Equitas, vol VII, no. 5, February 26, 1976

New York Law School

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

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.nyls.edu/newspapers/85
FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Gil Gives Food Scholarship

Trustee President Resigns;
Three New Members Named

by Jim Tricarico and Glenn von Nostitz

Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., has resigned his post as President of the Board of Trustees of NYLS. The 81-year-old Smith tendered his resignation to the Board on December 29, 1975.

The past president has filled the position since 1964. Smith had had a distinguished career as attorney as well as past president of the American Bar Association. In a recent interview Smith commented that "the future of the school will depend on the part played by the other Trustees. Also, so long as (Dean) Shapiro is there, I have no fear that standards will continue to rise." His opinion as to the function of the Board of Trustees is "to provide financial means and physical properties, so an institution can carry on a sound educational policy. Trustees must be men (sic) who can participate, direct and supervise the raising of money, while improving and protecting the property under the education law."

Other Changes Needed

The former President did say, however, that other changes are needed at the school. He feels that the school needs to more strongly emphasize fund raising in order to expand the physical facilities through construction of a new law center. He also feels that the faculty needs to be better paid. Until recently, pay scales were much below par, but the situation has improved markedly in the past two years, but not to the point where Smith feels salaries would be competitive with other institutions.

Smith noted the existence of certain policy disagreements with John V. Thornton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, but was quick to add that he is a strong supporter of Dean Shapiro. A few months ago, Smith submitted a resolution in the Board expressing confidence in the Dean. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

In commenting on the resignation, Thornton, Van President and Treasurer of Consolidated Edison Co., said: "It's a sad thing to have someone leave the Board, especially Sylvester Smith, a former President of the ABA who has dedicated so many years on behalf of the school. We've all had and still have a great deal of admiration for him."

Thornton also said that he concurs with Smith in his feeling that it is the Dean and Faculty who should run the administration of the school, without undue interference from the Trustees.

Shapiro expressed similar sentiments and said he was grateful for the support that Smith had voiced.

New Trustees Announced

Dean Shapiro has announced the addition of three new members of the Board of Trustees. They are: Dr. Calvin H. Flimpson, President of the State University of New York's Downstate Medical Center; Hon. Sydney A. Wood-Cahusac, Treasurer of Rockefeller University and Dr. Robert E. Marshak, President of City College (CUNY), former President of Amherst College.

EQUITAS will be conducting personal interviews with these new additions to the Board of Trustees.

After 50 Years, Parker Rediscovering His Alma Mater

by Jim Tricarico

Recently a successful alumnus of NYLS, Mr. Albert Parker, came back to his law school to see the many changes that were taking place, and hopefully, to take an active part in this law school community. Parker, class of '21, is a senior partner in the prestigious firm, which he founded, of Parker, Chapin and Flat- tao. The firm is associated with which Parker has been connected over the last 30 years looks like a "Who's Who" of the worldwide business, education and philanthropy.

His firm is listed as having a general practice, including "Corporation Securities, Probate, Estate Planning, Tax, Labor and Real Estate law," while also doing trial work. In a recent interview at his offices the Bank of New York building on Fifth Avenue, Parker explained a great deal about his approach to law and to life.

A native New Yorker, he attended Townsend Harris High School, noted for its academic excellence, and located on the campus of city university. Al- though the common practice at the time was to go from this school into city university, Park- er, after graduating from high school in only three years, registred to attend Columbia. It was while attending Columbia that he decided he wanted to make the law his career. In an effort to sup- port his education, Parker con- tacted the then numerous newspa- pers in N. Y. and applied them with news concerning Columbia and its student body. He received anywhere from $10 to $50 an inch for that which was printed.

Life at NYLS

While attending NYLS at night, Parker clerked in a law firm full-time during the day. He recalls that the law school at that time was little more than a few floors of a left building divided into classrooms. He still remember- how one of his teachers, Prof. Washburn, approached the law; he said the law was divided into two classes: "assumption of risk and lean on me." During Parker's attendance at NYLS, they were still using the "text-
Student Preferences Sought In Pre-Registration Survey

by Anisa Miller

An unofficial pre-registration was undertaken by an ad hoc "Registration Committee" on November 19th and 20th in an effort to make New York Law School pre-registration procedures more efficient. The committee hoped that by obtaining student course preferences in advance through pre-registration, the School would be able to take steps to provide extra sections to meet these demands. The committee, which had arisen in the past when large numbers of students were closed out of their course preferences would then be avoided.

After their first experience with registration for last year's spring term, seven (then 1st year) students, Karen Miller, Lois Marsh, and Paulette Morse, decided to encourage the administration to seek a more efficient registration procedure. They met with former Assistant Dean Davis and Mr. Scanlon to suggest that the Law School sponsor pre-registration. They also visited New York University to study its registration procedures in an effort to find means of improving New York Law's procedures. Mr. Scanlon, however, was adverse to a suggested pre-registration. The committee, thus rebuffed, decided to encourage the administration the outline of a program for CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR ALUMNI OF NYLS.

Continuing Education Program

Anisa Miller and Robert Marzotto, with the support of the Second Census, have submitted the administration the outline of a program for CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR ALUMNI OF NYLS. The program would offer the opportunity for any graduate to select any course listed in the catalogue and upon a payment of $50 per course to "sit in" and "audit" that course. Such a program would enable graduates to take courses they wish to study without paying "drop" fees.

The goal of the Consumer Law Training Center is to prepare a consumer curriculum to be used nationally. Community leaders all over the country will use these materials to educate their constituents. In effect, the Center is seeking to create a grass roots consumer movement that will equip the consumer and help him to avoid consumer rip-offs. Next semester, students in the Consumer Protection Clinic will prepare additional training materials and will help in organizing the educational programs in the local communities themselves.

Camera Discount Center Inc.

DHANA AMERICA & MASTERS CHARITIES

34A Worth Street, New York, N. Y. 10011

Monday through Friday 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Closed Saturday from 2:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

CALL

212-226-1014

FOR SPECIAL
Low Prices!

SPECIAL!

135mm F.5.6 Auto 2 Zeiss
Price: $199.95

KODACHROME KM-36 & KR-36

ASA-25-ASA 64 $4.75

INCLUDING ROBIA PROCESSING AND MOUNTING

Vivitar, Electronic Flash

MODELS 281

MODEL 273

SPECIAL PRICES

$29.95

MOST VIVITAR LENSES AVAILABLE AT SPECIAL PRICES

HUNGRY?

TRY GIL'S EXPANDED HOT AND COLD MENU.

ALUMNI: 'COME ON OVER'

SPECIAL NOTE: THE STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION OF NYLS RECEIVES A PERCENTAGE OF GIL'S BUSINESS.

COME IN, SIT DOWN, RELAX

IN THE BASEMENT OF 47 WORTH STREET

M, J & K COMPANY • 57 Worth Street
TRIBUTE TO LATE CLASSMATE

Student Body Honors Kenneth Mintz, Class of ’77

By Ed Sanorik, Vie FIns, Tom O'Donnell and Larry Johnson

On January 4, 1976, Kenneth Mintz, a second-year day student, died unexpectedly of a heart attack. While those of us who knew him have experienced great personal sorrow, New York Law School and all of its students have suffered an irreplaceable loss.

The problem with obituaries is that there seems a tendency to become insipid. Authors have spent long and laborious hours, thinking of something noteworthy to say about the deceased, using lavish and exaggerated phrases, to gain more acclaim for themselves than for their subjects. With Kenny, however, the task becomes much easier. Words of praise flow from the pen; there is no reason for needless literary creativity or pretentiousness. We writers can do nothing to detract from the reader’s attention from the fact that he was someone with vast potential, loved by all.

A graduate of Queen’s College, Kenny previously attended John Adams High School, where he was voted the “Best Looking Guy” in his class. In college, while distinguishing himself academically, he also found time to help another student than himself.

For these persons, and Kenny was certainly one, it would be impossible to leave the profession; it has become an integral part of so, a stimulus that becomes a part of life. A victim of rheumatic fever while in college, perhaps Kenny had a premonition that he had an infirmity that would take his life at an early age. Yet he worked as hard as possible because he had been expected of anything. It would have been easy for him to leave law school and become involved in a less demanding job. One might have put less strain upon him. Why did he undertake such a challenge? Kenny was fascinated by the law, the more involved he became, the harder he worked at it. It seemed to give him life. We all have something to learn from his devotion to his profession.

Kolffler Roast

The Dwight Inn chapter of The International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi is now accepting applications from graduating students who wish to be considered as alternates to the New York Law School Honor and Spirit Service and Spirit Award Committee.

The award has been presented annually at Commencement since 1977. Applications for the award are open to both day and evening division students. Phi Delta Phi membership is not a requirement of applicants.

To apply, submit a resume and/or essay about your qualifications:

Dr. Steven Bresman
Phi Delta Phi
Chairman

New York Law School

Learn your applications in the Phi Delta Phi mailbox on the second floor at West Street, Deadline Wednesday, March 31.

JLSU To Meet: Hornblass Speaks

Jerome Hornblass, Commissioner of the Addictions Services Agency, will be the first speaker of the Spring semester lecture series sponsored by the Jewish Law Students Union (JLSU), the Commission...
Lawyers Can Now Advertise

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 — The American Bar Association voted to allow lawyers to list their consultation fees and other credit arrangements in law directories and the classified section of telephone directories. The vote climaxcd a three-hour debate in the ABA's 248-member policy-making House of Delegates during the final day of the legal organization's midyear meeting.

Under terms of the changes to the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility, lawyers will be able to divulge such information as: "whether credit cards or other credit arrangements are accepted; office and other hours of availability; a statement of legal fee; fee for initial consultation or the availability upon request of a written schedule of fees or an estimate of the fee to be charged for the specific service requested."

The ABA Code is not automatically binding on lawyers, but is advisory only.

After the vote, Association President Lawrence E. Walsh said, "This progressive action of the Association's 248-member House of Delegates will supplement the existing Lawyers' Fernando Services by authorizing a second avenue to assist members of the public in selecting a lawyer."

(Continued on Page 10)

Attorney-Ethics Debate

A discussion of the ethics of a criminal attorney was held Wednesday, January 28th. The panel consisted of John A. Cirino, Assistant DA for Onondaga County, the prosecutor who prepared and argued the People's brief before the Appellate Division in People v. Belge and Elliott A. Tuckett (above), defense attorneys for New York City who represented Frank Armac, one of two attorneys for Robert Gar­row. Also on the panel was Professor Robert Blokker, of NYLS, who discussed some of the far-reaching philosophical considerations.

EQUITAS Cordially Invites All First Year Students
To Attend Our "OPEN HOUSE"
On Tuesday, March 9th
From 11:30 A.M. thru 1:30 P.M.
Come In For Coffee and Pastries
Feel Free To Offer Your Assistance and Suggestions

The Dean Speaks

Interview with Shapiro

EQUITAS: How many students are presently attending the January admission's class?

Dean Shapiro: Between three and five, if of course we can find people who meet the Personnel Committee's high standards.

EQUITAS: Has there been any provision set up whereby students can see those marks that have been submitted without having to wait for all the marks to be in?

Dean Shapiro: Yes. The grades are due in on February 1st, and on that date we will begin sending out the grades that have been sub­mitted and approximately two weeks later we will mail out to the students those grades that we have received. Then after all the grades have been submitted, we will send out a completed card with all the grades to the students.

Any student who has a question (concerning general school affairs) which he feels would be answered by the questions asked of Dean Shapiro in this column, please submit your question to EQUITAS by way of our mailbox on the 2nd floor of 57 Worth Street.

Hair Today: Ore-gone Tomorrow

Part III

by Trudy York Gardner

Hair Styles: There is a simil­arity here, I confess, of New York and Oregon practices. In Portland, too, good stylists have a following who become extremely loyal to their "hairstylist" personally. I rarely go to styling shops, ex­cept to have my hair cut.

New York's reputation for leading stylists and cosmetolo­gists has impressed us all in Oregon. I was therefore very excited when I made an ap­pointment for a haircut with a stylist of Madison Avenue re­nown, who shall remain name­less. I walked in and gave my name to the receptionist. Instant­ly, a girl whom I barely understood since she was from India or elsewhere, stuffed some literature into my hands and rattled off a remarkably memorized speech about hair. Care. I confence I was so intri­gued by her stet and moni­mented delivery, I didn't have a word she was saying. She didn't seem to notice.

She seated me in the stylist's chair and disappeared, return­ ing with more literature and a quickie demonstration of "the right way to brush, your hair." To think I had been brushing my hair wrong all my life and still had my hair! (I am re­ferring, as you can well imagine, that my New York hair care ex­perience has saved me from premature fallout.)

When the stylist finally ar­rived, we talked, we talked, in an inch off all over the hair, with one exception. She vehe­mently refused to cut my bangs, ranging that if bangs were cut, there might grow hair on the head would grow at uneven speeds. Well, I couldn't have that, especially since I didn't want my eye­brows growing faster than my pageboy.

In slightly under two min­utes she snipped off the inch of hair. With a sigh, I handed over the bill. When I walked out, I smiled confidently that despite the fact my bangs still dragged across my eyebrows, the remainder of my hair would grow at even speeds.

Indeed, I was impressed by this Madison Avenue operator. The two minutes were worth every bit of that $15. What's the good of spending money if you don't get a little education along with it, right?

Grocery Shopping: Shopping in Oregon is a trying chore. The two minutes were worth every bit of that $15. What's the good of spending money if you don't get a little education along with it, right?

Bakery Shopping: Shopping in Oregon is a trying chore for the average householder. Three times a week they must climb into the car and head for the neighborhood supermarket: very tedious and boring.

Shopping in New York is a challenge. Once a week, rain or shine, I roll my groaning steel cart down six blocks to the local market. The store is midsize midway between what I would call a "Pop" store (half a "Mom and Pop") and a supermarket. Maneuvering the cart down aisles designed for half a cart is a real chal­lenge. Unfortunately, because of the dear ad­t, traffic jams occur frequently by the Na­tive Americans, and store personnel, blue cops, never seem to be there when you need them.

Nevertheless, when I make New York's grocery shopping so superior to Oregon's in the personal attention you DO re­ceive when store employees are around. The other day, for ex­ample, I overheard two check­ers, one of whom had just checked out, discussing (as if I thought) their attempts to eat prices.

"What's wrong for today, Price?" said the stocky checker to mine, as I walked out.

"I really trimmed this one, Pricie."

"No-fair, Price." It was then I discovered I had been shortchanged.

Liquor in the streets: (Ohio is a very misleading caption) In Oregon, Walk-Walk signs are quite well enforced. The signal when the signal says "Walk," the signal is a good one, the signal. Once Motor Maid or other cop will "pinch" you on cue.

The Asphalt Highway: In New York, I was very confused. People around me seemed to be walking on the correct side. A "Walk" meant walk. I con­tinued the march to and from work. Fls, what's the purpose of walking against the "Walk" sign, hoping some intermit­ted soul will catch it and tambourine to the beat would go on. Eventually I tried walking and receiving the "Walk" or the "Pinch." I, in typical Na­tive American fashion, as, with a deep breath, I walked against the "Walk." It was an exhilarating experience. Parks continue to approac­he me, "What's the matter when you are crossing down on you. I now understand the New Yorker's desire to really live. He hasn't to think of life when you're always mo­ments from death.

Garbage: In Portland, gar­bage is dumped in Glad Wrap bags and left in alumi­num cans in backyards for gar­bage men to pick up in-between bailing the family dogs. This system has numerous disadvan­tages, particularly since once the can is filled, unless you've made special arrangements with the sanitation department, you must store the excess garbage in the same place until the fol­lowing week.

New York has shown itself to be no different in the garbage. The answer, I intend, is to dump the excess garbage (tough, of course) on the side­walk outside the house or apart­ment, and leave it there until the sanitation department, in typically prudish Oregon fash­ion, carries it away in embarrassment. Then, "What was the sense in reality, what can they do with­out the garbage." Oh, what's his name — DeLory?
Lancy, Australian Prof.,
Becomes Faculty Member

Variant Interests

by George Schwartz

"Life is a series of unforeseeable random occurrences." Thus Professor Robert Lancy describes how he became a law school professor in New York instead of going on walks on deserted beaches in his native Australia.

As an admitted iconoclast, Lancy pursues his interests to the limit. His philosophical abstractions on words are "they are inherently ambiguous and can be reduced to being meaningless" and the mind more readily than most law professors would.

Lancy freely recalled in an interview, his walks on the beach, with an avowed purpose to "appreciate the vastness, beauty and strength of nature" and can be reduced to being a "transcendence of self" in order to view the world more accurately.

His interest in mysticism dates from the "propagation that the mind and discussions led him in a contrived way. For instance, in a moment of investment danger your mind veers and yet you can't. I'm interested in examining these states of consciousness," he added, "to understand what metaphysical things occur below a conscious level of thought."

__Variety of Interests__

Lancy enjoys the theater, especially off-Broadway, and off-Broadway productions. His favorite musicians include the Grateful Dead, Bob Dylan and Joan Baez, not necessarily in that order.

He has been a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and the High Court of Australia, and taught criminal law and contracts at the Law School of the University of Melbourne.

Lancy describes his teaching methods as liberal. Preferring not to use the traditional Socratic method, he believes they are counter-productive as a learning experience. "You are dealing with adults. You can throw in a few jokes (at times), but you must respect the students," he said.

He believes the name applied to the law school teaching process (the so-called Socratic method), is a misnomer. "People must be able to articulate and learn to apply socialized rules of law in variables and do mental gymnastics with them."

In terms of comparisons between the two legal systems he has studied, he said, "From what I've observed, the complexity of Australian society creates problems that have to be solved by the legal mechanisms that arise here before they do elsewhere. Because Australia is so much smaller and homogeneous, it has not yet produced the same problems in human rights that have been faced here, but the notion of those rights exists there too."

__TECHNICAL AND ANALYSIS__

for further information contact your BAR/BRI representatives:

Harry A. DeMell 891-6794
Alan Smilowitz 646-4865
Marianne Spraginis 595-3581

or the New York office 594-3696

__EQUATUS__

Future Interest

by Loretta Burger

Do you dream of coming out of law school like a butterfly emerging from a cocoon? The image may be appealing, but the odds are against it. The transformation of a caterpillar to a butterfly is a natural process, beyond the control of the insect, inevitably developing with the passage of time. Graduation does not make a lawyer. Passing the Bar is only an invitation to the dance — you will still have to find out whether it's "All That Jazz." Although it is possible for a lawyer to spend her/his practicing days hidden away in some office rarely coming into contact with the outside world, the majority of lawyers do not practice in a contrived way. For instance, a feeling of "fitting in"; the constant challenge and exposure to new ideas; the reward of knowing you have played an essential part in solving a client's problems. Also, no self-respecting lawyer would be complete without some laughter and camaraderie.
Have access to their grades as soon as a particular professor has submitted them. Perhaps a large common bulletin board may be set up where all the sheets may be tack- ed up out of the way of the operations of the school.

The administration's new effort, i.e. the mailing of those grades immediately after a cer- tain date, is an honest attempt on their part to alleviate this problem, and for this we thank them. But posting by social security number still appears the fastest and easiest way.

A Lot to Copy

Professors often assign supplemental material. Due to the large number of stu- dents in many classes it is impractical for every student to do this reading in the li- brary.

The copy machines in the NYLS library require 10 cents per copy. The reproductions are of questionable quality and the machines are too small to economically ac- commodate the larger volumes. Students could save time and money through an ad- ministration program allowing them access to the photocopying room now in existence in the rear of the 1st floor library. Perhaps a program can be worked out whereby stu- dents can pay an optional fee for use of this facility. Such programs have been in- troduced in a number of other law schools.

We are also hopeful that, along with the other improvements in our library, new and better coin-operated copy machines will re- place the models now in use.

Thanks, Gil

A warm thanks goes to Gil Hollander of Gil's in 47 Worth St. His food scholarships are a necessary asset to our school. (See story page 1.) We have also seen him help students who have been caught a little "short," but now he has formalized it and it's great to know that the NYLS Commu- nity has so generous a member.

For Grade Posting

With the start of every semester, come many requests from the student body for EQUItas to take a stand on the issue of the posting of grades. Well we've done it before and we do it again. We recommend that the faculty review their decision against the posting of grades and that they institute a procedure whereby students can

Registration Getting Better Every Time

Registration for the spring semester was far from perfect. There were certain proce- dural problems, but many of these were resolved. For example, the system we do not speak here of personal problems that may exist, but only of the over- all procedure of registration. Except for one section of second year students, it went smoother than it has for a long time and for this we would like to thank the people who worked behind the tables and delayed the inconvenience. These administrative workers put long hours and were very helpful to many students. Nevertheless, there were students with, no excuses, to be abusive to these people. There was at times, good reason for students to become irritated and even frustrated. But posting by social security number still appears the fastest and easiest way.

EQUItas

Thursday, February 26, 1976

Future of Ethics Is In Our Hands

by Ed Sansosti

From time to time and particularly within the last few years, law- yers and the legal profession have been the targets of considerable criticism. Perhaps one of the most musily critics in this regard may be found in Justice Douglas' symposium (October, 1975). Gulliver is engaged in discourse with the Jonathan M. Mann, Robert B. Natelson, an index system to the latter, who is totally unfamiliar with such matters:

I said there was a society of men among us, bred up from their youth in the art of marriage and multiplied for the purpose, that white is black, and black is white, according to their convenience. To this society all the rest of the people are slaves.

For example, if my neighbor hath a mind to my cow, he hires a lawyer to prove that he ought to have my cow now. I must then hire another to defend my right, it being against all rules of law that any man should be allowed to speak for himself. In this case, I know who the time owner lie under two great disadvantages. First, my lawyer, being gras- ted almost from the cradle in defending falsehood, is quite out of his element when he would be an advocate for justice, which is an office unattainable, he always attempts with greatroughnesses. The second disadvantage is that my lawyer must proceed with great caution, or else he will be reprehended by the Judges, and shamed by his toth- ero, as one who would undermine the security of the law and therefore I have but two methods to preserve my cow. The first is to gain over my adversary lawyer a share of the fees, who will then betray his client by instructing him to justice as his side. The second way is for my lawyer to make my case appear as unjust as possible, and secure the cow to belong to my adversary, and this if it be skillfully done will certainly be the benefit of the band.

It is true to say that those judges are per- sons appointed to decide all controversies of property, as well as for the trial of criminals, and I am afraid that the most de- leterious lawyers who are grown old or lazy, and having been blamed all their lives for truth and equity, lie under such a fatal necessity of favoring fraud, perjury, and oppression, that I have known several of them refuse a large bribe from the side where justice lay, rather than injure the reputation for integrity by doing any thing to injure the character or fortune of their clients.

It is the maxim among these lawyers, that whatever hath been done before may legally be done again; and therefore they take special care to record all the decisions formerly made against common Justice and the general reason of mankind. These, un- der the name of precedents, they pretend to apply to the most ignominious opinions; and the judges never fail of giving credit to these decisions.

In pleading, they stilly avoid entering into the merits of the case, but in dull, tedious, and bitter fullness in dwelling upon all circumstances which are not to the purpose. For instance, in the case already mentioned: they never desire to know what claim or title my adversary hath to my cow, but whether the fraud I grant him in her regard may perhaps, whether she was married at home or abroad, what diseases she is subject to, and the like; after which, the judges deliver their sentence in ten, twenty, or thirty years, come to an end.

It is likewise to be observed that this society hath a per- ceptive lust and jargon of their own, that no other moral standard exists, and whereas all their laws are written, which they take special care to multiply, whereby they have founded the very essence of truth and falsehood, of right and wrong; so that it will take thirty years to decide whether the field left me by my ancestors for six generations belong to me or to a stranger three hundred miles off.

(Continued on Page 8)
Debonair Deak Teaching International Banking Here

by Vivienne Gilbert

Once a week a dark brown limousine pulls up in front of 47 Worth Street. A distinguished-looking man steps out and into the building. Two hours later he will emerge; in a few more minutes he will be whisked back to the world of international banking. Though his principal concern is neither education nor law, Adjunct-Professor Nicholas L. Deak admits New York Law School students into this esoteric world long enough to whet the appetites of a ph.D. in International Finance. He has spent his life in the exotic corners of the world; Cyprus, Crete, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, and Sar­ chin. In Bangkok he accepted the crown of emperor, on behalf of the United States, from the army's commanding Japanese general. When the war was ended and western Europe desperately needed transport for the products its uni­form industries were beginning to turn out, he utilized his native Hungarian to smuggle about a thousand confiscated rail­ road freight cars out of Russian­ occupied Hungary by "painting over their sickles and hammers." He has a gift for language, which he uses in a precise and effective manner. Deak, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

"My philosophy of mandatory imprisonment does not envision vindictive punishment of the criminal, but protection of the innocent victim," President Ford said. "There is a "humanitarian minimum" sentence that can restore the deterrent impact of criminal law."

Deak said that mandatory prison terms should be given to pers­ ons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ persons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ sons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.

Ford said that mandatory prison terms should be given to per­ persons convicted in federal court of using a dangerous weapon, hij­ acking an aircraft, kidnapping and other types of drugs.

Robert Fulford, who implemented the book ex­ change plan at the law school, fondly recalls helping recently serve as president of the Veterans of OSS.
Parker Impressed With Major Changes at NYLS

(Continued from Page 1)

He is also quick to praise Dana Shapiro and Associate Dean Dunn for their success with the school. He feels that the graduates of NYLS today have a right to "look with pride upon their school."

As a long time member of the New York State Bar Association, Albert Parker recommends the students join the Bar Association and become active in these groups. Parker is also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and a member of their Law Reform Committee from '38-'41, as well as a member of the New York County Lawyer's Association.

Deak...

(Continued from Page 2)

battlesiveness continue to be part of the profession. Very recently he contested an election for a seat in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Board of Directors. The seat he contested had been contested in 1959. According to the Wall Street Journal, "Any member back in the appropriate size category may nominate a candidate but usual­ly only one is nominated, following committee meetings of branch organizations. In this case Mr. Taw was nominated by 22 banks and Mr. Deck by resolution of his bank's board of directors." Mr. Taw, the professor's competitor, stated his qualifications in the same article. "The only thing I've got going for me is that I was a bank examiner and am pretty well known among the state bankers," As the professor expected, Mr. Taw won.

I don't know in what spirit Professor Deak joined this fray, but I, for one, consider it grand fun to have twined as a giant nose at the Federal Reserve's.

There, then, is a superfluous portrait of one of our new profes­sors. A successful man, both in business and in life. A man respected and liked by the many civic groups who have elected him to their presidencies. A man, in short from whom one could hopefully learn even more than the course content.

Patronize Our Advertisers

EQUITAS Thur Day, February 28, 1976

Alumnus, '73, Named To Human Rights Commission

Alton R. Waldon Jr., class of '73, who earned his law degree while serving as an officer of the New York City Housing Police, was appointed on December 17, 1973 by Governor Cooke and a five-member commissioner of the State Division of Human Rights. Waldon, 28, joined the Housing Authority Police Department in 1969 after two years as a police officer and a criminal lawyer. He moved up through the ranks to sergeant, lieutenant, and captain.

The alumnum earned his under­graduate degree at John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York in 1968. While working for Housing Police, he created a program for physical training of housing police, drafted a proposal for introducing Hispanic into law enforcement, and served on a national committee for law enforce­ment training.

Waldon is a member of several civic organizations, including the One Hundred Black Men.

Ethics: Up to Us

(Continued from Page 6)

It is unfortunate that many people today wholeheartedly agree with these sentiments. Much damage has been done to the profession by supposedly bright and intelligent lawyers playing a leading role.

The Watergate affair brought into question and focused widespread attention on the ethics and integrity of the legal profession. It does no good when the leading law officer of the United States, a former Attorney General, is identified as one of the principals in a national scandal. Nor is it helpful to the image of the profession to witness a former Vice President of the United States not denying his guilt on charges of tax fraud and then being debarred, or the spectacle of a lawyer-President resigning when about to be im­peached for the cover-up of criminal acts. Nor are the principles of law and order and equal justice served when the same President is pardoned by his successor, also a lawyer, for all crimes he may have committed during his tenure.

But the widespread criticism of lawyers extends beyond the des­irable conduct exhibited by lawyers who were involved in Watergate.

The complaints involve charges of incompetence, high cost of legal services, unprofessional conduct, and failure to maintain a standard of trust and dignity. It is a poor legacy we are passing on to those of us who are presently attending law school.

Rather than merely paying "lip-service" to lawyers' ethics, it is time to begin a real reexamination of our professional responsibilities. These are not merely rules which one learns in law school, only to be forgotten upon graduation, for they are values concepts which must be practiced continuously if it is to attain an unim­peachable standard of trust and dignity. It is a poor legacy we are inheriting. Only if the next generation is strong enough to resist temptation and is determined to promote change will a disillusioned public begin to regard the law with high esteem.

Norton Slated As Speaker At 'Woman and Law' Parley

The Seventh National Confer­ence on Women and the Law will be held at Temple Law School in Philadelphia on March 14, 1976. The keynote speaker will be U.S. District Judge and NYLS alumnus, William M. Norton, who, among other things, has served as a member of the National Commission on the Status of Women and is a member of the Board of Overseers of Albert Einstein and served as Vice Chairman of the Board of 1971-97.

Business Successes

Parker's legal expertise has led him to the business world where, he again, has had a great deal of success. He stresses the impor­tance of "developing a sense of what's going on in the world today. Students should embolden their studies with a touch of the outside world." He also emphasizes the importance of "creative thinking."

Albert Parker
Class of '21

As a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the bank holding Hemmings Company Inc. and Leslie Fay Corporation and Board Indus­tries, Inc.

Praises NYLS

During his recent visit to NYLS, Parker was very compli­mented of the school, stating, "I am tremendously impressed; NYLS is becoming a very mean­ningful law school." He went on to say that the school "has re­cently attained a very fine repu­tation." The concrete evidence of this is "the two graduates who are working in my law firm," he added. (These graduates are Ms. Susan Schiff and Ms. Elizabeth Toll.)

Title VII Case and Techniques on Title VII Case and Techniques on

...
To get to New Orleans by car from the northeast, you take the Penn. Pike, get off at Harradsburg, and pick up Interstate 81. 81 is typically a federal highway, stark grey-white concrete; long drives support the notion of barrenness. The highway heads southeast through the puke-white towns: Hagerstown, Roanoke. 81 ends in Knoxville where 75 takes you to Chattanooga. Out of Chattanooga it's 59 all the way to the shores of Pontchartrain. It about 24 hours straight through from Philadelphia (which is an appropriate point of departure when heading south).

We made the trip in the dead of summer; southern heat drew us, the monotony of the North forced us away. Jersey plates graced our fat-cuit Oldsmobile (on loan from a trusting brother); the plates were our banners as much as the enamelled Dixie flags on southern bumpers.

The men had shoulder-length hair, the women were sensible with close-cropping. Stops for meals drew the usual stares of disbelief from the locals. No words passed other than giving the food order.

If the he-men of the South think nothing of distinctions between the sexes, is that mentality in need of the ERA? A friend was in the Air Force (jet-pilot school) training in Columbus, Mississippi. We side-tracked to pay a visit. The friend said Israelis and Arabs were being trained together: the perfect opportunity to see Democracy in Action.

Columbus is mid-way between Tupelo and Philadelphia on the north-south axis, about ninety miles due west of Birmingham. It's an out-of-the-way place, attested to by the large number of impeccable ante-bellum homes built when cotton was king. On the main road through Columbus is a humble gas station. We pulled in for a last fill-up before heading out to the air base. A State Police cruiser was parked next to the lubrication bays. A suitably fat trooper and the attendant slouched against the front of the car. Our driver was wearing a west-coast uniform: white T-shirt, acid-wash jeans, and black cap. The hat was new. A fellow cruiser drove up into the grinning face of the attendant. The attendant, still grinning, said, "Oh I thought you was a lady.""
Minority $ Needed

by Martin Silberman

New York Law School is definitely undergoing a process of change. The critical questions for those of us who make up the student body of this school, are concerned with the nature of that change, the direction it is taking and the effect upon the legal community that these changes can have. As I look around, I see a few things definitely in the process of evolution that attempt to establish itself as an "urban legal center". I question how it can exist in the midst of New York City at a time of increasing crises, and effectively attempt to move towards that goal without speaking to the issue of minority admissions. New York City is deeply in need of lawyers with a strong interest in solving the needs of the poor and working class people. As we know, the Black and Puerto Rican population of N.Y.C. advance towards 40% of the total population, yet this institution, through its continued insistence upon a "salted, ethnic-stiffed admissions process, denies the great need of that population for adequate legal representation. The "commitment" to urban problems that is sought on the part of applicants to the new six year CCNY-NYLS program is a commitment with a bias, as evidenced by the article in the November 25, 1975 issue of EQUITAS, the incoming students must have a high school average of 98. Further, a pamphlet published by NYLS concerning this program, states that a "28" average will be required of students at CCNY for admission here.

In essence, what the school is saying is that it will seek students with "urban commitments" as long as they can establish a first-class academic background. The next question is: Who establishes such backgrounds? As has been shown, due to elementary school tracking of minority students into non-academic programs, the overwhelming majority of high school graduates in this country who graduate with academic degrees, are white. The exclusion of students based purely upon mechanical standards and "increasingly stringent admissions standards" (EQUITAS, 11/25/75, p. 3), perpetuates a system of racism that continues to devalue minority people of basic rights.

The other side of this coin is the policy of scholarship-giving in this school. Reading the basic questions of who these students are, the finances and how they are allocated, is the question of how to insure the continuation of minority students' education if they are accepted. To the daughters and sons of the middle class and working class NYLS is an impossibility. Assuming a change in the admissions policy of the school, it is consistent with the Association's Code of Professional Responsibility, with respect to information that can be disseminated publicly. The regulating authority, for example, might under this provision regulate regulations regarding lawyers with foreign language ability who desire to make that information publicly available to do so by the use of the phrase "limited to a few individuals.

The other side of this coin is the policy of scholarship-giving in this school. Reading the basic questions of who these students are, the finances and how they are allocated, is the question of how to insure the continuation of minority students' education if they are accepted. To the daughters and sons of the middle class and working class NYLS is an impossibility. Assuming a change in the admissions policy of the school, it is consistent with the Association's Code of Professional Responsibility, with respect to information that can be disseminated publicly. The regulating authority, for example, might under this provision regulate regulations regarding lawyers with foreign language ability who desire to make that information publicly available to do so by the use of the phrase "limited to a few individuals.

Minority $ Needed

by Martin Silberman

New York Law School is definitely undergoing a process of change. The critical questions for those of us who make up the student body of this school, are concerned with the nature of that change, the direction it is taking and the effect upon the legal community that these changes can have. As I look around, I see a few things definitely in the process of evolution that attempt to establish itself as an "urban legal center". I question how it can exist in the midst of New York City at a time of increasing crises, and effectively attempt to move towards that goal without speaking to the issue of minority admissions. New York City is deeply in need of lawyers with a strong interest in solving the needs of the poor and working class people. As we know, the Black and Puerto Rican population of N.Y.C. advance towards 40% of the total population, yet this institution, through its continued insistence upon a "salted, ethnic-stiffed admissions process, denies the great need of that population for adequate legal representation. The "commitment" to urban problems that is sought on the part of applicants to the new six year CCNY-NYLS program is a commitment without a bias, as evidenced by the article in the November 25, 1975 issue of EQUITAS, the incoming students must have a high school average of 98. Further, a pamphlet published by NYLS concerning this program, states that a "28" average will be required of students at CCNY for admission here.

In essence, what the school is saying is that it will seek students with "urban commitments" as long as they can establish a first-class academic background. The next question is: Who establishes such backgrounds? As has been shown, due to elementary school tracking of minority students into non-academic programs, the overwhelming majority of high school graduates in this country who graduate with academic degrees, are white. The exclusion of students based purely upon mechanical standards and "increasingly stringent admissions standards" (EQUITAS, 11/25/75, p. 3), perpetuates a system of racism that continues to devalue minority people of basic rights.

The other side of this coin is the policy of scholarship-giving in this school. Reading the basic questions of who these students are, the finances and how they are allocated, is the question of how to insure the continuation of minority students' education if they are accepted. To the daughters and sons of the middle class and working class NYLS is an impossibility. Assuming a change in the admissions policy of the school, it is consistent with the Association's Code of Professional Responsibility, with respect to information that can be disseminated publicly. The regulating authority, for example, might under this provision regulate regulations regarding lawyers with foreign language ability who desire to make that information publicly available to do so by the use of the phrase "limited to a few individuals.

The other side of this coin is the policy of scholarship-giving in this school. Reading the basic questions of who these students are, the finances and how they are allocated, is the question of how to insure the continuation of minority students' education if they are accepted. To the daughters and sons of the middle class and working class NYLS is an impossibility. Assuming a change in the admissions policy of the school, it is consistent with the Association's Code of Professional Responsibility, with respect to information that can be disseminated publicly. The regulating authority, for example, might under this provision regulate regulations regarding lawyers with foreign language ability who desire to make that information publicly available to do so by the use of the phrase "limited to a few individuals.
PHI DELTA PHI DWIGHT INN
Cordially Invites The NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Community
To Attend A

SPRING 1976 DINNER DANCE
VILLA BIANCA RESTAURANT
Flushing, New York

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1976

Menu:

I. COCKTAIL HOUR
- unlimited cocktails
- unlimited assorted hot & cold canapes and hors d'oeuvres

II. DINNER
- imported swiss cheese
- celery and olives
- fresh fruit cocktail
- prime ribs of beef au jus
- roasted potatoes arreganata
- fresh garden stringbeans
- ice cream with home made buggia
- coffee and tea

III. UNLIMITED LIQUOR
- unlimited rye, scotch, gin and vodka from two rolling bars
  plus Continuous Dancing

Conferral of Honorary Membership in PHI DELTA PHI upon

JOSEPH SOLOMON '27
MARSHALL E. LIPPMAN '73

Presentation of PROFESSOR OF THE YEAR Award
Investiture of new PHI DELTA PHI members

--- free parking ---

Tickets:
$15 per person
$10 new members

Inquiries:
Ed Mullen, Dinner-Dance Chairperson
966-3500

PHI DELTA PHI DINNER-DANCE ORDER FORM
Saturday, April 3, 1976 at the Villa Bianca Restaurant, 167-17 Northern Blvd., Flushing. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets: $15 per person. Tables of 10 may be reserved.

Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
Inquiries: Ed Mullen, Dinner-Dance Chairperson 966-3500

Deadline for tickets: April 1
Book Review

Manson Cult Examined In Book by Asst. D.A.

by Karen Lichtenberg

"It's all so good the first time you read it, and when she screamed at me it did something to me, sent a rush through me, and I stabbed her again. . . . It's like a sexual release. Especially when you see blood gushing out. It's better than a climax."

This is how Susan Atkins calmly described the murder of actress Sharon Tate, Manson Attorney, was convicted of murdering seven persons, members which were planned and directed by Charles Manson, and his convict, and his various family of about 30 people lived on a ranch located in Los Angeles. On August 9, 1969, Manson instructed four members of his family to go to Sharon Tate's home and kill four persons. They did, stabbed, beaten, and hung. The next evening, in another area of Los Angeles, Leno LaBianca, the owner of a chain of supermarkets, and his wife Rosemary were stabbed to death in their home by members of Manson's family.

Both murder scenes were blood baths. Words were scribbled with the victim's blood. The bodies were stabbed, 20, 30, some as many as 49 times. Veteran homicide detectives were made physically ill by the savagery they found.

Helter Skelter is a detailed chronicle of the investigation and trial that led to the conviction of Charles Manson and his followers for the Tate-LaBianca murders. The story is told in graphic detail by Vincent Bugliosi, with Curt Gentry.

Vincent Bugliosi was chosen from among 530 deputy district attorneys to prosecute one of the most highly publicized trials in history. He was perfect for the part. Thirty-five years old and ambitious, in five years he had prosecuted 104 felony jury trials and lost only one. He had served as technical consultant for Jack Webb's television series "The D.A." Since 1967 Robert Cooper fashioned his portrayal of Bugliosi's character. In the end, Bugliosi's ego and ambition appeared to be well placed as he got convictions and the death penalty for all the defendants. He is now Los Angeles County District Attorney.

Bugliosi presents his story like a detective novel, but the suspense is not spoiled by knowing the verdict from the start. Like watching a mystery.

The author also points out the embarrassing mistakes made in the course of the investigation. Bungling policemen destroy evidence. Every technician of handwriting investigation is explained. Bugliosi discusses the nuances in which blood samples are gathered at the scene of the crime and the information which is revealed from their analysis. He presents detailed autopsy reports which specify the inch, death, member, and cause of death. He also describes the techniques he used to ferret out the truth, using literally thousands of jutting claims relating to varied jobs as constructing a police precinct station house, rehabilitating a subway station, digging a tunnel under the East River or building a pollution control plant. The largest claim presently being handled is for some absurd figure like $186,000,000.00 that is the claim amount, not the figure like $186,000,000.00 that is the claim amount, not the.

Municipal Law Clinic Gives Inside Look At Government

by Bill Less

What is it all about, this Municipal Law Clinic? It's about the business of the City of New York, in all its confusing complexity and rich variety. It's an opportunity to see from the inside how the vast administrative machinery grids. It's an opportunity to meet and work with some of the people who, at many levels, from the lowest to the elevated, carry on the business of the City of New York.

Assignments can be had to almost any agency in the government. My choice was the Comptroller's Office where I was assigned to the Municipal Buildings and the outside buildings. It is divided into a dozen or so departments performing different functions. My department was turned out to be the Bureau of Law and Adjustment which handles the appeals of the figures for Statistics.


EQUITAS
New York Law School
2 West 20th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011