

11-1973

## Equitas, vol V, no. 3, Thursday, November 15, 1973

New York Law School

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### Recommended Citation

New York Law School, "Equitas, vol V, no. 3, Thursday, November 15, 1973" (1973). *Student Newspapers*. 83.  
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# EQUITAS

Volume V — No. 3

184

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Thursday, November 15, 1973

## Justice William O. Douglas Discusses 1st. Amendment

by Paul Forster

Describing the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as a weather vane, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas decried the gradual process by which he says the right of free speech under the Amendment has been whittled away, and warned of the growing danger to democracy in the U.S.

In a lecture delivered at the Staten Island Community College in Staten Island, Justice Douglas outlined the history of the judicial interpretation and application of the right of free speech and noted that the judiciary often has "knuckled under to the hysteria of the times" in restricting free speech, particularly as related to obscenity and political viewpoints opposing our system of government.

### THREATS TO DEMOCRACY

Douglas said he sees a rightist philosophy gaining in strength in the U.S. "nudged

day to the just-turned 75 year old Justice.

A question and answer period concluding the evening was led off by Professor Hochberg, who asked Justice Douglas' views on the conflicting constitutional rights of defendants to a fair trial and the media to freedom of the press.

Douglas avoided a discussion of the issue, replying simply that the courts could do several things to protect the rights of defendants, such as changing venue.

Justice Douglas tended to give evasive answers in response to questions on current affairs. It seemed to be a conscious attempt to avoid any comment which could even remotely be considered to prejudice any case which might conceivably come before the court.

On two occasions questioners used the lecture as a forum to voice at some length their ideas on elitism on the high court and collusion by the press in reporting news. Despite the fact that the topic of the lecture was free speech, the impatient audience shouted down these questioners.

## LSD Circuit Meeting Held

by diane iushewitz

On Saturday, October 27, the second circuit of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association held its annual fall conference at St. John's Law School. A large portion of the day was devoted to business, with efforts focused primarily on the national scene.

Howard Kane, recently elected president of the LSD spoke on the issues which the national organization has given priority this year. They include: 1) Students busted for simple possession and not for profit distribution of marijuana should not be denied bar admission solely on those grounds. 2) In the area of fair hiring standards, procedures for handling student complaints, representing them in court, and taking other actions that might be necessary are being planned. 3) Any group in a law school with 20% LSD membership may apply for matching grant funding provided by the Law School Service Fund Program for projects. 4) A new Texas Bar requirement would subject freshmen law students to mass fingerprinting. (Continued on Page 3)

## Former Lefrak General Counsel Stephen Hochberg Now at NYLS

by Renee Sacks

Monday morning after Property Class, Professor Stephen Hochberg returns to his office. At least one-third of the class has followed him there. Everyone is milling around. The room is a cross between Filene's basement and cocktail time at Kutschers.

Every one has a question to ask and Hochberg has seven phone calls to make. So he asks students with short questions to go first. As he waits for his calls to be put through, he answers more questions. Everybody is laughing, but a lot of questions are getting answered. If Hochberg doesn't know the answer himself (rare), he invariably seems to have a friend who has written part of a book or an article on the subject, and that friend is given a call.

Time passes, the students start to leave for another class. Hochberg, an incredibly energetic man is unhappy because he hasn't been able to get to each of his students. He asks them to return after their next class. The room empties out temporarily.

Later, as he is being interviewed, another student comes into the office with a complicated series of questions involving the doctrine of equitable conversion. Hochberg begins a long and patient explanation; this student is really confused. Finally, Hochberg asks the student which class he is in. "I'm not in any of your classes," replies the student, "This is about Equity; I can't find my own professor." Hochberg, seeming rather relieved that it is not he who has created all this confusion, continues his explanation.



Photo by Basil O'Connor

Professor Stephen Hochberg

The scene in the office is very much a reflection of Hochberg's philosophy of teaching. He has a deep sense of commitment to the defense of our constitutional liberties and is the possessor of a powerful and endlessly curious mind. A quick-witted man, he loves crossing verbal swords, and it is obvious that he would like to instill some of this commitment, this curiosity, and this love of battle in his students.

"I really like my classes. They're so alert and eager. It's very stimulating to me. Everyone needs to have his mind honed, and the only way to do it is 'knock heads.'"

"One reason I prefer being a professor (Hochberg a graduate of Yale Law School was formerly general counsel for Lefrak), though maybe it's too soon to tell, is that here I can look at the

societal view rather than my client's view. That is not to deprecate the practicing attorney because he fulfills a function in society by defending his clients.

### ON BECOMING AN ATTORNEY

"Becoming an attorney satisfied many of my personality needs. It's a verbal profession and my skills lie in verbal rather than mechanical areas. In our society in particular, it's a profession that seems to affect everyone. You really get to know people, because when people are excited, or angry or in trouble they finally get to be whoever they are. Not everything is good, but not everything is bad either.

"I also felt that through law one could effect profound changes in society. But I'm now giving (Continued on Page 4)

## Moot Court Competition Held: Extensive Activities Planned

by Ron Goldfarb

The NYLS Moot Court Team of Michael Ascher and Robert Franklin competed against Rutgers (Camden) and Columbia on Thursday, November 1, 1973. The competition was close with our team losing both rounds. The bench indicated that the point separation was less than one full point in the Columbia/NYLS evening round.

The competition which was held at The House of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was attended by only fifteen students. In addition to the students, the team's faculty advisor Professor Andrew Simak was also present as were Dean Shapiro and Professor Koffler.

The Moot Court, headed by David Ledy, is in the process of formulating a wide range of activities. They include a fall competition for second and third year students, informal inter-school meets, and the traditional spring competition for second year students to choose next year's team. Students will also be assisting the professors teaching Brief Writing and Oral Argument by conducting in-class oral arguments similar to the program successfully used by Professor Simak last year.

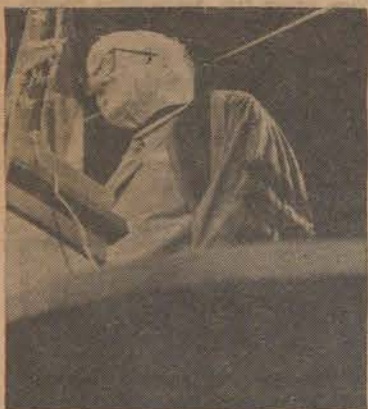
The moot court room on the third floor is due to be remodeled. The plans include panelled walls and carpeted floors.

### PLACEMENT INFORMATION



Photo by Robert Gill

Dean Margaret Bearn urges all students interested in Placement to check the Bulletin Board in the Student Lounge on the First Floor. Dean Bearn and her staff update the information on a daily basis.



Justice William O. Douglas

along by the ease of electronic eavesdropping" and warned that abridgements of the First Amendment right of free speech such as prior restraint in publishing, "fair" comment requirements in radio and television, and the banning of "pro-drug" songs on the radio should be viewed as threats to democracy.

An audience of about one thousand greeted Justice Douglas with a standing ovation. Following the award to Douglas of an honorary degree, the audience was led in singing happy birth-

### A Footnote to Violence the Real Obscenity (see EQUITAS April 12, 1973).

In trying to explain the recent "human torching" of Evelyn Wagler a Boston police spokesman angrily suggested that the idea for the crime may have been drawn from the movie "Fuzz," telecast nationally the night prior to the commission of the crime. In the movie young Boston "punks" attacked people by "torching" them with gasoline.



# Equitas Editorials

## S B A.M. and P.M.

All of the difficulties inherent in organizing any program and carrying out any activity are vastly increased at NYLS by the logistical problem of getting the day and night sessions together.

Night school people work during the day, so that leaves week-ends. SBA meetings have traditionally been held on Saturdays, but Saturdays are unfair because all Orthodox Jews are thus automatically barred from running for office.

Saturday is not so hot even for people who are not Orthodox Jews, Sunday isn't good either. It's hard to summon the energy to *schlep* into school at the end of a long, weary week, especially if one lives a considerable distance away from the school. Also, people have various responsibilities from families to shopping to being in army reserve units which must be taken care of the week-ends.

The most convenient time for the representatives of the day school to meet is during the day, during the week, and this time is impossible for night students.

Having realized that there is no real solution to the time problem, Mr. George Heymann, Vice-President of the S.B.A. has come forward with a suggestion which **EQUITAS** supports: Why not have two sets of officers, one for the day school, one for the night?

Day and night sessions each have con-

cerns which are not necessarily shared. For example, night students can hardly be expected to have strong feelings one way or the other about the Common Hour or a Speaker's Bureau and night students might well have concerns which are foreign to day students. (A very strong feeling about a three day week is one example that comes to mind.)

Each group of officers would meet separately at a time set by the group, and each group would thus be enabled to respond more quickly and efficiently to the needs of its constituency.

To hammer out school-wide problems, both sets of officers could meet as often as necessary. A vice-president would not be needed under such a system, and **EQUITAS** has always felt that the present system whereby the vice-presidency is a sort of consolation prize is both inequitable and unnecessarily divisive.

It is clearly much easier to assemble a small group of six officers than it is to gather together an unwieldy collection of twenty or twenty-five class representatives.

Although one united body would be best if this were the best of all possible worlds, given the imperfect world which we inhabit, surely it is better to have two smaller but actively functioning animals, than it is to have one large but utterly paralyzed monster.

## On Responsibility

The students at NYLS were all most eager for anonymous grading. The insecurity engendered by the old "nonyous" system was a subject on which most NYLS students could and did expatiate endlessly.

Nevertheless, despite all the outcry, when the new system of anonymous grading was adopted, and an open meeting was announced for the purpose of setting up procedures that would keep the system "credible" and help it to function efficiently, only

eleven students, bothered to show up, although the meeting had been widely publicized and notices had been posted well in advance.

Now, if people feel the plan that was adopted for submission to the faculty lacks credibility, their cries of "sell-out" will be loud and clear.

But where was everybody when they were asked for their help in planning a smoothly functioning system?

## Common Hour: Common Sense

It's hard to meet if you don't have a time to meet in. A Common Hour should be scheduled to enable various school organizations to meet as entities.

Perhaps occasional speakers might be scheduled for the Common Hour. However, if speakers are planned, the only way to make sure they do not address empty walls is to schedule the Common Hour at a time when all or at least most of the class sections have classes both before and after the hour. To give half the school morning classes only and expect the students to stick around for a speaker is to expect too much

of human nature.

But even if speakers are not planned, a Common Hour is important. To those active in school organizations, it means a chance to meet on a regular basis with the other members of the organization. To those not active, such a time period coming as it does, when students have to be in school anyway, might encourage more of them to take part in school activities; but even if, for many students, the Common Hour turns out to mean nothing more than an occasional trip to Chinatown and a consequent chance to get to know their classmates better, that may still be an important gain.

### POINT OF VIEW

## CRISES AT HOME

Arthur P. Fisch

The United States, it appears, is not alone. We at New York Law School appear to be having our own "Presidential Crises." In an editorial in the October 19th issue of **EQUITAS**, we decried the apparent lack of activity of the SBA. The editorial has, in the past two weeks, caused those members of the SBA who are doing the work to wake up and realize that unless they brought their projects in front of the student body no one would realize just how much was really going on. Since that time I think we have all become aware of how much most of the SBA is doing. Notable, however, has been the lack of protest from our SBA President Frank Graves.

During his election campaign, at the ABA/LSJ convention in August, and then in a column printed in **EQUITAS** in the first issue of this year Frank told us that he was going to "dymothologize the psych." Our image was the reason that he ran for LSJ President. Frank Graves where are you now that "our image" really needs you? Since the beginning of this year you have been non-existent. In fact, persistent rumors abound that you really know where Judge Crater is hiding. If for some personal reason you cannot carry out the duties of the office to which you were elected — then gracefully resign. George Heymann is not Spiro Agnew.

In light of all the things which are happening at NYLS now, we must have a President who can devote all his energy to that function, not just whatever and whenever he can get around to it.

We would welcome Mr. Graves' answer to this and will be more than happy to print whatever he cares to send. If there is some

reason for his apparent neglect of his duties as President of the SBA, we apologize; if there is no reason, we think he owes the students an apology.

### SELF-PROCLAIMED REPRESENTATIVES

A note about an issue which has been particularly annoying to me and, as far as I can determine, to a number of other students as well. Why is that a few individuals seem to have taken it upon themselves to claim that they represent the entire student body while espousing causes which are strictly personal? I know that the Dean has an open door policy, but that is no reason for everyone to barge in, slam his/her fist on the desk and "demand" that this or that be changed. SBA meetings are now being held more frequently, as are meetings of the Student-Faculty-Alumni committee. The SBA consists of representatives elected by the students to "represent" them. It is that body which should be presenting student policy statements to the Dean — not every student with his or her grand idea for running the school. Even though public hearings are held by student-faculty committees with more than adequate notice, it seems that whenever a committee, through the democratic process, reaches an equitable decision, these "self-proclaimed" protectors of the faith then come forward and scream about how it should have been done. Not at the forum where it should have been presented, but at private conferences and in the Dean's office after the committee report is in.

Lastly I would like to point out a few individuals who are working to make NYLS a better place for all of us, both intellectually and as far as the phy-

(Continued on Page 4)

## Letters To The Editor

### UNFAIR COMPETITION

The House of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York is an appropriate location for a moot court competition. The old, smooth marble floors and fine wood furniture supply the atmosphere and mystique that transform a scholarly exercise into the highest level of appellate advocacy. Michael Ascher and Robert Franklin, the New York Law School Moot Court Team, supplied the polish

and skill that completed the scene. Our team argued superbly, both against Rutgers (Camden) and Columbia. We lost both rounds. In the evening match against Columbia we faced a team as prepared as we were but with a little extra "style." The well informed and well prepared bench indicated that there was less than one full point separating the scores of the teams.

(Continued on Page 3)

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# PART II. THE DRUG CRISES

by Sal Bate and Jim Pagano

Part 2 of a 2 part series on the problem of drug abuse

## The Scope of the Problem

America is a drug-oriented society. We Americans take drugs to make us sleep, to keep us up, to lose weight, to gain weight, to soothe an upset stomach, to calm our nerves, and any other number of conceivable reasons. Although the anti-drug message is literally blasted at us daily, many people do not appreciate the severity of the problem. At a recent drug abuse class, the instructor prefaced the lesson by asking how many of us had ever used drugs. Approximately four out of a group of one hundred and twenty replied in the affirmative. The instructor then stated that 116 of us were liars and re-inforced his point by asking us how many of us had never taken aspirins or used cough medicine.

What we are concerned with however, is the problem of drug abuse, the problem of the addict. It is a problem which knows no socio-economic boundaries. It affects rich and poor, educated and illiterate. Many reasons are put forth as to why people abuse drugs. Some of the most common are enjoyment, peer group pressure, the perception which the mind-altering drugs "promise," dissatisfaction with life and the social system as it presently exists, and as an escape from reality. But, what do we mean by ad-

received recognition and media exposure until the late 1950's and the 1960's, when the problem escaped the confines of the ghetto and rudely invaded the sanctity of white middle class America and the nation's college campuses. The problem also knows no age group. Because of the large amount of money to be made in such a venture, peddlers aim their pitch at younger people. A recent Board of Education study indicated that 8% of the high school age children use heroin. One teenager dies from dope each day in New York City.

### HAZARD TO HEALTH

Let us now look at the health hazard posed by this problem. Besides the physical dependence, the agony of withdrawal, the destruction of brain cells, and chromosome damage, let us look at some frightening statistics. In 1971, the overdose was the number one cause of death in the 15-35 year age group; 20% of the deaths were among teenagers. In 1970, there were 1,173 drug related deaths in New York City. Brooklyn and Manhattan accounted for over 50% of this total. Central Harlem, Manhattan and Morrisania in the Bronx were numbers one and two in the City, while Fordham-Riverdale and Pel-

that about 50% of urban crime is attributable to narcotics. In 1971, 42% of drug related violations (felonies and misdemeanors) occurred in Manhattan, with Central Harlem again in the lead. Bay Ridge, Brooklyn was again at the bottom of the list. The city-wide total was 41,266 cases. In 1971 (Jan.-Sept.), a survey of crimes against property (NYC complaints was done. There were four categories: Robbery, Motor Vehicle Theft, Burglary, Larceny (over \$50). In the first category there were approximately 65,000 complaints. This dropped 10% for the same period of the following year. There were approximately 74,000 motor vehicle theft complaints in 1971, and this dropped 22.9% the following year. There were over 130,000 burglary complaints made in 1971 and this dropped 16% in 1972. Finally, there were 95,000 larceny complaints in 1971, and this dropped 26.4% the following year.

Previously, the typical drug user was generally Black and in the 20 years or over age group. Now the average age of the drug user is set at about seventeen years old. A 1971 survey shows that the city wide total of juvenile delinquency complaints was 124,032. Central Harlem, Manhattan and Fort Greene, Brooklyn were one and two on the list with 159.2 offenses/1,000, and 131.5 offenses/1,000 respectively. At the bottom of the list was Kips Bay/Yorkville, Manhattan with 18.3 offenses/1000.

The average user requires 3 or 4 fixes per day, and some require as many as 8 per day. This costs the addict between \$10 to \$100 or more per day. To sustain this habit, the addict is forced to steal. However, he must "discount" what he steals. That is, he is forced to sell what he steals at 20% or 10% of the real value. For example, if the addict needs \$100 worth of heroin, he might have to steal five or ten times that amount of goods. Since the typical addict resides in the ghetto, it has been said that he is a product of his environment and is destined to become addicted of the frustration and pressure of his surroundings.

Another addiction related problem is the number of addicts on welfare. It has been estimated that there are approximately 32,000 addicts on public assistance in New York City. 2.5% of welfare recipients in New York City are addicts. In a 1972 survey of addicts on welfare in New York City, the city-wide total

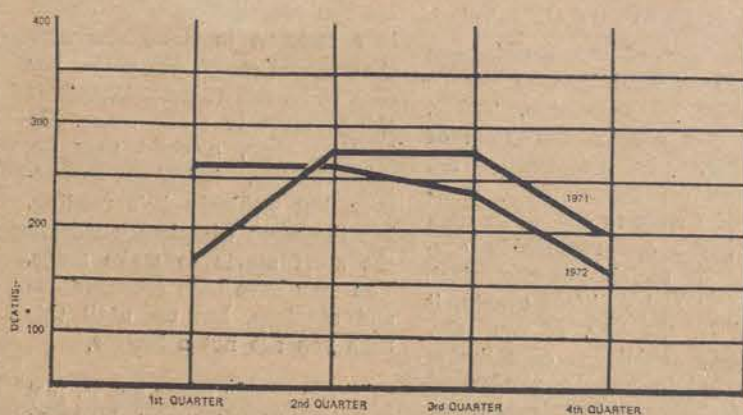
was 29,347. The number one area with 10% of the cases was Central Harlem, Manhattan. Mas-

peth-Forest Hills was at the bottom of the list with 0.2% of 57 cases.

The problem in New York is intensified because of the ghetto, with its poverty, lack of education, frustration, and the breakdown of the traditional concept of law and order. The average cost of care per person per year is another factor to be considered. It costs \$12,000 per year in a NACC operated facility, \$10,000 per year in prison. The new drug law is thought by many to be a step in the right direction to eliminate this monkey on the back of society. John Marchi, speaking at a recent press conference stated that we must make it work, because if this law fails, where do we go from here? However, at the same conference, Albert Blumenthal, a critics of the bill, said that although the new law is driving the pusher underground, the Governor had not addressed himself to the needs of the ghetto, housing and education.

An article covering treatment will appear in the next issue of EQUITAS.

DEATHS DUE DIRECTLY TO ADDICTION  
N.Y.C. 1971 & 1972



Deaths Due Directly to Addiction — NYC 1971-1972

Source: NYC Medical Examiner's Office

Photograph by Peter Loquerio

## Letters ...

(Continued from Page 2)

The afternoon round against Rutgers presents a different situation. Their team was ill at ease, failed to observe most rules of protocol and one member actually conceded a main issue. This, the seemingly unprepared bench mystically transformed into a positive factor merely because the error was acknowledged on rebuttal.

Ron Goldfarb  
2d Year Day

### VENDING MACHINES

In early 1973 Michael Weisberg, SBA Treasurer started an inquiry into the possibility of obtaining new vending machines. He was aided by 2nd yr. eve. SBA Rep. H. Richard Adelman. First we examined the company we have at present — Cup-o-matic.

We examined the contract. It can be cancelled on sixty days notice by either party. Dean Rafalko approved of this company because some years ago the vending machines were broken into and money was taken, yet Cup-o-matic was kind enough to keep their machines at the school. The Dean believed that Cup-o-matic would stay here indefinitely, while a new firm might leave after six months or so. After speaking to Cup-o-matic we were able to obtain an ice-cream machine, but they refused to give us any other machine, including a money changer. We believe that we have obtained all that we will ever obtain from Cup-o-matic. We MUST go elsewhere.

Most firms felt that we were too small in student population, and also in space for their machines. One firm, recommended by Hunter College's Cafeteria Supervisor, said that they were

interested. They would be willing to install machines, which would give us edible food and drink, but the increased quality would be offset by increased prices. There is room for a maximum of two more machines.

CONCLUSIONS: Unless we can find enlarged facilities (either removal of the lockers or moving the vending machines

(Continued on Page 4)

## LSD Mooting

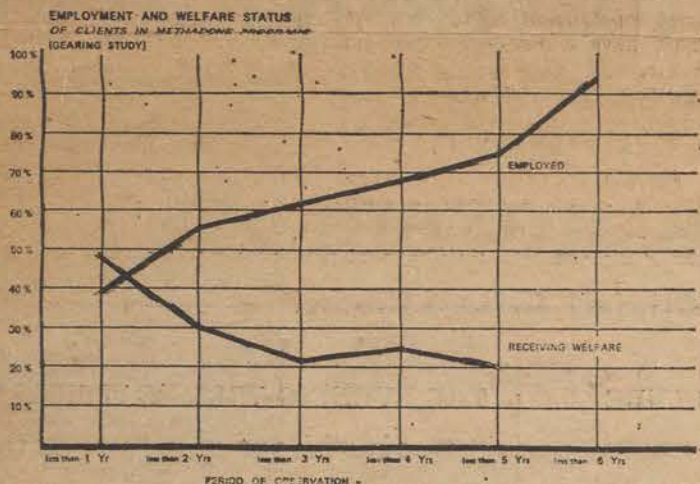
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ing. The students are opposed to this idea and LSD plans to provide money, research and constitutional law experts in helping them fight this problem. 5) Expansion of the third year practice rule, 6) Building of local bar contacts.

The afternoon session saw the introduction of resolutions by members of the second circuit. The first and most controversial, submitted by Columbia students, called for support of a House impeachment investigation. After much debate on whether the various delegates were representative of their student bodies and able to vote for such resolutions, the objections were overruled by the chair and the resolution passed.

The other two resolutions, passed without much debate, called for reinstatement of the office of special prosecutor, and opposed the use of campus police posing as students to encourage drug sale and use, and to entrap student violators.

New York Law School was well represented this year, with both LSD delegates the SBA vice-president and 20-25 students, in attendance at the meeting.



Employment and Welfare Status of Clients in Methadone Programs  
Source: MMTP Evaluation Report, Dr. F. Gearing,  
Columbia University School of Public Health 1/6/72

diction? It has come to have the meaning of physical and psychological dependency on a drug.

### NYC: DRUG INFESTED

If America is drug-oriented, then New York City is drug-infested. Present statistics place the number of heroin addicts in this country at about 300,000. One half of them, 150,000, reside in New York City. This epidemic has alarming effects on the individual addict, his community, and the society, as a whole. The addict destroys himself physically and mentally, his community lives in fear of him and is the victim of his criminal activity, and the cost of his habit and/or his treatment is passed onto society. There are about 55,000 people in treatment and this number is expected to increase to between 80 and 90 thousand this year. To accomplish this goal the City will require an additional \$64 million.

Addiction creates health problems, and is directly related to an increase in crime in the City. This problem, although existing in the ghetto in the 1940's, never

ham both in the Bronx were very low on the list.

In 1970, there were 1274 reported cases of serum hepatitis. Manhattan had 33.3% of the cases, closely followed by Brooklyn's 29.7%. Central Harlem, Manhattan was again first, while Bay Ridge, Brooklyn was last. In 1966, this figures was less than 300 cases, but this figure of 1970 dropped sharply to about 800 for 1971-1972. Next, and even more shocking, everyday, at least four people in New York City die from dope and three out of every four people who die from dope are either Black or Puerto Rican. Finally, it has been shown that the effects of drug addiction can be passed on to the unborn. There are cases of children being born addicted to heroin and barbiturates.

### CRIME

Another result of drug addiction to be considered is its relation to crime. Police Department statistics indicate that 20% of people arrested for burglary and robbery have previous narcotics records. It was also estimated

## NYLS Alumni Notes

### Class of 1949

Herbert J. Feuer is the new Commissioner General of the Board of Elections of the City of New York.

### DECEASED

### Class of 1922

Jay Cohen

### Class of 1927

Alvin A. Licht

### Class of 1908

Isadore Taylor

### Class of 1920

Judge Maxwell Glover

### Class of 1925

Glover Johnson



## "Everyone has a Question to ask and Hochberg has Seven Phone Calls to Make"

(Continued from Page 1)

serious reappraisal to the concept of law as social engineer.

"The reason? I see the limited efficacy of litigation in comparison with the amount of effort put into it, and the inability and/or unwillingness of the courts to let the full and obvious meaning of our Bill of Rights, for example, come into play. That doesn't mean that the courts are not the bulwark of the defense of liberties in our system, because they are, but they are not the swift sword which I thought perhaps they were when I entered law school.

### THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY

"The courts are most effective leading informed public opinion, but when the leader gets too far

from the flock, he's lost, and so defending that which is anathema to almost all of our society that the rest of us can be safe.

### ON THE STUDY OF LAW

"The age of the Renaissance man has passed because of the explosion of knowledge. Today, when you choose one field of learning, you necessarily cut yourself off from others. However, if I were to choose an area that keeps one reasonably current on social, psychological, scientific and political events, it would be the law. If you take appellate opinions collectively, they contain all the ripples of life, and though individual cases may be 'sanitized,' an astute attorney learns to read between the lines.

"There is no question that a conscientious and studious lawyer my friend understand my feelings.

Teachers of young children can tell you that learning to read is a moment in time, and that the moment comes differently for each child. All at once, the whole thing starts to make sense. Up to that time, a child may be phoneticizing, imitating, whatever, but suddenly he's reading. It's the same with law, suddenly the stuff starts to make sense. You may have been conscientious and studious, but up until this time you are not a lawyer.

"Some people never get it, just as some people never learn to read properly, but for most people the synthesis comes. They have that moment in time."

### CRISES . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

sical facilities are concerned. To George Heymann, Ron Goldfarb, Joel Weinstein, Michael Weissberg and Rich Adelman of SBA, thanks for the discount theater tickets, the discount parking tickets, the Paper Chase, the Watergate Forum, the work on the new vending machines etc., etc. There are of course many others but space limits our ability to mention them all. We would also like to welcome and wish much success to the new SBA newsletter "Focal Point."

EQUITAS hopes to become a forum for the student body to express its views. We welcome your letters and comments on whatever appears in these pages. We would also like to welcome you to the staff. Either way please let us hear from you. The only way that EQUITAS can really be the voice of NYLS is for the students and alumni to participate.

### LETTERS . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

to the first floor lobby) OR accept increased prices (for better food and drink) there is little we can do with the vending machine situation. A possible alternative is to accept a company which might charge more, but have the administration/SBA or whoever keeps any profits from the machine give those profits back, in the form of cheaper food, or possibly leasing a coke machine for canned soda. Leasing such a machine and stocking it could come from the profits that our school now makes, and whose profits would increase proportionately with higher prices from a new company. These are the only possible alternatives.

Should you have any questions about the above, please contact M. Weissberg, @ 2nd yr. sec. B or H.R. Adelman, @ 2nd yr. eve.

MICHAEL WEISSBERG  
H. RICHARD ADELMAN

### ONLY LAWYERS KNOW

. . . that a person without counsel is lost in a maze of legal complexities

### THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY

#### HELPS

The CIVIL branch of the society survives primarily by private contributions

If those of us that understand do not help . . .

Who will?

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION WITH THIS NOTICE TO:

### THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY

11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007

is the flock. An example of this is following the absolutist view of the religion clause of the First Amendment on an important, but not monumental issue, such as banning voluntary, non-sectarian prayers in the schools. This antagonized so many and created a rallying point against the Court for the disheartened and malcontented, and in so doing eroded its power base, such as it was.

"But I must say — and this is why all coins have two sides — that this is stated by me despite my complete agreement with the constitutional interpretation in that case, and with the knowledge that even relatively trivial issues are important to those who present the controversy.

"Of the three branches of government, it's the judiciary and the judiciary alone that is established to be anti-majoritarian: that's the virtue of it. It should go against the gut reaction of the many if it's going to protect the rights of the few — not out of obstinacy or contrariness, but by its very function.

"Our system is predicated on the defense of the absurd and the disgusting. Why does free speech come down to the rights of the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan? Obscenity to the "Devil in Miss Jones"; and privacy to the right of a mass murderer not to have his room searched? It's because only by

must spend an inordinate amount of time not only on his practice but on keeping current, but I think that's okay because every professional should be dedicated and our clients should and must expect it of us. I get U.S. Law Week at home, and I read all the Supreme Court decisions, even the dissents on certiorari. As for the cases on constitutional questions, I feel they are essential reading for all intellectuals, not just lawyers.

"The study of law does exert a shaping force on one's mental landscape. Even in personal relationships unrelated to law, I find myself using legalistic concepts.

### HIGHEST STANDARDS OF CARING

"Recently, I found myself trying to explain to a dear friend why I was furious with another dear friend. And no matter how I defined what he had done, it wasn't so terrible. He had been a little thoughtless, a little tactless, a little insensitive. My friend couldn't understand from the recital of events just why I was so angry until I said that in life one encountered people on many levels. There were casual acquaintances, business colleagues and so on. This was a very close friend and I held him to the highest standard of care, in this case — caring.

"It wasn't until I used this concept from torts that I could make

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