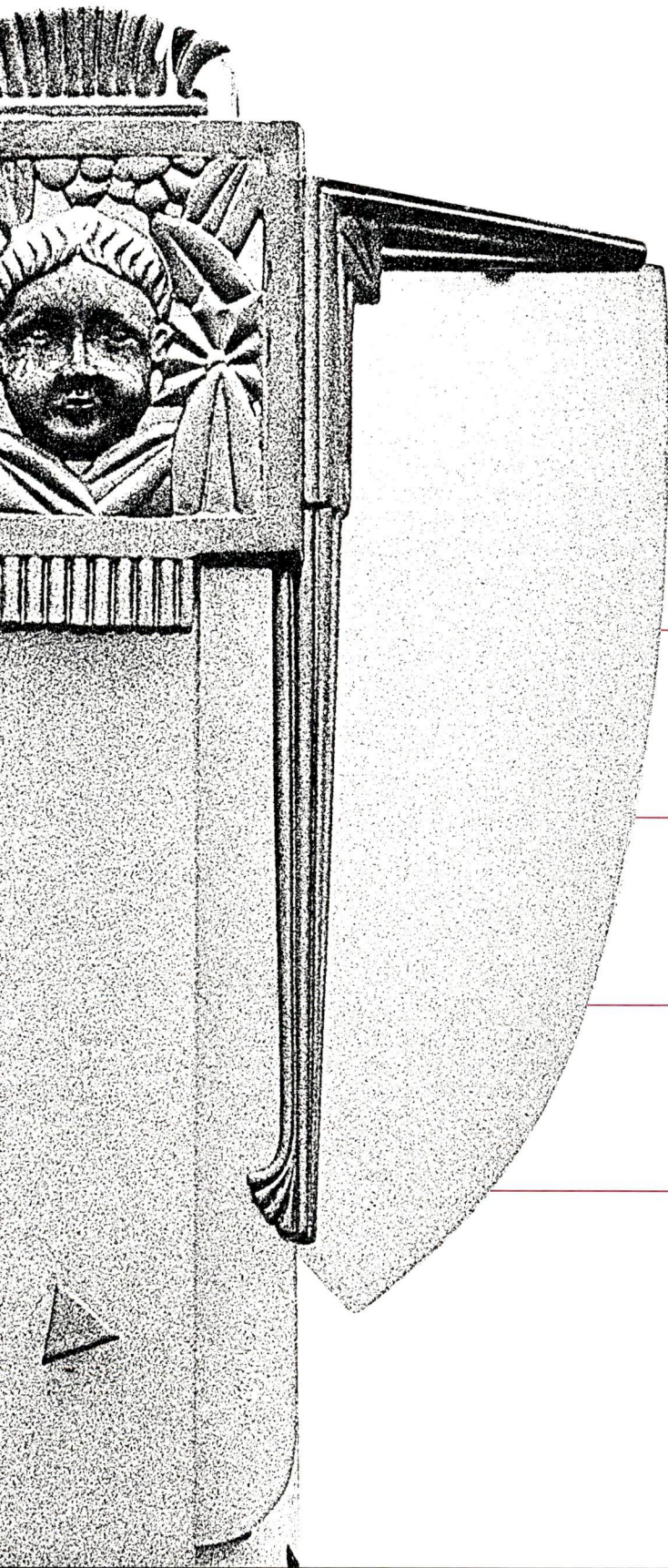
The Moot Court Board also sponsors the Robert F. Wagner, Sr. Memorial Moot Court Competition, a national moot court competition dealing with labor law issues. Law schools located throughout the United States send teams to participate in this competition, named for this noteworthy New York Law School alumnus.





Student Organizations

Associations
Societies
Newspaper



- 56 Students establish and participate in numerous groups and activities which provide forums for the expression of student concern.

The *Law Review*, Moot Court Board, *Journal of International and Comparative Law*, *Human Rights Journal* and *Human Rights Annual* are student-managed organizations but they are integral parts of the Law School's educational program, offering opportunities for academic credit. They are fully described under Co-Curricular Activities.

For more detailed information on the following student organizations, please consult the Student Organization pamphlet available from the Office of Student Affairs.

Student Bar Association (SBA)

All students are members of the Student Bar Association, which is the official representative government for students at New York Law School. The objectives of the Association are to act as a liaison between the student body and the administration and faculty by advocating and protecting students' interests and rights in the Law School community; to provide an effective medium for the expression of students' views, and to initiate and administer activities and programs designed to promote an awareness of the lawyer's responsibilities to society, to the legal profession, and to his or her clients.

Amnesty International

The New York Law School Amnesty International Chapter is part of an independent international network which is working impartially for the release of all prisoners of conscience; fair and prompt trials for political prisoners, and an end to torture and executions.

Asian American Law Students Association (AALSA)

The Asian American Law Students Association was formed to enable Asian American law students to take unified action on issues of concern to the Asian American community.

Association of International Law Students

The Association of International Law Students was established to provide a supportive environment for international students and those interested in the international community.

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)

BLSA was organized by Black law students to articulate and promote the professional needs and goals of Black law students and others traditionally excluded from the American legal system. The New York Law School chapter of BLSA is affiliated with the national organization.

Business Law Society

The Business Law Society was established to provide a forum for the discussion and dissemination of ideas and issues surrounding a wide array of business-related areas of the law.

Christian Legal Society

The Christian Legal Society provides a forum in which social issues may be discussed from Judeo-Christian points of view and urges students to integrate their faith with every area of their lives, including their profession.

Criminal Law Society

The Criminal Law Society promotes careers in criminal law and offers students an opportunity to become acquainted with the operation of the criminal justice system.

The Employment and Labor Law Students Association (ELLSA)

The Employment and Labor Law Students Association was created to stimulate and promote students' interest in the substance and practice of employment and labor law and to improve New York Law School students' networking opportunities in these areas of practice in the local legal community.

Environmental Law Society

The Environmental Law Society provides the community with legal, scientific, and social information concerning relevant environmental concerns; trains members in environmental advocacy; and provides support to lawyers and organizations engaged in environmental litigation.

The Federalist Society

The New York Law School Federalist Society is an organization of conservative and libertarian law students whose purpose is to stimulate thought and discussion about the application of conservative principles to the law.

The International Law Society

The International Law Society provides a forum for the exchange of ideas among students, leading practitioners, and scholars of international law.

Jewish Law Students Association

The Jewish Law Students Association is a nationally recognized organization whose major goals are that of intellectual and cultural expression.

Latino Law Students Society

The Latino Law Student Society was established to advance the needs of Latino law students at New York Law School.

Legal Association of Women (LAW)

The Legal Association of Women seeks to involve the entire Law School community in considering the role and potential of women in the legal profession and the impact of the legal system on women in all walks of life.

Lesbian and Gay Law Students Association

This Association provides political, educational and social support for gay people at the Law School and aims to combat discrimination, provide information on education and professional issues, and help gay students enter a profession that is less than fully accepting.

Media Law Project

The Media Law Project seeks to promote the awareness, study, and integration of entertainment, communication, copyright, publishing, and related media law.



National Lawyers Guild

The Guild is an association of lawyers, legal workers, and law students dedicated to recognizing that human rights are more sacred than property rights, and provides a supportive atmosphere for progressive students.

Phi Alpha Delta, International (PAD)

The goal of the Tilden Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity is to enhance the law student's experience at the Law School through both extra-curricular events and social activities.

Phi Delta Phi (PDP)

Phi Delta Phi is the world's largest legal fraternity dedicated to the ideals of ethics and effective lawyering and provides a forum for members to express views about law school, lawyers and the profession.

Professional Sports Law Society

The New York Law School Professional Sports Law Society was formed to provide information and discussion on legal issues in professional sports.

The Reporter

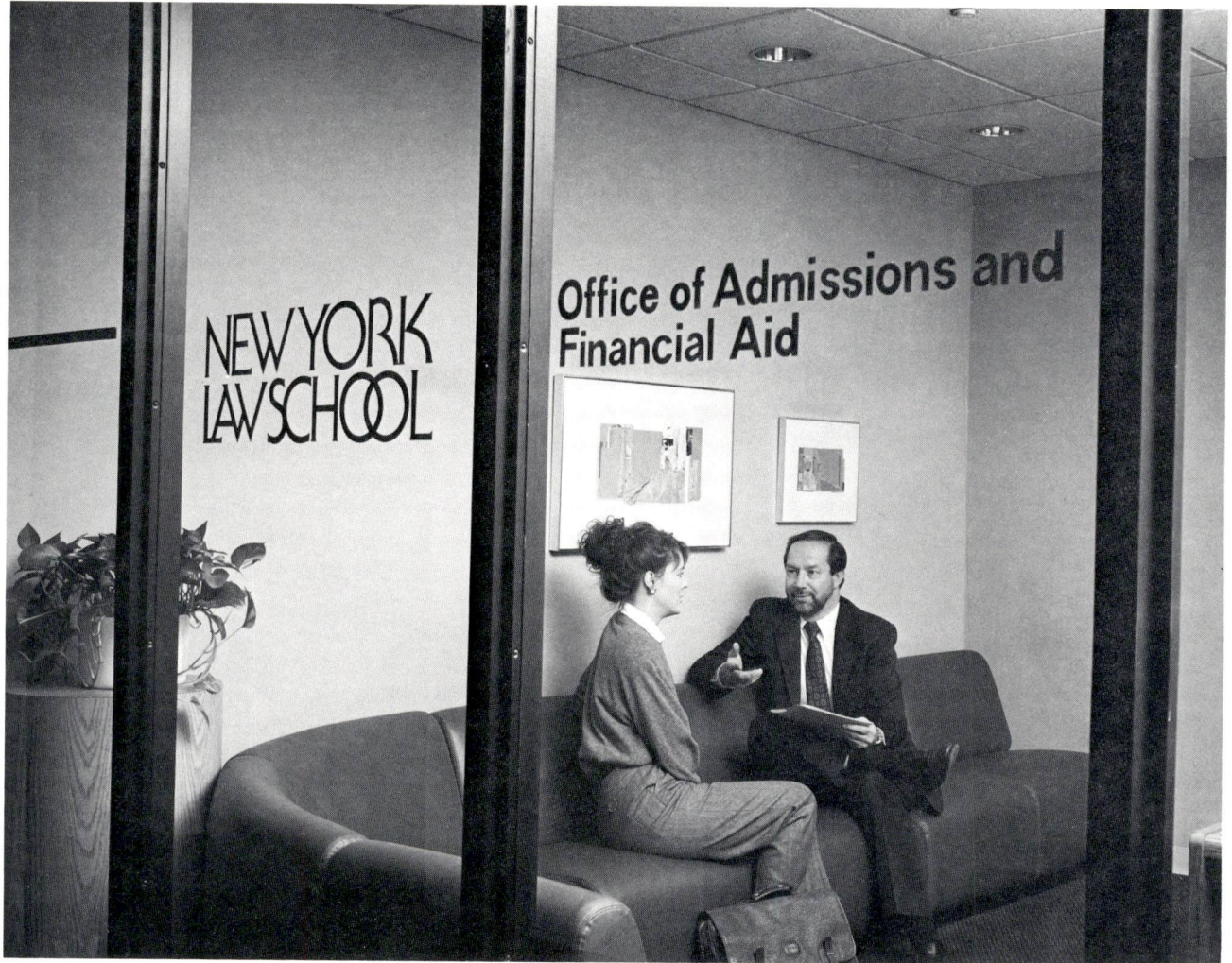
The *New York Law School Reporter* is a student newspaper published periodically during the academic year which covers news, events, opinions and other topics of interest to the Law School community.

Trial Lawyers Association

The Trial Lawyers Association is a student chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) and is dedicated to the development of analytical and communication skills.

Urban Law Society

The Urban Law Society was organized to promote public education on issues concerning the urban population of New York City and to address the educational goals and needs of those New York Law School students committed to serving the public interest.



Admissions

Requirements
Procedures
Interviews
Housing Information
Mid-Year Entrance
Transfer Students



The field of law is exceedingly broad. The best undergraduate preparation for legal education is one that develops the ability to analyze theoretical problems quickly and to articulate complex ideas clearly.

The admissions program and procedures at New York Law School are designed to be clear and simple, while still giving applicants every opportunity to explain and highlight those factors they perceive as relevant.

The admissions process includes an examination of the score(s) the student has received on the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). The School views the test score as an indication of how a student has done on a test, given under standard conditions, in relation to others who have also taken the Law School Admissions Test.

New York Law School seeks to enroll students who, in addition to possessing strong academic credentials and LSAT scores, have proven leadership ability. Subjective factors are considered, however, in evaluating applicants who may have weaker GPA or LSAT scores. Excellence in a particular field of study, motivation, progression of grades, strength of undergraduate curriculum, work and community service experience, graduate study in other disciplines and extra-curricular activities, all receive consideration.

It should be noted that New York Law School does not require any particular undergraduate program. Of course, a general liberal arts program, particularly with comprehensive courses in the traditional liberal arts department, will tend to provide the student with intensive intellectual training and a broad cultural background. But no single concentration or major is the best preparation for law training at New York Law School. Successful law school students have come from virtually every type of undergraduate background.

The School requires a personal statement as part of this application. Letters of reference are not required but may be submitted by applicants to support their application or highlight their achievements. Normally letters of reference should be submitted with this application.

New York Law School has a very large application pool and ordinarily does not interview candidates. Applicants may request an interview by writing the Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid and explaining any circumstances not addressed in the application which might warrant an interview.

Application Procedure

All applicants to New York Law School are considered by the School without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital or parental status, national or ethnic origin, age, or handicap. In making its selection, the Committee on Admissions assesses the applicant's academic record as an undergraduate, the scores of the applicant on the Law School Admissions Test and other information and data relating to the application that are indicative of the applicant's aptitude for the study of law, as well as those characteristics that make for success within the legal profession combined with a sense of service and responsibility to society.

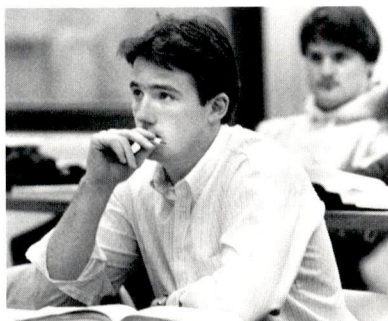
In applying to New York Law School, the applicant must complete the following procedural requirements in order to conform to nationally gathered data:

(1) Education: An applicant for admissions should hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university. Prior to registration, each applicant must indicate when he or she has received or expects to receive such degree.

(2) Application: Each applicant must complete the necessary application form, which may be obtained by writing to the School, and returning it to the Admissions Office at New York Law School. The application fee of \$40 and the Law School Application Matching Form (as described in [4]) must accompany the application.

(3) Law School Admissions Test: Every applicant to New York Law School must take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) which is administered by the Law School Admissions Services, Inc. (LSAS). Detailed information concerning the administration of the LSAT, as well as all the necessary registration forms for the Law School Data Assembly Service, may be obtained by the applicant by writing to Law School Admissions Services, Inc., Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940.

The LSAT is given four times each year, in February, June, October and December. An applicant should normally apply to take the LSAT approximately six to eight weeks before the scheduled date of administration of the test.



Completed applications are considered by the Committee on Admissions as they are received, and applicants for admissions are notified of the Committee's decisions at that time.

If an applicant plans to retake the LSAT, it is important that he or she notify the Committee on Admissions of the date he or she plans to take the LSAT and request that the Committee delay final consideration of the application until that score is received. The Committee on Admissions, on occasion, encourages an applicant to retake the LSAT if the score of the first test seems disproportionately low in relation to a very high grade point average of an applicant's undergraduate record.



New York Law School never considers LSAT scores alone but rather in combination with the grade point average and other factors in the applicant's record, including the major field of study, possible graduate work and, if relevant, the employment record.

(4) Law School Data Assembly Service: New York Law School is a participating member of the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a service of Law School Admissions Services which provides member law schools with copies of applicants' transcripts. This includes undergraduate and graduate records and uniform summaries and analyses of grade point averages (G.P.A.) as well as the scores of applicants' Law School Admissions Tests.

Each applicant must write to LSDAS, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940, to request a registration form, in addition to the necessary information about the administration of the LSAT tests. After registering with LSDAS, each applicant must arrange for his or her college transcript and that of any graduate school attended to be mailed to LSDAS before any report of an applicant's academic record will be sent to the School by LSDAS.

An application cannot be processed unless accompanied by a Law School Application Matching Form, which is found in the LSAT/LSDAS registration packet. Since an LSAT and/or LSDAS report cannot be produced by Law School Admissions Service without this Matching Form, the applicant must make sure that this form is sent to us.



Deposit and Registration

Applicants who are admitted to New York Law School are required to submit a \$500, non-refundable deposit on or before April 1. Candidates admitted after April 1 are required to submit the deposit within two weeks of their acceptance. The deposit will be applied toward tuition upon registration.

Registration for first year students is done by mail during the early summer. Orientation for first year students is held a few days prior to the beginning of classes.

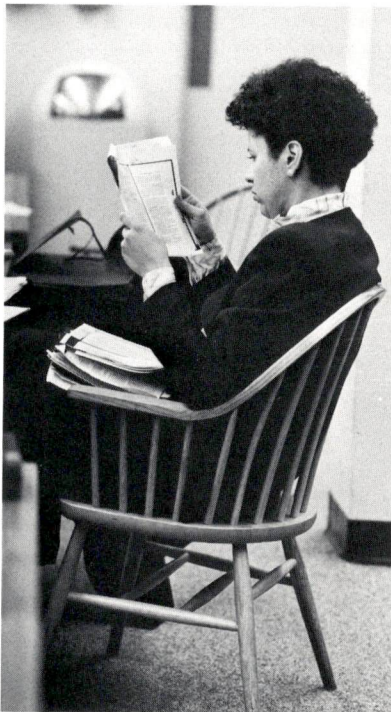
Housing

Information concerning housing may be obtained from the Admissions Office. The Law School is easily accessible by public transportation from all areas of the city and from the suburbs so that those students who wish to take advantage of the generally lower rents outside of Manhattan may do so.

New York Law School has entered into an arrangement with the College of Insurance which enables the Law School to offer housing to incoming students. This modern facility is located just blocks from the Law School on the Hudson River. Single and double air-conditioned rooms with meal plans are available. Information about this and other available apartments and sharing opportunities is maintained by the Office of Admissions.

The Admissions Office also has available information on residences in the city, information on tenants' rights, and a list of incoming students looking for roommates.

Students who wish to contact or be contacted by other students looking for housing should leave their names and telephone numbers or addresses with the Assistant to the Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid in the Admissions Office.



Mid-Year Entrance in January

Since 1976, New York Law School has enrolled a first-year class at mid-year in the Day Division. These students will commence their program, which is an optional accelerated program, at the beginning of the Spring term and are required to enroll for 6 to 7 credits of required courses during the first summer of their residency. This is a full time program only. Registration takes place in early January.

New York Law School has established its January entrance to enable applicants to begin their law studies at the beginning of the Spring term since many law school applicants complete their undergraduate work during the late summer or early fall, too late for entrance to law school at the beginning of the Fall term.

Application Procedure

Applicants must complete the regular application procedure as described previously. Applicants are reminded that they must register with the Law School Data Assembly Service, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940, and arrange to take the LSAT if they have not already done so. If applicants have not previously taken the LSAT, they should, if possible, take the October test, but applicants will also be considered who register for the December LSAT.

Applicants interested in applying for January entrance are urged to complete their application to New York Law School as early as possible in the Fall to enable the Admissions Office to notify them concerning their admission in a timely fashion.

Transfer Students

Applicants who have been in attendance at law schools approved by the Association of American Law Schools or the American Bar Association may apply for transfer to New York Law School. An applicant must have received an undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university and must be a student in good standing at the law school he or she is presently attending. Credit for advanced standing may be given for one full year's attendance; a transfer student must ordinarily complete at least two years of the requirements for the J.D. degree at New York Law School. To apply for admission for advanced standing, an applicant should complete the regular New York Law School application and should indicate in an accompanying letter the reasons for the proposed transfer and arrange for a transcript of his or her law school record to be sent to

New York Law School. In addition, the applicant should request all undergraduate and graduate transcripts to be forwarded to the School by the Law School Data Assembly Service, as well as a report of all LSAT scores.

The applicant must also arrange for the Dean of the law school which he or she is presently attending to write to the Dean of Admissions at New York Law School to certify the applicant's attendance at that school and that he or she is in good standing and eligible to return.

Credit for advanced standing will be determined by the Dean and faculty after a consideration of those courses the applicant has taken which conform to the degree requirements of New York Law School.

Directory Information

In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, New York Law School will not release any information of a confidential nature without a written release from the student. However, directory information will be released at the discretion of the law school upon the request of any individual or organization. Any student who desires that any or all of this information not be released, when requested, must notify the Office of the Registrar in writing no later than the second week of each semester. Forms for this purpose are available at the Office of the Registrar.

"Directory Information" includes the student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, dates of attendance, awarding of degrees and honors, records of extracurricular activities, the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student, and current class schedule.

The following information will be released by the law school only with the written consent of the student: academic records, transcripts, financial information, private correspondence, disciplinary records, medical records, and letters of recommendation (letters of recommendation dated prior to January 1, 1975 are confidential and not accessible to students or to others).

A student requesting access to his or her file must appear in person at the Office of the Registrar; no information, other than directory information, will be released over the telephone. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 allows a school 45 days to respond to requests for access.

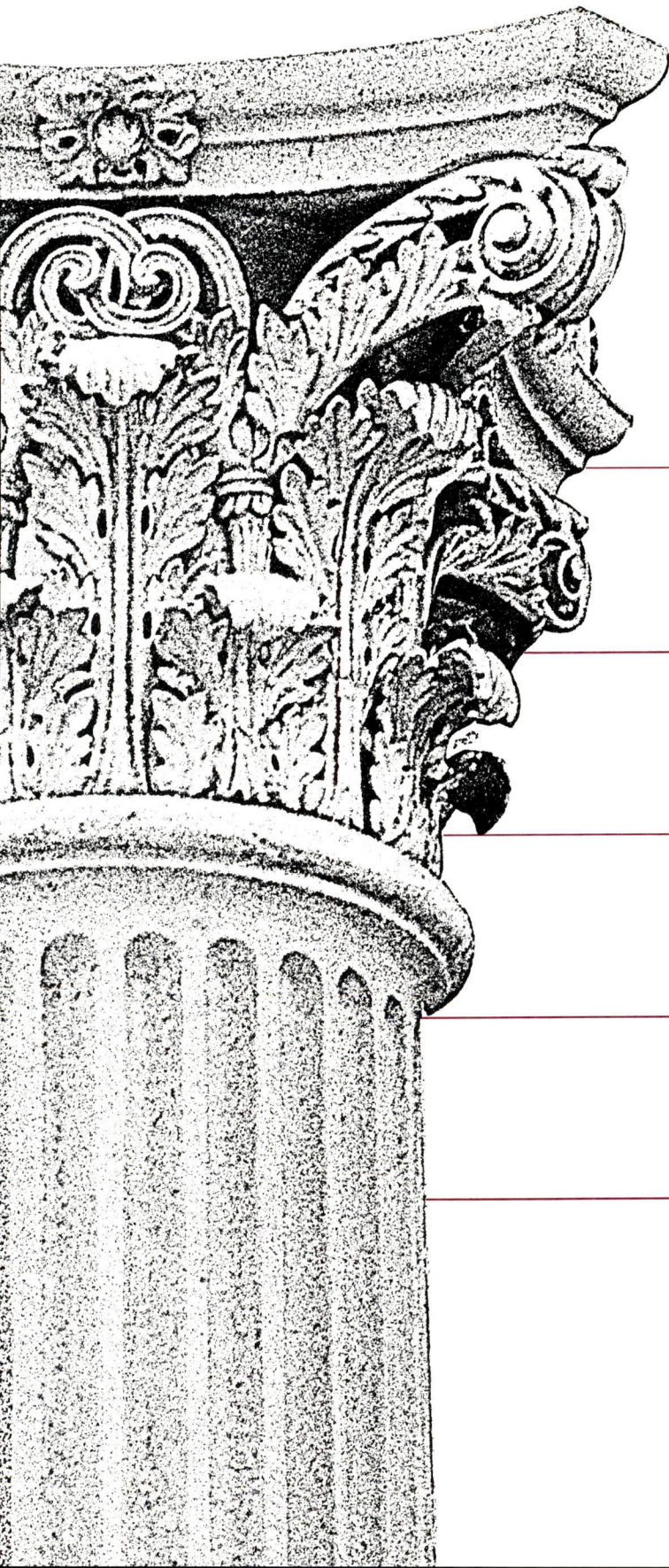
Colleges and Universities Represented in the Student Body

Adelphi University	Duquesne University School of Law
Albright College	East Carolina University
Allegheny College	Elphinstone College – India
American University	Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
Amherst College	Emory University
Andrews University	Fairfield University
Arizona State University	Fairleigh Dickinson University
Bard College	Florida Atlantic University
Barnard College	Florida Institute of Technology
Beloit College	Florida International University
Bentley College	Florida State University
Bloomfield College	Fordham University
Boston College	Franklin and Marshall College
Boston University	George Washington University
Bowdoin College	Georgetown University
Bradley University	Gettysburg College
Brandeis University	Goddard College
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy	Goucher College
Brown University	Grinnell College
Bryn Mawr College	Guilford College
Bucknell University	Hamilton College
California State University – Long Beach	Hartwick College
California State University – Los Angeles	Haverford College
California State University – Northridge	Hobart College
California University of Pennsylvania	Hofstra University
Carleton College	Hollins College
Case-Western Reserve University	Hope College
Catawba College	Indiana University
Catholic University of America	Inter-American University of Puerto Rico
Central College	Iona College
Central Missouri State University	Iowa State University
Centre College	Ithaca College
City University of New York	Jersey City State College
Baruch College	John Carroll University
Brooklyn College	Kean College
City College	Kenyon College
College of Staten Island	Kings College
Graduate Center	Knoxville College
Herbert H. Lehman College	Lafayette College
Hunter College	Lebanon Valley College
John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Lehigh University
Law School at Queens College	LeMoyne College
York College	London School of Economics & Political Science – England
Clark University	Long Island University – Brooklyn
Clarkson University	Long Island University – C.W. Post
Colgate University	Louisiana State University
College of Insurance	Loyola University of Chicago
College of New Rochelle	Lynchburg College
College of the Holy Cross	Manhattan College
College of William and Mary	Manhattan School of Music
Columbia University	Manhattanville College
Concordia University – Canada	Marist College
Connecticut College	Marymount-Manhattan College
Cooper Union	Marywood College
Cornell University	Mercy College
Dartmouth College	Michigan State University
Denison University	Middlebury College
DePaul University	Misericordia College
Dickinson College	Mohamed V University – Morocco
Dowling College	
Drew University	
Drexel University	
Duke University	

- 64 Molloy College
 Monmouth College
 Montclair State College
 Mount Holyoke College
 Muhlenberg College
 National Chengchi University – Taiwan
 New Mexico State University
 New School for Social Research
 New York Institute of Technology
 New York University
 Niagara University
 Northeastern University
 Northern Illinois University
 Northwestern College
 Northwestern University
 Nova University
 Oberlin College
 Ohio Wesleyan University
 Pace University
 Pacific Lutheran University
 St. Louis University
 Pennsylvania State University
 Pepperdine University
 Philadelphia College of Textile & Science
 Polytechnic Institute of New York
 Pratt Institute
 Princeton University
 Providence College
 Queens University – Canada
 Ramapo College
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
 Ripon College
 Rutgers University
 Sacred Heart University
 San Diego State University
 San Francisco State University
 San Jose State University
 Seoul National University – Korea
 Seton Hall University
 Siena College
 Skidmore College
 Smith College
 Southeastern Oklahoma State University
 Southern Connecticut State University
 Southern Methodist University
 St. Francis College
 St. John's University – China
 St. John's University
 St. Joseph's College
 St. Joseph's University
 St. Mary's University of San Antonio
 St. Michael's College
 St. Olaf College
 St. Peter's College
 Stevens Institute of Technology
 Stockton State College
 Stonehill College
 State University of New York
 at Albany
 at Binghamton
 at Brockport
 at Buffalo
 at Cortland
 Empire State College
 Health Sciences Center
 at Brooklyn
 Maritime College
 at New Paltz
 at Old Westbury
 at Oneonta
 at Oswego
 at Plattsburgh
 at Purchase
 at Stony Brook
 Susquehanna University
 Swarthmore College
 Sweet Briar College
 Syracuse University
 Temple University
 The Johns Hopkins University
 Thomas A. Edison College
 Trenton State College
 Trinity College
 Tufts University
 Tulane University
 University of International Business & Economics – China
 U.S. Air Force Academy
 U.S. Merchant Marine Academy
 U.S. Military Academy
 Union College
 University of Akron
 University of Arizona
 University of Aston – England
 University of Bridgeport
 University of Bridgeport School of Law
 University of California – Berkeley
 University of California – Irvine
 University of California – Riverside
 University of California – Santa Barbara
 University of Chicago
 University of Cincinnati
 University of Colorado
 University of Connecticut
 University of Dallas
 University of Dayton
 University of Delaware
 University of Denver
 University of Florida
 University of Georgia
 University of Hartford
 University of Illinois
 University of Manchester – England
 University of Manitoba – Canada
 University of Maryland
 University of Massachusetts – Amherst
 University of Massachusetts – Boston
 University of Miami
 University of Michigan
 University of Minnesota
 University of Montana
 University of New Mexico
 University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill
 University of North Carolina – Charlotte
 University of Notre Dame
 University of Pennsylvania
 University of Pennsylvania – Wharton School
 University of Pittsburgh
 University of Puerto Rico
 University of Rhode Island
 University of Richmond
 University of Rochester
 University of Scranton
 University of South Carolina
 University of South Florida
 University of Texas – Arlington
 University of Texas – Austin
 University of Vermont
 University of Virginia
 University of Wisconsin
 University of the Witwatersrand – South Africa
 University College – Dublin
 Upsala College
 Ursinus College
 Utica College of Syracuse University
 Vassar College
 Villanova University
 Virginia Commonwealth University
 Wagner College
 Wartburg College
 Washington & Lee University
 Washington College
 Washington University in St. Louis
 Weber State College
 Wesleyan University
 Western Michigan University
 Western Washington University
 Widener University
 William Paterson College
 William Smith College
 Williams College
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute
 Yale University
 Yeshiva University

Tuition and Fees

Tuition
Special Fees



Tuition for 1989-1990*

For all full-time students enrolled in New York Law School in the academic year 1989-90, the tuition will be \$11,396 per year, \$5,698 each semester.

For all part-time day and part-time evening students enrolled in 1989-1990, tuition will be \$8,550 per year, \$4,275 each semester.

When less than the required number of credits is taken in any semester (12 hours for full-time students, 8 hours for part-time students), the tuition fee for each credit will be \$518.

Irrespective of any type of scholarship assistance, **all students** are required to pay a registration fee and an activities fee.

Registration and Special Fees

Application Fee:

The application fee of \$35 must accompany each application. No application can be considered until this fee has been paid and the application is in all respects complete.

Registration Fee:

The registration fee of \$25 is payable at registration each term.

Late Registration Fee:

A fee of \$20 will be required as an additional fee for late registration.

Publications Fee:

Each term, a fee of \$35 is charged to each student carrying 8 or more semester hours to cover the cost of official publications.

Examination Fee:

A fee of \$10 is required if a student takes any examination out of regular order; such examinations include special examinations, make-up examinations and re-examinations.

Graduation Fee:

The graduation fee of \$125 is charged to cover the cost of diploma and other incidental graduation expenses. All fees due to the School must be paid in full prior to graduation.

Student Activity Fee:

Each term, all students are charged a student activity fee, which is used to support student organizations. The amount of this fee is included in registration materials.

Change of Program Fee:

A fee of \$30 will be required for each change of program after registration.

Transcript and Certification Fee:

The fee of \$2 is charged for each transcript or certification. The School may not issue a transcript or certification if the student has not paid all fees due to the School.

Payment of Tuition:

All tuition and fees are due and payable on or before the date specified on registration materials. Students delinquent in the payment of tuition and fees are subject to dismissal.

A student will be prohibited from sitting for exams and/or registering for the following semester until all tuition and fees are paid.

Late Tuition and Fees:

Tuition payments received after the due date specified in registration materials will be subject to a 1.5 percent per month (or any portion of a month) late charge on the unpaid balance.

Withdrawals:

Application for withdrawal may be made only with the written permission of the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. In the event the application is approved, refund of tuition, excluding other fees (and the requisite acceptance deposit of \$500 by new students), will be computed as of the date such application is received, and the following deductions will be made:

If the application (subject to approval) is received:

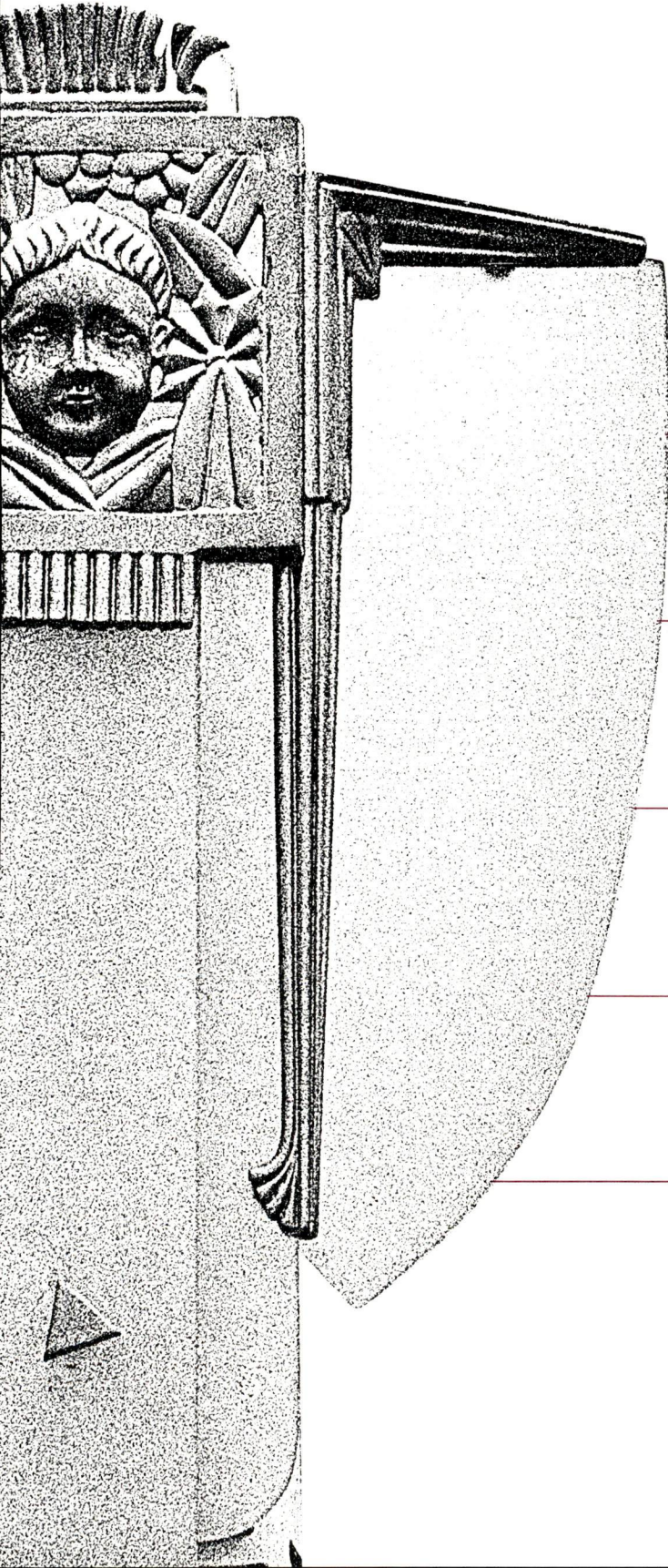
During the first week of classes . . .	25%
During the second week of classes . . .	50%
During the third week of classes . . .	75%
After the third week of classes . . .	100%

Tuition payments received under federal loan programs are required to be refunded to the bank originally issuing said payment. Rules for withdrawal are set forth on page 76.

**For 1990-91 tuition and fees, please see supplement.*

Financial Aid

Grants
Loans
Work-Study
Scholarships



- 68 The Law School recognizes that many students and their families need assistance in meeting the costs of a legal education. Every effort is made to assist them through the School's available funds or to help them obtain aid from other sources.

New York Law School is committed to providing various forms of financial aid to students. In addition to governmental loan and grant programs, the School has a substantial program of its own.

Outlined below are some of the major features of the financial aid programs. Complete information is contained in the New York Law School Financial Aid brochure, available from the Office of Admissions and Financial Aid.

New York Law School Grants-in-Aid

New York Law School offers grants ranging from \$500 to \$4,000 per year, depending on the student's financial need. Students who are admitted to NYLS with Grants-in-Aid may expect grants in future years, provided they continue to meet demonstrated need and academic eligibility requirements and reapply annually.

College Work-Study Program

New York Law School presently receives an annual allocation of federal funds to operate this program which provides employment opportunities during the academic year and Summer. Eligible students work on campus for the Law School or off-campus for public or private non-profit organizations, generally 15 hours per week. College Work-Study funds are paid directly to the student, as earned, and are used to cover indirect educational expenses (books, transportation, personal expenses). Arrangements for employment are made through New York Law School's Placement Office after the student has been granted a work-study award.

Tuition Assistance Program

A student who has been a legal resident of New York State for the preceding year may be entitled to a TAP award of \$100 to \$1,200 per year while registered as a full-time student (12 credits or more) at the Law School. The amount of the award is based on the net taxable income of those responsible for his or her support as reported on the New York State Income

Tax Return for the latest year. Applications for TAP awards must be made annually. For further information and application forms, write New York State Higher Education Services Corporation, Office of Grants and Awards, 99 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12255, or call toll-free at 1-800-635-1450.

Note: Legislative changes by the U.S. Congress could alter conditions of the following programs. Check New York Law School's loan programs pamphlet for updated information.

Perkins Loan (formerly NDSL)

A Perkins Loan is a low-interest (5 percent) loan available to NYLS students who are enrolled at least half-time, are in good academic standing, and demonstrate financial need. Repayment for new Perkins Loan borrowers (i.e., those with no outstanding NDSL debt) begins 9 months after graduation or when the student drops below half-time status. The maximum repayment period is ten years.

The amount of money awarded under this program is subject to limited federal allocations. Therefore, Perkins Loans are restricted for use as awards to students who demonstrate the greatest financial need.

Stafford Loan (formerly Guaranteed Student Loan/GSL)

A Stafford Loan is made by a lending institution such as a bank, credit union or savings and loan association to help defray education expenses. Interest for eligible students is subsidized by the government while the student is in school, during the grace period and/or during a deferment period after the student leaves school.

Law students may borrow up to \$7,500 per year and up to \$54,750 in aggregate. The interest rate for first-time borrowers is 8 percent.

Students applying for a Stafford Loan must undergo a full financial needs analysis to determine loan eligibility by completing a GAPSFA or (for faster needs analysis and loan guarantee) a Whiz-App application.

Stafford Loan checks are usually disbursed twice each year.

Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)

The Supplemental Loan Program (SLS) provides loan funds to supplement the Stafford Loan. Eligibility is not based on financial need. However, federal regulations

have been revised to indicate that students now must demonstrate eligibility for the Stafford Loan prior to consideration for the SLS. The interest rate is equal to the annual 91-day Treasury Bill plus 3.75 percent. The maximum allowable interest rate is set at 12 percent. Under present regulations, students may borrow up to \$4,000 per year, to an aggregate of \$20,000. Most students will be billed quarterly for interest payments while in school. Some lenders allow capitalization of interest. Part-time students may be obligated to pay interest during school attendance. Consult your lender for details regarding the conditions of this particular loan.

N.B. SLS loans are currently disbursed twice each year.

Alternative Loan Programs

Several organizations, including Sallie Mae and the Law School Admissions Council, offer additional loans to law students. Eligibility for the loan is based upon credit history and credit-worthiness. Details are available in the Financial Aid Office.

Deferred Tuition Payment Plans

Many students prefer to pay some or all of their law school expenses on a monthly basis. New York Law School participates with several organizations which offer this option. These payment plans enable you to pay all or part of your annual fees in installments without interest charges. The plans may be used to supplement all other forms of financial aid. Participation is on an annual basis. The only cost to the student is the annual enrollment fee, which varies from program to program. There are no other fees or interest charges. Information concerning these programs is available in the Financial Aid Office.

Application for Financial Aid

All students applying to New York Law School for financial aid must file the following materials annually:

- (1) New York Law School Financial Aid Application. (SUBMIT THIS APPLICATION TO THE OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AID.)
- (2) Financial Aid Transcripts from each school previously attended are required of all applicants, whether or not aid was received.
- (3) GAPSFA or Whiz-App needs analysis application. (MAIL THIS APPLICATION TO THE NEEDS ANALYSIS PROCESSOR OF CHOICE.)

N.B. Whiz-App is a need analysis service this institution is offering beginning with the 1989-90 academic year. The significance of this application as opposed to the GAPS FAS application is simply one of speed. Whiz-App promises the student a faster processing time (24 to 48 hours upon receipt of the application at the processing center). Although you are not required to have your needs analysis performed from a Whiz-App application, we feel confident that this application will greatly increase our ability to determine your eligibility for aid and loan certification via guarantee through USA Funds.

All sections of either application must be completed. Where required, you must complete the parents' section.

(4) Income verification is required of all students, students spouse and (when required) of his/her parents or court appointed legal guardian. If parents are separated, you must supply income information for both parents. This requirement may be satisfied by submission of signed income tax forms for the requested tax year. If tax forms will not be filed for the requested tax year, proof of income must be submitted by other means. This may be via certification of income from agencies such as the Social Security Administration, Department of Social Services, Department of Unemployment Insurance or an institutional form where appropriate.

(5) TAP applications (New York State Residents ONLY), when available, may be obtained in the Financial Aid Office at the reception desk. Otherwise, you may call 518-474-5642 for applications or information regarding the status of your award.

Deadlines for Filing Financial Aid Applications

Entering and Transfer Students

All forms must be submitted to the Office of Financial Aid on or before April 15, of the year in which you are admitted. If you are admitted after April 15, your financial aid materials must be submitted immediately after your notification of acceptance. Whiz-App or the GAPS FAS needs analysis form must be completed and mailed to the appropriate address of the processor of choice. DO NOT SUBMIT EITHER APPLICATION TO NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.

(Should Whiz-App be the application of choice, the processing time will be greatly reduced.)

Processed needs analysis forms may be submitted to the Office of Financial Aid prior to admission to NYLS. However,

decisions will not be made until after the student has been notified by the Admissions Office of his/her acceptance. Upon notice of your acceptance, for your convenience, we will mail directly to you a complete financial aid application packet. We will use the address supplied us by the Office of Admissions. BE SURE IT IS CORRECT.

Continuing Students

All forms must be received by the Office of Financial Aid by April 15, each year; unless specified otherwise. The GAPS FAS/Whiz-App application should be completed and mailed to the processor by the student on or before March 1, to ensure that the needs analysis report will be sent to the Office of Financial Aid by the application deadline date. All students, other than those scheduled to graduate, will be mailed a complete financial aid packet. BE SURE YOUR CORRECT MAILING ADDRESS IS ON FILE IN THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

FINANCIAL AID AWARDS ARE NOT AUTOMATICALLY RENEWED. Students who receive aid and who wish to be considered for continued aid must reapply each year.

Scholarships and Awards

Dean's Scholarships

New York Law School recognizes students who have demonstrated outstanding academic achievements by awarding them scholarships. The scholarships are designated Dean's Scholarships and awarded by the Admissions Office. Scholarship amounts vary up to the full cost of tuition, according to the recipient's LSAT score and undergraduate GPA. Funding for the Scholarships is received, in part, from the generous support of alumni and friends of the School. These scholarships are renewed annually provided the recipient ranks in the top 25 percent of his or her class.

New York Law School's Named Scholarship Funds

The following scholarships are offered to students by the Office of Admissions and Financial Aid in conjunction with the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. Students need not make a separate application

in order to be considered for aid from a named scholarship fund. All candidates for admissions and/or financial aid will be evaluated for eligibility.

John Ben Snow Foundation Scholarships

Full-tuition scholarships for either full-time day students or evening students. Selection of candidates is administered by the Assistant Dean. The recipients of these scholarships are to be known as John Ben Snow Scholars.

Felix J. Bilrey Scholarship Fund

An endowment fund established by Lotte S. Bilrey, wife of Felix J. Bilrey, class of 1951.

Chief Justice Rose E. Bird Award

In honor of Rose E. Bird, Chief Justice, California Supreme Court. Awarded to a graduating student whose decision to enter the legal profession is motivated by ethical rather than purely monetary considerations.

Shepard Broad Fund

Presented to the School by Shepard Broad, Class of 1927, to be used toward payment of tuition fees of a second- or third-year evening student to be selected by the Board of Trustees. The recipient should not be an A student but shall have a B or C average and be in need of financial assistance. Preferably the student should be either an immigrant or a son or a daughter of an immigrant or, in some respect, underprivileged.

Jerry Finkelstein Scholarship for Civil Service Employees

This partial scholarship has been endowed by Jerry Finkelstein, Class of 1938, to provide assistance to Civil Service employees or their children in pursuing their legal education at New York Law School.

Patrick J. Foley Scholarship Fund

Established by Patrick J. Foley, class of 1961. Income to provide scholarship assistance to a promising Evening Division student who works in the insurance industry.

70 Grand Street Boys Foundation Scholarships

These three endowed scholarships provide full tuition for day or evening students who enter New York Law School with outstanding academic credentials:

The Grand Street Boys Foundation Scholarship in honor of Herbert Wasserman.

The Grand Street Boys Foundation Scholarship in honor of Harold Garner of the Class of 1927.

The Grand Street Boys Foundation Scholarship in honor of David Finkelstein.

Seymour Groshut Scholarship

Established by Marion Groshut in memory of her husband, Seymour Groshut, class of 1929, for students of demonstrated merit and financial need.

Judge W. Smith Hirschberg '12 Scholarship

A full-tuition scholarship endowed by the Dana Foundation will be awarded annually to an outstanding incoming student. The recipient will be known as the W. Smith Hirschberg Scholar and will be selected by the Assistant Dean. This award is renewable each year.

Frank Irizarry Scholarship Fund

Established by Frank Irizarry, class of 1978. Income from the fund to be used to provide scholarships for deserving students.

Abram Miner Memorial Fund

Established in honor of Abram Miner '26, by his son, Hon. Roger Miner '56, and other members of the Miner family to assist needy and deserving students meet expenses associated with attendance at New York Law School.

Richard E. Organisciak Award

Awarded to an Evening Division student who has rendered outstanding service and leadership. \$100 awarded annually.

Morris Orland Moot Court Award

In memory of Morris Orland, by his grandson, Lee G. Zimet, Class of 1985. \$100 awarded to each of the four outstanding finalists and two co-authors of the best brief in each year's Charles W. Froessel and John Marshall Harlan Moot Court Competition.

Police Department Scholarship

Full tuition for a member of the New York City Police Department awarded by the School to an outstanding member of the force who meets the entrance requirements. Retention of the scholarship requires the maintenance of satisfactory grades.

David Rapoport Scholarship Fund

An endowment fund established in memory of David Rapoport, Class of 1929, by his family. To provide scholarship support preferably for an Evening Division student.

Dean Alison Reppy Scholarship

This scholarship has been endowed by an anonymous graduate. One full-tuition scholarship will be awarded each year to either a day or evening student solely on the basis of merit. The recipient will be known as the Reppy Scholar.

Bernard L. Sanoff Scholarship Fund

An endowment fund established in memory of Bernard L. Sanoff, by his family, friends and colleagues. Income to provide scholarship support to a needy student.

Frederick W. Scholem Scholarship

A full-tuition scholarship established by Frederick W. Scholem of the Class of 1927 to be awarded annually to an entering student on the basis of outstanding scholarship. This award is renewable each year.

Second Century Scholarship Fund

A consolidated fund supported by alumni and friends of New York Law School to help the School fulfill its urban mission by offering scholarship based upon merit and financial need in order to attract a highly diverse student body, regardless of income, race, sex or religion.

C. V. Starr Scholarship Fund

An endowment fund established by the Starr Foundation for scholarship purposes.

John V. Thornton Scholarship

Established by the Grand Street Boys Foundation and the Consolidated Edison Company in honor of John V. Thornton, Honorary Chairman of the New York Law School Board of Trustees, for students of demonstrated merit and financial need.

John J. & Marion R. Tormey Scholarship Fund

An endowment fund established by the Estate of Marion R. Tormey, wife of John J. Tormey, Class of 1928.

Murray B. and Rae L. Trayman Scholarship Fund

This full-tuition scholarship has been endowed by a graduate of the Class of 1928 and is awarded on the basis of demonstrated financial need and great academic promise.

Loans

James A. Beha Memorial Loan Fund

This fund has been established in memory of James A. Beha of the Class of 1905, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his graduation from New York Law School, by his children and grandson, to provide assistance to students who are in need of funds for living expenses or for law books.

Aaron Frank Memorial Loan Fund

This fund has been established by gifts of alumni, notably the Class of 1929, to provide interest-free loans to students who have established good academic records and have unexpected financial needs.

Max Reich Memorial Loan Fund

The Alumni Association established this fund in honor of Professor Max Reich, a member of the faculty for 47 years, to provide interest-free loans to deserving students for their educational expenses.

Irwin Slote Memorial Loan Fund

Given to New York Law School by Harriet B. Slote, widow of Irwin Slote of the Class of 1910, to provide an annual gift to be awarded by the School Scholarship Committee on the basis of need and scholarship. May be limited to evening students.

Orientation, Career Planning and Placement

Orientation to the Law School
Placement Services





Suzanne Baer, Director of Career Planning and Placement.

New York Law School conducts a number of programs that assist students in making two important transitions – first to legal education and later to the legal profession itself.

Orientation

All incoming students participate in a two-day welcome and orientation to the Law School. Faculty, current students, graduates and other members of the profession discuss educational issues and approaches. The program is designed to ease the understandable anxieties of incoming students as they undertake a new challenge. During orientation, incoming students also have the opportunity to meet informally with professors and fellow students at planned social events.

Career Planning

As part of the Career Planning and Placement Office's continuing program to help law students make informed employment decisions, the Office offers a variety of programs and services to students including the on-campus interview program, employer information sessions, job posting boards, a Placement Office newsletter, career panels, resume and cover letter workshops, alumni-placement mixers, and a mock interview program.

Career Counseling

All students are encouraged to participate in individual career counseling meetings with the Career Planning and Placement Office staff. These meetings are intended to aid students in focusing on a career path and to begin the job search process including resume and cover letter preparation. Students can schedule an individual appointment or take advantage of immediate brief advising by utilizing the Office's walk-in hours. To assist students and alumni in implementing a successful job search and identifying potential employers, the Office includes a Resource Library which houses a collection of career planning, job search, and employer materials.

Employment Opportunities

The Career Planning and Placement Office conducts an energetic job development program to increase and broaden employment opportunities available to current students and graduates. Law firms, government agencies, business concerns and public interest organizations are invited to utilize the services of the Office, be it to conduct on-campus interviews, participate in a resume referral program or announce current employment opportunities.

In 1988, New York Law School graduates were offered employment in all sectors of the marketplace. The employment statistics for the class were as follows:

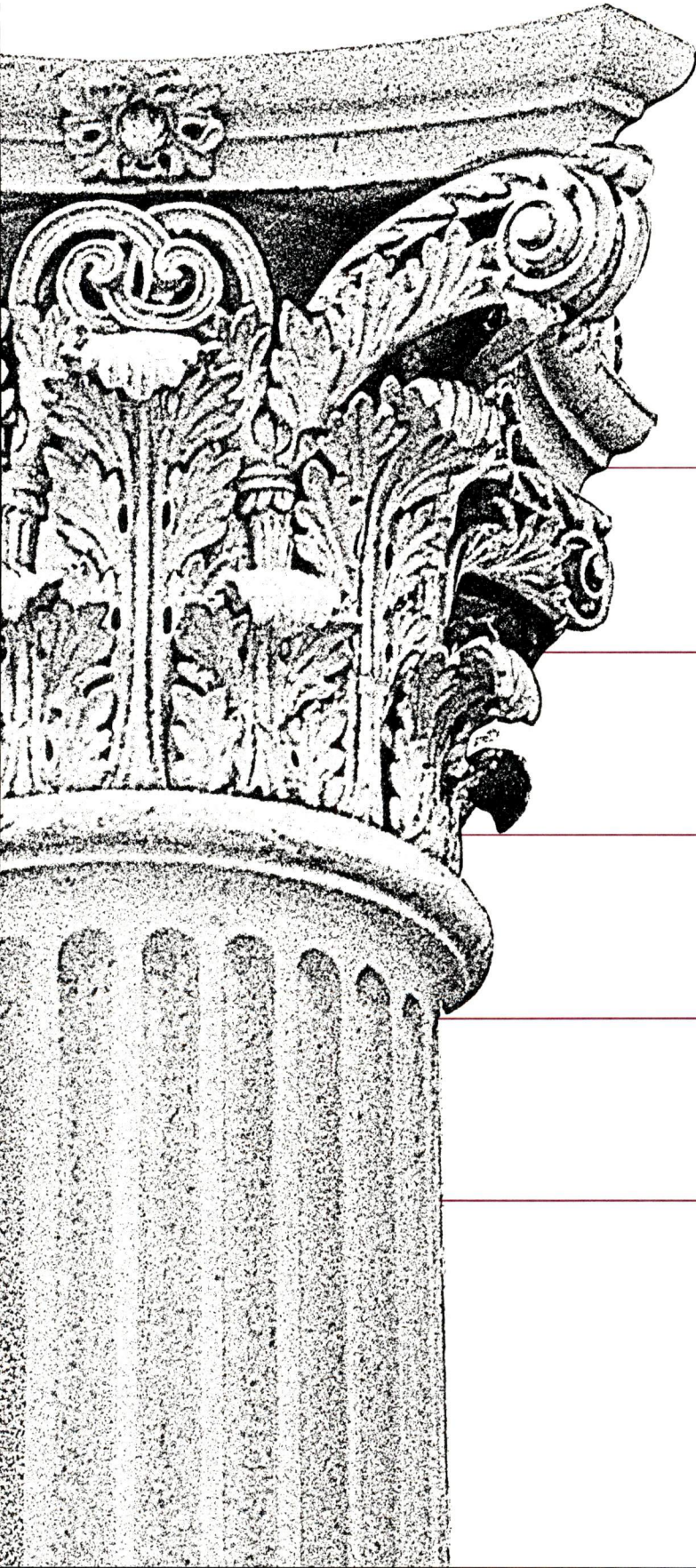
Private Practice	54%
Government Sector	20%
Clerkship	9%
Business Concerns	12%
Public Interest	2%
Other	3%

Because of the Law School's strategic location, near the courts and Wall Street, it is possible for students to work at nearby law firms for a limited number of hours per day. The Career Planning and Placement Office publicizes these and other employment opportunities to all students through a bulletin board in the Office. In addition, arrangements have been made for a number of students to serve in various government offices which are also located near the Law School. Among these are the office of the New York State Attorney General, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, N.Y.C. Department of Law, the Office of the District Attorney and the U.S. Attorney's Office. During the summer, students are employed by law firms or business concerns in the tri-state area, or are selected to intern with governmental agencies or public interest organizations. This practical experience provides students with invaluable skills and often determines the direction of their future legal careers.

Similarly, because the Evening Division of the Law School is well known to the legal profession, many law firms, corporations, financial institutions, and public offices look to the School for law clerks to be employed during the day either part-time or full-time. Such employment enables the evening student to gain firsthand legal experience while attending law school. This work usually involves legal research and writing as well as an opportunity to become familiar with New York practice through answering court calendar calls, filing papers and fulfilling similar responsibilities.

Calendar and Academic Policy

Attendance
Graduation Requirements
New York Law School Codes



FALL 1989 SEMESTER

Orientation/ First Year Students	Tuesday, August 22, 1989
Fall 1989 Term Begins	Thursday, August 24
Labor Day, Legal Holiday, (No Classes)	Monday, September 4
Legislative Monday (All classes will adhere to Monday schedule)	Wednesday, September 6
Columbus Day Legal Holiday (No Classes)	Monday, October 9
Yom Kippur School Holiday (No Classes)	Mon., October 9 & Tues., October 10
Thanksgiving Recess (No Classes)	Thurs., Nov. 23 & Fri., November 24
Last Day of Class	Wednesday, December 6
Reading Period Begins	Thursday, December 7
Final Examinations	Monday, December 11 through Thursday, December 21

SPRING 1990 SEMESTER

Orientation/First Year Students Mid-Year Class	Thursday, January 11, 1990
Spring 1990 Term Begins	Wednesday, January 17
Washington's Birthday, Legal Holiday (No Classes)	Monday, February 19
Legislative Monday (All classes will adhere to Monday schedule)	Wednesday, February 21
Spring Break (No Classes)	Monday, April 9 through Friday, April 13
Last Day of Class	Wednesday, May 2
Reading Period Begins	Thursday, May 3
Final Examinations	Monday, May 7 through Friday, May 18

SUMMER 1990 SEMESTER

First Day of Class	Wednesday, May 30, 1990
Independence Day Legal Holiday (No Classes)	Wednesday, July 4
Last Day of Class	Wednesday, July 18
Final Examinations	
Tues./Thurs. Classes	Monday, July 23
Mon./Wed.	Thursday, July 26

For 1990-91 calendar, please see supplement.

Attendance

Regular attendance of classes throughout the entire period of enrollment at the Law School is the responsibility of the individual student and is an important aspect of the educational program of the School. The faculty considers attendance an element of class performance. Students who have not attended classes regularly may be dropped from the course and denied the opportunity of sitting for their final examinations. For further information, please refer to the Student Handbook.

Furthermore, good and regular class attendance is an essential requirement of the School both for the granting of credit toward the degree and for purposes of certification for admission to the Bar. It is the responsibility of the Dean to certify that a graduate who applies for admission to the Bar has been in "good and regular attendance" during each of the years attended. In its accrediting standards the American Bar Association specifies "regular and punctual class attendance."

Each student is personally responsible for keeping a current record of any absences or latenesses by date, course and hour. A student who unavoidably incurs, or anticipates incurring, excessive absences (more than 10 percent of regularly scheduled hours) should send, as soon as possible, a written explanation to the Registrar's Office.

At the end of each semester each student must file a personal certification in the following form: "I have attended all regularly scheduled meetings of the courses in which I am enrolled with the following exceptions: (indicate course, date, hour)." Any student who has been absent more than 10 percent of the scheduled hours in any course will also certify: "My absences were for the following reasons . . ."; these forms are available at the Registrar's Office.

With reference both to current reports and the report at the end of the semester, the student may attach any appropriate substantiating certificate or other material. In either case the student may be called upon for further explanation. Attendance statements and other records will continue to be filed as part of the student's individual record. No student's record for any semester will be considered complete without such personal certification.

Academic Standing

At New York Law School, grades in courses are usually based largely or entirely upon an examination. In some elective courses and some seminars, grades may, however, be based primarily upon the quality of written work.

The Law School has a letter grading system which includes grades A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, D-, and F. Quality point values assigned to these grades are respectively A+/4.33, A/4, A-/3.67, B+/3.33, B/3, B-/2.67, C+/2.33, C/2, C-/1.67, D+/1.33, D/1, D-/0.67 and F/0.

An anonymous grading system is used. After examinations have been graded by the professor, the examination grades are formally recorded in the Registrar's Office which then identifies the student for the professor. Subsequently the professor may make a 1/3 of a point (.33) adjustment in the final grade on the basis of class work or other written work.

A student must attain a C or 2.0 average for each semester and a 2.0 cumulative average to remain in good standing at the Law School. If a student fails to attain a 2.0 average for any semester, or cumulatively, he or she will be placed on academic warning or academic probation. At the end of the following semester if the student is not removed from probation or warning by meeting all the requirements of a 2.0 average, i.e., cumulatively and for the semester, the student, will be subject to dismissal for academic deficiency.

At the end of the first semester, any first-year student who has an unsatisfactory average (i.e., below C or 2.0) will be placed on probation and advised that he or she must achieve a 2.0 cumulative and semester average by the end of the next semester to be in good standing. First semester students who do not achieve a 1.5 term average will be subject to dismissal.

A student placed on probation or warning who is subsequently removed from probation or warning, will, as a general rule, be dropped if he or she has less than a 2.0 cumulative average in any subsequent semester or less than a 2.0 semester average for any subsequent semester.

76 Absence from Examinations

Students are required to sit for examinations as scheduled. Absence from an examination will result in a failing grade in the course unless the absence is excused by the Assistant Director of Academic Affairs.

If for extraordinary reasons (serious illness, a death in the immediate family or some other problem of a critical and unexpected nature) a student expects to miss an examination, the student is required to telephone the Assistant Director of Academic Affairs prior to the administration of the examination in question. The Assistant Director of Academic Affairs will then determine the course of action. If an excused absence is granted, the examination will be rescheduled as soon as possible thereafter during the examination period. Otherwise, the student will receive a grade of "Incomplete" and will be required to sit for a make-up examination the next time the course is offered, regardless of the instructor. Students will be requested to submit medical documentation or signed affidavits as required by the Assistant Director of Academic Affairs.

A memorandum setting out procedures for the examination period is posted by the Assistant Director of Academic Affairs prior to each exam period.

Incompletes and Extensions

In a course in which a final term paper is required in lieu of an examination, or where one of several papers is submitted at the end of the course, the date for submission shall be set by the faculty member. Generally, this date is one week after the end of the examination period. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may, with written consent of the faculty member, grant an extension of up to two weeks, for extraordinary reasons documented by the student. If the paper is not submitted by the date or by the extended date, the faculty member shall enter a grade of "ABF" on the grading sheet for the course, and the student shall be deemed to have failed the course.

In order for a student to receive an extension, the student must file an Application for Extension form, have it signed by the faculty member and submit it to the Recorder. The form is then approved by the Associate Dean. This form can be picked up at the Registrar's Office and must be filed before the last day of classes.

Upon granting such an extension, the student's record shall be marked to indicate the grade of "Incomplete" indicating that the student has failed to complete the required course work.

Failures

If a student fails a course, he or she must audit the course and take a re-examination only if the course is required. The re-examination will be graded on a Pass/Fail basis. The F grade which the student originally received will also remain on his or her record. If a student fails a course that is not required the student may elect one of two options: (1) another course may be substituted, with the permission of the Registrar; or, (2) the student may take a re-examination which will be graded on a Pass/Fail basis. The F grade which the student originally received will also remain on his or her record.

In those cases where a graduating student has failed a course in the Fall semester of his or her last year, he or she will be permitted to register later for additional electives in the Spring semester to make up any credits necessary for graduation which were lost as a result of such failure.

Leaves of Absence

New York Law School discourages leaves other than for extraordinary reasons. A student who wishes to take a leave of absence from New York Law School in good standing must make a written application to the Director of Academic Affairs. A student not currently in good standing, or on probation, or who has taken a leave in good standing previously, is normally ineligible to apply for a leave of absence.

In any semester, no student shall be eligible for a leave of absence for any reason after the beginning of the examination period. Between the end of classes and beginning of examinations a student may withdraw from classes for extraordinary cause duly documented upon written petition to the Director of Academic Affairs.

The period for which a student may take a leave of absence, if permission is granted pursuant to the above rules, shall not exceed two consecutive semesters, which shall include the semester in which the application is made. A student who withdraws during the first term of the first year must reapply to the Law School for admission as an entering student.

Except for students falling within the provisions below, a student who has taken a leave from the School under the provisions above must indicate his or her intention to return, in writing, to the Director of Academic Affairs, prior to the expiration of the period for which permission to withdraw has been granted.

If a student fails to notify the Director within the period for which the leave was granted, he or she may be readmitted thereafter only upon written application to the Admissions Committee. In such instances, readmission is at the discretion of the Committee and may be on such terms and conditions as the Committee deems appropriate.

Graduation Requirements

Each student is responsible for ensuring that he or she has fulfilled the residence, credit and course requirements of New York Law School and its accrediting agencies.

New York Law School Codes

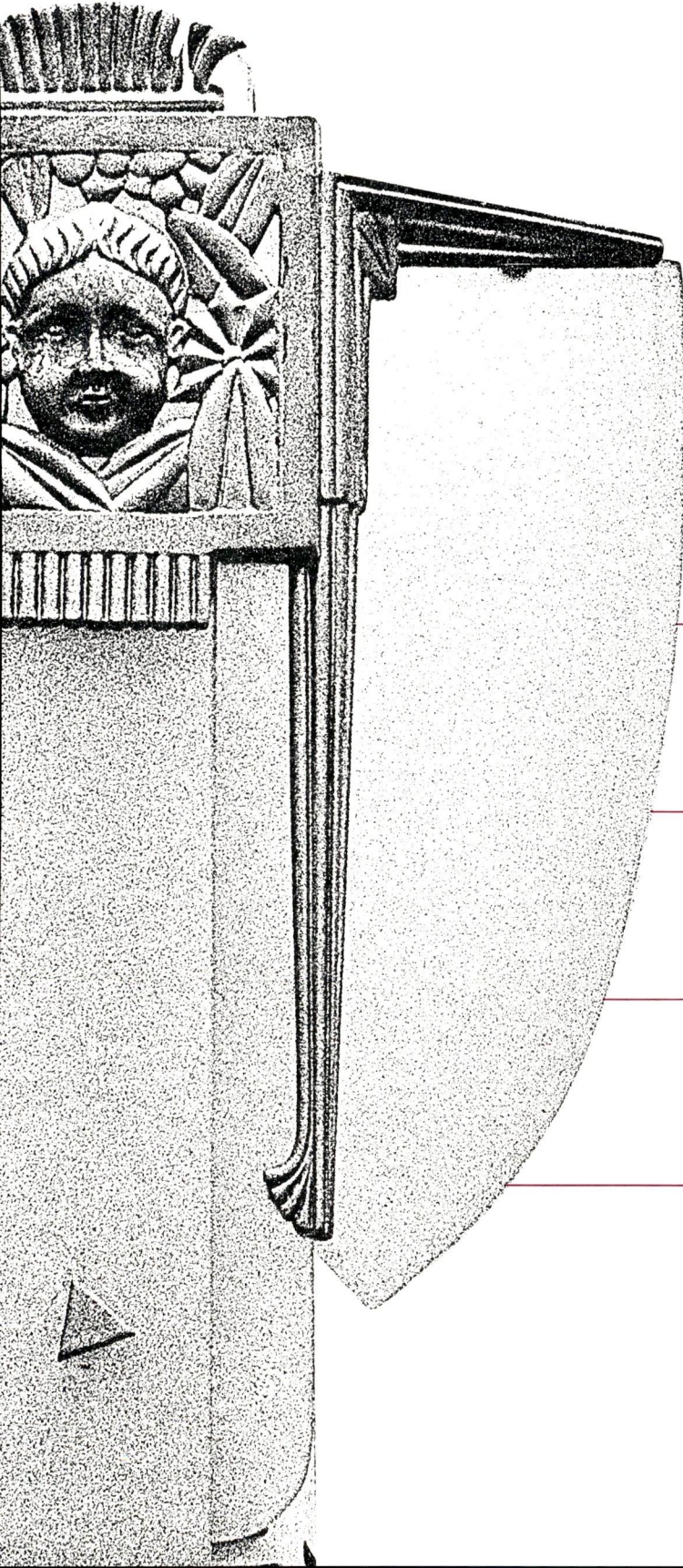
All students are subject to a Code, as well as a Code of Academic Responsibility Rules and Procedures, which describe the rights and duties of members of the Law School and provide the procedure to be followed in the event of alleged violations of these Codes. Copies are available in the Registrar's Office.

The Law School will exercise the right to dismiss a student or take other disciplinary action whenever, in the judgment of the Dean, circumstances so require it.

The curriculum and regulations affecting students may be revised at any time at the discretion of the faculty and/or the administration.

Graduation

Prizes and Awards
Alumni Association



78 Graduation Dates

Annual Commencement ceremonies are held in June. However, students may complete their programs and be graduated at two other times of the year – September and February.

Prizes and Awards

Outstanding student performance is recognized by the Law School and by graduates and friends who support the presentation of student prizes and awards each year. The following prizes are awarded to graduating students.

Trustees' Prizes

Prizes are awarded annually to the students graduating with the highest cumulative average for three years in the Day Division, three years in the Mid-Year Admissions Division, and four years in the Evening Division.

Dean's Award

Prize to a graduating student who has rendered outstanding service and leadership.

Joseph Solomon Award

Established in honor of Joseph Solomon, Class of 1927, to be given to that graduating student who exemplifies the highest qualities of excellence, character, and fitness.

Alfred L. Rose Award

Established by the firm of Proskauer Rose Goetz & Mendelsohn in the memory of Alfred L. Rose, Class of 1910, to be given to that graduating student who exemplifies outstanding legal ability, character, and potential for leadership in the profession.

The Walter M. Jeffords, Jr. Distinguished Writing Award

The Walter M. Jeffords, Jr. Distinguished Writing Award was established in 1977 in honor of Sylvester C. Smith, Jr. a distinguished graduate of the Class of 1917. Mr. Smith was formerly President Emeritus of the New York Law School Board of Trustees. Each academic year a member of the full-time faculty will be awarded a prize of \$2,500 for the most outstanding piece of scholarly writing relating to a legal subject, and a \$500 prize will be awarded for the most outstanding scholarly work relating to a legal subject by a student. Details of the writing competition may be obtained from the Office of the Student Affairs.

Louis and Sylvia Jackson Award

Louis Jackson of the Class of 1930 has established the Louis and Sylvia Jackson Award to be given to a graduating student who has shown outstanding proficiency in the field of Labor Relations Law.

Professor Henry B. Rothblatt Criminal Advocacy Writing Award

This award is presented annually to the student who has shown the greatest interest and proficiency in Criminal Advocacy.

Woodrow Wilson Award

This award is presented annually to the graduating students who obtain the highest scores in the subject of Constitutional Law in the Day and Evening Divisions.

Elsberg Prize

In 1913 Mrs. Albert Elsberg established a prize in memory of her son, Albert Marion Elsberg of the Class of 1910. This prize is awarded to the graduating evening student who has been the most proficient in the Law of Contracts.

Professor Milton S. Gould Award

Established by Professor Milton S. Gould, this award will be presented annually to the graduating student who has demonstrated outstanding proficiency in the Day Division in the Law of Contracts.

Murray Stockman Memorial Award

In memory of a former Trustee of New York Law School and a member of the Class of 1921, prizes are awarded by Louis and Alvin Stockman to the graduating Day and Mid-Year students who obtain the highest grades in the subject of Evidence.

Louis Susman Memorial Award

In memory of Louis Susman, Class of 1907, to be given to a graduating student in the Evening Division who has demonstrated outstanding excellence and proficiency in the Law of Evidence.

D. George Levine Memorial Award

Awards in memory of D. George Levine, Class of 1926, to the graduating Day, Mid-Year, and Evening students who received the highest grades in the Law of Real Property.

Professor Albert Kalter Award

Professor Albert Kalter of the Class of 1961 established this award to be presented annually to a graduating student in recognition of outstanding accomplishment and proficiency in the Law of Taxation and to encourage further study in Tax Law.

Gabriel Galef International Law Award

In memory of Gabriel Galef of the Class of 1929 and established by the firm of Galef & Jacobs, Victor Jacobs, and Andrew Galef, the award will be presented annually to assist the graduating student who has demonstrated outstanding proficiency in the study of International Law so that the graduate may pursue further study.

Professor James P. Kibbey Memorial Award

Established in the memory of the late James P. Kibbey, by his family, colleagues, and friends, the award is presented to a graduating student for excellence in Commercial Law.

Sylvia D. Garland Award

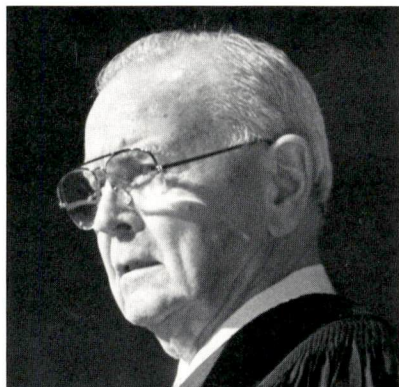
In honor of Sylvia D. Garland of the Class of 1960, a Trustee and former President of the New York Law School Alumni Association, and established by the Grand Street Boys Foundation, the award is presented to a graduating student who has demonstrated the highest standard of proficiency in the maximum number of courses and clinics related to Civil Litigation.

The Morris J. & Betty Kaplun Foundation Award

In memory of Daniel Grossman of the Class of 1925, and established by the Morris J. & Betty Kaplun Foundation, the award is presented to one student in the Day Division and one student in the Evening Division for excellence in Consumer Law.

Faculty Award

An award presented by the faculty to the Editor-in-Chief of the *New York Law School Law Review*.



Hon. William J. Brennan, Jr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, gave the Commencement address in 1986.

Professor Joseph T. Arenson Award

In honor of Professor Joseph T. Arenson and established by the Winfield Baird Foundation to be given to the graduating students in the Day, Mid-Year, and Evening Divisions who have demonstrated excellence in the field of Wills and Decedents Estates.

Professor Robert R. Rosenthal Memorial Award

Established in memory of the late Professor Robert R. Rosenthal, by his family, the award is presented to a graduating student for excellence in New York Practice.

Professor Ernst C. Stiefel Award

Established by Professor Ernst C. Stiefel, the award will be presented to the third-year Day or fourth-year Evening student who has written the most accomplished paper in the field of Comparative Common and Civil Law. The merits of the scholarly papers submitted in the award competition will be evaluated by a faculty committee appointed by the Dean. If the committee believes no truly excellent paper has been presented, no award will be made, and the award funds will be used to purchase comparative law books and materials for the Law Library at the discretion of the faculty award committee.

Alexander D. Forger Award

Established in honor of Alexander D. Forger, former President of the New York State Bar Association and a Trustee of the Law School, and established by the Grand Street Boys Foundation, the award is presented to the graduating student who has demonstrated distinguished service to the New York State Bar Association.

Professor Lung-chu Chen Award

In honor of Professor Lung-chu Chen, a Professor of Law at the Law School, and established by the Grand Street Boys Foundation, the award is presented to a graduating student who has demonstrated excellence in the field of Human Rights.

New York Law School Law Review Awards

These awards are presented to graduating students for outstanding editorial contributions to the *Law Review*.

New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law Awards

These awards are presented to graduating students for outstanding editorial contributions to the *Journal of International and Comparative Law*.

New York Law School Journal of Human Rights Awards

These awards are presented to graduating students for outstanding editorial contributions to the *Journal of Human Rights*.

Moot Court Awards

These awards are presented to graduating students for outstanding contributions to the *Moot Court Society*.

New York Law School Alumni Association Awards

The Alumni Association of New York Law School presents these awards in honor of former members of the faculty who were held in the highest esteem by generations of law students and whose contributions to the life of the School were unending.

Dr. Max Reich Award

Award presented to a graduating student for excellence in Civil Trial Advocacy.

Professor Vincent LoLordo Award

Award presented to a graduating student for excellence in Administration of Criminal Justice.

Professor Ivan Soubbotitch Award

This award is presented to a graduating student who has demonstrated excellence in Poverty Law and Civil Rights.

Standards of the American Bar Association

The Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association requests that attention be called to the Standards of the American Bar Association recommended for enactment by all states. These Standards provide in effect that every candidate for admission to the Bar, in addition to taking a public examination, shall give evidence of graduation from a law school which shall require a prescribed period of study in a college as a condition of admission, and three years of law study (or longer if not a full-time course), which shall have an adequate library and a sufficient number of teachers giving their entire time to the school to ensure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body, and which shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise.

Admission to Bar

Students are responsible for ascertaining all relevant information pertaining to admission to the Bar in which they may wish to practice. Similarly, they are responsible for ensuring that they meet all such requirements.

New York Law School is fully accredited and approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

Alumni Association

The Alumni Association's principal purpose has traditionally been the fostering of interest in the Law School and the sense of unity among its 10,500 graduates. The Alumni Association has a membership of 2,000.

Social functions, a traditional part of the program offered by the alumni, continue to be an important aspect of the Association's activities. The Annual Dinner, Annual Luncheon, and reunions afford opportunities to honor distinguished graduates, to renew old acquaintances, and to keep informed of the School's progress and challenges. The Association has also launched a program of luncheons and receptions held in conjunction with annual meetings of the American Bar Association and State Bar Groups. In the mid-1960's the Association established the Distinguished Alumnus Award which is an elegant plaque bearing the seal of the Law School and a suitable inscription to honor "Alumni whose professional careers demonstrate those qualities of character, intellect, and social and professional responsibility which New York Law School nurtures." The Continuing Legal Education program of the Association, called P.L.E.A. (Practical Legal Education for Attorneys), offers mini-seminars throughout the academic year focusing upon timely legal topics of interest to students and practitioners.

The Alumni Association also sponsors three awards to graduating students honoring the memory of three of the Law School's most beloved professors: the Dr. Max Reich Award for excellence in Civil Trial Advocacy; the Professor Vincent LoLordo Award for excellence in the Administration of Criminal Justice; and the Professor Ivan Soubbotitch Award for excellence in Poverty Law and Civil Rights. These awards are presented in recognition of the Law School's strong clinical program.

NYLS in Brief, a New York Law School publication for its alumni and friends, covers major events that occur during the year and reports on the varied activities of the faculty, alumni, and students. *NYLS in Brief* is widely distributed and has received recognition nationwide.

Today, graduating classes are granted membership at a reduced rate and large percentages join the Association. This enables younger and most recent alumni to participate in Association activities at an early stage in their careers. The flourishing state of the Association today is a measure of the support of its large membership and reflects the intellectual stimulation provided by the programs it sponsors.

The affairs of the Association are directed by an elected Board of Directors of 40 graduates and three members of the student body.

The Annual Meeting of the Association is held in December of each year.

The By-Laws of the Association are available to members in good standing at the Office of Public Affairs, which coordinates the work of the Association with the activities of the Law School.

Board of Trustees and the Administration

Board of Trustees
Administration



Trustees

Bernard H. Mendik '58 Chairman of the Board	President, Mendik Company
David Finkelstein Vice Chairman	Formerly, Chairman of the Executive Committee and General Counsel, Bates Manufacturing Company, Incorporated
Lawrence S. Huntington '64 Vice Chairman	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Fiduciary Trust Company International, Inc.
Alfred J. Bohlinger '24 Trustee Emeritus	Superintendent of Insurance, State of New York, 1950-1955
Taylor R. Briggs	Chairman, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae
William J. Campo	Deputy Chairman of the Board, Jardine, Emett & Chandler, Inc.
Arthur G. Cohen '54	President, Arthur G. Cohen Properties, Inc.
Peter J. DeLuca '53	Senior Vice President and General Counsel, General Foods Corporation
Stanley B. Doyle, Jr. '49	President, New York Law School Alumni Association
Alvin Dworman '51	Chairman of the Board, ADCO Group
Jerry Finkelstein '38 Trustee Emeritus	Publisher Emeritus, New York Law Journal
Richard M. Flynn '57	Chairman, New York State Power Authority
Alexander D. Forger	Chairman, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy
Sylvia D. Garland '60	Partner, Hofheimer, Gartlir, Gottlieb & Gross
E. Gordon Gee	President, University of Colorado
Maurice R. Greenberg '50 Trustee Emeritus	President, American International Group, Inc.
Alfred Gross Trustee Emeritus	Trustee, Horace Mann School
Walter M. Jeffords, Jr. Trustee Emeritus	Chairman of the Board, Northern Utilities, Inc.
Samuel J. LeFrak	Chairman of the Board, LeFrak Organization, Inc.
J. Bruce Llewellyn '60	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Bayless Manning	Partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. Formerly, Dean, Stanford Law School
Hon. Francis T. Murphy '52	Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York State Supreme Court.
John J. Navin, Jr.	Vice President, Corporate Counsel and Secretary, ITT Corp.
Harry Ostrov '25 Trustee Emeritus	Past President, New York Law School Alumni Association
Calvin Plimpton Honorary Trustee	President, American University of Beirut (Lebanon). Formerly, President, Amherst College

Trustees, Cont'd.

John M. Regan, Jr. Trustee Emeritus	Chairman of the Board, Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.
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James F. Simon	Dean and Professor, New York Law School
Joseph Solomon '27 Honorary Trustee	Partner, Milman, Stone, Poltarak & Finell
Louisa C. Spencer '88	Attorney
John V. Thornton Trustee Emeritus	Executive Vice President, Treasurer & Chief Financial Officer, Columbia University in the City of New York
Harry H. Wellington	Sterling Professor of Law and Formerly Dean, Yale University School of Law
The Reverend Sydney A. Woodd-Cahusac Trustee Emeritus	Trinity Episcopal Church, Trumbull, Conn.

Administration

James F. Simon	B.A., LL.B. Dean and Professor of Law
Donald H. Zeigler	A.B., J.D. Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law
Jane P. Helm	B.A., Master of Accountancy. Associate Dean for Finance and Administration
Joan R. Fishman	B.A., M.A. Assistant Dean for Student Affairs
Stephen F. Muller	B.A., M.A. Assistant Dean for Admissions & Financial Aid
Suzanne H. Baer	B.A., M.A. Director of Career Planning and Placement
Kimberly Brinckmeyer	B.A., M.Ed. Director of Academic Affairs
Gerald S. Collins	B.S., M.S. Director of Financial Aid
Kevin Downey	B.A., J.D. Director of Admissions
Stephen Goot	B.A., M.A. Assistant Director of Academic Affairs
George Hayes	B.A., B.S., M.S., M.S. Director of Facilities Management
Garry H. Jackson	B.S. Controller
Catherine MacLeod	B.A. Director of Business Operations
Helena Prigal	B.A., M.A. Director of Student Affairs
Gail Quinn	B.A., M.A. Director of Personnel
M. Jeanette Richardson	Director of Annual Giving and Special Events
Peter Stern	B.A., M.A. Director of Communications
Geraldine Wenz	Registrar

Library

Joyce Saltalamachia

A.B., M.L.S., J.D. Library Director and Associate Professor of Law

Paul Mastrangelo

B.A., M.L.S. Technical Services Coordinator

Joseph Molinari

B.A., M.S. Head of Public Services

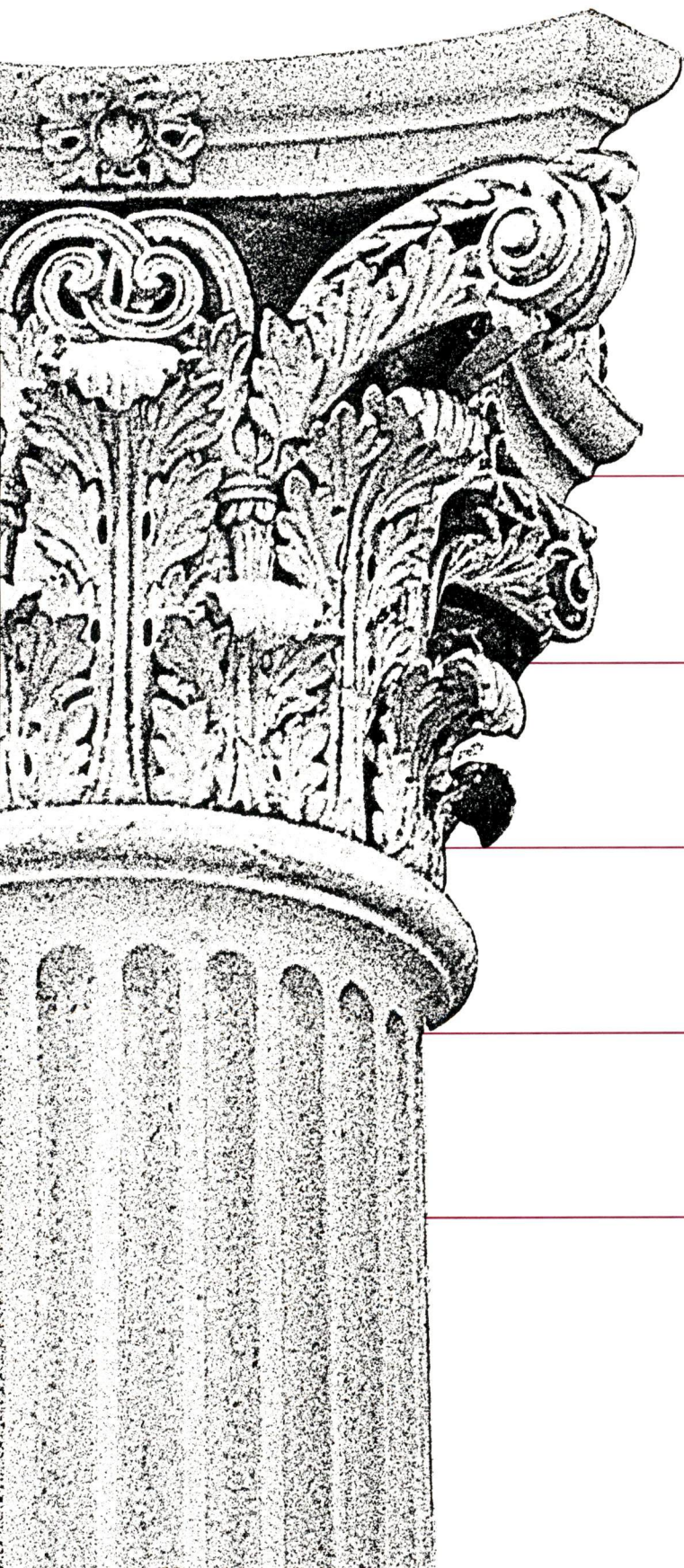
Marie S. Newman

B.A., M.L.S., J.D. Reference Librarian



The Law School's Special Campus

Courts and Civic Center
Financial Center
TriBeCa
SoHo
Chinatown



NYLS Special Campus: Downtown Manhattan

World Trade Center

More than 600 businesses and trade organizations: U.S. Custom House, U.S. Treasury Department; New York State Court of Claims; and state offices of Banking, Environmental Conservation, Human Rights, Labor, Law, Probation, Social Services, Taxation and Finance, and Special State Prosecutor.

86

New York State Chamber of Commerce

South Street Seaport Museum

Symbol of New York's maritime history, currently being restored; ships, galleries, hotels, shops.

The Former U.S. Customs House and Bowling Green Park

On the site of 350 years of history: the first European settlement, by the Dutch in 1624; American Patriots dismantling an equestrian statue of George III and melting it down for bullets in 1776; the surviving iron fence, built in 1771, still surrounding the first public park in New York City.

Battery Park

A century of volatile history, now a place to relax: Castle Clinton, a fortress during the War of 1812, converted into a famous entertainment center, eventually a processing center for the first flood of immigrants, now a museum. Views and access by ferry to the Statue of Liberty and the former great immigration hall on Ellis Island.

SoHo

South of Houston Street, formerly small manufacturing district, converted to loft living spaces, shops, famous restaurants, galleries that are the center for the art world.

TriBeCa

Triangle-Below-Canal Street, most recent example of urban homesteaders converting industrial area for residential and recreational use.

U.S. Courthouse

Federal District Court, Court of Appeals, Bankruptcy Court.

New York County Courthouse

New York State Supreme Court.

U.S. Court of International Trade

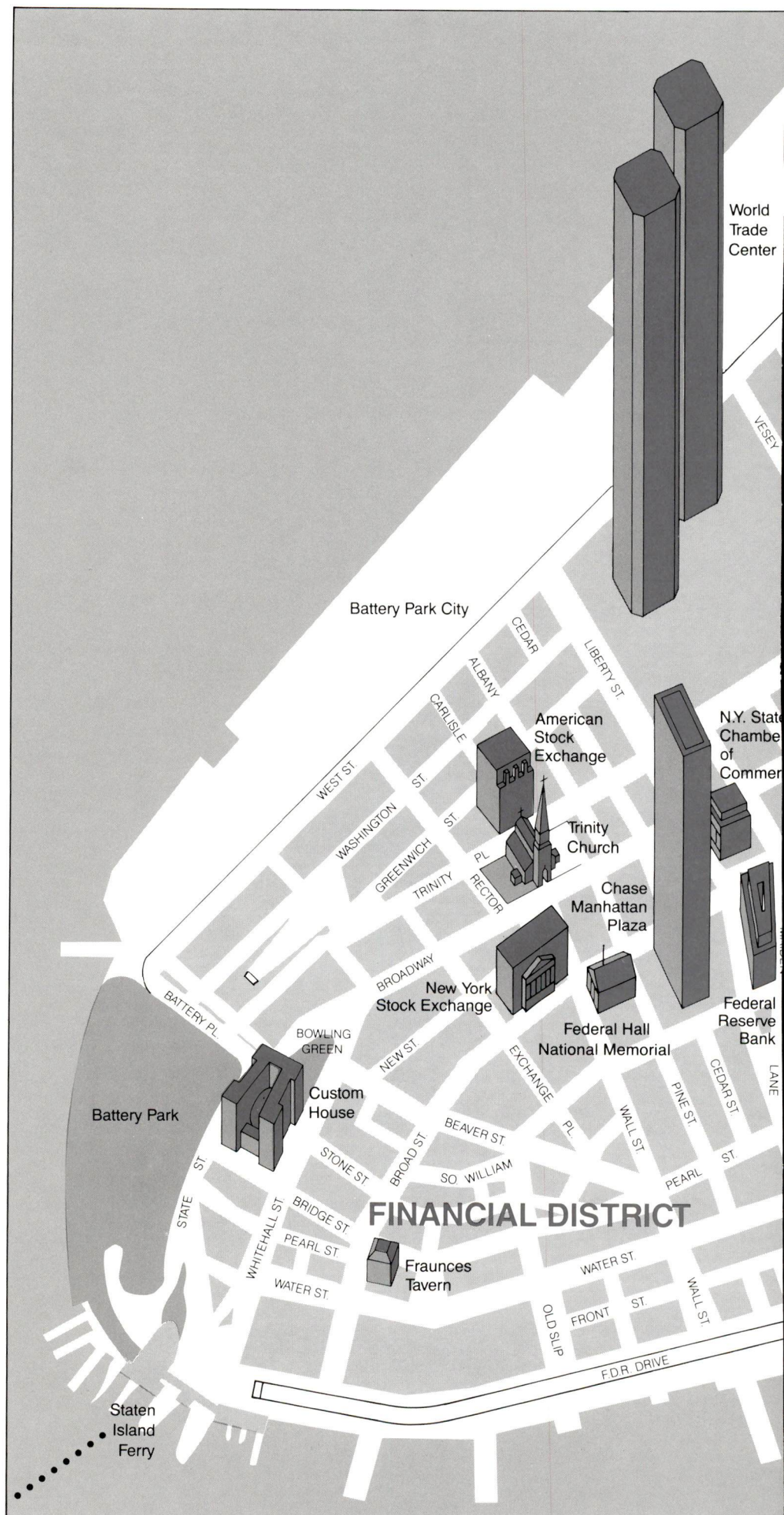
Surrogate's Court/Municipal Hall of Records

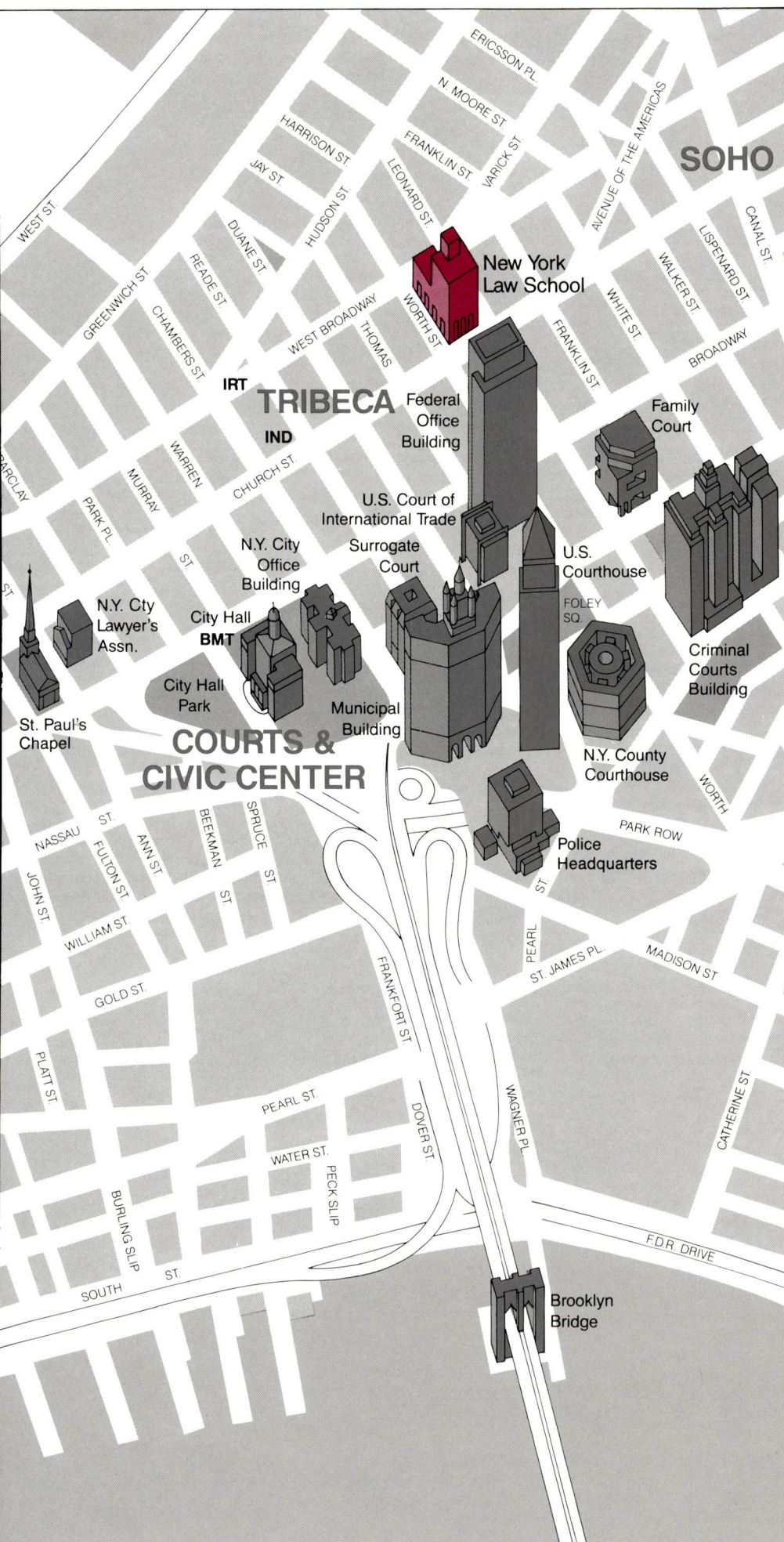
Family Court Building

Criminal Courts Building

New York City Courthouse

Now Municipal Office Building.





U.S. Federal Building
Commerce Department,
Federal Mediation and
Conciliation Service, Small
Business Administration.

Commission on Civil Rights,
Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission, Justice Department,
Office of Immigration Information,
Commission on Civil Rights.

Federal Trade Commission,
Interstate Commerce
Commission, Securities and
Exchange Commission, Federal
Maritime Commission.

Federal Labor Relations
Authority, Labor Department,
National Labor Relations Board.

Energy Department,
Environmental Protection Agency,
Department of Health and
Human Services, Department of
Housing and Urban Development,
Transportation Department.

General Services Administration,
Government Printing Office and
Bookstore.

(Nearby are the Federal
Communications Commission,
Internal Revenue Service,
Treasury Department, State
Department and Legal Services
Corp. Further uptown are the
Labor Department and
International Communications
Agency.)

Municipal Building
City agencies such as the
Finance Department, General
Services and Tax Commission.

City Hall
Offices of the Mayor, City Council
and Board of Estimate. City
agencies in various locations
nearby.

Wall St. Area
World center of finance, banking,
and law; New York and American
Stock Exchanges; Federal
Reserve Bank; private and
foreign banks; and 265 law firms,
including 34 of the largest in the
nation.

New York County Lawyers' Association

New York Law Institute
(120 Broadway)

First Seat of National Government
Federal Hall National Memorial, a
museum built on a site rich in the
history of the development of law
and government in the United
States: John Peter Zenger
freedom of the press trial; Stamp
Act Congress; Second
Continental Congress; George
Washington's Inauguration;
passage of the Bill of Rights.

First Meeting of the Supreme Court
On a site at Water and Broad
Streets, in 1790.

88 When in 1891 adherents of Professor Theodore Dwight established New York Law School, they chose a part of the city that would provide special ambience and opportunities for the study of law. It was downtown Manhattan.



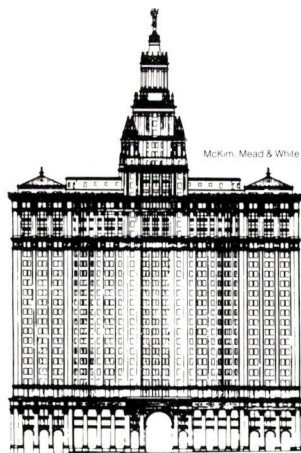
Early N.Y. Stock Exchange, c. 1915.

From colonial days to the present this area has maintained a special dual character as a unique center of business and government. Its early economic and political influence as the colonial center of import trade made it a logical choice as the first capital of the United States under the new Constitution. And the city's strength in trade gave rise to the financial institutions needed to fuel the new nation's economy.



The Bank of New York.

Today, in and around the one-third-mile-long canyon of office buildings on Wall Street is the most powerful concentration of financial institutions in the world. Nearby is the greatest



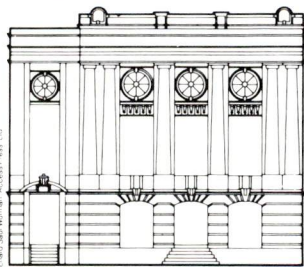
Municipal Building, 1914.

concentration of federal, state, and local courthouses and government offices of all levels to be found anywhere in the country.

All of New York provides special learning, earning and extra-curricular opportunities for the Law School's students. But downtown Manhattan – with its roots deep in the ongoing development of business and government in America – is New York Law School's special campus.

The Growth of Economic and Political Influence

In 1625, the Dutch were the first Europeans to settle Manhattan, and they gave the city its first municipal government in 1653.



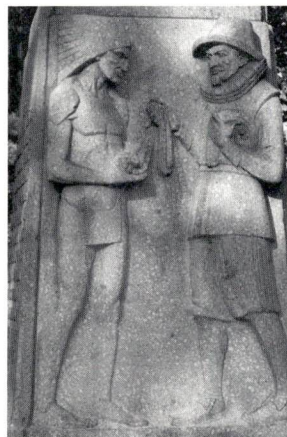
Chamber of Commerce, N.Y.S., 1901.

But ten years later they were forced to surrender the city to England. The ascendancy of British rule in New York had profound implications for the development of law in America because the long tradition of English common law became the foundation of American jurisprudence.

With its origins in the early Dutch settlement, New York was older than the first settlements in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, the

other major colonial cities, and with its fine harbor, the city prospered until eventually two-thirds of all American imports were landed in New York. Its economic importance and the sophistication of its business and civic centers made the city a national setting for several critical struggles with the British Crown.

The British placed such importance on the area that they concentrated their warships



Dutch purchase of Manhattan Island.

and troops in the harbor during the summer of 1776 and occupied the city throughout the Revolutionary War. After the war New York rebounded quickly and once again became a thriving seaport and eventually the seat of the Continental Congress that began to shape the new nation's government in 1784.

Shaping a Nation Governed by Laws

At the corner of Wall and Nassau streets stands Federal Hall Museum, commemorating



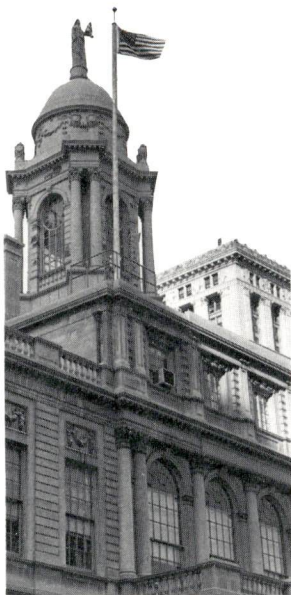
Washington in front of Federal Hall.

the historic events that took place on this site in the 18th century. There, in New York's City Hall, newspaper publisher John Peter Zenger was tried for "seditious libel" against the royal governor. Zenger was acquitted in 1735 because the jury was persuaded that the criticism contained in his articles was true – a great step toward freedom of the press in America.

New York took another stride toward freedom in 1765 when it became the first colony to petition George III for repeal of the Stamp Act Tax. New Yorkers rallied 27 delegates from nine colonies to a protest



South Street Seaport Museum and Center.



City Hall.

meeting in City Hall, called the "Stamp Act Congress." Mass protests were held on the Commons – the current City Hall Park – and British goods were boycotted. The tax stamps were never sold in New York, and the Act was repealed.

By 1784, City Hall had been renovated and renamed Federal Hall, and it became home



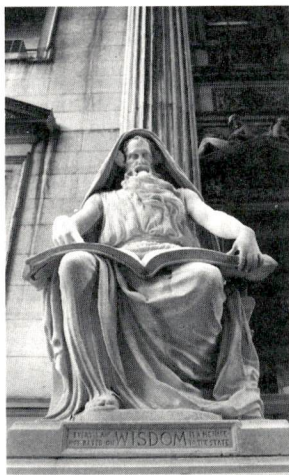
City Hall Park

of the Continental Congress. Several actions occurred there which shaped the future of government and law in America.

- Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which organized the region

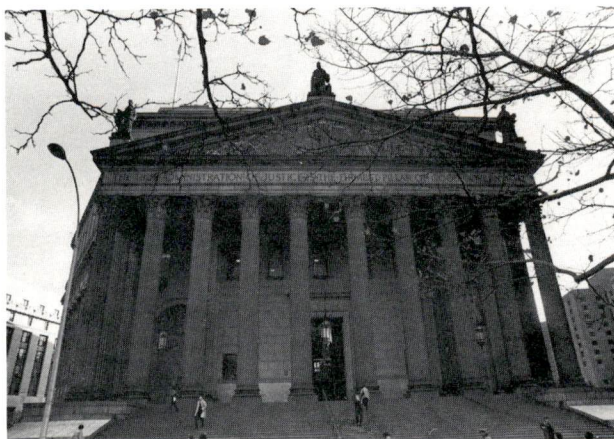
northwest of the Ohio River; provided its inhabitants the same civil rights held by the citizens of the 13 states, guaranteed religious freedom, and prohibited slavery in the Territory.

- James Madison proposed a number of constitutional amendments that were designed to guarantee personal liberties; ten of these became the Bill of Rights.
- George Washington was inaugurated as the first president; the executive



N.Y.S. Supreme Ct., Appellate Division

branch, as the second of the three arms of the national government, began to function in March of 1798.



N.Y. County Courthouse.



Hall of Records/orig. Surrogate's Court.

- Congress enacted and the President approved the Judiciary Act of 1789, establishing the nation's federal court system.

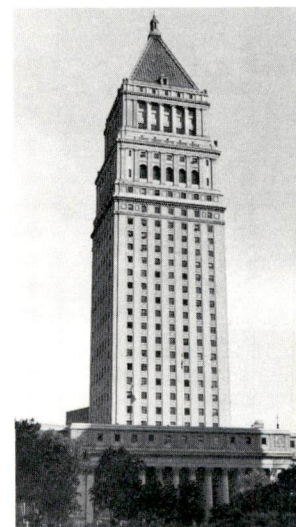
On February 2, 1790, a few blocks away from Federal Hall, at Water and Broad streets, the third branch of government began to function when the United States Supreme Court conducted its first session.

The National Government Moves, but Still Depends on the New York Market

Before the end of 1790, the large debt incurred by the colonies in fighting the Revolutionary War would affect the city's dual status as center of government and commerce. In return for Southern support of the new government's assumption of the debt, the nation's capital was to move to a more central location, in territory formerly part of Virginia and

Maryland. The government was shifted to Philadelphia while the appropriate buildings were constructed in the new District of Columbia.

New York, however, was to play a key role in the government's plan to fund the new national debt through an \$80 million



U.S. Courthouse.

bond issue. New York was considered to be the prime market for governmental securities because its thriving trade guaranteed the availability of private funds. This new national bond market, coupled with increasing trading activity in ownership shares, or "stock," in corporations, caused the brokerage business in the city to flourish. In 1792 the forerunner of the New York Stock Exchange was organized informally by two dozen stockbrokers and merchants.

90

New York had lost its role as the nation's capital, but the foundation was laid for the city to become the greatest trading and financial center of the world.

The 19th Century: Coming of Age

The revival of trade with Great Britain after the War of 1812 sparked many new business ventures and attracted entrepreneurs from around the country who came to New York to make their fortunes. Wall

Street was becoming the symbol of financial power in the nation; by 1817 the stock market was strong enough to support formal organization of the New York Stock Exchange Board. As a center of commercial and financial activity, New York often was – and continues to be – a prime testing ground for the evolution of American law. Perhaps no case had a greater impact upon the economic and political growth of America than the famous “Steamboat Case.” In 1808, the New York State Legislature granted Robert Fulton and Robert Livingston a monopoly over steamboat navigation on the Hudson River. The litigation attacking that franchise presented nearly all the critical constitutional issues between the states and the national government which ultimately were resolved through the Civil War and the constitutional amendments enacted in its aftermath.



Today's N.Y. Stock Exchange.

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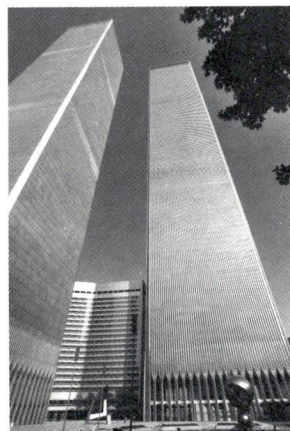
As a center of commercial and financial activity, New York often was – and continues to be – a prime testing ground for the evolution of American law. Perhaps no case had a greater impact upon the economic and political growth of America than the famous “Steamboat Case.” In 1808, the New York State Legislature granted Robert Fulton and Robert Livingston a monopoly over steamboat navigation on the Hudson River. The litigation attacking that franchise presented nearly all the critical constitutional issues between the states and the national government which ultimately were resolved through the Civil War and the constitutional amendments enacted in its aftermath.

the same complex, is one of the two most prestigious federal intermediate appellate courts. The location of these courts in New York City means that they decide many of the nation's most complex and important cases involving issues of international, corporate, and criminal law.

America has a vast heritage to which many people and cul-



Jacob Javits Federal Building.

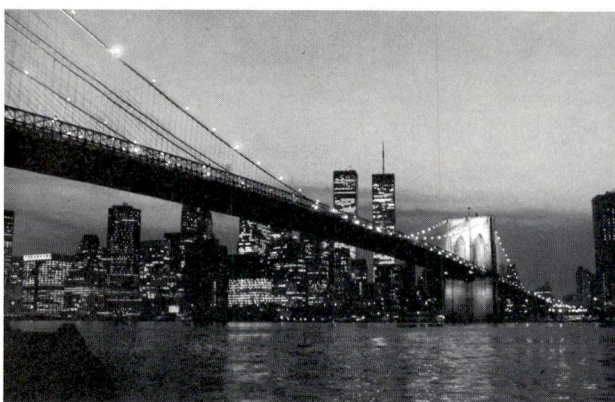
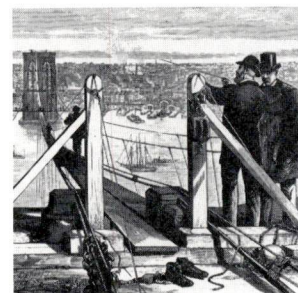


World Trade Center.

tures have contributed, and the 19th century saw a heroic struggle to forge one nation from these diverse elements. A hallmark of the era was an almost mystical faith in new technology, entrepreneurial daring, and the strength of the human spirit. Nowhere were these forces more manifest than in the grand design and the valiant 14-year effort to build the Great Bridge – the Brooklyn Bridge – over New

renowned throughout the world.

The Brooklyn Bridge fused the muscle, mind, and heart of late 19th-century America. Across the harbor, rose another colossus – inspired by the very soul of America – the Statue of Liberty, a gift of the people of France who were stirred by our accomplishments in democratic government. Liberty came to symbolize the promise of a new life for the millions of immigrants who streamed to this country contributing in successive ways to the country's dynamic heritage.



The Brooklyn Bridge, completed 1883.

York's East River. Nothing on such a scale had ever been attempted. The bridge towers dwarfed the city's skyline. It was the longest steel suspension bridge of the time and one of the most important architectural and engineering feats of the 19th century. It also united the separate cities of Brooklyn and New York, forming the nucleus of what would become a city of five boroughs,

In 1891, New York Law School was established in the heart of downtown Manhattan's burgeoning concentration of law firms, and business, financial, and judicial institutions. The founders felt strongly that legal education would thrive in this special environment, which provided opportunities for students to observe readily the principles and practice of the law at work.



New York Law School.

Theodore Dwight, a leading figure in American legal education, had established the Law School at Columbia University and was its first dean. But his relationship with Columbia became unsettled – first, over moving the law school away from the courts and law offices of lower Manhattan, then by a controversy over teaching methods. Dwight and several of his faculty colleagues left Columbia to found New York Law School. They believed in enhancing an already strong faculty by appointing distinguished part-time lecturers, such as Princeton professor Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes, who went on to be governor of New York and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The first President of the Law School's Board was John Bigelow, a close associate of Abraham Lincoln, minister to France during the Civil War, and a leading New York citizen.

Early graduates of the Law School became founders or name partners of some of New York's most important law firms. Later distinguished graduates included John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Robert F. Wagner, Sr., U.S. Senator, Chester Carlson, inventor of Xerox, and many others.

New York Today: National and International Hub

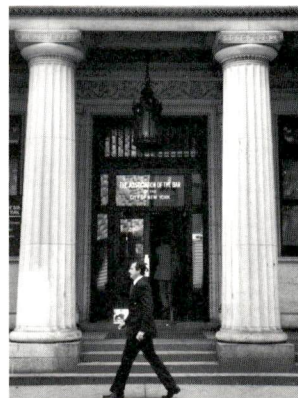
New York is the youngest of the world's great cities, having

traveled exceedingly far in a few hundred years. Its population has a total buying power of more than \$150 billion annually. The New York Stock Exchange handles sales of more than 12 billion shares annually with a market value of \$400 billion. Nearly 300 commercial and savings banks have combined assets of over \$300 billion. Nineteen banking corporations – including six of the country's ten largest – have their headquarters in New York. About 2,500 corporate headquarters are in New York, more than twice that of any other American city.

As an international center, New York plays host to 210 branches of foreign banks and the offices for 25,000 foreign companies. The United Nations is located here and all members operate consulates,



The United Nations Headquarters, providing the city with the largest and most politically diverse diplomatic corps in the world. In addition there are



The Assoc. of the Bar of the City of N.Y.

cultural, scientific, educational, trade, and human rights organizations from all over the globe.

All the major commercial television and radio networks are headquartered in New York as are the top ten advertising agencies and the "big eight" public accounting firms. There



are over 100 hospitals and five of the nation's leading medical research centers.

The hub of New York's thriving legal community is the downtown area close to the Law School; more than 265 law firms, including 34 of the largest and most prestigious national firms, are located within walking distance. The city's commercial and governmental diversity, and its constant involvement with contemporary issues, make it a center for many different spheres of law.

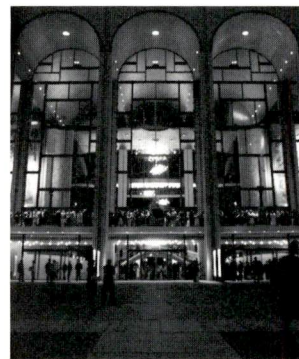


N.Y. County Lawyers' Association.

Some of New York's most important law libraries and professional associations make their resources available to students. For example, within the Law School's "special

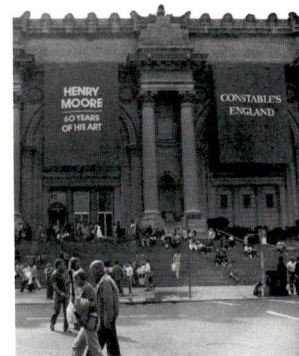
campus" are the New York Law Institute, with a library containing all records and briefs of cases heard in New York City, and the New York County Lawyers' Association. Further uptown are the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, with its excellent library, and of course the resources of the United Nations.

A vast legal services support industry in Manhattan, much of it concentrated in the downtown area, accounts for 3,075 establishments and about 40,000 employees. The more than \$2 billion in total annual receipts make it the city's third largest service industry after business services, entertainment and recreation.



Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

The city is the country's theater, dance, music and art capital and in recent years has seen a renaissance of filmmaking, which had its origins in the New York area. Performing arts

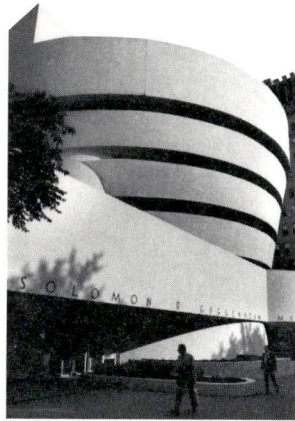


The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

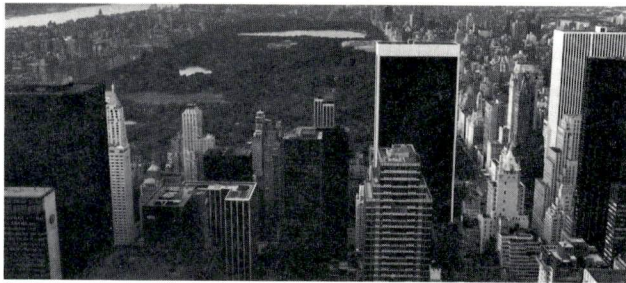
audiences may choose from among the superb opera, drama, dance and concert

92 offerings at Lincoln Center, Carnegie Hall and outstanding recital halls; the dramatic and musical presentations at large Broadway theaters or more intimate off-Broadway houses; and innovative off-off-Broadway music and drama in "pocket-sized" theatres, lofts and even churches.

New York has 65 museums, the best known being the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Guggenheim, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the American Museum of Natural



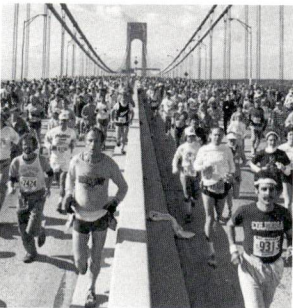
Guggenheim Museum.



View of Central Park.

History, and the Museum of Modern Art. Just a few blocks southeast of the Law School is the recently restored South Street Seaport, a living museum commemorating New York's great maritime heritage with a mix of museums, markets, shops, and both new and venerable, century-old restaurants.

Sports and recreation also are an essential part of the New York experience. The city is



N.Y.C. Marathon.

represented in every major professional league. Names of sports arenas like Madison Square Garden, Yankee Stadium, and Shea Stadium are known throughout the country. Within a few years, the New

York City Marathon has become an international event.

Central Park, that egalitarian 840-acre green space that serves as the city's main playground, offers opportunities for biking, running, tennis, soccer, volley ball, picnicking, and listening to the New York Philharmonic or Metropolitan Opera under the stars.

Good in Small Slices, Too

For all its size, New York is by no means monolithic. Each slice of life has its own particular flavor. One of the favorite recreations of New Yorkers is to explore the many neighborhoods which have survived as separate entities within the city. Many lie close to the Law School.

A few blocks north is SoHo, a symbol of the city's avant-garde culture. The name means "South of Houston Street," pronounced *Howston*, although no one seems to know why. SoHo was one of the first and undoubtedly the most successful reclamations of commercial buildings by urban homesteaders. Most of

the pioneers were artists who needed the large space offered by industrial buildings in order to work with the increasingly larger media of modern art. The artists were followed by galleries, boutiques and restaurants. The artists were joined by many professional people, creating a unique urban community.

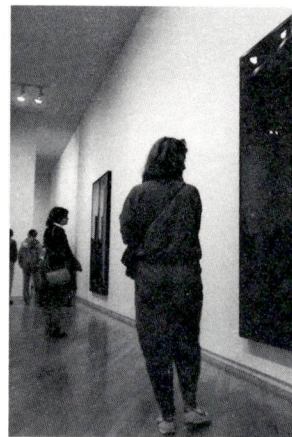
West of the Law School is an area called TriBeCa, meaning the "Triangle Below Canal Street." It is the latest example of how urban dwellers have created interesting living and working spaces. The area was first developed by artists, but



TriBeCa.

telephone, telex, and computer from their "electronic cottages."

To the east of the Law School, close to the main cluster of courts in Lower Manhattan, are two of the nation's oldest ethnic communities – Chinatown and Little Italy. Both are vibrant communities, their streets filled with fascinating markets, shops, and restaurants.

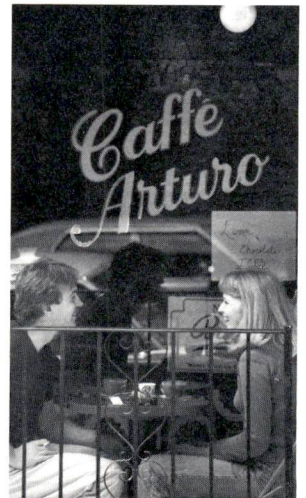


SoHo Galleries.

now many residents are members of that growing breed of independent professionals whom futurist Alvin Toffler has described as working with



Chinatown.



Little Italy.

More than 350 years after New York was born in downtown Manhattan, its vital blend of government, law, and commerce and the people who make the city great is as strong as ever. New York – past, present, future – is New York Law School's special campus.

Errata

We regret the error on p.83.

Louisa C. Spencer '88 is an attorney but she is not associated with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Addendum p.83

Administration

Harriet Inselbuch

B.A., Associate Dean for Development and Public Affairs