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New York Law School

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If Lindsay Splits...

By CLEMENT SEGAL

Clement Segal was born in New York City and was educated in the public schools, Ripoé College, Wisconsin, and the School of Optometry of the Ohio State University. He was called to the bar in 1947, and he has practiced in the field of optometry. While continuing the practice of optometry, Dr. Segal attended New York Law School at night from 1961 to 1965, where he was a member of the Staff of the Law Review. After graduation from the Bar, he was appointed Assistant Executive Assistant to the President of the City Council, Sargent B. Gurnick.

Most recently, he was appointed Executive Assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York, Sanford D. Garelik. While in this capacity, Dr. Segal has been a member of the adjunct faculty of the Borough of Manhattan Community College. He was appointed Executive Assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York, Sanford D. Garelik, in March of 1971. He was appointed Assistant Executive Assistant to the President of the City Council, Sargent B. Gurnick, in 1973.

Immediately upon graduation from law school, he became a partner in the law firm of Segal & Segal. In March of 1971 he was appointed Executive Assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York, Sanford D. Garelik. While in this capacity, he was a member of the adjunct faculty of the Borough of Manhattan Community College. He was appointed Executive Assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York, Sanford D. Garelik, in March of 1971. He was appointed Assistant Executive Assistant to the President of the City Council, Sargent B. Gurnick, in 1973.

In the event of such vacancy, whether by resignation, death, illness or impeachment, the President of the Council shall succeed for the remainder of the unexpired term. This procedure was established when in May of 1963 the office of Mayor was abolished. In approving this legislation Governor Rockefeller wrote: "I believe that the present practice of having the President of the City Court with much distinction.

Samsays said this failure directly at the point of the Congress when some members said that the professional had on the government must have been broken.

Samuels said his point of putting that he built a 1 billion dollar corporation in nine months, turned angry when he was addressed by the auditors of the corporation. He said what real impact had on the government as a senator, he was asked his audience.

Samsays boasted as he spoke of the housing program and the "special interests" that had made housing codes different in every section of the country. These variations have made it impossible to attack the housing problem through the use of large scale technology because something perfectly acceptable in one section of the country would not satisfy the codes in another. Samuels asked his audience to try to imagine what life would be like if automobiles had different codes for each part of the country.

Noting that Washington was a model of efficiency and probability next to Albany, Samuels observed that having a large-scale technology because something perfectly acceptable in one section of the country would not satisfy the codes in another.

Born at the close of the 19th century, in Chicago, Harlan was a part of a distinguished family living from 1867 to 1967, a time of the 1967. The Honorable Charles C. Segal of the Board of Trustees, addressed a recent Alumni home in honor of the late As we made housing codes different in every section of the country. Some variations have made it impossible to attack the housing problem through the use of large scale technology because something perfectly acceptable in one section of the country would not satisfy the codes in another. Since spring is, in many ways, a season of new and hopeful beginnings, the reaction in the exciting clinical program for NYLS students, Professor Gladstone's New Jersey Practice class, has always been temporarily and appropriately timed. The program, which was established in accordance with a rule of court promulgated by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, affords 3rd and 4th year students the unique and invaluable opportunity for practical court experience -- and the chance to offer real and meaningful legal assistance to indigent clients.

According to Prof. Gladstone and Mr. Ron Allen, an attorney affiliated with the project's sponsor, Bergen County (N.J.) Legal Aid and Guardianship Corp., the program has been successful.

Samuels spoke:

Samsays speaks:

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On December 1, 1971 Howard Samuels addressed the students of New York Law School at 2 p.m. The main part of Samuels' talk dealt with the decay of American institutions. "Schools, welfare, prisons, transportation -- no basic institution is working," said Samuels. "We have lost our ability to manage democracy."

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N. J. was named a fellow of the Matrimonial Lawyers on November 18, 1971. He is chairman for the second year of the Family Law Committee of the Essex County Bar Association, and was instrumental in the enactment of the New Jersey Divorce Reform Law, which took effect on September 13, 1971.

MARTIN S. KRAMER ('71) is currently employed as a law assistant to Hon. Henry J. Latham in the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.

JOHN P. LoPRESTI ('73) is currently employed as a law assistant to Hon. James D. Hopkins in the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.

OBITUARY

EQUITAS wishes to note with deep regret the passing of former Justice Ferdinand Percuro, class of 1911. Justice Percuro was a Trustee Emeritus of New York Law School. His career as both a lawyer and Judge of the State Supreme Court Justice were distinctive and colorful. Justice Percuro rose to national fame for his investigation of Wall Street following the 1929 crash. He was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to serve as a member of the SEC, but resigned after six months to accept his Judgeship.

DECIDE ON BENCH

The Honorable Harold Lieberman, N.Y.S. 1950, is completing his tenth year as City Court Judge of the City of Hudson, New York. His Bacher was initially elected to the Bench on the Democratic Ticket in November of 1961.

JERSEY PROSECUTOR

Julian Judge Percuro appointed Geoffrey Gaulkin has recently resigned effective March 1, 1972 from his staff as an assistant prosecutor. His work is a graduate of Rutgers University and New York Law School. He was recently released from service with the Judge Advocate's Office where he was assigned to the U.S. Air Force in South Carolina.

GOVERNOR SUPERVISOR

Daniel P. DePalma has joined Rumill-Roht, Inc., New York, as an accounting supervisor in the company's drug and toiletries group. Mr. DePalma has also worked for the Federal Government, Lehman & Villi and Love Brothers.

He builds a bachelor's degree and an M.B.A. from Columbia University and as an L.B.B. from New York Law School.

Alumni

In order to receive an application for your "JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE" and/or membership in the Alumni Association, please fill out this form.

MAIL TO: STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

57 Worth Street

New York, New York 10013

I would like an application for our "JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE" and/or membership in the Alumni Association.

I would like an application for membership in the Alumni Association.

Name

Address

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

NOTICE

Please note that any typographical errors which may occur in this or any other issue of EQUITAS are due to limited difficulties at the printers and are not the responsibility of the editors.

ALUMNI RESPOND TO EQUITAS PLEA

In October we asked the Alumni to contribute to EQUITAS Alumni Fund to assume the costs of an enlarged student newspaper. The following responded (by this writing) with checks of $5.00 to $50.00:

DAVID FRANK ('26) MORRIS KAPLAN ('51)
FRANK JASHIKER ('40) SIDNEY BRAUNBERG ('11)
ARTHUR E. YOUNG ('50) ALLAN GROSSMAN ('65)
WARREN KAIN ('69) CHARLES MARABONDO ('60)
CHARLES RONDER ('53) FRANCIS FITZGERALD ('51)
KLEIN and ROSENWEIN, Esqs.

This enlarged 12 page issue is the direct result of these contributions. So that we may continue to improve EQUITAS we ask for your continued financial support and comments.

Check the appropriate box below and send your tax deductible checks directly to EQUITAS Alumni Fund. Each contribution will be personally acknowledged in the next issue of EQUITAS.

Comments will be printed as space allows.

NAME

YEAR GRADUATED

ADDRESS

FIRM

CONTRIBUTION IN THE NAME OF

$1 $5 $10 $20 $50
important in order to prove conspiracy, the prosecution's motions while con­

cerned the defense in any criminal case:

rarely the system so important as blood stains on Smith's

for a moment of the fact that their

or the observers, so that every man may forbid himself to

at the awful moment of

from his inception.

were properly prepared to drop the

or the observers, so that every man may forbid himself to

in the system so important as
For years NYLS students have complained of a negativism among the students. This negativism suggests that a student at NYLS is less of a student, less of a scholar, less of a contributor to society in general—and the legal profession in particular—than students at the country's better known institutions. We cannot, in this forum, examine the psychological reasons for such attitudes. We can, however, recommend specific ways of dispelling this negativism.

We should look first at what our graduates have accomplished. Many are senior partners in some of the largest firms in the city and hold impressive judicial positions throughout the country. More recent grads are clerking in federal and prestigious state court posts.

**STUDENTS — FACULTY**

Last year, only one professor reviewed examinations for the EQUITAS. This is believed that one with a 72 has as much a right to see his paper as one with a 69.

EQUITAS is asking the faculty to formally adopt this practice, to assemble (during the month of February) each class taught last semester and review the examinations. We realize students may argue for higher grades, thereby antagonizing a professor, but how is a student to improve if he has no idea where he lost points?

The review would be of unparalleled importance to first year students. Perhaps, since the professors have not taken exams in many years, they do not realize the student cannot recall every word written on each of five or six exams taken back-to-back. EQUITAS is confident this review procedure will improve both the grades and attitude of the students.

We realize the faculty could easily earn more money in private practice. They teach because of personal pride and dedication. We, therefore, ask the faculty to wrestle with its collective conscience and approve a procedure of reviewing examinations.

**ASK THE DEAN**

The Administration, which is neither as dictatorial as some students feel nor as magnanimous as some administrators feel, maintains a "hiring philosophy" which is neither as dictatorial as some students feel, nor as magnanimous as some administrators feel.

We can, however, recommend specific ways of dispelling this negativism. There are more tactful ways to wrestle with its collective conscience.

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**A TIME FOR PRaise**

**Dwight Inn of Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity was prematurely and immaturely attacked last year by the Student Bar Association's Executive Council and its recognition was withdrawn, whatever that means.**

The recent passage by the fraternity of a constitutional amendment permitting women to join, renders the recognition issue academic. At NYLS eleven women, some publicly critical of the all male fraternity, applied for membership last semester. One negative vote by any member of the fraternity could prevent a candidate from consideration. Eleven women were admitted.

Although much of the fraternity's goals have yet to be accomplished, we feel Dwight Inn deserves commendation for:

1. Casting the first vote in favor of the constitutional amendment permitting women to join, renders the recognition issue academic.
2. Allowing the SBA with programs run by the Social Affairs Committee.
3. Promoting financial support to EQUITAS.
Contenders Oppose Degree of Federal Intervention

By SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

A Liberal Approach To The Economy

The men who fought for and established this nation were im­

pelled by a generous and hope­

ful vision of society in which the individual had greater con­
trol over his own life, liberty and happiness. Unfortunately, this vision has been distorted over the years, especially in regard to the way we handle our money.

American today worships at the shrine of corporate capitalism. We allow corporations to de­

stroy the environment, deceive consumers, and reap billions of dollars in profits, while the working people and the poor pay the bill.

I would follow the lead of an economic revolutionary of another age to stop this de­

structive trend and restore the principles of our Founding Fathers. I would follow the pre­cedent set by Robin Hood in taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

NIXON'S POLICY: PARADOX

We see today Nixon's "New Economic Policy" calling for limited wages on the one hand and for an unprecedented $8 billion corporate tax giveaway on the other.

I would radically alter our tax policies and make full employ­

ment a top priority.

First, I would call for an end to all gasoline depletion de­

treatment.

Second, I would institute a truly effective minimum in­

come tax to destroy tax-shelters that help the wealthy avoid taxes.

Third, I would increase the tax rate on profits of huge cor­

porations to 50% or $18 billion per year.

Fourth, I would institute an excess profits tax on windfall profits resulting from wage and

price controls. Also, as American industry has enjoyed an unprecedented 33% rise in net after-tax profits since the crushing recession of 1969, I would make this tax apply to all windfall profits.

Fifth, I would increase the tax on millionaires and reform the capital gains structure.

Sixth, I would call for a "negative income tax" and in­

creased personal exemptions. Seventeeth, I would increase the tax on gifts and inheritances.

Eighth, we must change the oil import quota policies of our country. The present oil import­

quota policy, created to benefit a handful of oil Million­

aires mandate that only a fixed amount of foreign oil be im­

ported into the country. Since foreign oil is 50% cheaper per barrel than domestic oil, this policy costs the American con­

sumer from $.5 to $.7 billion dollars a year. It adds 5.7 cents to every gallon of gasoline. It costs the average family in New York state $100; $2 a year. It is Robin Hood in reverse that it steals from the poor to fatten the rich.

INFLATIONARY MYTH

Although the present Adminis­

tration claims full employment­

except in time of war- is a "myth," I would follow tbe lead of an economic revolutionary of another age to stop this de­
sctuctive trend and restore the principles of our Founding Fathers. I would follow the pre­cedent set by Robin Hood in taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

CHICAGO JUSTICE: LEGAL FICITION

But the economy is crying for.

a microcosm of American

power of which has slowly
corruption, and the worker less, but

the President.

CONTROL over the corporate structure in America, the

power they generate.

big-business type agriculture,

return $5 million in taxes the same year.

This step alone would create

The President of the United States used his executive powers to freeze wages and prices in this country. He also used these same executive powers to stop the busing of school children to schools outside their neighborhoods to achieve racial balance.

Mr. Nixon has stated on a number of occasions that he is opposed to the busing of children to achieve racial balance.

we've got to get

"The Panthers are a bunch of hoodlums. They've got to get them.

The courts are violating the

the educational process.

as a problem of the South alone.

barring the law.

we have repeatedly taken

not only protect jobs but cut in­

The ABM and the MIRV, for

the right to bus the child­

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For these reasons, I have in­

An Open Letter to the President of the United States

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had no social security, no schools, no hospitals, and new transportation systems.

This step alone would create 2.5 million new jobs by the end of 1972 and return $5 million in taxes the same year.

Moreover, by cutting troop strength in Europe, reducing the overall strength of the military and ending the war, we will produce an immediate fund of $30 billion. The flow of this money to solve our urgent internal problems must not only protect jobs but cut in­

the way we handle our money.

A Conservative Approach To Busing

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The present Administration is also engaging in activities that have a bear by the tail.

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**The News in Brief**

**NYLS Students Attend on "Fred Berman" Show**

By Joe Malese

Each Sunday at 8:00 on WNYC-TV, Fred Berman, a N.Y.L.S. student, appears on "Fred Berman Profiles." The show, moderated by N.Y.L.S.'s Professor Frederic E. Berman, spotlights current Democratic Chairman, John Burns; Wagner; City Comptroller, Abe Ed Koch, New York State Demo- carthian; Attorney, Burton Roberts; and Assistant. The student panel presents different issues and topics.

The law students, one from N.Y.L.S. and one from another metropolitan law school, are selected by the students. The show is moderated by Mike Weber, a senior at N.Y.L.S., and S.B.A. vice-president, who serves on "Profiles" as a production assistant. The show is moderated by Professor Berman, claims that "the participation of the students of the New York Law School gives the panel a unique view." The students should have good "reason to believe that their objectivity may be compromised." To date, N.Y.L.S. students have appeared on the panel: Sandra Conchob, Charles Lewis, and Phillip Mondello, Jay Rappaport, Margaret Rappaport, Howard Samuels, and Deputy Howard Samuels compared OTB to "political" trials, or "as a result of extending the program to a larger number of states." The speaker wanted to know if "victimless crimes should be legalized," he replied, "that the public is in the process of "victimless crimes. The public,..." The invasion of rights which have long been reserved to the States by the Federal Govern- ment, and especially by the Federal Judiciary, is an ex- tremely serious danger. We strongly urge the Presi- dent and the Supreme Court to remember that this great coun- try is governed for the people, and for the people."

**Consequences**

"services were worse than ever," Samuels asserted. N.Y. GARBAGE

The speaker wanted to know why the city has had to charge so much to collect garbage in New York City, and whether it will be legalized. Illegal gambling could not be enforced and led to corruption. Since 90% of organized crime's income comes from drugs and gambling, Samuels felt that legalized gambling would help put organized crime out of business. Asked whether marijuana should be legalized, he replied that "the public is not prepared for legalized prostitution."

As indicated by OTB, he added, that whether or not we went as far as an legalization, we should certainly change the punishment which was "ridiculous." "Legalization would not be a major mistake," he added, noting that the real problem was "hard core drugs."

Samuels compared OTB to "police reform," but pointed out that there is heroin and similar drugs anyway. Only if reform is obtained would "for a change, the gambling laws, as indicated by OTB; he feels that public is in the process of "changing its attitudes to- ward society." he feels that public is in favor of correcting personnel who have not been prepared for legalization.

"ADDICTION INEVI TABLE" Samuels felt, as with gambling, that one can't stop people from using drugs. One can only "take the profit out of it." Puppies can be grown anywhere. When twenty-five points of heroin are worth $325,000 to organized crime, one can't expect organized crime to give up selling it.

Samuels feels that the public is the biggest loser because of its hypocritical attitude toward victimless crimes. The public demands large penalties and then engages in gambling, prostitution and drugs anyway. Only if there is a change in the public attitude can the change the law. Samuels feels the public was ready for a change in the gambling laws, as indicated by OTB; he feels that public is in the process of "changing its attitudes to- ward society." he feels that public is in favor of correcting personnel who have not been prepared for legalization.

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amount to be our most significant achievement. ADMIS- SION OF WOMEN is one to which we have long been devoted and which we believe will be the new direction of professional legal education. We believe that the formulation of the law will be a new dimension of the legal profession; that it will provide an opportunity to all. The students and faculty are invited to the event at which they can explore the law as it has been and how it has been perceived by others. The evening will be open to the public and will be an open bar. Tickets are available at $35 per person, and all proceeds will benefit the law school and the Moot Court organization.

### Law of Women

A new type of law practice has been emerging in large and small cities across the country: the law commune or law collective. Composed mainly of young people, these radical lawyers and legal workers disillusioned with the failures of the civil rights and anti-war movements. To these communal attorneys, the law is a political weapon for bringing about social change in both society and the legal profession.

To be sure, their existence has not threatened the Washington and Wall Street legal establishment, but rather has paved the way for the transformation of traditional legal practice to more creative and socially conscious practices. The law commune is one of the most significant achievements in the history of the legal profession.

In the past few years, these radical lawyers have been able to enact the cooperation of those who view the field not in terms of social reform but in terms of personal attainments and status. Nevertheless, the law commune is quite possible and may be the key to the future of the legal profession.

### Moot Court Announces School-Wide Competition

The Moot Court Announces School-Wide Competition for the Spring Intracommune Competition. The winners of the spring intracommune competition will be announced on the evening of Thursday, April 21. The event will be open to the public and will be held in the Great Hall of the Law School. Tickets are available at $15 per person, and all proceeds will benefit the law school and the Moot Court organization.
The DA's Office

TO THE EDITOR:

I recently volunteered to do an interview for the Law School Club. Two other students and I were supposed to bring in the 90/180 day rule. This rule orders the release of prisoners on bond or in their own recognizance, if they remain incarcerated and have not been brought to trial in 90 days from the date of their arrival. The case must be brought to trial by 180 days from the date of arrest or the defendant may move for a dismissal. In order to get the facts we were to interview some law enforcement officials.

In doing this, I called a certain D.A. office (who shall remain nameless) to arrange an interview. I was told the D.A. wasn't in. My call was referred to another office, but again there was no one who could help. Finally, a desk officer took my number and told me that I would be called back when the D.A. was available. I called my number and was promised a call that never came. The next day I called the County Court House and was told that there was no person, or perhaps even enough people, available.

I arrived at the office around ten o'clock. The secretary of the D.A. was busy. She then accused me of mis-representing myself by saying I had an interview to get into the office. I tried to explain that all I wanted to see was someone who wanted to see the D.A. about the 90/180 day rule. She then told me that I had already had one. I don't think that that explanation did any good.

Again, I was told to call the "Man". I was given a one day's interview after which I was told that I should contact the D.A. The "Man" then came into his office and told me that he could help me. He then took my number and said that he would call me. That takes a lot of nerve.

I told the "Man" that this was not true. I just wanted to interview someone about the 90/180 day rule. He told me to wait and he would call me later. I was told that the D.A. didn't want to see me. I was later called from the D.A. himself to tell me that I was not eligible for an interview. That was quite difficult.

Learn Baby Learn

Professor Leah, when asked what are the qualities that make a good attorney said fact contain­ment; a sense of humor, sight, linguistic sophistication, prec­ision and perspicacity of speech. Then he added the rest, and possibly the reason that this is the self-discipline in habit of thor­oughness, an avoidance of in­feriority and approximation.

I feel, as a senior evening stu­dent, that I have been approximated by its contents, I do not realize that the aim of the ad­ministration and why the law schools for the needs of these qualities and how these are developed. Certainly, we may disagree with its modus op­erandi, but since we do not, as yet, have the approval of the A.A.L.S. and the administration we must be very careful in our legal educational training.

NYLS has employed the evening student, as well as the day stu­dent, to whom it is committed, who otherwise could not either afford to attend law school.

There are laws regulating the operation of a day and evening pro­gram. Although the program is quite advantageous and difficult, the average NYLS student does not have difficulty in legal education and management that has been found out of very well and fairly by the administration.

The administration, as a result, has kept the cost of our legal education to a minimum and in return they get the student in their face by the student body. I would suggest my fellow students not to consider the survey and compare tuition rates of the other law schools; you might be quite surprised with your shopping rates.

Also the fact that people think we go to NYLS for free.

The New York University law students are no different from our classmates even if $300 a term and have un­limited cutting privileges and are the same curriculum that is not even peered to the NYLS. Examination cer­tainty if our tuition was that high our facilities would be im­proved. Also the fact that you are willing to pay over $500 tuition credit.

A CASE FOR NYLS

There is a complaint that NYLS does not prepare its students for practice, but this is again not true because the administration of it is not only the financial and ac­counting, but including the legal analytical, but skills courses are being offered in training students in the use of legal instruments, also our traditional liberal courses are being invited to that so that new memoranda on points of law are discussed, also fuller and complete moot court course is being established, and NYLS is proving it by the numerous recent professional developments that so recent procedural courses are explained and analyzed for the forthcoming practicing attorney. Certainly it is true that other law schools are experimenting with new courses and procedures, but our law school as yet cannot afford to change physically to duplicate this experimental report. I feel that our law school will be able to bring a new trend being offered, but we should make it clear that the 90/180 day rule is an obstacle for our law school.

Joel Bacher
N.Y.L.S. ’74

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1972

The second lecture was given by Mr. Max Choplin, former chairman of the Joint Panel on Arbitration of Disputes - International and Domestic. The lecturers presented in open forum a program in which Mr. Choplin outlined the basics of international negotiations with an opening out an everyday arbitration - a topic that is becoming increasingly important for practicing attorneys. Mr. Choplin discussed the arbitration in setting international commercial disputes as well as private disputes. He concluded his lecture by presenting forecasts as to the future of international negotiations with this means.

The third lecture was one of the highest student interest from a practical standpoint. That evening Judge Nicholas Tavolacci of the Criminal Court and Judge Benjamin Schenker of the Court spoke on the proper method and procedure of trying a case in the courtroom.

The Common Hour affords us several possibilities for the students. If the day is on time slot we are planning to invite attorneys and judges to discuss both past and present legal developments and impart practical knowledge to the students on the current importance of law, regarding both private and public law. The goal will be to acquaint students with career possibilities in the legal field as well as to conduct themselves in the professional manner as the counter as attorneys. I believe this program will be an asset to every student wishing to study the students in a practical way at the same time.
William Proxmire is the Demo­
cratic U.S. Senator from Wis­
conc. He was elected to his first 
2-year term in 1948. He was the 
first Senator to call for the re-
organization of the Department of 
Defense in 1957 to fill the seat left
vacant by the death of U.S. Sena­
tor Joseph McCarthy. He was re-elect­
Senator Proxmire earned his un­
dergraduate degree from Yale 
and two graduate degrees from 
Harvard Law School.

Senator Proxmire is Chair­
man of the Congressional 
Executive Committee in the 
92nd Congress. He was Chair­
man in the 91st Congress. 
He is a member of the 
Committee on Appropriations, 
Committee on Banking, 
Housing and Urban Affairs, 
Committee on Armed 
Services, and the Committee on 
Agriculture.

During the course of this 
term, the Senate took up a 
debate on how to handle the 
economic problem, how to 
spend the vast sums 
needed to fight the war, and 
what aid is needed for our 
allies in the war.

The debate has been a 
test of the Senate's ability 
to consider the issues 
from a broad perspective, 
and to develop a 
program that can be 
implemented.

The debate has also been a 
test of the Senate's ability 
to work together, and to 
find common ground 
for action.

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Ain't Gonna Die A Natural Death

BY GEORGE FARKAS

The title "judge" conjures up in one mind a stereotype that goes something like this: white, old, or getting old, overweight, or young minded, very much involved, controversial, eager to break new ground in the administration of Criminal Justice. An alumnus of this Law College, Judge Wright because the object of controversy when he paroled an inordinate number of defendants in Bronx County Arraignment Court on October 12 and 13th.

The case that caused the stir went as follows: On October 12th, a man charged with harassment was brought before the judge. He allegedly went to his estranged wife's home, found her with another man, made some threats, and someone called the police. He was paroled in his own custody pending a hearing by Judge Wright. NOTE: To anyone familiar with arraignment procedure, this is nothing unusual. Harassment is a violation and is passed in front of the Judge and he refused to be a party to it. Would this have happened if he were white? This happened to black, he said.

I asked him why he didn't write to the News and explain his position. He answered: "An older man sometimes forgets: Never engage in a pissing contest with a skunk. You'll never come out ahead." And that is where Judge Bruce Wright is at. With a shrewdness, with a rapier-likeiclarity towards perpetrators of "victimless crimes", (more on that later) Judge Wright is involved. He looks beyond the apparent image of the Judge and the Judiciary. There is no need for a biological explanation of why a man who posed in front of a Southern restaurant displaying a "WE BUY BLACK OR white" sign, His mother, who was in white, was sentenced to two years in prison when she was asked by two of the townsmen if that man was, in fact, her son. She replied: "No, that's my son!" Judge Wright was a successful trial lawyer before ascending to the bench. Respected by black and white members of the bar, he defended many famous jazz musicians on a variety of charges. He takes his haircuts on Thursdays in a barbershop frequented by black domestic to wealthy WASP families. He does this to listen to their express their prejudices which coincide to a toe with those of their masters. He listens to Sundays. Car- michaels, and various other his island accent and pass for the ghetto brother that he never was, "How in the Revolution? I asked him. "I have very little, no, I have no hope. The black middle-class has completely lost touch with the ghetto. They are the ones that are destroying the Black Revolution. This book is about to be written about the Black People will probably be entitled: UNCLE TOM'S CAME CRUISE." What do these little glimpses into the life of Bruce Wright add up to? Is he the sympathetic whom Camus spoke about? Is he this man, destined for oth­ erwise than hope and happiness the total absence of hope? He wrote to me: "Life is a bed a ter- minal disease, and though the Great Healer may possess the cure, He does not make house­ calls." All this is not to imply that Judge Wright will back pas­ sively and watches the world go by from his vantage point inside the bench. He watches, he writes, he predicts, he hopes, he portraits his thoughts to all who seek it. Sometimes he will tell you what he thought to those that don't seek it. A while back, Judge Wright, a member of the Criminal Court Judge held two young women without bail for Attempted Murder. The next day, this same man again brought before Judge Wright. The facts were that on the day of the Attempted Murder, a high bail is fixed. His mother, who is white, was arrested and brought before Judge Wright to this Judge in

CORRECTION

The recently published Student Faculty Directory erroneously listed names corresponding to Associate Editor, Copy Editor and business Manager under the EQUI­TAS heading. The improperly listed students are being notified, and they participated in the functions of our law school newsletter.
Rehabilitation: Fact Or Fiction Part II

By Richard C. Entin

(Part II of this article dealt with the prison system as it exists today and the effect of current correctional programs on the individual living within it. There I concluded that the method for gainful employment."

The spearhead of the program, an inmate named Zalez, traveled to San Francisco daily, a distance of sixteen miles. There he worked as a maintenance man at a new car lot. Each night he returned to the correctional facility. Zalez felt that the program worked wonders and by it gave him a chance to find himself. Yet according to the authors, the program accomplished was only a small part of the task. "Is to lessen the shock of sudden freedom feel by the former inmate, as well as his work ethic which has served his entire term."

Since this program, California has initiated various types of programs aimed at reducing the recidivism rate, and even more. One of the latest is the "Abolition of Parole". Mr. Castro addressed the Administration of Justice. With nine institutions in the city and an inmate population of approximately twelve years: their high school diploma. Their education of the prison guard. All prison bound convicts in that time psychiatrists. The ultimate result has been a maturation of the inmates in the assigned correctional facility. A convict remains for as long as it takes to "adjust his behavior" to a level where he can be reunited with society as a viable member. This would be accomplished through intensive counseling and rehabilitation. Also, the individual would be motivated to "find hope" since the sooner he does, the sooner he's out. No more "just serving time.""

These were rules shortly followed by the Judicial Conference of the State of New York, which on April 30, 1971, issued rules governing the dismissal for failure to prosecute. These rules were modeled on the New York rules and set up a timetable for speedy trials and a long line of court decisions have amplified and defined these rights.

Delay, and its attendant uncertainty undermines this respect and fuels the anger and cynicism which poison society."

In sum, then, the probable impact of the Judicial Conference Rules will be catastrophic. Unless there is a sudden and drastic expansion of facilities and increase in personnel we will not be able to implement these rules effectively. Consequently we might find ourselves in a situation in which defen­ dants charged with serious crimes are freed without trial, as a result of dilatory tactics.
Restrictive Rules.....Nullity

Efficient law people are not grasping of essential principles.

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