

# The Justinian

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## The Justinian

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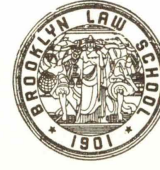
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# The Justinian

Member of American Law Student Association



VOL. XXIII, NO. 4

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

MAY, 1963

## Trial Moot Court Program Held In Court Building

by WILLIAM BRENNER

On April 27th, for the first time, the Brooklyn Law School Trial Division Moot Court program was held in the Kings County Supreme Court Building. Twenty seniors participated as student attorneys in five trial courts. They received the same treatment as actual attorneys would who appeared before Justices Hyman Barshay, George Postel, Mario Pittoni, Louis B. Heller and Albert DeMeo.

Justices Barshay, Postel and Pittoni are Supreme Court Justices. By designation of the Appellate Division, Justice Heller, a Judge of the Civil Court, has been sitting in the Supreme Court for the past three years. He is a former member of the New York State Senate and U. S. House of Representatives. Mr. DeMeo is an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

The calendar consisted of two prosecutions for murder, two for robbery and a civil action for wrongful death.

Students from six schools participated in the program. The jurors were volunteers from Brooklyn College, St. Joseph's College for Women, Pace College, Community College of New York, and first-year law students.

The duties of court clerks and attendants were performed by second-year Brooklyn Law students under the supervision of Chief Clerk Robert Heller, also a second-

year law student. Assisted by Supreme Court attaché Charles Solodkin, Mr. Heller briefed the ten clerks and attendants of the court as to their duties, which included opening the court, swearing in the jury and witnesses, and handling the evidence and exhibits.

Each court stenographer was an advanced student at a local school of court reporting.

Volunteers from the Brooklyn Law School student body were briefed on the basis of a hypothetical statement of facts and acted as witnesses.

The Trial Moot Court program was conducted under the direction of Dean Prince. Student attorneys were volunteer participants who have completed or are currently enrolled in the course in Evidence. Teams of two students were paired and presented with a problem. All procedures prior to and during the trial were followed. The student-prepared summons and complaint was countered with an answer.

Motions were made in some cases and orders followed, granting or denying the motion. Demands for bills of particulars were made and indictments prepared in the criminal cases. The trial arguments were presented from the student's trial briefs.

In keeping with the Court's rules, the school photographer was present.

(Continued on page 3)

## Law Day

# BLS Students, Faculty Hear Police Commissioner Murphy

On May 1, Brooklyn Law School, along with civic and service organizations, schools and public bodies throughout the country, observed the Sixth Annual Law Day, U. S. A. The theme of this year's Law Day was "Law—Rule of right not might."

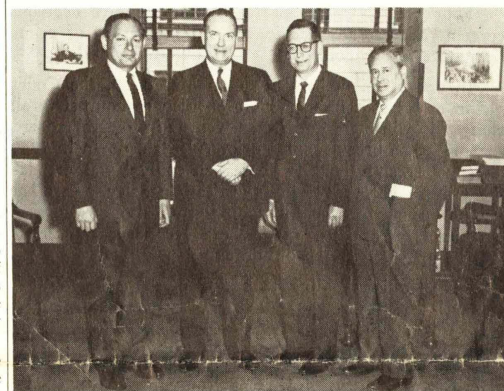
The School's guest speaker was the Hon. Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner of New York City, a graduate of the class of 1946.

Chairman Andrew Yankwitz, a second year student opened the program by stating that since Law Day, U. S. A., was first proclaimed and observed nationally in 1958, it has grown each year in public recognition. In April 1, 1961, the 87th Congress adopted a Joint Resolution establishing Law Day, U. S. A. to be held annually on the first day of May.

This year President Kennedy in a Proclamation stated, "In a time when all men are properly concerned lest nations, forgetting law, reason and moral existence, turn to mutual destruction, we have all the more need to work for a day when law may govern nations as it does men within nations."

"Thus Law Day, U. S. A. becomes the significant answer to Communism's May Day demonstrations and calls on our people to rededicate themselves to ideals of equality and justice in their relations with one another and to the same ideals in relations with other nations."

Mr. Yankwitz then turned the program over to Dean Jerome Prince. In introducing the guest speaker, the Dean gave the audience a biographical sketch of Com-



Left to Right: Deputy Commissioner Leonard E. Reisman, Police Commissioner Murphy, Dean Prince, and Deputy Commissioner Walter Arm

(Continued on page 2)

# The Defense of Indigents: An Urgent Problem

The following is an excerpt from an interview of Edward Bennett Williams, as conducted by Donald McDonald, Dean of the College of Journalism of Marquette University.

Edward Bennett Williams is a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, and taught there until 1956. He presently practices law in Washington, D. C. Concerned about the condition of personal and civil liberties in this country, particularly when they involve indigent defendants, Mr. Williams has written a book, ONE MAN'S FREEDOM, describing the abuses of liberty and suggesting reform measures in the administration of justice in this country.

Q. What do you consider to be the most urgent problem in the administration of justice?

The most urgent one centers around the defense of the indigent. One of the reasons law students are not anxious to get into the criminal field is that 60 per cent of the people who are their potential clients cannot afford to pay them a penny. There is no other learned profession in which that is true. Under our system we have to provide the indigent with counsel; we must find a way to furnish them with adequate representation. But I think we must do it without resorting to socialization of justice. Every time we have an onerous responsibility the easy way to handle it is to socialize it, but I am not sure that is the prudent thing to do. I think the best way to handle the defense of the indigent is by rotating among the trial lawyers in the community, giving them the responsibility to defend these people without compensation and establishing a good legal intern system as a supplement to the efforts of the trial bar.

All the law schools in the country should offer a graduate degree to encourage students to stay another year in school and work on cases involving the indigent. They could do the investigative work, even try the cases, go into court, examine witnesses, make arguments, and really participate in the courtroom proceedings. The students would get invaluable trial experience. They would get it to a degree that can be offered by no private firm. The

community would be served. The trial bar would be served. We would once again have a good law school program for the training of advocates. I think a combination of the trial lawyer rotation system and the legal intern system would take care of the problem of providing adequate defense for the poor. I personally am not in favor of the public defender system, because in a public defender system there is a strong tendency to settle problems of human liberty on a mass-production, impersonal basis, the way a claims adjuster, for example, settles cases. A claims adjuster may settle several cases with a plaintiff's lawyer as a result of an afternoon's conference. The adjuster and the lawyer deal with each other on scores of cases through the year. A pattern of give and take develops unconsciously. The lawyer may give in a little in one case and hold fast to his demand in another until the adjuster capitulates. This may not be so disturbing when you are talking of a few dollars, but it is quite another thing when you are dealing with a person's liberty.

A few years ago a lawyer told me of a case involving a man who had been convicted of murder in the first degree and had been sentenced to die in the gas chamber. It was a murder committed in a moment of great passion. He was drunk at the time and had been surprised with a woman who was not his wife. He killed the person who had surprised him and who had rushed out to call the police, thinking it was rape. He was defended by the public defender. His case went to the Supreme Court of his state and was affirmed. Certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States. Then he asked the public defender to seek executive commutation. The public defender said to him: "I can't do that because I have eight other cases, and each of them I regard as more meritorious than yours. It would dilute the cogency of my appeal in those cases if I were to go in and ask for commutation in your case." This to me dramatizes the danger of the public defender system. Here is a man who is going to die in the gas chamber and he does not have a lawyer who will ask the governor to save his life. Why? Because of a mass-production criminal justice.

Another disadvantage is that the public defender and the prosecutor are trying cases against each other every day. They begin to look at their work like two wrestlers who wrestle with each other in a different city every night and in time get to be good friends. The biggest concern of the wrestlers is to be sure they do not hurt each other too much. They don't want to get hurt. They just want to make a living. Apply that to the public defender and prosecutor situation and it is not a good thing in a system of justice that is based upon the adversary method.

Q. What other problems of administering justice would you rank high?

Another, and this is related to the one I've just been discussing, is the dearth of talent at the criminal bar. I think it is caused by the attitude of young lawyers and the emphasis of law schools on property rights over human rights in this country. As a result, we have not made as much progress in the administration of criminal justice as we have in civil justice. On the civil side of the court there have been great advances in the trial of cases. We now have discovery, we have pre-trial depositions (which were not heard of years ago). Now if you are sued in a civil case, you can get the deposition of the party suing you. You can learn the names of all his witnesses. You can take all their depositions. You can secure all the documentary evidence of the party who sued you so that when you go to court in defense of your bankroll you know exactly the charge against you and the evidence that will be offered to document that charge.

On the other hand, if you are charged with a crime in which you may lose your life or your liberty, and certainly your reputation, you cannot get any of these things. No discovery mechanism is available to you. You cannot get the names of the state's witnesses. You cannot take their depositions. You have really no helpful discovery procedures. Why? Because there has been no progress made in the administration of criminal justice. We operate in criminal court on the basis of "combat by surprise," and that is simply not the best way to ferret out the truth.



# The Justinian

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## Needed: A Public Defender

Four recent United States Supreme Court decisions represent a great advance in the administration of criminal justice in our country.

In one decision, handed down March 19, the Court held in effect that indigents are entitled to counsel in all felony trials in state courts, as well as in federal courts. This marked a break from a prior rule, laid down in 1942 (*Betts v. Brady*), holding that such counsel was mandatory only in cases involving the death penalty. In other decisions, the court held that indigents also are entitled to counsel on appeals, and, where necessary, transcripts must be provided at the public expense.

The decision holding that any person accused of a felony is entitled to counsel at trial came in the appeal of Clarence E. Gideon, serving a term in a Florida State Prison under a 1961 sentence for breaking into a store. He had been denied court-appointed counsel. The Supreme Court unanimously and specifically overruled its prior finding in *Betts v. Brady*. The case was remanded to the Florida Supreme Court "for further action not inconsistent with this opinion."

The attorneys general of 23 states had joined in an *amicus curiae* brief supporting the Gideon appeal from Florida.

In an Indiana case, the Supreme Court held that an indigent defendant under death sentence must be given reasonable time and also the means to appeal his case to the state supreme court. The Indiana Supreme Court had denied his request for a trial court transcript.

The Court also held that two Washington indigents serving sentences for robbery must be provided transcripts. It said that conditioning the right to a free transcript on a finding of merit by the trial judge cannot prevent appellate review where his finding of non-merit was arbitrary.

In a fourth case originating in California, the Court ruled 6 to 3 that an indigent defendant has an absolute right to court-appointed counsel on appeal from a felony conviction.

These decisions will require that poor persons shall have the protection of counsel in all important phases of a prosecution and must have adequate facilities for appeals.

The American Bar Association has long advocated these protections, and has pledged itself to "work closely with state and local bar associations to encourage adoption of appropriate legislation in the states to meet the requirements of the Constitution as determined by the Supreme Court."

The protection afforded indigents by these decisions can best be provided through a system of public defenders. Other means, including legal aid societies, voluntary defenders, or assigned counsel, may well prove inadequate when the full impact of these decisions is realized.

The four Supreme Court decisions emphasize the need existing in most states for formal state-supported public defender systems.

## Students Argue Moot Appeals

Three series of arguments have been presented by undergraduates participating in the Brooklyn Law School Appellate Moot Court Program.

Approximately forty students, divided into teams, have argued a constitutional question before a faculty bench.

Prior to the closing round, all who participated attended a critique session at which the members of the faculty committee made constructive suggestions concerning appellate advocacy.

Professor Gershenson, chairman of the committee, stated that "even greater student participation is encouraged; all should take advantage of the opportunity to engage in the full series of advocate activities; as freshmen, the background of legal research and brief writing logically leads to appellate moot court in the second year—and concludes with the senior trying a case in the Trial Court Program."

## June 1963 Commencement

The Commencement Exercises for the 1963 graduating class of Brooklyn Law School will take place on Tuesday, June 18, at 10:30 A.M. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel St. George. Two hundred twenty-eight candidates will receive Bachelor of Laws degrees. Twenty Masters of Laws degrees will also be awarded at that time.

Hon. Henry L. Ughetta, Justice of the Appellate Division for the Second Department, and President of the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn Law School, will preside over the exercises. Dean Prince will present the candidates for degrees.

The principal speaker for the occasion will be Dr. Ernst Weber, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Weber will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the ceremony.

There will be a student speaker representing the graduating class and also the presentation of awards and prizes.

## May Law Review Preview

The May 1963 issue of the *Brooklyn Law Review* will be published shortly.

There will be leading articles on *The Role of the Prior Inventor Under Section 102(G)*, by I. Oisher and C. P. Steinhauser; *In Transit — A Definition*, by Ronald Wolf; and *Techniques of the New York State Commission for Human Rights* by F. N. Giacccone.

In addition, there will be a comment on *The New Ethiopian Civil Code*, by Franklin F. Russell.

The issue will also include four Student Notes: *Indigents' Rights on Appeal*, by Harvey Klarsteinfeld; *CPLR Comment*, by Gerald Wendel and Bruce Berry; *MVAIC — Some Problems*, by Charles Bezinover; and *Wrongful Death and The New York Conflict of Laws Rules*, by Alan Broomer.

The Book Review section will include four reviews: *The Road to Reno*, by Professor Milton G. Gershenson; *English in the Law Courts*, by Professor Sheldon



New Student Bar Officers are (l. to r.): Bottom — Susan Kirp, 2nd Vice President; Anthony J. Cilluffo, President; Robert Heller, 1st Vice President. Standing — William Colton, Recording Secretary; Susan Stollman, Corresponding Secretary; Joel Tenenbaum, Treasurer; Toby Kellner, Day Student Aid Chairman; Brian Rappaport, Parliamentarian.

## Law Day . . .

(Continued from page 1)

missioner Murphy. The Dean mentioned that the Commissioner studied at Brooklyn Law School and that he was one of the outstanding students in the school's history, graduating *summa cum laude* in 1946. Commissioner Murphy also holds a Master's Degree in Public Administration from City College. While attending Law School, he worked on the police force as a patrolman. Thereafter he rose in the Department to the commissionership.

He is the eighth career policeman to rise from the ranks to become head of the largest police force in the United States.

The Commissioner began his speech by expressing his gratitude to the Law School for what it had done for him. He said that without his legal training he would have been hampered in attaining the Commissionership, due to the complexities of present-day law.

The major portion of Commissioner Murphy's speech was devoted to the problems encountered in prosecuting the lawless elements of the population in light of the present wiretap laws. Stated the Commissioner, "our best efforts are, on so very many occasions and in many important areas, hampered and frustrated by antiquated and unrealistic laws."

"It can accurately be said that we are opposing 20th Century criminals armed with the latest technological improvements and masterminded by leaders of great — although distorted — ability and cunning, with 19th Century statutes."

"One of the most effective weapons in the arsenal of law enforcement is the right to intercept telephonic communications under court supervision. The harsh and realistic fact is," continued the Commissioner, "that the telephone is used more and more by the criminal to further his nefarious ends. Is it fair to render law enforcement deaf to this illegal use of a legal instrument? To prevent police from carrying out their sworn duties to protect the lives and liberties of all the people?"

The Commissioner then quoted District Attorneys Hogan, Silver, and O'Connor to the effect that, in their opinions, "telephonic interceptions under proper safeguards are urgently and desperately needed."

Commissioner Murphy proceeded to give a brief history of wiretap legislation in New York, and the successful results obtained under those statutes. He then discussed several federal court decisions, the effects of which were to hamper telephonic interception and divulgence in all jurisdictions, including New York State.

The Commissioner called for congressional action to overturn these decisions. He quoted the Attorney General of the United States, who said, "I deem it of utmost importance that legislation be enacted authorizing interception and disclosure of telephone conversations with strict and enforceable safeguards, protecting the normal right of privacy."

Current police department thinking is that the judiciary would, and should, be able to protect the safeguards necessary to assure the rights of the individual. "The judiciary has been able to meet the challenge of interpretation intelligently and realistically. There is no reason to believe that the same general criteria utilized in interpreting other terms cannot be satisfactorily applied in the telephonic interception field and together with the evolution of case law ultimately delimit a valid interpretation."

Commissioner Murphy concluded by saying, "We are enlisted in your defense; understand us, respect us, support us."

Robert Heller.



# ALUMNI IN CURRENT NEWS

Professor S. Hoffman was a panelist at a recent Homecoming Day held by New York Law School dealing with the new Business Corporation Law.

Professor R. F. Wrigley is consultant to the New York State Legislative Committee studying problems of the small estate.

Professor M. G. Gershenson recently completed a study of "Commutation of Military Sentences" which will appear as a leading article in the world-wide *Military Law Review* published by the Judge Advocate of the U. S. Army.

Professor M. Forkosh's text on Constitutional Law was recently published by Foundation Press.

Dean Prince will give the introductory talk on May 18 at a one-day Practising Law Institute program, consisting of lectures and panel discussions to be given to practising lawyers, concerning the Civil Practice Law and Rules, sponsored by the Brooklyn Bar Association. Professor P. W. Thornton will be both a lecturer and a panelist.

The Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers lists among its officers three Brooklyn Law School graduates: Anita Streep, '26, President; Saul Kies, '33, 1st Vice-President; and Edward L. Dubroff, '27, Board of Governors.

## 1927

AARON KOOTA, long-time Chief of the Kings County Rackets Bureau, has been appointed Chief Assistant District Attorney, Kings County.

## 1930

HYMAN WANK has been appointed Chief, Division of Litigation (Assistant General Counsel), Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration. Mr. Wank formerly held the positions of Assistant Attorney General, State of New York; Law Assistant, Surrogate, Kings County; Public Administrator, Kings County; and Chairman, Board of Assessors, City of New York.

## 1934

BERNARD NADEL was appointed a Judge of the Civil Court in New York County by Mayor Wagner.

## 1942

MAURICE W. GREY is a Judge in the New York Criminal Court.

## 1953

MURRAY SCHISGAL is the author of two hit plays, *The Typists* and *The Tiger*.

## 1956

PAUL ARONOW is now associated with the firm of Walston & Co. Inc., as an account executive.

## 1960

MICHAEL P. GRAFF and LEONARD M. SIMON have established the firm of Simon & Graff to engage in the general practice of law.

## 1962

SHEPARD M. SCHEINBERG has become an associate of the firm of Scheinberg, Wolf, Lapham & DePetris.

## Necrology

Giaccone, Joseph, '26, born in Brooklyn, N. Y. on March 4, 1904, and a graduate of Boys' High School. He attended Brooklyn Law School where he received his law degree, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1928. Thereafter he was an associate in the office of John J. Bennett for several years before engaging in the individual practice of law. He was a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

Rubin, David S., '15, a graduate of the Brooklyn Law School and one of the organizers of the Iota Theta Fraternity of Brooklyn Law School. Mr. Rubin retired two years ago from the law department of the Greater New York Savings Bank. He was a member of the New York State and Brooklyn Bar Associations and of the Knights of Pythias.

Zasloff, Louis, '29, born in Brooklyn in 1907 and a graduate of Boys' High School and Columbia University. He attended Brooklyn Law School where he received his law degree and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1930. Thereafter he engaged in the individual practice of law until 1943 when, with Herbert S. Minot, he formed the firm of Minot & Zasloff. Mr. Zasloff specialized in the field of creditors' rights. He was a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association. An avid fisherman, Mr. Zasloff had won awards for his surfcasting and was an active member of the Farragut Rod and Gun Club. He was also a sculptor, a woodcarver and interested in astronomy. He was co-author, with his partner, of *Reinstatement of Veterans, an Employer's Problem; How to Make Friends with Labor; and How to Get a Raise*.

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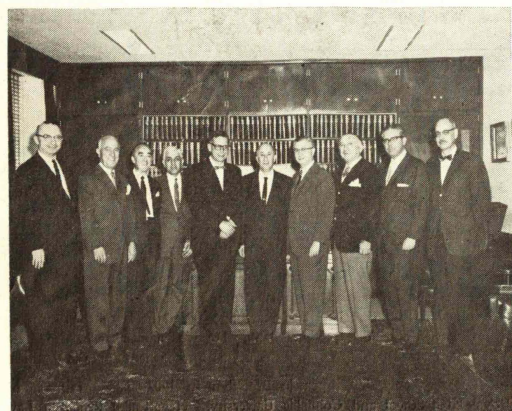
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## Trial Program . . . (Continued from page 1)



Left to Right: Court Clerk Charles Solodkin, General Clerk of Court James V. Mangano, Professor Klein, Assistant District Attorney Albert DeMeo, Dean Prince, Justice Louis B. Heller, Justice Mario Pittoni, Justice Hyman Barshay, Justice George Postel, Professor Gershenson.

hibited from taking pictures during the trial.

Each of the trials took a half-day. As an interesting sidelight, after an hour of deliberation, the jury foreman in Judge Postel's court announced that there was a hung jury.

Justice Heller's concluding statements gives a good idea of the overall success of the program in the five courtrooms.

Justice Heller complimented the participants and thanked the jurors and witnesses. He explained: "I was stern so that the students would get the feel of the atmosphere in the courtrooms. The attorneys had poise, confidence, and, most important, a grasp of the facts of the case."

"The program was excellent. It didn't seem like a moot trial but like a real trial because the attorneys were so well prepared."

"The trial lawyers win 95% of their cases in their office in the preparation stage." He emphasized the individual effort. "You are the master of your case."

"The most exciting facet of the practice is trying a case, but it takes a lot of application, preparation and study."

Justice Heller then pointed out and explained the mistakes of each of the four attorneys. "You have to make less mistakes than your opponent." He commented on the various proper techniques, procedures and phrasings. "In cross-examination, there is a secret of knowing when to stop."

"Law isn't just making money," he concluded. "It is an obligation to do a decent job."

Of the five judges, Justices Barshay, Postel and DeMeo are graduates of Brooklyn Law School. Judge Pittoni is a former faculty member. His text is used for the course in Legal Research.

The calendar was as follows:

Before Hon. Hyman Barshay  
Part VIII of the Supreme Court  
(Room 969)

People v. Joel Thomas  
Robert Kern and Jay Wiston  
For the Prosecution  
Bernard Bacharach and  
William Erlbaum  
For the Defense

Before Hon. George Postel  
Part IV of the Supreme Court  
(Room 956)

People v. John Oran  
Arnold Green and Roy Israel  
For the Prosecution  
Carl Saks and Alan Slotnick  
For the Defense

Before Hon. Mario Pittoni  
Part V of the Supreme Court  
(Room 974)

People v. Joel Thomas  
Gerald Korman and  
Stephen Seidner  
For the Prosecution  
Arlene Colman and Philip Aaron  
For the Defense

Before Hon. Louis B. Heller  
Part I of the Supreme Court  
(Room 941)

Felix v. Rogers  
Joel J. Flick and  
Martin Minkowitz  
For the Plaintiff  
Benjamin Kalman and  
Stephen Mandell  
For the Defendant

Before Hon. Albert DeMeo  
Part VII of the Supreme Court  
(Room 961)

People v. John Oran  
Michael Gandin and  
Alfred Greenberg  
For the Prosecution  
Robert Horn and  
Ronald Rubenstein  
For the Defense

Court attendants were Marvin Kahan, Susan Kirp, Alfred Rosenstein, Stanley Nagler, and Joel Steiner.

David Perlman, Norman Shaw, James Byrne, Arthur Spirn and Bruce Smith, were court clerks.

Robert M. Haber assisted at the information desk.

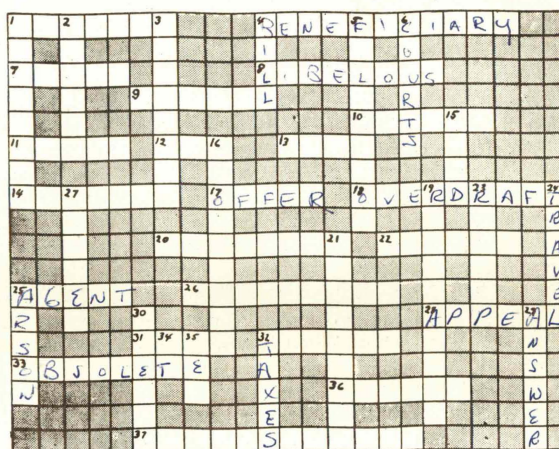
Dean Prince has taken a special interest in the program. "The Trial Moot Court is a valuable educational device. It represents the first time that the student is actually called upon to apply the principles that he has learned in his courses in Practice and Evidence. The principles then cease to be merely verbal abstractions and become realistically meaningful."

"It seems to me that all students should be eager to participate in programs of this sort."

## Two Undergrads Prepare Articles For Publication

The Brooklyn Barrister, publication of the Brooklyn Bar Association, recently printed two articles prepared by undergraduates: Leon H. Charney wrote on the "Good Samaritan" bill concerning liability for emergency medical attention; and Arthur E. Schwimmer wrote on the "Joint Tortfeasor Doctrine and General Releases."

## RES IPSA LOQUITUR



### ACROSS

1. A contract between the state and a public corporation
4. One for whose benefit a trust is created
7. A ranking, or setting forth in order
8. Defamatory
9. A dangerous weapon
10. To bear witness to; to certify
11. To bar or preclude
12. "There is always room at the — — —"
13. Applies to a proceeding in equity
14. A military man
17. A proposal to make a contract
18. The act of checking out more money than one has on deposit in a bank
20. A cause of action has several — — — — —
22. To renew
25. A person authorized by another to act for him
26. Giving up one's claim or title
28. The removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court for review
31. Proportional or relative value, measure or degree
32. An offer of money or performance
33. That which is no longer used
36. That which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions
37. A writ generally used to bring a party before a court or judge

(Courtesy of The Barrister, Albany Law School.)

### DOWN

1. Articles of personal property
2. To deprive a person of his liberty by legal authority
3. To record formally; to enroll
4. — — — — of lading
5. The relation of parent and child
6. Tribunals officially assembled under authority of law for the administration of justice
15. " — — — — to the highest bidder"
16. The mode of proceeding by which a legal right is enforced
19. The recall of some power, authority, or thing granted
21. One who maliciously imputes a crime to another of which he is innocent
23. To give a new form to while using the old materials (colloq.)
24. To journey
25. The malicious burning of a house of another
27. A barrister
29. A reply to a complaint
30. The violation of a law, right or duty, either by commission or omission
32. Assessments on persons or property for support of government
34. " — — law"
35. — — — — chest — a box containing a definite and prescribed amount of tea, otherwise called whole chest. (Language of trade.)

## 1963 Senior Class Barrister's Ball Held At Spring Rock Country Club

On Saturday April 6, 1963, the graduating class attended the Senior Class Barrister's Ball.

The affair was held at the Spring Rock Country Club, in Spring Valley, N. Y. It was not merely an evening dance, but an entire day in the country with full use of the facilities available at the club.

In past years the affair consisted of a formal dance held during the evening at a local hotel. This year, the Student Bar Association, under the direction of its former president, Gerald Korman, and Robert Horn, chairman of the affair, started what is hoped will become a precedent for future Barristers' Balls.

Students began arriving with their dates as early as 9:30 in the morning. They played tennis and baseball and then enjoyed a swim in the Club's indoor swimming pool. Lunch was provided.

The couples continued to arrive throughout the day. Spacious comfortable rooms were provided for showering and changing during the day, and for a modest sum, those who wanted to, could have overnight accommodations and have

breakfast in the morning before leaving.

In the evening, cocktails were served together with an assortment of hors d'oeuvres. At 8:30, dinner was served in typical banquet style, with an excellent band providing dancing and dining music.

Representing the faculty were Professors Forkosch and Sklar, who appeared to have enjoyed

themselves as much, if not more, than the students.

After dinner, the party retired to an adjoining room where the band continued to play and a floor show was presented by the Club.

The evening was climaxed by an invitation from the manager to return again next year, perhaps as members of the Club.

Martin Minkowitz.

