June Graduation To Be Held On Pace University Roof

"On the roof its peaceful as can be and all the world below can't bother me. Up on the roof!"

The Defenders, 1919

Taking a cue from the 1968 Definers' million seller "Up On The Roof," New York Law School's Class of 1973 will use the roof of Pace University to receive their J.D. degrees.

Terriory plans have the graduation scheduled for the afternoon of Sunday, June 10th and weather permitting it will be held on the roof of the new Pace University building with City Hall and the Brooklyn Bridge as backdrops. Pace University holds its commencement exercises in the same surroundings the week before.

Speakers and honorary degree recipients have not been named yet. The Board of Trustees will be meeting in April to finalize plans and select Honorary degree recipients. Anyone wishing to become Dean Rafalko immediately. In case of inclement weather the ceremonies will be held inside.

Anyone not wishing to attend the graduation ceremonies must contact the Dean's office as soon as possible. Degrees will be mailed to those absentites not in attendance after the ceremonies.

Professor Soubbotitch Dies; International Law Expert

Dr. Ivan Soubbotitch, a professor at the New York Law School who had long been with the law firm of Coudert Brothers, died March 23, 1973 of a heart attack at the home of his wife in Howard Beach, Long Island, where he received his degrees.

Dr. Soubbotitch was born in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and studied there, in Vienna and at the University of Ljubljana, Switzerland, where he received his Doctor of Law degree.

He joined the American Bar Association in 1940 and was a member of the Council of the American Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association's Committee on International Law.

He served as an officer in the United States Air Force in World War II and was a member of the United States Army in World War II and was a member of the United States Army in World War II.

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Currently all of Pace's facilities are available to N.Y.L.S. students and it would be possible for us to utilize Pace's facilities for administrative purposes.

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EQUITAS supports general exam criticism of N.Y.L.S. students. See Editorials, Page 4.


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Anthony DiFalco, NYLS Alumnus, Runs For President Of N.Y. City Council

Anthony G. DiFalco is presently a State Assemblyman from the lower East Side of New York City, where he was born in 1925. For the last ten years of his life he has represented the 29th Assembly District, which services — as is the case in this district — is the Board of Estimate in Albany. Mr. DiFalco was elected a member of the Board of Estimate in 1937, and he is the leader of that body.

My name is Anthony DiFalco, and I am running for the position of President of the New York City Council. I believe that the New York City Council is the most important body in our city in terms of budget and legislation. I have been a member of the City Council for the last ten years, and I have fought for the interests of the working people of the lower East Side and the City at large.

I believe that the New York City Council should be more responsive to the needs of the people. I have been a staunch advocate of community affairs and won't let any legislation go through without my approval. I also believe that the City Council should be more accountable to the people.

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Women's Rights Issue

The New York Law Forum Symposium on the legal rights of women, which includes Prof. Mansfield in its ranks, has been reprinted to fill numerous requests for the item. The Symposium also includes articles on employment discrimination, married women's names and job-related benefits for women.

I think NYLS is probably one of the most exciting, vibrant, attractive cities in the world. I have been a member of the City Council for the last ten years and I have fought for the interests of the working people of the lower East Side and the City at large.

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Professor Fogelson Joins Faculty; Institutes Clinical Education

By ARTHUR P. FISCH

Professor Nathan B. Fogelson, a New York Law School's newest professor and director of the school's clinical education program, teaching the third year course in bankruptcy law.

Professor Fogelson is not, however, new to the law, teaching or practicing in the field of bankruptcy law. He is a corporate lawyer by education and by experience. His practice has been in the field of bankruptcy law since 1958.

Professor Fogelson is a partner in the law firm of Fogelson, Weisenberg and Partners in New York City.

The purpose of the course is to familiarize students with the bankruptcy law and provide them with experience in the field.

The course is divided into two parts: the first part is a study of the bankruptcy law and the second part is a practical experience in the field.

The practical experience involves students working with the bankruptcy court in a law firm setting.

The course is designed to provide students with a better understanding of the law and to give them practical experience in the field.

The course is open to all students, regardless of their major.

The course is offered in the fall and spring semesters.

The course is 3 credits and is worth 3 points.

The course is taught by Professor Nathan B. Fogelson, a New York Law School's newest professor and director of the school's clinical education program.
EQUITAS: Institute Exam Critiques

They come away with high marks where to predict their own performances on exams. They establish the school in the eyes of the students who have watched fellow classmates to from an exam with a grade considerably high marks for subjects which they received low marks for. He should have the opportunity to correct their mistakes, even as students who have been the mentors and are still in the school, he marks five more papers after dinner, and years in the eleventh, picked up just as the smell of a automaker wafted to his weary nostrils? What if a professor has a headache or a cold? What if he has to go home? What if the period of gestation is now divided, like Cool, into three parts, and the period of non-unanimous decision to the end of pregnancies, it is divided into different values of those periods. The decision is more sub ject matter because there is no way to anticipate, but does reflect the consensus and the spirit and the immediate and judicious considerations of Mr. Justice Blackmun, the author of the decision, who for many years general counsel to the Hospers Clinic and served on its Board of Trustees — as did Chief Justice Burger — and who has had great exposure to doctors and their legal problems over the years. Of course, I was delighted with the opinion.

Concerning the second part of the test, I fear the people who are sponsoring the states are exceptionally short-memory. It has applied diversity over the years. Of course, I was delighted with the opinion.
Executive, but it's rather interesting that today, some people who were the most anti-press from the need of the Executive -- like defendants in security cases during the war, for example -- want the jury, preferring to be tried by a jury, to hear facts that they were afraid a jury would be more prejudiced against than a judge would be. Consequently, I am not at all certain that the people traditionally clustered around the institution of the jury is really as strong as it once was. I can visualize myself, if I were counseled for certain reasons that some views or conduct were highly unpopular, advising them strongly to waive a jury trial, even as requiring a unanimous verdict.

Now, to the extent that capital punishment is no longer a likely sentence, the prospect of the non-unanimous jury is not so frightening. In a way, wherever some kind of major procedural change has been made in criminal law, there is some kind of adjustment to it. The Supreme Court has done that, at least death penalty in the early nineteenth century for all but the most American, and it's always been used in hundreds of crimes, led to a major liberalization of court rules restricts of the activities of the prosecution, because during the due process of a free press.

To spring again and most frequently student bodies like they can change the whole school structure, most second year student leaders are eligible to get a better schedule for next semester and new second year student leaders are in a state of total frustration with the idea of changing New York Law School.

With frustration comes an attitude that everybody has a responsibility to do something. For the past month Lorin Dushkin wrote his thesis on frustration and attempted to put much of the blame on the students. I can agree only in parts with Mr. Dushkin. For the same reason, I can not totally agree with Bill Ebbel, who expresses his belief to the Editor in this issue of the Equitas that New York Law School is virtually the "Harvard of Worth Street." To me, New York Law School is many things but it is not what Riki Dvorkin or Lorin Dushkin think it is. It is rather a combination of both. Neither view will do anything to eliminate the point, hope it is that both the administration and the students will be more open to criticism as a result of their frustration.

We must then ask ourselves what is New York Law School? What are our problems and how can we more practically come to a solution to these problems?

Our graduates will go on to become Presidents or Supreme Court Justices, a few perhaps, but they will be a rarity. But then again what does that really mean? I am convinced that John Kennedy would have become President if he had not attended New York Law School. Our graduates will go out and become the backbone of the land profession. The general practitioners, the local government officials -- state legislators, local Supreme Court Justices, this is all important. I can see New York law school with a small percentage of top students who will go for very few and who will be able to hold their own in any law school to which they go and a good many of students who will become very good lawyers in a less prestigious capacity. Not Cultural Neanderthals but not President.

Money will be spent, may amount to so much. How much? I am convinced that John Kennedy would have become President if he had not attended New York Law School.

To the extent that must be the issue. What argument can we most practically come to a solution to these problems?

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On the students. I can agree only in parts with Mr. Dushkin. For the same reason, I can not totally agree with Bill Ebbel, who expresses his belief to the Editor in this issue of the Equitas that New York Law School is virtually the "Harvard of Worth Street." To me, New York Law School is many things but it is not what Riki Dvorkin or Lorin Dushkin think it is. It is rather a combination of both. Neither view will do anything to eliminate the point, hope it is that both the administration and the students will be more open to criticism as a result of their frustration.

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Duckman No!

To the Editor:

Lorin Duckman's cri de coeur was off the mark last month, and I think he should seek a better law school. The choice is entirely his, and I am here to learn the basic fundamentals of legal education. Mr. Duckman feels that New York Court of Appeals, or even if it were entirely the decision of the school, he sincerely believes that this school is turning him into a "legal 21st Century". If there is a need to update teaching methods, he does not want to be left out. He does not want to be lost and be awarded with the second spot which he did not receive.

However, such freedom of expression is the First Amendment. I think that the First Amendment also includes the right to freedom of speech, even when exercised by the new city-state. What the Student Body feels about this situation is a personal matter, and it should not have to be tolerated. The original version of the Student Affairs Committee never really defined its role and was amended to include student concerns.

Nixon U.

To the Editor:

In my March 16th editorial "A Free Press" I regrettably attacked the Nixon Administration for some media and political circulars. The Nixon administration was说法 that the student government should be streamlined and made easier to rid of ideological criticism. The Nixon administration also promotes the First Amendment and is the only initiative he has proposed to the S.B.A. all year. It is in vain whether there is anything that Nixon has done by the S.B.A. or is it likely that anything will be done.

Some members of the S.B.A. have been refused to do things because of the unacceptability of our schedule. The S.B.A. constitution must be immediately revised to include the First Amendment and to define the role and making it easier to rid of ideological criticism. The S.B.A. constitution should be streamlined and made easier to rid of ideological criticism.
Equitas Contest Announced: Valuable Prizes Awarded

Can you name the course which the above pictured undergraduate is enrolled in? You can also indicate whether you feel the picture was taken before or after the trial. In other actions, the Club voted to make the first annual meeting in May 1973. The Club has filed a petition to operate under the name of "Cedar Union," and there are plans for a formal organization.

Means Discusses Abortion, Impounded Funds

(Continued from Page 5)

DiFalco Runs

(Continued from Page 5)

Inigo Story Continues

By JIM PAGANO

In our last issue, we reported on the Arizona trial of William Inigo and the five other news workers who were convicted. At that time, we did not have all the information available now. Inigo has filed a petition to operate under the name of "Cedar Union," and there are plans for a formal organization.

The Arizona Supreme Court granted the petition, and the trial was scheduled for March 26. At that time, Inigo was convicted of 16 counts of criminal contempt, and the verdict was upheld by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Inigo has appealed the decision, and the case is currently pending in the Arizona Court of Appeals. The trial was originally scheduled for March 26, but was postponed due to a mistrial.

An appeal of the Arizona Supreme Court's decision was filed by the Arizona Bar Association on behalf of Inigo.

The appeal was heard by the Arizona Supreme Court on November 1, 1973, and the Court upheld the conviction. Inigo was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and the conviction was upheld by the Arizona Supreme Court.

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(Continued on Page 8)
The Real Obscenity; Leave 'Throat' Alone

By RENEE SACKS

"Deep Throat" is a course and offensive film. It is especially offensive because it is a particularly graphic manifestation of the male fantasy that women find greater fulfillment by submitting to the absolute control of male violence in unrelenting service to him. This same male fantasy appears in the form, of course, in Pope Paul's message to women which held that equality for women reined neither in political equality which women were to be disfranchised from voting because it is a particularly graphic manifestation of the male fantasy that women will find greater fulfillment by submitting to the absolute control of male violence in unrelenting service to him.

It is not really old that both the Pope and the court have not led us in this direction. It has always been a question of the Pope, and men of like nature. But the Pope has led the way by admitting that "Deep Throat" is a profound influence. By movie morality with no redeeming social significance, as the Supreme Court has held, its defense witnesses are not in the ratings of people who have defended Fayan and Lady Chatterley's Lover; could not afford to do so, as we are not the Shock of the century.

Diligent. This is how he began by admitting that "Deep Throat" is a profound influence. By movie morality with no redeeming social significance, as the Supreme Court has held, its defense witnesses are not in the ratings of people who have defended Fayan and Lady Chatterley's Lover; could not afford to do so, as we are not the Shock of the century.

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