By Ben Goldfarb
Frank Graves, a 3rd year evening student from New Jersey was elected president of the Student Bar Association in the April 11 schoolwide election. Mr. Graves, who was SBA secretary two years ago, outpolled George Heymann and Dave Ledy. The new SBA President received 427 votes, or 54% of the total vote.

Greater Student Participation
Graves has called for greater student participation in the SBA. His plans include placing students who are not SBA representatives on SBA committees.

Ambrose Named Distinguished Alumnus:
Daniel Gutman Designated Dean Emeritus

The New York Law School Alumni Association presents its Distinguished Alumnus Award to Hon. Mylo·s J. Ambrose, Special Consultant to the President for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement and Special Assistant Attorney General, Director of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., a graduate of New York Law School, Class of 1952. Mr. Ambrose has served as Administrative Assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York; Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Treasury Robert H. Anderson; Executive Director of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor; and as a United States Commissioner of Customs. The presentation was made on the occasion of the 15th Annual Dean's Day Alumni Homecoming of the Law School, which was held at Pace University on May 5, 1973. The presentation was made by Hon. Francis T. Murphy, Jr., an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, the 1971 recipient of the Law School's Distinguished Alumni Award. The luncheon program also included the designation of Hon. Daniel Gutman, a retired Dean of the Law School, as Dean Emeritus, commencing the 50th anniversary of Judge Gutman's admission to the Bar, and in recognition of his nine years of dedicated and distinguished service as Dean of New York Law School. The Dean Emeritus Award was presented by Dr. John V. Thornton, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of New York Law School, Dr. Thornton, former Vice-President of the School, presently serves as Chairman of its Board, a position long held by Hon. Charles W. Frasseck, former Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, who is now Honorary Chairman. The Alumni were also addressed by Walter A. Kefkas, the incumbent Dean of New York Law School, as well as by Martin I. Baron, President of the Alumni Association.

The evening panel, "A View from the Surrogates Bench," included former Surrogate Joseph H. Cox, as well as New York County Surrogates Samuel DiFazio and Millard L. Mindock and Queens County Surrogate Lois D. Lowenthal, moderated by Joseph T. Aronson, Professor of Law at New York Law School and Counsel to the Public Administrator of the County of New York.

The afternoon panel entitled, "Recent Developments in Matrimonial and Family Law," included Judges of the Supreme Court for the County of Queens, Joseph J. Kimmens and Alfred D. LaVerne, Administrative Judge of the Family Court for the County of Queens, Saul Moskoff; and Berhard R. Schreib, a practicing trial and matrimonial attorney. The matrimonial panel was moderated by Mrs. Geraldine T. Elber, a Past President of the Queens County Women's Bar Association and end of the Queens County Criminal Bar Association.

The evening panel was preceded by a breakfast colloquium and the afternoon panel followed by a cocktail party in honor of the present and past Deans of the Law School, its faculty and members of the student body, who had been invited to attend as guests of the Alumni Association. Mrs. Sylvia D. Goldberg, a Vice President of the Alumni Association was Chairman of the event.

Pershes Wins ATLA Law Essay Contest

The American Trial Lawyers Association announced recently that Robert E. Pershes, a 1st year law student at New York Law School, was the winner of the 1973 ATLA Environmental, Law Essay Contest which was sponsored by that organization.

In addition to a cash prize of $100.00, which Mr. Pershes was awarded for submitting the winning entry from his school, he will receive an engraved plaque and the opportunity to have his winning essay entered in the national competition which will have seven winners who will receive a cash prize of $600.00 each.

The Environmental Law Essay Contest, now in its third year, is an annual competition sponsored by the ATLA to the end that national attention might be focused on the continuing national problems of environmental control in all of its aspects. ATLA is the second largest Bar Association in the nation and (Continued on Page 3)

Schwartz Announces June Retirement

Professor Louis E. Schwartz has announced that he will be retiring from the full-time faculty of the Law School during the summer. Professor Schwartz has been a member of the full-time faculty since 1961, when he joined the law school faculty, and has been associated with N.Y.L.S. since 1942.

During his tenure at the law school Professor Schwartz has taught: Evidence, Torts, Introduction to Law and Procedure and N.Y. Frustration and Practice. This semester he is teaching the first year section in Trial Techniques and an elective in Cross Examination.

He is author of Trial of Accident Cases, 7th ed.; Trial Law, 1965; and Judge Establishment Manual; Cross Examination in Personal Injury Actions; Torts-Court Series; and his latest, Proof, Persuasion, and Cross Examination (new edition EQUITAS, April 15, 1978).
by Arthur P. Nock

Attorney General, NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

May 17, 1973

Criminal Court Judge Arranges Own Arrest; Makes Concrete Suggestions for Prison Reform

by Arthur P. Nock

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Criminal Court Judge Arranges Own Arrest; Makes Concrete Suggestions for Prison Reform

John Grisham, Jr., died December 28, 1971. Born December 29, 1895, at Paterson, N.J., he was the seventh man to be arrested in that city.

Judge Rosenberger did not commit a crime. He had arranged with the Sheriff of San Francisco, an old personal friend to have a commitment order and stay signed by a San Francisco Court Judge.

The arrest was subsequently held three days in a San Francisco jail.

Judge Rosenberger did not commit a crime. He had arranged with the Sheriff of San Francisco an old personal friend to have a commitment order and stay signed by a San Francisco Court Judge, which order the Sheriff then placed on file in the detention jail. When Judge Rosenberger showed up at the end of the stay, the deputy on duty checked the file and finding the order booked him into the jail.

The Deputy had no knowledge of the fact that the detention order was not a real one or that his prisoner was in fact a Criminal Court Judge.

SLEEPED ON THE FLOOR

Upon surrendering the Judge was processed. When asked what that consisted of, he replied, "The processing consists of strip, search, shower, and then you get sprayed with some kind of disinfectant and are issued coveralls.

This was in a detention facility, where all prisoners take place.

He was the seventh man in line, and as he lay down and went to sleep on the floor.

The next day he was transferred to the prison in San Bruno, where another processing was taking place. All their clothing was taken away and the men questioned around their necks.

The same questions and forms were completed as had been filled out at the jail. When the processing was completed, he was again shaved and

sprayed and issued coveralls, and was put to a cell which was significantly too small, which made it very difficult to stand up in.

A PIMP FOR A ROOMMATE

Two blankets, soap and a gum were issued and then the prisoners went up to the cell block. No showers were given. If his own shoes were not returned, there was a fine and he was assigned to a 54-ft. bunk with another prisoner, a jump who was in for robbery. The jump had pleaded guilty to petty larceny, Judge Rosenberger said that his fellow prisoner "was only guilty of petty larceny, the plea bargaining ended up with him pleading to the only thing he could have been convicted of, the only thing of which he was guilty." The cell had only cold water which made it very difficult, and made it virtually impossible to do the toilet, which was the only utensil available, clean. After remaining in the cell for some time, he was transferred to a cell to be released.

He said as "after three days I was..."

When asked for his conclusions after the three days the Judge said that jail was a terrible place; the only legitimate reason for it is rehabilitation, doesn't hold up at all. It is a question of what society is going to be to be left off by overpopulating these men and bringing it in to a re-education in jail, but they get re-educated in bad ways, whatever it is that he had to do to make a burglar become much of a burglar.

In response to a question of whether or not prison could be changed, Rosenberger replied "That it takes a lot of money, and people don't want to spend the money." He pointed out however that false economy is in that we expect the money necessary to get a correctional system working, which it would cost less in the end. "If a man comes out truly corrected, he is going to stop stealing cars or breaking into people's houses and things like that. In the long run we are going to save even if we look at it only in terms of dollars and cents. As a whole society is going to save."

As to specific ideas for reform, Judge Rosenberger said that which work best are those which re-create the problem. "If you say," You want men to live. So a man has responsibility and rewards in prison; he functions in a lonesome society; he gets paid for his work in prison; he can buy things with his wages; he has private visits with his wife. Prison today place a positive value on things which society does not want.

"You are a model prisoner if just you do as told, in the end. You don't do any thinking— you lose your independence, you lose your identity. That makes you a model prisoner and it makes you a definite entity. The trap is set and it is geared to the situation in demand in society. There is hardly a demand for a man to be corrected; to become plate, or even movement. The only place they make Become plates into prison is in prison. There may be the best lonesome plate maker there is in the world, but the only way you are going to get a job is to go back to prison."

Rosenberger admitted that it was an easy task. Personalities of the people who work with the prisoners and the prisoners themselves must be developed in order to achieve a change. At present today still regard all of their prisoners, police, police officers, and not as people at all. "We talked a lot before about budget, but at the very beginning, it doesn't cost a cent to do like you are in human relations with other people. If you create the adversary situation from the beginning, then there is really no reason to believe that it can go to change. The majority of people who go to prison could (Continued on Page 2)
Moot Court Comes Of Age: Hope For Moot Courtroom

By Linda N. Coasso

The final argument of the Moot Court Spring Competition was held on Wednesday, May 3, 1973, in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the United States Courthouse at Federal Plaza. Counsel for Petitioner were Robert Frankel of New York City and Respondent was represented by Robert Maggio and Michael Asten. Mr. Ascher will represent New York City in the fall as the National Moot Court Team, while Mr. Maggio and Mr. Dwyer will be Team Alternates. Wednesday's argument, the first of its kind for the low college, was presented in front of Judge Ed Re of the United States Court of Customs and Immigration, Judge Irving Younger of the Civil Court of the City of New York.

The Moot Court Program at New York Law School is now in its fourth year — of relatively short duration when viewed next to the long established, funded Legal Services at other law schools. Nevertheless, as a student advocate, its status has advanced from that of a "cliff" to that of a "mountain" with the recognition of which was finally acknowledged on May 2, 1973.

Presently, the Moot Court Association is composed of the New York State Bar Association; a representation of 9 people, which, until last year, had divided its time between organizing the spring intra-school competition and participating in the full National Moot Court Competition.

In order to utilize the full resources of the student body, this year the Moot Court Association is dividing the Association into an Editorial Board, to fulfill virtually the same duties as the "current board," and a staff, to be composed of next year's second year students — invites five first years and five second years, to be noted, that although invitations are being sent to various students, not all will participate.

By Frank Graves

Sacks, Fisch Named Co-Editors for 75-74

Bones Sacks and Arthur P. Fisch have been named Feature Editors-in-Chief of EQUITAS, the student publication of the New York Law School. Ms. Sacks and Mr. Fisch will be replacing the current Editorial Board comprised of Alan Schwartz, Rick Ervin and Mr. Franklin and Andrew Dwyer who are graduating seniors.

DYNAMIC DEO

Full Page DEO has also been named Feature Editors for next year, Bate and Pagonos, two students who have combined talents in the past to bring to Equitas exclusive stories such as the Mario Riggi and John Marchi interviews and the second circuit of the LSD case.

Mr. Fisch, who will be primarily responsible for the production and organization of the paper, moves up from the Assistant Editor's seat. Both Mr. Fisch and Ms. Sacks hope to encourage greater student participation with EQUITAS. They feel that "students must become active if EQUITAS and New York Law School want to move forward." They intend to continue the current style and its expanded content.

Further appointments will be made in the fall.

Carmen Cognetta

Pershes Wins... (Continued from Page 6)

The largest Trid Bar in the world. The sponsorship of the competition by the bar's belief of ATLA that problems of the nation are critical to the future of the nation, and that the attitudes and knowledge of its members those who will be directly involved in the legal system in years to come, is at the core of many who participate.

The Moot Court Program at Pace...
EQUITAS Editorials

Graduating Editors

RE: LAW DAY
EQUITAS observed rather sadly the sparse attendance at Judge Edward Re's speech on Law Day. The undertone at NYLS profess to be very concerned about our school's "image." What effect must it have on this image when a distinguished visitor such as Judge Re is forced to face row upon row of empty chairs? What effect must it have had upon other visitors? The unpleasant taste such an experience leaves behind will outlast the memory of what caused it. If a visitor should concern about our school's "image." What experience leaves behind will outlast the memory of what caused it. If a visitor should

Memorandums

RE: GRADUATION

Today, people have become less ceremonious in their behavior. We look at old Sunday Supplements and see how people dressed for the occasion. What effect must it have had upon a distinguished visitor such as Judge Re is of what caused it. If a visitor should consider the "taste" spreads further.

EQUITAS wishes to extend its congratulations to Miss. Linda Cassano and Mr. Rob Wiggin for their work on behalf of Moot Court. Specifically, we would like to thank them for having arranged to hold the final debate in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the U.S. Customs Court in front of a panel of three truly distinguished judges: Judge Edward D. Re of the Customs Court, Judge Theodore Kupferman of the Supreme Court Appellate Division of New York and Judge Irving Younger of the Civil Court of the City of New York.

The warm dedication of these two students in arranging this event have given new status to our school's Moot Court Program.

Special Thanks

EQUITAS would like to thank Carmen Cognetta and Carmine Schiavone for their work on behalf of Phi Delta Phi. They presented an annual award to Prof. Frank铣 as Professor of the Year and to Judge Charles Froessel as Professor of the Year. In addition, Senator Kenneth Hallock and Anthony Falco, an alumnum and candidate for City Council President, were honored for their significant contributions.
ADIOS!

By RICK ENTIN

In a student publication the most difficult problem that af­ front educators is the maintenance of continuity among its staff. We are all transient at the low level of student participation in the board, cognizant of this problem. We are all in a state of being aware of a basic lack of continuity recognized by us all. We therefore decided to put this situation in our hands. So here's to co-editor-in-chief with Rome Sacks for next year. Renée Renée, Renée. What a gift she has been. One of the outgoing editors this year, who could care less about her justice her extraordinary journalism ability is matched only by her character. One can only hope. Next year, with Renée and Art at the helm, should prove to be the best year of EQUITAS yet.

We must in closing also commen­ t the Huntley-Brinkley of our staff. Sal Bate and Jim Pagano have not only been guilty of the crime of investigative journalism, but they have also been solely responsible for all that the deep interview printed this year. It is indeed strange to see two people be able to complement each other in their individual abilities, but nothing these two do shock or amaze one another in the future.

The year must commend Alan Schwartz who as a member of the Editorial Board was able to turn the volume of letters received at N.Y.L.N. into a night student he integrated the evening classes of the great interest to the people. Alan Schwartz for the full integration of the students.

Finally, the year must commend Frank Ferrarelle, New York Law School, who so often avoids fellow students. May the coming years give each and every­ one of you the success you desire and the clients you deserve.

Most logically if we are to get new judges, the courts will have to be responsive to the public and the public will have to be responsive to the courts. What we need is an organization that is responsive to the public and responsive to the courts. What we need is a system that is responsive to the public and responsive to the courts.

EQUITAS is read and enjoyed by not only the members of the student body, but by the distinguished alumnus. Every eight to ten weeks another issue is published. We would like to wonder how many of our readers read and appreciate the work of the great interest. We do not want to take this opportunity to put ourselves in the black, but we would like to do so. We do not want to do so.

In the state of New York, Syracuse University, Queen Col­ lege, Brandeis University, Institute and others have approved of the originality of the processes of formulating their own groups.

I feel that this ren­ ever citizen action must not be focused on her full potential, and that the real issue here is "Crime in the Suburbs" committed by the cor­ porate interests in planning only what is good for them. In the final analysis, people must rely on themselves if the level of awareness and justice are to improve.

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Freedom Of The Press Explored At State Bar Young Lawyers Meeting

By Robert Schacht

The question of what limitations should be constitutionally placed on freedom of speech and press was the keynote for discussion by a panel of distinguished newspaper, writers and politicians at the most recent meeting of the New York State Young Lawyers' Section. The discussion was brought to a climax in the wake of Watergate and the Ellsberg trial, the events proving to be a most stimulating and thought-provoking forum. The panel members generally discussed the basic role of news media, their far-reaching effects on the public, and the ever-present question of the reporter's privilege.

Newsmen Content

The entire panel seemed to agree on one basic point: that in light of recent events, newsmen have once again established the reported position that they should be free. The public may have a reason of more weight than what is truth as opposed to rumor or intentionally misleading statements. The reporter must bring to the public ALL, the facts for public scrutiny. The Journalist's primary obligation is to express feeling but to provide a forum for diverse viewpoints. This is exemplified by the reporting of the Watergate Affair which only comes to mind as an "example of strong journalist and hard-digging journalism." The press must not let anything get away with any crimes that are being committed. As Lawrence Kよう (former editor of Time Magazine) stated, "must continue in their traditional role of being rambunctious, sassy, and not owing allegiance to any office." In the panel's opinion, it appears that the President's speech of last week served to inspire the public's confidence in the press and in their ability to get to the truth.

Overemphasized

Journalism is essentially to the political decision making process. As such, every issue must be presented in an unbiased manner so as to afford each reader the opportunity of forming his own, independent opinion. Several panelists felt that liberal viewpoints have been given too much emphasis. With 40% of the population viewing the three major television networks and with only three major newspapers in New York City, the question of what limitations the press must impose on its activities arises. One of major consideration is the news which is too biased, prejudiced, and opined. Opinions must be diversified and not presented in the monodramatic approach.

Reporters, be reporters.

The more we pressure a reporter, the more restrictions the press places on a reporter's privilege as expanded in Branzburg v. Hayes, while the other two panelists felt that the privileges should be somewhat analogous to the lawyer client privilege. A reporter's source are more important to him than any other tool he has available. But the majority of the panelists felt that although the government's ability to present the case of the accused, a reporter with knowledge of a crime that is relevant to the case cannot be discriminating in divulging what he knows. The minority panelists expressed their belief that the press is not going to continue to be as free as later, if their information, knowing that at some time later the informed reporter might have to present the case for the defense or begin to incriminate the active investigative reporter for the New York Times, Schachter, Magistrate, Kenmore is worth doing time for.

In Galen Prossman's opinion: "Reporters must challenge,市场监管 and must accept all responsibility."
Nixon Eats Crow And Slings Mud Too!

President Nixon has learned much from the Chinese acrobats that have been visiting our country. Nixon has observed the gymnastic ability by showing that it is possible to eat crow and sling mud at the same time.

The Nixon administration has been busy pilfering from the Chinese acrobats. After urging the nation not to do the right thing, Nixon, who is the self-proclaimed champion of the "old values," was seen sneaking a piece of the acrobats' act.

All you had to do is observe, just as in public, a certain code of behavior vis-a-vis the opposite sex. Admittedly, the rules were stricter than they are now, but think how much more freedom people had in all other areas. They were free to exploit their workers and were praised for doing so. They were free to discriminate openly on the basis of race, religion and national origin when it came to hiring people. They were not forced to give any money to support public welfare because, according to the Nixon administration, it was purely a matter of personal choice. People that wanted to "serve, at least in public," were free to do so. They were free to engage in excesses or expected excesses.

The best thing about the Nixon administration is the way Bar Examiners want to define the word "moral." It is a style that pretends to be more moral than it really is. People that wanted to "please, at least in public," were free to do so. They were free to engage in excesses.

"Ah, Child," my wise old friend Mr. Dooley used to say, "Sure the Democrats were deeply divided among themselves; their campaigns were poorly financed. An observer might well conclude that the Democrats' difficulty was a parody of action rather than the excesses of the other." Nixon is not referring to what excesses the Democrats committed on their shows about the Chinese acrobats. In 1972, the Democrats were deeply divided among themselves. The campaign was poorly financed. An observer might well conclude that the Democrats' difficulty was a parody of action rather than the excesses of the other.

Nixon never one to miss a good thing, he tried to make the most of the Chinese acrobats. After all, so paid Democrats were maintaining Nixon's prejudices. His administration in order to get a laugh to the press announced that the Chinese acrobats had been specialists in sanctimonious moral decisions. It is a style that pretends to be more moral than it really is.

"But the old Nixon," Nixon observed, "was very much in evidence on that night. After urging the nation not to do the right thing, Nixon, who is the self-proclaimed champion of the "old values," was seen sneaking a piece of the acrobats' act. Nixon never one to miss a good thing, he tried to make the most of the Chinese acrobats. After all, so paid Democrats were maintaining Nixon's prejudices. His administration in order to get a laugh to the press announced that the Chinese acrobats had been specialists in sanctimonious moral decisions. It is a style that pretends to be more moral than it really is.

--Rene Sacks
"How Would You Like a Quick Ride To The Twelfth Floor?"

Sometimes in our bustling and busy world of acquiring a legal education we forget those around us who sometimes make the little lighter and easier to bear.

Manuel and his crew have not only been helpful and dependable this just past school year but they have also provided us with a little humor, many smiles and a 2 minute course in Spanish between classes.

EQUITAS would like to thank this opportunity to thank all the crew on behalf of the entire student body. — Gracias!

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**Call for Low Taxes, Better Services**

Seniors YOU SHOULD KNOW ALL ABOUT YOUR STUDENT LOAN

For $2 DOLLARS we'll provide you with a printed schedule of your:

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- INTEREST (FINANCE CHARGE)
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And a fact sheet

DO YOU WILL KNOW A LITTLE MORE.

Fill out the coupon and send $2 to:
MONROE DATA SERVICE
115 EAST FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, NEW YORK 10468

**COMPTROLLER**

The city would be able to hire 600 more policemen. If the city could cut down the time in which it takes them to pay their bills from the present 37 days to an average of 10 or 12 days, the city could save $8 million dollars a year in interest. If the city were able to pay on time, we would enjoy the benefits of the cash dividend, i.e., $1% to $5 on 800 million dollars a year in expenditures. Finally, quality employees of goods and services, who do not want to deal with the City, as a result of the delay in payments, would be attracted back into the competitive bidding, i.e., better goods and supplies.

When asked if he was suggesting that the city was in the black, the Senator replied that business desires to realize a profit, the government is interested in maximizing the services with a result increasing the costs, which ultimately are pushed onto the citizen. The bureaucracy is at fault for some of the waste and a reorganization of the auditing system in the City, it is possible for a continuing, ongoing, decentralized audit within all the departments of the City, would end to each month of the waste, the theft, and the duplication which frequently goes undetected after the fact.

**Expenses Rise 12%**

"We have identified a chronic, general problem in this city, relating to a kind of secular growth curve, in accordance with year, after year, continually, and that is to cost increases, formula, laws, etc., at a rate annually of 12%. Revenue rises 8% annually. Therefore, he proposes to maximize the resources that we presently have. His problem will be to achieve once again the confidence of the people, who have in the past seen their tax dollars wasted, been seen the Peanuts cut back on public welfare programs, i.e., housing, education, health, very largly and tragically with the consent and concurrence of the Government.

As to the municipal unions, he feels that the so-called "compensation packages," — i.e., wages, retirement, health, vacation — must be viewed in totality, in order to determine its fairness. The employer must maintain a firm stand in dealings with the unions for the interest of the people of the city. As to the "Rainy-Day Fund," he feels that it has been used "as a fiscal gimmick." His proposals really is to meet short-falls in revenues, on an emergency basis. As comptroller, he would make sure that it would be used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Some other proposals would be making it easier to receive this revenue from organized crime, and earmarking the money for transit. Also, in his position on city debt management, he suggests selling city bonds. In smaller denominations than the present five figures, blocks or denominations, thereby putting them in touch of individual investors. It would benefit the individual city, it would find a new market of revenue, the city would raise its dependence on bankers, and with individuals owning a piece of their city, it would increase their interest in the management of the city.

Goldin is the first candidate in a city-wide election who has called a press conference exclusively for students, and only four people attended the press conference on the student press. Also, it bores re-emphasizing that NYU was the only Metropolitan Law School represented there.

King Nixon III?

We must realize that today's establishment in the new George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the racism, hidden in traditions, is also revelation.

Justice William O. Douglas
Points of Rebellion