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Tax Expert Joins Faculty

by JERRY LESSNE

Robert L. Frome was recently appointed to the faculty to supplement the department of taxation of Brooklyn Law School. He brings with him both practical legal experience, as exemplified by his work in the law office of Senator Jacob Javits, and a legal education at Harvard and New York University Law Schools.

After spending his boyhood in Brooklyn and Queens, and having graduated from Forest Hills High School, Mr. Frome entered New York University's School of Commerce, where he majored in accounting and finance. While at NYU, he was thrice elected class president and graduated in the upper ten percent of his class.

While a student at Harvard Law School, he was elected president of the Student Bar Association. Mr. Frome views the legal profession in a tripartite manner—the judiciary, the practitioners, and the law schools. He feels that the Student Bar Association should be a conduit for communication between all three branches. "The association should strive to bring about a closer relationship between law students, bench, and bar."

Upon receiving his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1961, Mr. Frome worked for the Public Service Mutual Insurance Company conducting negligence litigation. Thereafter he joined the law firm of Senator Javits, where he worked in his specialized field of finance. He points out that "specialization is required in these large prestige law firms. If the firm doesn't handle the type of matters that you are particularly interested in, then you are stuck."

When queried about the opportunities for the young lawyer in the tax field, Mr. Frome replied, "Terrific." Although an accounting background is helpful, it is by no means necessary. "However, an attorney with an accounting background will be more qualified to analyze his client's business position, and will be better able to advise such clients on purchases, sales, and other devices to lighten his tax burden."

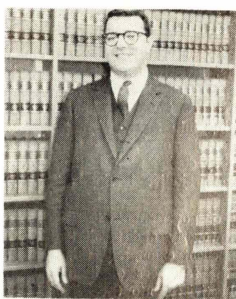
The instructor emphasizes that there are numerous job opportunities for the newly admitted attorney with the federal government. "For instance, the U. S. Attorney General has a staff of young lawyers to try tax cases. This provides a terrific opportunity to get trial experience, even if you're not particularly interested in the tax aspect."

Commenting upon the tendency of lawyers with accounting backgrounds to prefer law over accounting, he attributes this preference to the fact that law is more stimulating and interesting. Accountants are often forced to spend many monotonous weeks counting items such as railroad wheels or machine parts, simply because an accurate and certified count is required for the accounting procedure, and such duty is non-delegable.

In addition to teaching, Robert Frome also works on referrals from other attorneys on tax matters. He specializes in overseas operations, such as the Swiss Bank, and also in profit sharing and pension plans. As part of the routine as a tax consultant, he is called upon to assist people in starting businesses and in forming corporations.

Besides being deeply involved in actual practice, the instructor is also an enthusiastic academician. He returned to his Alma Mater (NYU) in 1961 and obtained the degree of Master of Laws, and is currently working for his Doctor of Juridical Science degree at New York Law School. In addition to these studies, he is also preparing a book review for the *Brooklyn Law Review* and plans to write a feature article for the Spring issue on the use of funds in profit sharing and pension plans. He is deeply concerned with the present inability of many attorneys to write effectively. "Perhaps a writing course should be instituted, since this ability develops quickly through practice." Next term Mr. Frome will be teaching a problems course in the graduate school, entitled "Tax Aspects of Business and Real Estate."

Mr. Frome is highly impressed with the calibre of students at Brooklyn Law School. "I enjoy their alert and imaginative responses and the excellent state of preparation of the materials. I've sensed a spirit of interest and enthusiasm which pervades the classroom, perhaps because of the practical nature of the course." Mr. Frome enjoys this new teaching experience and aims to personally get to know more of his students.



Honors Program

This year, as in the past, second and third year students maintaining a cumulative average of B or better are given the opportunity to participate in the Honors Program. The program, under the direction of Assistant Dean Gilbride, is intended to give the superior non-Law Review student the same type of training and experience in legal research and writing that is afforded those on Law Review. Each participant has the option of working with the Legislative Workshop or writing a research paper.

The Legislative Workshop is under the direction of Thomas F. McCoy, a member of the faculty, and State Administrator of the Courts of New York. This semester the workshop is considering the proposed revision of the New York Penal Law. The students are individually evaluating various articles including those on homicide, larceny and conspiracy. Recommendations arising from their studies will be compiled and forwarded to the appropriate legislative commission.

Students currently participating in the workshop are Robert Berengarten, William N. Fuchs, Sterling Johnson, Ira Karp, Saul Kobrick, Steven R. Narker, Bernard Nash, Ira Postell, Benjamin E. Selig, John J. Siegal, Michael Stueb, Stuart Stengal and Bernard Vogel.

Third year students Brian Goldstein, Nancy K. Munson and Stanley Orenstein, are working with Professor Samuel J. Hoffman who had participated in the original draft study of the Decedent Estate Law and who is now reviewing it for further revision.

Other students chose to write research papers in the field of their choice under the guidance of a member of the faculty. They are as follows: in Constitutional Law, Charles P. Axelrod and Jerome Goldman, with Mr. Sklar, and Jerry Lessne with Prof. Forkosh; in Corporations, Lawrence Berkowitz, with Prof. Hoffman; in Property, Joseph Chaisen, with Prof. Meehan; in Criminal Law, Stephan Chesnoff and Susan Stollman, with Prof. Klein; in Contracts, Martin Ehrenreich, with Dean Gilbride; and in Business Organizations I, Perry F. Goldlust and Jeffrey Trattner with Prof. Sugarman. Students doing work in Torts are Marsha Goldstein with Prof. Hoffman, Rand P. Schwartz with Prof. Glasser and Daniel Meyers, Irwin Popkin, Melvyn R. Rubin and Stephan Sitomer, with Prof. Nightingale.

Oliver Receives Alumni Award

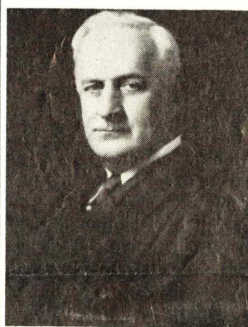
Philip Hoffer, President of the Brooklyn Law School Alumni Association, has announced that the annual luncheon of the Alumni Association will be held on December 12, 1964, at the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore at 12:30 P.M.

The Hon. Webster J. Oliver will be the honored guest, and the recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus Award for 1964. After receiving his preliminary education in Brooklyn, Judge Oliver attended Brooklyn Law School and in 1911 was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Judge Oliver's law practice was interrupted by World War I, during which time he served as a Captain in the U.S. Army. On June 27, 1917, he married Genevieve M. Carlin. In 1935 Judge Oliver was appointed Special United States Attorney in the Customs Division.

In 1938, Judge Oliver was elevated to the position of Assistant Attorney General in charge of Customs. In 1940 he was appointed Presiding Judge (now Chief Judge) of the U.S. Customs Court by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a position he has since held with distinction. In 1941, he returned to his Alma Mater to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In presenting the honorary degree to him, the late Dean William Payson Richardson read the following citation:

"Webster John Oliver: Presiding Judge of the United States Customs Court; distinguished jurist and humanitarian; assiduous and tireless administrator of justice; preeminent in the service of the nation as Special United States Attorney and as Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of Customs; wise counsellor, astute philosopher, loyal and devoted alumnus of the Brooklyn Law School. . . ."



Chief Judge Oliver

FRESHMEN VISIT COURT

On Thursday, October 8, 1964, approximately sixty freshmen visited the New York State Supreme Court. The visit was under the direction of Professors Meehan, Hahl and Herrmann.

Mr. Charles Solodkin, Director of Court Tours and Seminar Programs, greeted the group and informed them that the visit was part of a project in "A New Adventure and Concept in Civic Education—Democracy in Action." This program was initiated by James V. Mangano, Administrative Director and General Clerk of the court.

On June 23, 1964, the court received an award in recognition of this program from the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. This organization was established in 1949 for the purpose of giving an annual national award to a program which "protects the dignity and freedom of the individual."



Left to Right: Profs. Hahl, Meehan and Herrmann.

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The Forthcoming Challenge

The editors of *The Justinian* wish to extend their congratulations to the Brooklyn Law School Alumni Association and its distinguished membership for their outstanding contribution to the legal profession, and to the communities in which they serve. One need but look to the Alumni column in *The Justinian* and to our daily newspapers to see the heights to which our Alumni have soared. Commissioner Murphy, Capt. Lloyd George Sealy, Mayor Carroll of Richmond, California, are just a few of the many outstanding graduates whose achievements not only reflect credit on themselves, but also on our law school.

As the editors reach the end of their law school careers, they begin to think in terms of employment. For them, as well as for many other qualified graduates of the class of '65, finding jobs in established firms becomes difficult, for the prejudices, stereotypes, and prestige symbols that we confront in our daily lives, exist in the legal profession as well, and directly affect the employment practices in the legal community. No doubt, many of the members of the Alumni Association were faced with these same problems when they emerged from the shelter of the law school and sought employment in our highly competitive economic community. They met these challenges and succeeded.

We seek the opportunity to follow in their footsteps and to attain the eminence which they have attained. There are many members of the Alumni Association who can be of assistance to the undergraduate who will soon be seeking employment. The editors call upon those members of the Association who are or will be in need of qualified young attorneys, to make use of the Employment Placement Program that Brooklyn Law School provides. We beseech your aid in solving the employment difficulties now confronting so many law school graduates.

B. S. G.

Law Review To Discuss New Civil Rights Act

The December 1964 issue of the *Brooklyn Law Review* will be published shortly.

There will be leading articles on *Self-Incrimination*, by Judge Nathan R. Sobel; the *Employment Title of the 1964 Civil Rights Act*, by Richard K. Berg of the U. S. Department of Justice, and on *Jackson v. Denny*, which invalidated the New York procedure to determine the voluntariness of confessions, by William I. Siegal, chief of appeals, District Attorney's Office, Kings County.

The issue will include two Student Notes: *Parties and Pleadings under the CPLR*, by Howard Koff, editor-in-chief; and *Federal Lien Priorities*, by Gerald Kirschbaum. The Book Review Section will include four reviews. *Felix Frankfurter: A Tribute*, reviewed by Prof. Morris D. Forkosh; *A Biography of the Constitution of the United States*, reviewed by Ronald Sklar; *Law and Public Order in Space*, reviewed by Cameron K. Wehringer; and *Challenge to American Freedoms*, reviewed by Roger N. Baldwin.

Stephen Kressel

Power and Property — A Vision of Mankind

It is often assumed that all freedom springs from the freedom of thought. And, if we consider that the exercise of religion, of the press, of assembly, and of speech first involve a conscious act this assumption seems correct—though it is not. For freedom is no more than the absence of restraints and it is obvious that one can be free without thinking. The view that mental process is the precursor to unrestrained action flows from the observation that in complex societies thought is required to avoid restraints implicit in the complications of daily life. Furthermore, while the mind can be duped or broken it cannot be bound up like the body; in this sense thought is always free. But no one will argue that by thinking alone men become free. The thinking mind acts only through the agency of the body and those physical objects like guns, cars and clothing which men use to strengthen and enhance themselves. It is therefore the degree of conscious control that an individual exercises over his body and his external physical property from which emanates that packet of rights we call freedom. These rights far from being absolute have been wrested from the community.

Why man among all the creatures strove for social order in a universe of seeming chaos remains a secret; perhaps there was an unconscious security felt in numbers. It was unlikely that individuals would voluntarily conform to social rules and so, merge themselves into a larger organism. But they did. Even stranger was man's submission to strictures relating to property, for property was all, and in the earliest communities the hierarchy of power was founded on property. Thus the king, possessing the greatest wealth, was the freest member of the community. With his resources he could do what he wished. In battle his strength was not founded in his right arm, but upon the number of troops he could field. The size of his flocks, his pastures, and his graineries determined the extent to which he could purchase apes and ivory and peacocks or subdue his people. In short the limitation on his freedom was property. And there were some in his realm whose freedom from restraint was only equal to the speed their bodies toiled faster than the lash of the taskmaster's displeasure. But men also dreamed.

Very early men discovered that they could climb on the wings of imagination—that the mind could bestow wealth, transport objects, give birth to those reveries, the substance and form of which were sweeter than life. Yet men understood also that they could not take flight into their dreams. They were chambered in imperfect bodies from which there was no exit. So men began to despise their flesh, which before them decaying into age always hungered, always felt pain. . . . It was inevitable for the huntsmen and herdsmen that grouped into communities to conclude that if men ceased being ruled by their flesh, if in effect they denied their bodies, they were capable of all glory to themselves and the community. This crippling prejudice having tainted all civilizations past and present still persists.

Furthermore, it is the quality of governments to arrogate power to themselves. The surest way to gather this strength is to collect property and to destroy all the other loci of wealth. The activities of Soviet Russia provide an excellent example of this phenomenon. In order to remain a monolithic state, Russia must accumulate the resources of its peripheral dominions, the satellites; moreover, local industry (property) must be collectivized into the hegemony of the larger Soviet economy. Failure to effect either task results in a concentration of power however insignificant in associated governments. Less than complete power (property) in the Soviet government means less than complete control, that is, some freedom of action resident outside the center of power.

Governments and moralists have traditionally rallied against private ownership. The man who has a full belly, an ample larder, and a roof over his head is a poor subject and a difficult convert. There have been good and beautiful dreams; there have been great societies and noble ethics. But it was not thoughts alone that breathed light into marvelous dreams. All visions are purified in the dusts of the world and burnished in the toil of human sacrifice.

When man chose to gather under the mantle of government, he gave up most of his freedom. The extent to which he laid himself prone to total governmental control is arguable. What is indisputable, is the role of private property in checking the onerous power of the community. Individuals are only as free as the society within which they have saved men the freedom they now jealously guard from the fingers of government. The extent to which we are free is the extent to which we can be true to ourselves and to each other. We now manifest ourselves through machines, live in concrete mountains, feed out of the depths of the waters, and from the wastes of the wilderness. We have begun truly to inherit the earth. We are not more haughty but more humble, presiding over the ruins of our bodies and the rubble of our land for we stand on the rim of the universe and we know what we are.

Stephen Kressel is a June '64 graduate, and former associate editor of *Justinian*. He has passed the July Bar Examination and is waiting admission. Mr. Kressel is presently employed by a law firm in the Bronx.

Moot Court Team Defeated By Columbia

The regional rounds of the 15th Annual Moot Court competition, sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was staged November 18th and 19th in Manhattan. Columbia defeated Brooklyn Law School in the first round. Judge Greenfield of the Civil Court and Messrs. Duffy and Posner presided at this year's engagement, and after twenty-five minutes of deliberation, declared Columbia the winner. The Bench added, however, that "each (team) exhibited excellent court room manner. . . ."

Brooklyn Law School was represented this year by William I. Aronwald, Henry R. Sobel, and Gary Halberstadt. The subject matter of the appeal involved the application of the state of Blackacre's "long arm" statute, which is identical to Section 302 of the New York CPLR, as to the ques-

tion of personam jurisdiction over non-residents, and the requirements of sales privacy, if any, as to a member of the industrial "family." Mr. Mitosis, plaintiff-respondent, was injured in the state of Blackacre by a defective kitchen unit purchased by his employer from the defendant retailer in the neighboring state of Bonanza. The unit was assembled by defendant-manufacturer in the state of Bliss.

Mr. Sobel argued that the facts of that case warranted affirmation of the lower court decision in extending jurisdiction over defendants on the basis that their co-operative advertising program constituted the "transaction of business" within Blackacre, or that at least such advertising evidenced an expectation by defendants that their product would find a market in Blackacre. This latter point, coupled with the "commission of

a tortious act" within Blackacre, satisfied the due process requirement of minimum contact. Mr. Aronwald then continued the argument that respondent need not be in privity with defendants in order to recover under breach of implied warranty, for the personal injury sustained.

The factors which the Bench considered in arriving at its final determination included persuasiveness, poise, the general manner of individual presentation, and the ability to continue the argument after being interrupted by pointed questions.

Surviving first round competition was St. John's University which defeated New York University Law School. On November 19th, in the semi-final round of the regionals, Fordham triumphed over New York Law School and then defeated Columbia in the final round.

Election of Judges Criticized

by STANLEY A. ORENSTEIN

The legal and lay community of New York is currently expressing its deep concern with the failure of our judicial system to expedite the flood of litigation which is presently confronting our courts. Suggestions have been made to eliminate or modify the use of jury trials in civil cases and to increase the number of judges. Consideration has also been given to the method of selecting and qualifying candidates for judicial office. It is with the latter consideration that this article is concerned.

There are presently four systems of judicial selection in this country: (1) the system of executive appointment, (2) the system of legislative appointment, (3) the appointive-elective system and (4) the elective system. New York follows the appointive-elective system. The Judiciary Article of the New York State Constitution establishes the method for selecting judicial officers. The justices of the Appellate Division and judges of the Court of Claims are appointed by the governor "by and with the advice and consent of the senate." The judges of the New York City Criminal Court and the New York City Family Court are appointed by the mayor. The justices of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court and the judges of the County Courts, Surrogates Courts, District Courts, Family Courts outside New York City, and the New York City Civil Court are chosen by the electors of the judicial districts in which they serve.

Several states have already instituted programs which are expected to increase the quality of candidates for judicial office. One such program which has been both widely lauded and severely criticized is the "Missouri Plan" which is primarily concerned with the elimination of political influence in the selection of judges. Under this system, a non-partisan, non-salaried commission, composed of the Chief Justice of the state, lawyers elected by the Bar, and laymen appointed by the governor, presents a list of nominees to the governor who then appoints the judicial candidates to office. After a trial period and at the next general election, the judge's name is placed on the ballot and the electorate decides whether or not he is to be retained in office. The judge has no opponent but runs only upon his record. The plan prohibits the appointed judge from engaging in political activities. The Bar is active in informing the public as to each judge's record. The problem presented by this plan is in the wide discretion given to one man in deciding who will be appointed to office and in the general apathy of the electorate.

Another method which has been proposed is the "Queens Plan" which provides that all candidates for judicial office submit their names to the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association which then considers the qualifications of each candidate and publicizes its recommendations to the political parties and the citizenry. The Bar Association is then to actively support the judicial candidate of its choice.

Recently, the American Trial Lawyers' Association has been active in recommending its plan for the selection of judges. The Association's primary concern is the institution of a system which will insure the election of the most qualified individuals to judicial office. The *Justinian* interviewed Mr. Jacob D. Fuchsberg, the chairman of the Committee on Public Affairs of the American Trial Lawyers' Association. Mr. Fuchsberg is of the opinion that the present system of judicial selection lacks sufficient standards by which we can insure the qualification of superior candidates to the Bench.

The American Trial Lawyers' Association recommends the establishment of a committee composed of trial lawyers and judges to examine the qualifications of prospective candidates. Certification of the individual by the committee would be a prerequisite to nomination of the candidate by the respective political parties. An important criterion for selection would be actual trial experience; however, that would not be the sole criterion. Supplemental experience which provides the individual with a thorough understanding of court procedure and the problems involved in litigation would also be considered. The plan envisages the establishment of a judicial training panel which would provide the prospective candidate with practical experience in the administration of justice. The individuals would serve as referees, special hearing officers, and as interim appointees to the Bench itself. The plan would include active participation in the program by law schools which would provide the applicant an opportunity to study judicial administration and trial procedure. The program would encompass every level of state judicial office, civil as well as criminal.

With the participation and contribution of the bar associations, law schools, political parties and citizenry in such a program as is recommended by the American Trial Lawyers' Association, the people of New York will be insured of a more qualified judiciary. With the adoption of such a plan the burden upon the newly elected judge and the entire judicial system would be lessened considerably, for the individual would be provided with a thorough indoctrination prior to his assumption to office.

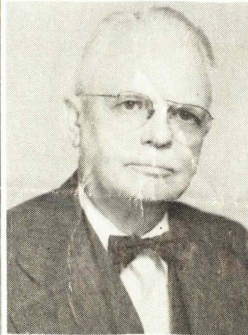
Prospective judges should be given every opportunity to prepare themselves for the important roles which they are to assume. To maintain the present system is to deny our judges needful experience and to deny the people of this State their right to the most efficient and competent judiciary.

PROF. SNYDER HONORED

In recognition of Professor Orville C. Snyder's contributions and services to Brooklyn Law School over a period of more than twenty years, the Faculty of Brooklyn Law School tendered to him a testimonial dinner on November 18, 1964 at the Brooklyn Club. Professor Snyder will retire from the faculty of Brooklyn Law School at the end of this year.

In 1937, Prof. Snyder was appointed to the faculty of the law school. He had received his law degree from the Columbus College of Law in 1928, and was admitted to practice in that year. From 1931 to 1935 Prof. Snyder served as Dean and Secretary of the Columbus College of Law. He is a graduate of Northwestern University and received an LL.M. in 1937 from Northwestern University Law School where he had been appointed a Raymond Fellow in 1935. During the critical war years, Professor Snyder served in Washington D.C. He returned to Brooklyn Law School at the end of 1947.

At Brooklyn Law School, Prof. Snyder has taught Real Property, Torts, Contracts, Jurisprudence, Legal History, Criminal Law and Conflicts. He is the author of numerous articles on legal education and criminal law and the author of two texts: *Preface to Jurisprudence and Criminal Justice*.



Prof. Orville C. Snyder

Blood Bank

The Inter-County Blood Bank will conduct its fourth annual campaign for blood donors in March, 1965.

The program is run as a service to students and their immediate families. Those who donate a pint of blood in March will be entitled to seven pints of blood in that calendar year. The program also offers lifetime coverage to a donor who contributes three pints of blood within a three year period.

From all standpoints the drive, in its short history, has been most beneficial. During the past year the balance available to needy members has stood at approximately 100 pints.

When you are called upon to support this campaign realize fully that it is you or a member of your immediate family who can reap the benefits offered. Let us all strive to make this appeal a most successful one.

This year the student coordinator is Richard Rubin. Should you have questions or desire information concerning the blood bank program, please contact the school or Mr. Rubin.

EXPERTS URGE CHANGES IN CUSTODY PROCEEDINGS

by ALAN PRESSMAN

The goal of a custody proceeding is to ascertain what is in the best interests of the child and to make a just decree. The achievement of this end has recently been the subject of discussion among legal scholars.

As pointed out in a *New York Times* article of October 2, 1964, experts in law and psychiatry "have contended that children frequently become 'pawns' in such proceedings, that everything is done in a context of conflict that sharpens rather than eases parental ill will and that the courts are cut off from obtaining pertinent information from specialists in child welfare and behavioral sciences."

Many people believe that the court is too inflexible in these matters. Those who feel that the court merely follows rigid rules, point to "rule-of-thumb" regulations in many jurisdictions. In England, for example, prior to 1939, a patriarchal view generally prevailed, which gave absolute rights of custody to the father. In the United States, many jurisdictions have followed a matriarchal point of view.

On more than one occasion, New York courts have refused to consider an adulterous mother unfit as a matter of law for custody of a young child. Also in New York, an alcoholic mother, whose character was otherwise acceptable, has won custody of her children over a non-alcoholic father of good character.

Authorities cannot agree as to just what should be done to foster the best interests of a child in custody proceedings. Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, Director of Training at Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, in the June, 1964, *Yale Law Journal*, proposed a "committee and adult ally program." Dr. Kubie feels that absolute custody by one parent is always disturbing to the child. He suggests that the parents should agree that neither is to have absolute custody. The parents should choose a committee consisting of a psychiatrist, an educator, and a lawyer or clergyman. It would be the duty of the parents to decide all questions involving the welfare of the child. They would settle such questions as custody, where the child should attend school, the kind of school, the kind of vacations (with whom and where), and the kind of medical or psychological help that the child may receive, if needed. Upon failure of the parents to agree, the committee would resolve the dispute.

The adult ally is suggested to help the committee decide what is in the best interests of the child. The adult ally would be a specialist in child psychology or analysis. It would be his role to gain the confidence of the child, so that the child could speak uninhibitedly about his feelings and problems. Thus the adult ally could aid the committee in their decisions.

Prof. Henry H. Foster, Jr., of the New York University School of Law, chairman of the research committee of the Family Law Section of the American Bar Association, supports the use of adversary proceedings as an appropriate method of helping the child. However, he feels that, at present, the court is severely limited by rigid rules. He has proposed to the "Commissioners on Uniform State Law," a model law, which would allow the court to hear, on its own motion, any person whose skill or experience would aid in arriving at a just decision. This would allow these witnesses a free hand, since they would not be there at the request of either parent and would not be limited by having heard only one side of the story.

Although many experts in the fields of law and psychiatry cannot agree as to the best method of determining the interest of the child, almost all of them do agree that some change is needed.

ALUMNI ELECTED TO OFFICE

So far as is known to *The Justinian*, the following Brooklyn Law School graduates were elected to public office on November 3, 1964. Asterisks indicate incumbents.

- * Jerome Marks—State Assembly, 4th District, Manhattan
- * Daniel M. Kelly—State Assembly, 7th District, Manhattan
- * Julius J. Gans—Civil Court Judge, Bronx County
- * Abraham Bernstein—State Senate, 28th District, Bronx
- * Jerome Schutler—State Assembly, 3rd District, Bronx
- * John T. Satriale—State Assembly, 7th District, Bronx
- * Ferdinand J. Mondello—State Assembly, 10th District, Bronx
- Murray T. Feiden—Supreme Court, Kings County
- Aaron E. Koota—District Attorney, Kings County
- Michael Kern—Civil Court Judge, Kings County
- Beatrice M. Judge—Civil Court Judge, Kings County
- * Abraham J. Multer—U. S. Representative, 13th District, Brooklyn
- * Simon J. Liebowitz—State Senate, 10th District, Brooklyn
- William C. Thompson—State Senate, 11th District, Brooklyn
- * Irwin Brownstein—State Senate, 15th District, Brooklyn
- * No h Goldstein—State Assembly, 2nd District, Brooklyn
- * Joseph. Kottler—State Assembly, 19th District, Brooklyn
- * Bertram L. Podell—State Assembly, 21st District, Brooklyn
- Paul Balsam—Supreme Court Justice, Queens County
- Edward Thompson—Supreme Court Justice, Queens County
- * Michael A. Castaldi—Civil Court Judge, Queens County
- * Eric J. Treulich—Civil Court Judge, Queens County
- Louis Wallach—Civil Court Judge, Queens
- * Benjamin S. Rosenthal—U. S. Representative, 8th District, Queens
- * Seymour R. Thaler—State Senate, 7th District, Queens
- * Moses M. Weinstein—State Assembly, 7th District, Queens
- * Kenneth N. Browne—State Assembly, 11th District, Queens
- * J. Lewis Fox—State Assembly, 12th District, Queens
- John J. March—State Senate, 19th District, Nassau Island
- Douglas F. Young—County Court Judge, Nassau County
- James L. Dowsey, Jr.—County Court Judge, Nassau County

ALUMNI IN CURRENT NEWS

1922

JUDGE PAULINE MALTER of the New York City Criminal Court has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Law School Alumni Association.

1929

ABBA ORLINGER recently addressed the meeting of the Binghamton section, Norwich subsection of the American Chemical Society on "Patent Law Pointers for Industrial Chemists." He also addressed a seminar of the members of the Norwich Pharmaceutical Company on "Patent Law Pointers for Pharmaceutical Industry Scientists."

1930

DAVID KRAUSE is a past President of the Long Island City Lawyers Club and a member of the Grievance Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the Queens Bar Association.

1938

SOL E. FLICK is Executive Vice President and General Counsel and a member of the Board of Directors of Bulova Watch Company. He is a Director of Bulova Watch Company, Ltd. (Canada).

Bolova U. K., Limited (United Kingdom), Bulova International Ltd. (Bermuda and Switzerland), and the Bulova Watch Company Foundation, Inc.

1943

M. MICHAEL POTOKER is a Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New York.

1953

MURRAY SCHISGAL wrote "Lut" which recently opened at the Booth Theatre. As one reviewer phrased it, "Still, this is a playwright's triumph, most of all . . ."

1959

LAWRENCE J. GALARDI was recently named assistant to G. Joseph Minetti, member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Prior to this time he has been Chief of the Aviation Unit, United States Department of Justice.

1961

RICHARD BENACK has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Law School Alumni Association.

1963

HERBERT WEINSOFF, was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Ulster County, in the recent election.

WALLACE L. LEINHARDT will be associated with John J. Drury of Garden City in the general practice of law.

JONATHAN EDWARD AVIRON formed a partnership for the general practice of law with Frank Lopez and will practice in Brooklyn.

DAVID S. SYMONS and ARTHUR SIMON have associated with Charles Tauber in the practice of law in Glen Cove.

1964

DAVID MACRAE WAGNER has been appointed law clerk to Judge George Rosling, Eastern District, New York.

LOUIS GORANKOFF has been appointed to the New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration.

ROY BROUDNY has been appointed to the New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration.

ROBERT J. ALEXANDER is on the staff of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer, and Wood.

Necrology

Robert Aronstein, '23.

Lawrence Z. Bilmacz, '52.

Rev. Msgr. William T. Dillon, '24, LL.B., '25, J.S.D., was a priest, a lawyer, an educator, and a philosopher. He was elected President of the Catholic Philosophical Association of the United States in 1937 and served as President of St. Joseph's College for Women from 1945 to 1955. He was a cofounder of the Catholic Lawyers Guild of the Brooklyn Diocese.

Robert S. Fleckles, '22, LL.B., first President of the Brooklyn Trial Lawyers' Assn. He had been head of the torts division in the law department of the Transit Authority.

David Friedlander, '59.

Philip Glasser, '59.

Leo Kessler, '31.

Abraham Lehman, '06, practiced law for 57 years until his retirement last winter. He had been in partnership with his son Henry C. Lehman.

Michael Margiotta, '19, LL.B., '22, LL.M.

Samuel Orlinger, '06.

Arthur R. Reich, '21.

William Slivka, '54.

Patrick P. Tetta, '56.

Charles Wilson, '26.

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