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Symposium Chronicles The Struggle Against Apartheid



— photo by Jeol Gorinsky

Dr. Japhet M. Zwana was the keynote speaker at last week's symposium on "The Struggle for the Liberation of South Africa." The symposium inaugurated Black History Month at U/B.

by Earl R. Pfeffer

Last Tuesday and Wednesday nights SUNY Buffalo Law School was the site of a provocative and informative symposium entitled "The Struggle for the Liberation of South Africa." The symposium, according to its coordinator, Leander Hardaway, represented the inauguration of Black History Month.

The conference began Tuesday with the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza," followed by keynote speaker, Dr. Japhet M. Zwana, Professor of African Studies at SUNY Albany.

Wednesday night's panel was moderated by New York City and international law expert Adrien Wing, and consisted of Dr. Zwana, Dr. Virginia Leary, Professor of International Law at SUNY Buffalo Law School, Mr. Gregory Frost of the United States State Department, Dr. Andre Visser of the South Africa Foundation, and Mr. Shuping Caopage, a member of the African National Congress (ANC) Observer Mission at the United Nations.

The symposium placed today's struggle for liberation of South Africa in its broad historical context, showing ultimately how it has been shaped by decades of government imposed terror and oppression.

The event was anything but a staid academic discussion. Passions ran high, as well they should when one reviews the domestic policies of one of the

most egregious violators of human rights in the history of civilization. In the end, the electricity and emotion that was generated proved to be too much for Dr. Visser, who walked out of the Wednesday night discussion because he felt the panel was unbalanced and the audience was hostile.

Moderator Wing expressed disappointment at Dr. Visser's departure, adding that the South African has the right to state his ideas, so he should have exhibited more courage in defending them.

The symposium had opened Tuesday night with a showing of "Last Grave at Dimbaza," a film, illegally shot in South Africa ten years ago, which illustrates, through vivid camera work and chilling narration, the repressive and unjust state of affairs within the country.

The film showed the living conditions of the Black Africans who represent 72% of the population but are forced to live on reserves which constitute only 13% of the land. From those "Bantustans" the males migrate to the country's factories, mines, and farms where they labor for their white South African masters for wages which are, on the average, 1/14 of those paid to their white counterparts.

The men live in crowded barracks in the segregated ghettos outside the cities in which they work. They are able to visit their families only one month per year. Often, the men's meager wages prove insufficient to support their

wives and children back in the Bantustans. As a result, the women must find work as domestic servants in any one of South Africa's plush white neighborhoods where the standard of living is the highest in the world. Their children, if lucky enough to live past the age of two, have to be raised by relatives.

Black Africans who are not working for the white South Africans are not permitted to leave the Bantustans. Every Black African is required to carry a pass which is keyed in to a complex computer system. Anyone caught without their pass can be thrown into jail for up to 90 days without charges.

During the hour in which the film was shown, it was stated that there were 60 pass law arrests, and that 60 children died of malnutrition, while in that same hour a gold mining company will have made 35,000 pounds of profits.

The film was followed by Dr. Zwana's keynote address. He chronicled the years of peaceful struggle by the African people against the "human wrongs" of the white regime. He illustrated how, at every turn, from the proclamation of the People's Charter in 1955 through the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre in which 60 women and children were murdered for protesting the extension of the pass laws, to the random killing of peasants protesting unfair taxation and land redistribution schemes, to the outlawing of the ANC and

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Moot Court Reps Set For Chapel Hill

by Wendy Cohen

Representatives from 32 law schools across the country will converge on Chapel Hill, North Carolina later this month to participate in the J. Braxton Craven Jr. Memorial Moot Court Competition.

This national Competition is "definitely one of the highlights of the moot court season," notes second-year student William Hochul, who along with Tim Prosperi and Brad Bennet will represent U/B. The Craven Competition, sponsored by the University of North Carolina Law School, will be held from February 23 through February 26.

Law schools from every part of the country will send teams, including Brigham Young, Cleveland State, Duke, Indiana, and Seton Hall. The 32 teams will be arguing a constitutional law question, arising out of the designation of a church as a historic landmark. Bill Hochul feels the problem was chosen to raise interesting legal arguments, rather than for its degree of difficulty. Bill will be arguing the issue of whether designating the church as a landmark, thereby preventing church members from adding a television studio to the structure, violates the church members' First Amendment free speech rights. Brad and Tim will be arguing the issue of whether the historical designation constitutes a "taking" under the Fifth Amendment. The three team members have spent several weeks working intensely on a brief advocating the Church's constitutional rights, in what Tim called a "trial by ordeal." They will, however, argue both sides

of the issue, as is traditional in moot court competitions.

Commenting on the value of sending representatives to national moot court competitions, Bill said, "It has a lot of publicity value. The school is not well known outside of the region and the state, although it should be as its high ranking shows." He added, "If we are to get the recognition we deserve, we have to continue to send people and they have to do well."

"It's very important that we continue to compete, and it is worth the money that the Moot Court Board spends," claimed Brad.

The three U/B representatives are looking forward to the Competition. According to Brad, "Each time you get a chance to compete, you gain experience which adds to your overall knowledge. It's like a geometric progression." Bill said he was hoping to meet other law students on a semi-professional basis, and added that there is a benefit in "going against the best talent and competition in the country, and pitting yourself against what other schools consider their best teams."

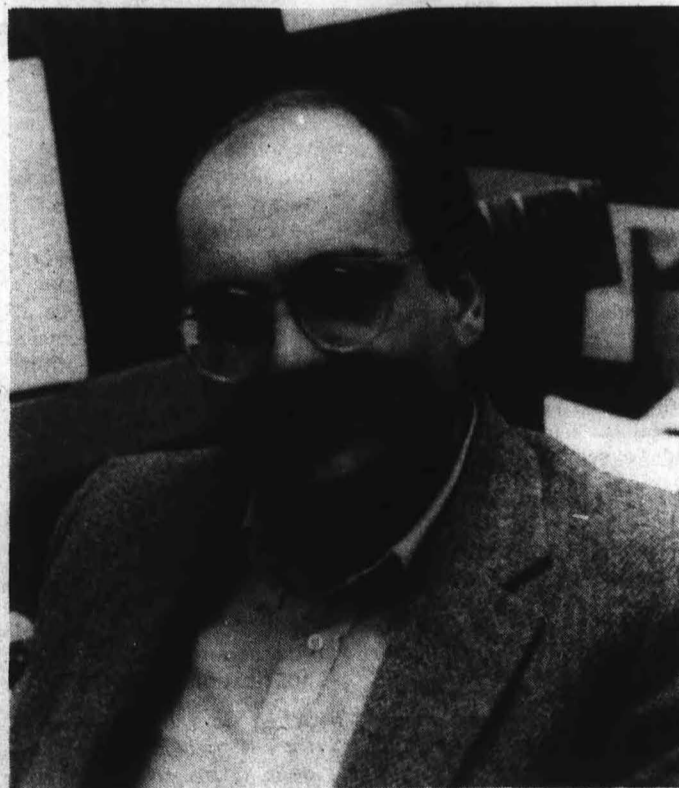
Tim summed up: "I'm looking forward to the challenge of the competition, and to the challenge of picking up a southern accent before February 25th."

U/B will also be the site of a major national moot court competition this spring when it hosts the annual Albert S. Mugel Competition on March 4 and 5. In the Mugel, students will argue a tax issue devised by U/B Professor Ken Joyce. The Moot Court Board will be

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Resource Expert Joins Faculty

by Henry Gartner



Prof. Errol Meidinger, one of the newer members of the U/B faculty, brings with him experience from Portland, Oregon; Evanston, Illinois; Grand Forks, Nebraska; and Edinburgh, Scotland.

After spending most of his time either west of the Mississippi or east of the Atlantic, Errol Meidinger has settled down at the mouth of the Niagara. Teaching Property One to section three of the first-year class first semester, Errol ("Whenever someone says 'Mr. Meidinger' I look to see if my father is standing around.") brings to Buffalo Law School the wide breadth of achievement that makes this school an interesting and exciting place to learn.

His expedition to the Queen City follows hot on the heels of a fellowship at Lewis and Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon; a program in Law and the Social Sciences at Northwestern University in Chicago and Evanston, Illinois; graduate study in Economics and Economic History in Edinburgh, Scotland; and undergraduate study in sociology, political science, and philosophy at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks.

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Editorial

While this new semester and the new year mark the continuation of the daily mechanics and politics in and out of the classrooms of O'Brian Hall begun last semester, 1983 heralds the beginning of a new session of Congress, whose members are faced with a full agenda and the onslaught of competing interest groups. Several of the most vocal, insistent, and controversial of these groups represent a majority of this nation's population — women.

Last fall's elections saw an increase in ideologically moderate members of the House of Representatives, while the Senate continues to be controlled by a more conservative coalition. Reorganizing in the wake of recent setbacks, lobbyists on issues affecting women have their work cut out for them.

Strengthened by current media emphasis on the political clout levied by women voters in recent elections, these lobbyists are continuing their campaigns for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, which has been reintroduced this session; for attainment of equal economic rights under this country's insurance and pension systems; and for sustained recognition of the constitutional right to privacy in making procreation decisions.

Women do not seek to have better or broader rights than men. Contrary to the claims of a large segment of Reagan's constituency, the political demands being made by women are not unreasonable or impractical. Rather, these demands are aimed at achieving equality of treatment before the law and, if realized, will positively benefit the economic and legal health of everyone, men included.

Every avenue of power within our society — including the military, industry, technology, universities, science, political office, finance, and the legal system — is controlled by men. This fact, combined with the impact of our socialization and acculturation, has resulted in a stratification of American society based upon sex. This stratification forms the basis of the present struggle for economic rights for women. It is imperative that men and women overcome this stratification and engage in the struggle as partners.

A bipartisan group of Congressional members is expected to introduce a new version of the Economic Equity Act (EEA), originally proposed in 1981 by the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. Incorporated into the EEA is the Non-Discrimination in Insurance Act, introduced in 1979, which would disallow discriminatory insurance practices such as charging women higher rates for life and health policies based on unfair interpretation of and reliance upon actuarial data of dubious validity; denying to women many disability benefits available to men; and denying to women pregnancy coverage on many individual plans. Because men, as marriage partners and cohabitators, increasingly depend upon women's earning power, these economic benefits accrue to men as well.

Another part of the EEA is a Private Pension Reform Bill, addressed to those 95% of women workers covered by pension plans who cannot receive benefits because of too stringent vesting and accrual requirements. Women insist that pensions be recognized as a legitimate property right, entitling a divorced woman to a pro rata share of her husband's pension; making survivor benefits automatic; and allowing a woman to collect her spouse's pension if he dies before retirement age. Men who would be designated beneficiaries of pension rights have a profound stake in these reform proposals.

Our country's Social Security system is in desperate need of reform and stabilization. Women have targeted this area of economic rights in particular because older women are the fastest growing poverty group — 72 percent of the poor elderly — and because the system penalizes widows, who can't collect benefits until age 60. Yet, men should recognize other of the system's outmoded benefit formulas, such as the penalty on two-earner couples who may receive less in Social Security payments than one-income couples with the same earnings.

We must view these equal rights issues before the 98th Congress as "human" concerns, not "male" or "female." Both men and women should acknowledge that the goal of "women's groups" lobbying for political and economic co-equality is not to perpetuate cultural or political separatism, but is to bridge the sexual gap and build a sturdier social order that can meet the challenges of the future.

SBA Organizes Busy Term

by Jill Paperno

This semester the Student Bar Association is increasing its activity in a variety of areas. The social events include Law Revue and a Winter Weekend.

Last Semester SBA made reservations at Camp Dippikill for three nights and three days (March 10-13) of skiing, camping and general frolicking. In order to hold the reservations those interested in participating must make their payment for lodging to SBA by Tuesday, February 8. (For more information see Anne Carberry, Brian Collins or stop in to the SBA Office today.)

Another SBA event, Law Revue, is scheduled for March 5. Law Revue is an annual display of law school talent. If you want to audition or assist in any way please contact Rich Wiebe or Jeff Shein. Also, "thank-you, Jeff," for your

work on the Three Coins Party. For those of an athletic bent, volleyball teams will soon be organized. Julia Garver is the person to contact.

On a more serious note, the student union issue is with us yet again. Administrators decided to hold a referendum offering students the option of voting for or against Dr. Sample's pursuit of a student-funded student union. Members of SBA believed that a vote of "yes" would preclude other funding options and a vote of "no" would be interpreted as students' lack of commitment to a student union. SBA therefore, unanimously supported the GSA "Vote no — Circle X" campaign. This would indicate commitment to a union but object to student funding.

Another campaign

unanimously supported by SBA was that of Anna Marie Richmond and Lisa Bunin. Ms. Richmond and Ms. Bunin have developed a plan to install tampon dispensers in a number of bathrooms throughout the university.

SBA and Student Faculty Committees have also become more active. The SBA and the Appointments Committee distributed a schedule of faculty candidates visiting dates. One hour was allotted for students to meet each of three candidates.

Finally, SBA has begun consideration of students' complaints about the recent changes in exam schedule policy. If you have any questions or comments about SBA activities, stop in the office to speak to an SBA representative.

Aid Update: Popular Questions

by Joe Ruh

Following is a list of the most frequently asked questions at the Financial Aid Office. If your favorite question is not listed, or you do not like the answer, stop by the Financial Aid Office, Room 314 O'Brian for more information.

Q: What is the deadline for applying for National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) or Work-Study for the '83-'84 school year?

A: Both of these programs require two forms to be submitted. First, a Financial Aid Form (FAF) should have been completed and mailed to the College Scholarship Service to arrive there by January 31. In addition, the University's pink Financial Aid Application (FAA) must be completed, notarized, and returned to the Main Street Financial Aid Office in Parker, Room 133, by the end of February.

Q: What about Work-Study for this summer (Summer '83)?

A: The applications described in Question No. 1 (FAF and FAA) are used for NDSL and Work-Study for Summer '83, Fall '83 and Spring '84.

Q: When will I find out if I received a Work-Study award for this summer? I have a great job lined up but I need to know if I got Work-Study before I can accept.

A: The Financial Aid Office at Main Street begins reviewing all the applications around mid-March. It takes about 6 weeks from the end of January for the College Scholarship Service to forward the data from the FAF to the school. Initially, all the applications for summer Work-Study are screened for early decisions. Realistically, the earliest you could hope for is notification in early May.

Q: When do I begin applying for TAP and Guaranteed Student Loans (NYHEAC) for next year?

A: TAP applications for the next school year (which officially begins with the Summer '83 term) should be available in April. If you

already receive TAP, a new application will be mailed to you. Additional applications should be available at A&R or the Law School Financial Aid Office in

April.

Guaranteed Student Loan applications will likely be accepted beginning in late

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It's Your Chance to Show Off and Make People Laugh...

Law Revue
is
Coming!!!

March 5, 1983 7:30 — ?

Auditions for Comedy and Talent Skits on Monday, February 28, 7:00 PM in Room 106.

LOOK FOR MORE ANNOUNCEMENTS!

Student Activity Fee Waiver Applications Available

Pick-up: Monday, Feb. 7

Return by: Friday, Feb. 11

Available at SBA Office, 101 O'Brian

Reminder: Waivers are for one semester only; if you received a waiver last semester, you need to reapply.

Uniform Product Liability Laws Advocated

by Stephen Lyons

Editor's note: This column appeared in the 12/29/82 edition of the WASHINGTON POST. The author is an attorney with the Borg-Warner Corp.

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe. One day, after 65 years of good service, the heel collapsed and all of her children were injured. So they hired lawyers, who prepared to sue the shoemakers under strict liability and for punitive damages, too. Unfortunately, the shoe was so old, no one could remember or find out who originally made it, so the lawyers sued all the shoemakers in the country.

Even though the shoe served well for 65 years, because

there was no statute of repose, all the lawsuits against all the shoemakers held up in court. Years and millions of dollars later, manufacturers could no longer "chance" making shoes, so they went out of business. The old woman and everyone else had no place to live. All the lawyers, however, made a great deal of money and lived happily ever after.

Obviously this version of the old woman and the shoe sounds farfetched. But it approaches the truth. The problem is the state of this country's product liability law, or more accurately, the fact that there is no reasonable uniform national law. Only 28 of the states have product liability statutes, and no two are the same. The result is that manufacturers, in designing

new products, are precluded from knowing whether their products meet the patchwork of safety and product liability standards that vary from state to state.

Caught in the midst of skyrocketing insurance and legal costs, many companies literally cannot afford to design and make new products. Nor, in some cases, can the consumer afford to pay for the fail-safe products now required.

Manufacturers are consumers too, and as such are fully sympathetic with their plight. If a product maker puts a faulty product on the market or fails to properly warn or instruct the purchaser on its use, then that manufacturer should indeed be held liable for damages. On the other hand, if a consumer misuses a product or continues to use it long after it is completely worn out, why should the maker be responsible?

Despite the complexity of this issue, the key point is the simple fact that there are no uniform guidelines for manufacturers.

As an attorney, I am not particularly proud to acknowledge that the most vocal lobby opposed to a uniform law is the trial lawyers of America who are reaping fortunes from product liability lawsuits. The state of the art has become a legal "open season" in which the ground rules change from state to state and court to court. If this is starting to sound confusing, perhaps a few questions will help put the problem in better perspective.

1) Is there a reasonable time period during which manufacturer can be held responsible for a product?

2) Can a manufacturer be held responsible for an injury even though reasonable care was taken in the design and presentation of a product?

3) Should a manufacturer be held responsible for the misuse of a product? For example, if a man dries a large hot-air balloon in a clothes dryer which subsequently explodes, should the manufacturer of the dryer be held responsible for its performance under these circumstances?

4) Should a plaintiff be allowed to sue if there is no proof as to which of the manufacturers actually made the product?

5) Should a plaintiff be permitted to introduce as evidence the outcome of a prior lawsuit in which the plaintiff and the product differed?

6) Should there be a legal limit for punitive damages, which are often levied over and above compensatory damages?

7) If a product is made in compliance with all federal safety standards, should the jury be permitted to "second guess" these standards?

Under the current system, the one supported by the majority of our nation's trial lawyers, the answers to these questions are: 1) no; 2) yes; 3) yes; 4) yes; 5) yes; 6) no; 7) yes. There are many consumers, businesses and lawyers, myself included, who strongly believe the answers should be reversed.

This problem is being addressed in Congress, where Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) and Rep. Norman Shumway (R-Calif.) have introduced proposals that would provide for uniform and reasonable national product liability standards. The Shumway proposal would set a time limit of liability for injuries resulting from the use of a product and apportion responsibility among those found at fault. Both bills would help eliminate uncertainty and inform consumers of their rights while directing manufacturers to their legal obligations.

A uniform product liability law would help manufacturers know if their product designs, warnings and instructions comply with the law. In addition, federally recognized standards would promote product safety by clarifying the manufacturer's responsibilities. Such standards would also save consumers millions of dollars they would otherwise spend in price increases implemented to defray the legal costs of setting product standards case by case.

The issue even crosses party lines. The Carter administration supported a federal law; now the Reagan administration has followed suit.

Product liability is a growing problem of major concern. A sensible and consistent national law will help unclog our courts, promote product safety and reduce consumer costs. When the proposal comes up in the new Congress again, it deserves support from business and consumers alike. Keeping the current system is a disservice to us all.

'Repeat After Me. . .'



— photo courtesy State Executive Dept.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo is inaugurated by the Hon. Charles S. Desmond, retired Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. Desmond teaches Appellate Practice at the Law School, and the annual Moot Court competition here is named in his honor.

LABOR HISTORY FILMS

The Wobblies (89 mins.)

Tuesday, February 8, 12:00 p.m., Room 105

"THE WOBBLIES is a history of the Industrial Workers of the World, researched lovingly and corroborated by the reminiscences of some of the union's former members, who are now in their 80's and 90's. Along with filming interviews with the stalwarts, the directors have collected songs, posters, portraits and animated and live-action footage of the period. . . THE WOBBLIES, whose courage and tenacity is documented here over and over again, stood for an egalitarianism that may be better served by research than by rhetoric. When the facts are presented as fully as they have been here, the feelings that accompanied them aren't difficult to imagine." — *The New York Times*

Bullet Bargaining at Ludlow (23 min.)

Monday, February 14, 2:00 p.m., Room 106
Tuesday, February 15, 2:30 p.m., Room 107

The Ludlow Massacre of 1913 — a violent and bloody clash between United Mine Workers and the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Company — culminated years of bitter struggle for better working conditions and union representation. BULLET BARGAINING AT LUDLOW recounts the 50-year history of the fight waged by workers against the large corporations who refused to yield to demands for shorter hours, livable wages and safer working conditions.

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May. The application and the Needs Test Cover Sheet should be obtained from your bank. GSL applications should be submitted as early as possible to allow for the long time in receiving approval.

Q: When am I going to get my NDSL check for this Spring Semester?

A: The first checks should start arriving around February 1. However, many checks are not likely to arrive until much later in the semester. Last year, some NDSL checks for Spring were not received until June and July. Those who take advantage of the NDSL for its low interest rate must recognize that the money may not be available to live on during the semester. This issuance of NDSL checks is completely dependent on past students' repaying their outstanding NDSL debts.

Some suggestions on getting around the late NDSL check problem:

a. If you have not paid your Spring tuition, sign over your NDSL check to Student Accounts by filling out a power of attorney form at the Student Accounts Office. You can sign a power of attorney today and your tuition bill will immediately be reduced by the amount

of your NDSL check. This method does not offer any advantages to those receiving full TAP and SUSTA, however, since your actual cash outlay to Student Accounts is practically zero anyway.

b. When planning next year's financial aid, consider not applying for NDSL. If you did not receive the full \$5000 from your GSL this year because you had received too much other aid, you can refuse an NDSL loan and receive a larger GSL loan. The advantage here is that you receive the full amount of the loan in the Fall and do not have to wait for the late Spring NDSL check.

Q: How much is SUSTA for this Spring semester?

A: SUSTA for the Spring is \$900. Together with the TAP of \$300, your total tuition bill for Spring will therefore be reduced by \$1200.

Q: How much will SUSTA be for next year?

A: We don't know yet. Every year there is a battle getting SUSTA passed through the legislature in Albany. New York is facing a large budget deficit this year and until the Governor submits his budget we will not know the fate of the SUSTA program. Keep your fingers crossed and your pencils sharpened

in case we need another letter writing campaign.

Q: How can I get a quick \$45?
A: File the New York State Tax Form IT-214 — Claim for Real Property Tax Credit. Whether or not you pay N.Y. State taxes, you are probably eligible for this tax credit if you are a low income person (student) who pays rent in New York State.

Help Wanted

I want a job.
You have to hustle.
I sent out 1,000 letters.
You must be willing to relocate.
I'll move anywhere in New York.
But we're a national law school. You can be unemployed anywhere in the country.
I'm a New Yorker.
Well, the economy might improve in 1986.
I'm graduating in 1983.
You'll be more marketable after the bar.
I have to eat before then.
Have you thought about a non-traditional job?
I want to be a lawyer.
What do you expect, miracles?
(Why did you think it's no longer called the Placement Office?)

Symposium Chronicles The Struggle Against Apartheid

continued from page 1

the imprisonment of its leaders, the government met the people's peaceful resistance with violence.

As a result, in 1962 the ANC changed its strategy and began to organize for guerilla warfare. According to Dr. Zwana,

although the South African government and the western press depict the ANC as a terrorist organization, its military strategy is in reality a legitimate and justified response to the race war being conducted by the apartheid government in Pretoria.

Wednesday night's panel discussion echoed similar themes. Dr. Zwana reiterated what he had said the night before: the whites got the land through the gun and decided to keep it through the gun, enriching themselves by the enforced exploitation of African workers.

Dr. Leary followed with a discussion of the international legal implications of South Africa's apartheid system and its continued occupation of Namibia. Her conclusion: the Pretoria government's policies are illegal.

Mr. Frost indicated that the Reagan administration finds apartheid immoral and abhorrent, and wants change. But it wants "peaceful evolutionary change." Stressing that the violence of revolution is also immoral, Mr. Frost seemed to have missed the point made by Dr. Zwana that peaceful

change has been resisted by the violence of government imposed apartheid for the past 35 years.

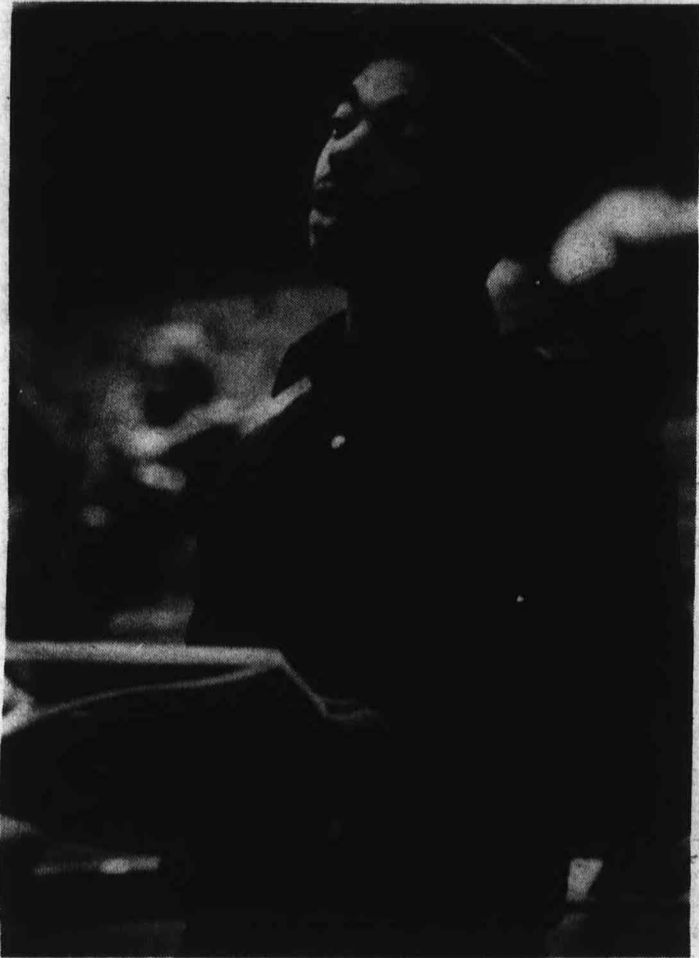
Mr. Frost was followed by Dr. Visser. Stressing that he doesn't support the racist and repressive policies of his government, Dr. Visser nevertheless presented himself as a spokesperson for South Africa against "the campaign of vilification" being directed against it.

Dr. Visser stated that Afrikaners like himself are working for change, and he proudly pointed to the reforms of the Botha government which have granted representation to the East Indian and Coloured (mixed race) minorities. He left without ever explaining why these reforms have failed to include the 72% Black African majority or to improve the degrading housing, working and health condi-

tions of the migrant laborers or their families in the Bantustans.

The panel closed with the presentation of Mr. Caopage. He stressed that the dehumanization of the African people did not begin with the apartheid policies of 1948. He explained that during the first half of this century, when the British ran the country, the Africans had their lands taken and were subjected to exacting labor conditions without the right to form unions or strike.

In the face of the growing militance of Black African workers, exhibited by the strike wave of the 1940's, South African ruling circles responded by implementing the apartheid system: The austere racist oppression of African people which today makes South Africa one of the world's most hospitable and profitable countries for the investment of international capital.



A member of the audience reads his reaction to the panelists' presentations.

photo by: Lisa J. Bunin.

New Waves: What's a Weem?

by Jud Weiksnar

My friend and I could tell by the name that these guys would not be playing Top 40. No, Pageantry of Weems performed all original material, or at least nothing that I'd ever hear on the radio. This night Pageantry of Weems set up shop in the cramped quarters

of Mr. Goodbar, which, by the way, is the only place to find live New Wave in Buffalo on Tuesdays.

I still don't know what a Weem is, but a Pageantry of them appears to consist of Buffalo keyboard wizard David Kane, vocalist Mark Freeland of Electroman Fame, 8 (count 'em, 8) synthesizers, and two white-robed lab technicians. Kane surrounds himself on three sides with lights, meters, amps and Moogs stacked almost to the ceiling. With the accuracy of a sound engineer and the panache of a conductor, he flicks levers, turns dials, and fingers the keyboards to produce a well-orchestrated, throbbing wall of sound. Meanwhile, Freeland sings, often unintelligibly, about rather depressing stuff. The audience's favorite line seemed to be "I don't care what your parents do; I just wanna take a bath with you."

What are the lab technicians doing all this time? Mostly just sitting around, when they're not handing out fresh flowers to the women in the audience. They come in handy, though, when Kane's equipment blows up. This time they came to the

rescue midway through the second set, when an innocent-looking black box started sending off green sparks and smoke during a Weem love song, "I Like Liquor Stores and Foxy Whores." After consulting with Kane, the technicians decided the best way to prevent any more unanticipated fireworks was to unplug the black box. The music resumed and things were quickly back to normal, except that now the audience was standing a little farther back from the stage.

Like many synthesizer bands, the Weems can sound repetitious to the untrained ear after a few hours. My friend and I went next door for a Mighty Taco after the second set and never came back, even though Freeland promised that the best songs were coming up. Our flowers were wilted, and from outside the third set sounded pretty much like the first two. If you like electronic music and rough-edged lyrics, though, Pageantry of Weems is definitely worth checking out. Not only are they creative and semi-danceable, but if you get there early enough you might even get flowers.

Restaurant Review

New Cafe in Town

by Barb Barton

The next time you spend the evening in the Law Library, struggling to comprehend the incomprehensible, treat yourself to a real study break and visit the Sidewalk Cafe.

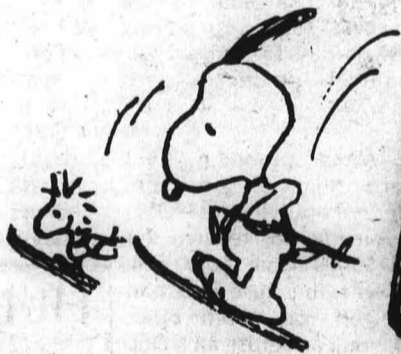
The Sidewalk Cafe (disguised by day as the quaint Baldy Satellite) is open Monday through Thursday from 7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. The atmosphere created by the candle-lit tables is enhanced by a background of classical music and provides a restful setting for your break.

The menu far surpasses anything you'll find in the second-floor vending machines: entrees such as cheese with fruit and crackers,

mini cold roast beef on croissants, and mini ham and cheese on rye, to name a few. A pastry plate (including mini Danish, petit-four and brownie) is available to satisfy your sweet tooth. Alcohol (various wines, beer on tap) is also served at the Cafe, in addition to a variety of non-alcoholic beverages. A menu is provided for each table and prices are reasonable.

The managers of the Sidewalk Cafe are tentatively thinking of opening at an earlier hour in the evening and would appreciate feedback as to student preferences. Obviously, the Cafe's continued operation depends on your support. Why not check it out this week? See you there!

Let's Hit The Bunny Slope



1st Annual Law School Winter Weekend

Where: Camp DippiKill in the Adirondack Mts.

When: March 10-13th

A payment of \$21 must be made by Feb 8th to reserve your place. Payment may be made at the SBA Office or to Anne Carberry or Brian Collins.

Hear Stan Chess Discuss The New York Bar Exam

Thursday, February 10th
at 12:45 p.m. in Room 107

Discount in effect until February 17th

(freeze the price with a \$50 deposit)

FREE pizza, beer and soda

BAR/BRI is the most popular bar review course at **every** law school in New York State. In fact, twice as many of Buffalo's graduates took BAR/BRI last year than **all the other courses combined.**

There is a reason why !

Natural Resources Expert Joins U/B Faculty

continued from page 1

The "law" travels a fine line between fact and fiction. Lawyers' briefs twist reality to make it fit into clear and symmetrical visions of right and wrong. Judges don their masks and pronounce simple, general rules of behavior. Errol, discussing the first-year course he taught last semester, says, "Property law, in places,

resembles a disembodied set of rules (and in a sense that is truly what it is), that is meaningless unless tied to real world sources and consequences. Helping the class to understand frameworks, models, and contexts is more desirable than attempting to provide rules for particular situations. What is needed is a way to formulate rules in such a way that process does not overwhelm the facts of the

problem that is to be resolved."

Meidinger believes that social science can be used as a tool in determining how law is tied to society. The search is for better ways to assess and understand the social origins and effects of legal development. Property is Professor Meidinger's (who?) main interest (at the Lewis and Clark School he had the responsibility of developing a social science research program in natural resources policy), but his experience includes work with a variety of government, private, public interest, and research organizations, in-

cluding the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture; Beveridge, Fairbanks and Diamond, a Washington, D.C. firm; the Environmental Policy Institute; and Argonne National Laboratory. His recent publications include "The 'Public Uses' of Eminent Domain: History and Policy," in *Environmental Law*, and *Interrupted Time Series Analysis*.

Buffalo's flatness may put a damper on Errol's keen interest in mountaineering, and it should make biking between school and his Amherst home a relatively easy exertion, but Errol describes his current hobby

as "the raising of my twelve-month-old son, Christopher." His wife, Margaret Shannon, is currently completing her dissertation in Natural Resources Sociology. Come summer, Errol expects to receive his doctorate in Sociology.

Errol is currently teaching a course on Natural Resources and a seminar on Theories of Property. Natural Resources is a law and policy course seeking to probe the basic issues that pervade all natural resources management while the seminar will explore models, justifications, and critiques of alternative property systems.

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Get In On the "Social Opportunity" of the Year

The Buffalo Law School Entertainment Card

All those interested in enjoying good food, drink and entertainment, at low prices, read this!

In the hopes of providing law students with relaxing, enjoyable entertainment, at low cost, the Commencement Committee has obtained agreements from area proprietors for discounted food, drink and entertainment. The way to take part in this money saving opportunity is to purchase a Buffalo Law School Entertainment Card.

The purchase of the Entertainment Card will enable its holder to obtain discounts at the following area bars and restaurants: The Scotch-n-Sirloin, Bullfeather's Pine Lodge, Rooties Pump Room, P.J. Bottoms, Grandma Lee's in the University Plaza, Syracuse's Pizza Plant in the Northtown Plaza and Clarence Mall, and Demo's Restaurant at 516 Delaware Avenue.

The Entertainment Card will also entitle its holder to purchase discounted movie tickets. These tickets are valid at all General Cinema Theaters across the country, including in our immediate area, the University Cinema, and the Boulevard, Eastern Hills and Thruway Mall Cinemas. These movie tickets will be available for \$2.75, a savings of \$1.25 off the regular ticket price.

In addition, the purchaser of an Entertainment Card will also receive a discount on Law School social events. Upcoming events include: 83 Days Party and Cocktail Dance

Don't miss out on this social opportunity of the year! The Buffalo Law School Entertainment Card may be purchased for \$10.00 at the table in front of the library. For more details on the discounts available, inquire at the table.

BAR/BRI Discount Deadline:

February 17th

Freeze the price with a \$50 deposit
(to be applied towards the full cost)

Irving Younger Comprehensive
CPLR Course will be offered at the
end of February. Times to be posted.

Information and sign-ups at the
BAR/BRI table.

MPRE Test Date is Friday, March 18th.
Testing Service Application
Deadline is February 18th.

Information at table.

BAR/BRI representatives:

Rick Roberts
Carol Guck
Jan Davidoff
Carmelo Batista
Irene Hirata
Sherri Samilow
Sara Hunt
Chris Renfroe
Tom Ginter

Anne Carberry
Ann Demopoulos
Leander Hardaway
John Curran
Joe Ruh
Kim Crites
Judy Holender
Susan Gray-Donadio
Molly Zimmermann

Kurt Amend
Steve Sheinfeld
Mark Reisman
Julia Garver
Ron Osson
Karen Russ
Jill Paperno
Jon Solomon
Neil Dickson

Wilson Irritating Buffalo's Faithful Fans

by Mike McGorry

Just jotting down a few things while wondering whatever happened to make Rick Roberts walk around on his knees all of the time.

QUERY: Wouldn't the Baltimore Colts, a team in dire need of a fast, quick running back and a team with two young quarterbacks, jump at the chance to trade away their first draft pick in the N.F.L. draft (and the right to bid against George Steinbrenner for "Superquarterback" John Elway's services) for the likes of a Joe Cribbs, who says that he will not play in Buffalo next year anyway, and one of the Bills' two first round draft choices? There is only one problem with the deal: Ralph Wilson, the owner of the Buffalo Bills, would never pay the required amount of cash needed to get such a star.

Speaking of Ralph Wilson, it does not seem that he can make any greater profit by having a Super Bowl contender, than he can make by having merely a competitive team. Year in and year out, Buffalo fans flock to Rich Stadium to see a team that is good enough to have a chance of beating any team in the league, but which is only barely good enough to win a portion of those games. Each year the Buffalo fan is connived into believing that this year's team is the team that is going to win the Super Bowl,

only to face reality at the end of the season when the Bills fail to win because of a definite lack of talent.

Each year Ralph Wilson ranks among the top owners in the league in making profits. He does this by keeping his payroll at such a low level so as to alienate and/or eliminate such contributors as Jerry Butler, Joe Cribbs, Amahad Rashad, Tom Cousineau, Fred Smerlas, Jim Haslet, Joe Dellamalure and Chuck Knox from this payroll. In keeping his payroll low, however, Wilson does not forget to make sure that these same persons whom he has alienated are so mad at him for their plight that they perform at their near-best so that they can eventually leave the Buffalo organization for greener pastures elsewhere after their contracts expire.

Mr. Wilson realizes that he need only field a fair team to make a huge profit. To have a great team, however, Wilson is required to dig much deeper into his pockets than he is willing to go. This added investment would do nothing but reduce profits since Rich Stadium is almost always sold out anyway — regardless.

Ralph Wilson has been given by Western New York what any and every professional sports owner would dream of having: a beautiful, 80,000 seat stadium (of which Wilson receives a percentage of the profits from any and all ac-

tivities held in that stadium for a twenty-five year period), and a loyal group of fans that have consistently supported professional sports franchises in the area as long as the team is making a good-faith effort to win. Mr. Wilson is very much in danger of following in the learned footsteps of John Y. Brown and the Buffalo Braves. Buffalo fans will only be made fools of for so long, and a beautiful 80,000 seat stadium does not make much money when it is empty.

Intramural Scene

The intramural basketball season has reached the half-way point and FUBAR and the Buffalo Braves are still undefeated. These two teams face each other in the last game of the regular season — it should be a great game.

On Sunday, January 30, try-outs were held for the Law School Basketball team which will compete in the 8th Annual Western New England College School of Law Basketball Tournament in Springfield, Mass. at the end of February. This tournament annually brings together as many as 45 law schools from around this country for a weekend of basketball and conversation. Last year, SUNY/Buffalo finished in third place and brought back a large trophy. Those players returning from last year are Jim Kelleher,

Peter Hogan, Mark Sacha, Bob Heftka, and Mike McGorry. Joining his year's team are Arthur "Four Year Plan" Garfinkle, Joe Ehrlich, Tim Sheehan, Mark Scarcella and Larry Regan.

Word has it that Intramural Volleyball will be beginning very soon. For information, please see Julia Garver.

On the racquetball front, there is a constant battle between Rick Roberts and John Hart for the No. 1 ranking in the law school. At the moment, Rick had just regained his No. 1 position with a narrow victory over his arch rival Mr. Hart. While Rick is gloating over the result, John is claiming revenge in the near future.

Chapel Hill Reps

continued from page 1

represented by Wayne Gradl and Ben Zuffranieri, and U/B will also have one team composed of students from outside the Moot Court Board.

A number of other moot court competitions will also be conducted during February and March, 1983. Molly Roach and Jim Wilder will represent the school at the Guernsey competition in Pittsburgh on

February 11 and 12. Joel Mayersohn, Caroline Messina, and Stewart Wurtzel will take part in the Robert F. Wagner Labor Law Competition in New York City from March 24 through 27. And four students, John Curran, Len Gulino, Kim Copeland and John Quinn, will take part in an Appellate Advocacy Competition later this spring.

Pieper Bar Review Will Be Given In Buffalo

(Summer 1983)

Discount Still Available!

Informational Meeting

(wine and cheese)

Tuesday, February 8, 1983

3:30 p.m. 108 O'Brian

Or Contact:

Donna Humphrey Box 691

Priscilla Corkrey Box 623

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