

# The Justinian

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# THE JUSTINIAN

## BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL



VOL. XXVII, No. 1

OCTOBER 20, 1966

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK



## From Brooklyn to Selma BLS students protect legal rights

by BARRY BOODMAN

*The hardest part of their jobs, it was agreed, was being accepted by the people of the community. It takes a while for you to establish the fact that you are there to give rather than to take and that your services will not be costly in money or dignity.*

In Harlem, in Bedford Stuyvesant, in Brownsville, in Selma, Alabama, seven students from Brooklyn Law School who participated in the summer intern program of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Committee, put their talents to use by aiding groups and individuals in their quest for legal and civil rights. The hardest part of their jobs, it was agreed, was being accepted by the people of the community. "It takes a while," said Morton Grusky, who worked with Christians and Jews United for Social Action in Brownsville, "for you to establish the fact that you are there to give rather than to take and that your services will not be costly in money or dignity."

Along with Mr. Grusky, Carol Lefcourt, Maxa Schutzbank, Steve Sandler and Ann Garfinkle worked with social action groups throughout New York City. The jobs of

each of these students entailed law-plus, and their work took them beyond their desks and into the communities that their offices served and often into the homes of the people they aided. The general observation of all was that poor people were not rich people without money, and that the problems of legal services for the poor go far beyond the task of securing financial support. "This kind of work," said Steve Sandler, "is more than finding a cause of action or a defense. These people have to be apprised of all their rights." "A new pattern is being formed here," added another student, "where community action groups both organize and encourage legal redress as the better alternative to mob violence and rioting as an answer to injustices."

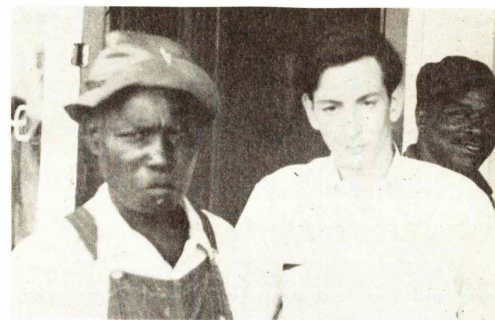
My own participation this summer consisted of three weeks in Selma, Alabama, where I, along with Martin Adelman, served as an intern with the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee. The legal problems that we dealt with are somewhat less important than their underlying theme; each grew out of a continuing system of deprivation that is underestimated by those who have not seen it.

The hub of the office's practice was federal law. Here and here alone could our clients win on the merit of their cause. Therefore removal petitions occupied a great deal of our efforts as did the "1983" actions which afford a civil remedy for abuses of federal rights under color of state law. The latter is developing into a powerful deterrent to the tyranny of the sheriffs in the south.

But representation had to be supplied for state court proceedings also. Harassment of civil-rights workers often took the form of criminal prosecution by the local authorities. Assaults against these persons as well as Negroes, in general, were not prosecuted with heart by the local county solicitors, therefore we would request, as allowed under Alabama state law, to be appointed "special prosecutors" on their behalf.

There was also much work that was related to poverty, but unlike the problems of New York these grew out of an agrarian economy. Redress here too was effective only where federal programs were involved.

(Continued on page 5)



IN SELMA, ALABAMA: BLS senior Martin Adelman and "client."

## SBA plans active year

by MYRON J. BERMAN

The Student Bar Association will once again sponsor the get acquainted teas for entering students where the first year men and ladies will have a chance to mix with their instructors in an informal atmosphere. This program was initiated last year by the SBA.

According to Alan Scheer, SBA President, the student group is also planning to schedule several lectures and films on topics of interest to the law student. The SBA is also planning a dinner-dance for December.

Mr. Scheer points out that all students at BLS are automatically members of the SBA. However, at the important class elections which will be held next week, members of the House of Delegates are chosen. It is through these delegates that the business of the SBA is carried on and communicated to all members for their participation, and as Mr. Scheer says, "the SBA can only be as good as those who support it."

## EPT: a new law

by FREDRIC J. ROTH

The Estates, Powers and Trusts Law which was recently drafted by a committee of Brooklyn Law School professors, was signed into law by the Governor within the thirty-day bill passing period at the close of the 1966 legislative session in Albany. The chairman of the committee and chief draftsman of the new law, Professor Samuel Hoffman, and a very adept and dedicated staff consisting of Professors Roy F. Wrigley, Israel L. Glasser and John J. Meehan and Harold A. Meriam, Jr., a member of the firm of Cullen & Dykman and an alumnus of the Brooklyn Law School, have forged a very commendable piece of legislation.

Although there had been a major revision of the Decedent Estate Law in the 1930's by the celebrated Foley Commission, culminating in the introduction into New York law of the "right of election" statute (DEL 18) and a radical revision of the statute of descent and distribution (DEL 83), the bulk of the revised statutes of 1829 had not been reviewed until this task was performed by the draftsmen of the new Estates, Powers and Trusts Law.

That the new law has, generally, been well received by the Bar is attested to by the fact that virtually every Bar Association in the State approved the proposed bill before it was signed by the Governor. The committee is currently engaged in the process of amending the new law in some particulars before it becomes effective in 1967. Such is the nature of the unceasing work of a revision committee whose aim is to produce the most effective and forward-looking law in the interests of the people of the State.

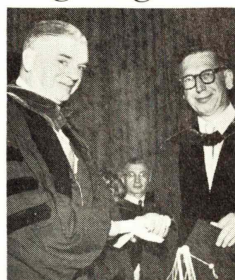
## Be people's advocate Judge Botein urges grads

by MICHAEL J. WALTER

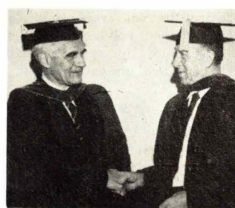
The leadership of lawyers in civic affairs was the keynote of the address by Hon. Bernard Botein, '24, Presiding Justice, Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 1st Department, delivered at commencement exercises held last June 1 at the Hotel St. George.

Another highlight of the ceremonies was the surprise conferral of the degree Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa on the Hon. Henry L. Ughetta, Associate Justice, Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 2d Department and President of the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn Law School.

Justice Botein outlined the transition of American legal practice from the era of the lawyer as a general practitioner to the age of the lawyer as a specialist. In abandoning the store-front practice of the local neighborhood for the more modern and remunerative employment of the large law firm the lawyer, Judge Botein maintains, has sacrificed intimate contact with the people. The change from people's advocate to corporation counsel has occasioned a loss of prestige for the lawyer in American society. To revive the lost esteem, Judge Botein advocates wide participation in the newly established legal aid programs throughout the country.



Justice Ughetta receives honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Dean Prince.



Justice Botein (l) congratulated by Justice Beldock

At the close of his address, Justice Botein received the degree (Continued on page 5)

## Schedule Moot Court meet

by RICHARD FALICK

Brooklyn Law School enters the 17th New York City Bar Association National Moot Court Competition with a three man team composed of Appellate Moot Court finalists Paul Bergman, Steve Harmon, and Arthur Chotin.

Semi-finalists were Daniel Bergstein, Daniel Bonchek, Richard Falick, Ronald Gallatin, Miss Helen Johnson.

The competition is conducted in the manner of an elimination tournament. Accredited law schools across the country compete in regions. The winners of the individual regions then proceed to state and national competition. In November, Brooklyn will compete against the other five New York Law Schools (Columbia, Fordham, New York, New York University, St. John's) at the Association of the Bar of New York City, 42 West 44th St. The first match will be on Nov. 16, 1966. BLS has been awarded "bye" for the first round along with St. John's. Columbia, Fordham, New York Law, and N.Y.U. are pitted in the opening round. The survivors will take on the "bye" teams in the second round. From among the regional winners, the national final rounds will be held in New York City before Christmas.

Last year Brooklyn placed second in the region, defeating Columbia and St. John's before being out-

pointed in a very close contest by Fordham Law. The team won the award for best brief in the region. BLS has won in its region in 1950, 1954, 1955, and 1958. The school last won the National Competition in 1948 when it defeated Yale Law School.

According to Professor Milton G. Gershenson, Chairman of the Faculty Moot Court Committee, it has not yet been decided if all three team members will argue, or if there will be an alternate with only two arguing. This year's hypothetical case involves an cave-dropping order signed by a judge. The police placed an electric radio device in the office of the defendant and overheard conversations pertaining to the bribing of public officials. The question is whether evidence obtained through a "bugging" device is admissible.

(Continued on page 4)

## Kleinman elected Brooklyn Bar head

by ROBERT MADDEN

Mr. William Kleinman, '24, has been elected president of the Brooklyn Bar Association. A member of the Brooklyn Bar Association for many years, Mr. Kleinman served as first vice president during the presidency of Denis M. Hurley.

(Continued on page 4)

# THE JUSTINIAN

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YEAR UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STUDENT  
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## The rest is up to us

The *Justinian* has added a new banner, two extra pages and new features. The editorial staff expects that by modernizing, expanding and diversifying the format, more students will lend their support by joining the publication. Each edition with flexibility of format can combine essays on the law, student activities within and without the school, alumni contributions and news of special projects with which students and alumni concern themselves as well as book and conference reviews.

As a student publication, we can and should expect no more than technical advice and financial support from the school. The rest is up to us.

## To the front and extreme left

Somewhere toward the front and extreme left (as the professor views it) of the classroom sit the three or four women in each section.

The female members of every entering class experience and express feelings somewhat stronger than surprise at the form of segregation which greets them at Brooklyn Law School.

We are unable to understand the rationale of such segregation. If the goal is to make the girls feel more comfortable we find the means to accomplish this as invalid as the end itself. Rather than being made more comfortable in the predominantly male environment, the seating arrangement makes the women students particularly self-conscious. It forces them to become dependent on one another in the classroom; it invites such questions about faculty members as, "Does he call on girls?" The policy makes one wonder if there is a quota on how many females will be accepted each year.

The greatest danger inherent in the system is that while the women students at Brooklyn Law School are judged in the same way as the men, they are being isolated in their preparation for a profession in which they will have to stand on their own, not aided by, and hopefully not hindered by, their sex.

Brooklyn Law School can strike down its "separate but equal" doctrine by a fiat as simple as true alphabetical seating . . . as long as the Administration is committed to formal seating plans.

end.

E. J. N.

## the day of the dry copier

The day of the wet copier is gone. No longer need the operator fear the soiling of his or her clothes or the lack of clarity of the copy. The day of the dry copier is here. Simplicity in operation and speed is the standard. Its acceptance has been nearly universal throughout the academic world as a means of reproducing student transcripts. In addition, the initial cost is reasonable and the cost per copy nominal.

Of course, there is much to be said for the neatness of the final

product when laboriously turned out by hand. However, the fact remains that this practice is an inconvenient one not only to the student who needs his transcript in a hurry, but to the administration as well. At best it is a time consuming and costly method.

It is with these factors in mind that we recommend the acquisition of a dry photocopier by the office to be used for the reproduction of student transcripts.

Richard Mesh

## On finding a lion in the living room

The following articles consisting of a review of a conference on admissibility of confessions and an outline of the consequences of *Miranda v. Arizona* have been prepared by Associate Editor Emily J. Novitz.

## The conference: "Escobedo Round II"

"When one comes home and finds a lion in the living room, it is of course, tempting to explore how on earth it got there, but the more pressing question is what to do with it."

That was the beginning of "Escobedo Round II", a full-day analysis on Oct. 1 of *Miranda v. Arizona*.

Are confessions in? Are interrogations in? Are fruits of the poisonous tree in? *What is in this year!*

Experts and near-experts drew many certain but conflicting conclusions, but were consistent in informing, boring, entertaining, angering the audience of 1,000 judges, attorneys, prosecutors and law enforcement officers.

The conference, which also has been held at the University of Michigan and the University of Colorado, was sponsored in New York by the Practising Law Institute at the Hilton Hotel. Registration was \$25; there was unpublishized student fee of \$5.00. For

an additional \$5.00 one was encouraged to buy "Constitutional Limitations on Evidence in Criminal Cases" by B. James George Jr.; one BLS alumnus was observed asking for a refund upon discovering that half the book reprints the June 13 and June 20 decisions.

The title of a conference which followed the 1964 case of *Escobedo v. Illinois* (*Miranda* etc.) was used this time because the planners of the program (The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, University of Michigan) did not know which case the Supreme Court of the United States would use to carry its latest guidelines on self-incrimination in the pre-judicial stages.

Lecturers and panelists included Professor Yale Kamisar, University of Michigan; Judge John Van Voorhis; Judge J. Skelly Wright; Vincent Broderick. The current status of the privilege against self-incrimination and the right to counsel during custodial interrogation was approached from theoretical and practical aspects: constitution-

ality, criminal law, rules of evidence, police science, sociology, psychology.

Vincent Broderick, former New York City Police Commissioner, conceded that the police ought to give the *Miranda* warning at every opportunity; he gratuitously added that if the suspect relies on his right to remain silent, that reliance should be admissible in evidence. Professor Kamisar, from the other end of the platform, snapped: "When was the last time you guys were right!" In a less spontaneous rebuttal to those who cling to the notion that confessions are dead, Professor Kamisar quoted Mark Twain's observation — "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

In the closing moments of the conference, New York Court of Appeals Judge Van Voorhis said, "The main objective of the trial is to get at the truth; unless it's been done by some uncivilized means it ought not to be set aside."

But by this time it was 6:15 p.m. on October 1, 1966.

## The case: *Miranda v. Arizona*

### What *Miranda* says:

To ensure that there may be no psychological overreaching by the police and to protect the fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination:

There may be no police interrogation of a suspect once he is in custody or deprived of his freedom of movement in any substantial way until he is warned and advised that:

1. He has the right to remain silent.
2. Anything he says can and will be used against him.
3. He has the right to counsel.
4. He has the right to counsel's presence during interrogation.
5. An attorney will be provided if he cannot afford one himself.

Once the *Miranda* warning has been given there may be no interrogation until the suspect is represented by counsel or has waived his right to counsel.

1. A waiver of the privilege against self-incrimination and the right to counsel must be made knowingly, competently and intelligently.
2. A valid waiver must follow the established warning and precede any questioning.
3. A waiver may be rescinded at any point and interrogation must cease.
4. The heavy burden of proving waiver is on the prosecution.

Statements and confessions are admissible if they are truly voluntary—the product of a free will untainted by psychological pressures—and there has been no assistance in the volunteering.

### What *Miranda* asks:

When is a person's freedom of movement significantly restrained?

- IF he is questioned by the police on the street?
- IF he is one of a detained crowd?
- IF he is in his home with his family and the police question but do not arrest him?
- IF he is in a police car?

IF he is being queried by the Internal Revenue Service?

IF a store detective detains him?

IS there a standard of when that particular person under the particular circumstances feels coerced to submit to the police?

Will the police administer the warning so that the suspect understands it or will they merely recite it?

SHOULD the warning be given by or before a magistrate?

SHOULD counsel be present for the warning?

SHOULD counsel be present for a waiver?

SHOULD the warning and any subsequent interrogation be videotaped?

Can the right to counsel ever really be intelligently waived?

IS it the very person who most needs counsel who might be tempted to waive the right?

SHOULD counsel be required before waiver because the suspect may need advice on whether to waive?

IS the suspect competent to waive, considering age, intelligence and the circumstances?

TO be a "knowing" waiver must the suspect realize what the possible sentence would be if he were later found guilty?

WOULD a waiver be valid if unbeknownst to the suspect a family-retained attorney is enroute to the station house?

WHAT does coercion mean?

WHAT does compulsion mean?

WHAT does voluntary mean?

IS there any coercion if the suspect obligingly answers questions asked by a friend who happens to be an agent of the police?

DOES *Miranda* supersede or supplement *Escobedo v. Illinois*?

Is *Miranda* an equal protection question?

IS it material whether the suspect really cannot afford counsel?

IS the court primarily concerned with the ignorant and indigent suspect who is least aware of his rights and has the greatest need for counsel as compared with those more sophisticated in crime and the law?

## From BLS to JAG our man in Okinawa

*Editor's Note—Lt. Bernard J. Fried, former Editor-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Law Review, Class of '65, and briefly an instructor at BLS can be described as the Justinian's "man in Okinawa." Fried entered military service this year, and was dispatched by the Judge Advocate General's (JAG) office to the Pacific. Lt. Fried's successor on the Review, Ed Korman, received a letter recently and agreed to permit publication. We pass it on for whatever insight it can provide to the practice of law, exotic climes and life in Uncle Sam's army.—E.J.N.*

Dear Ed,

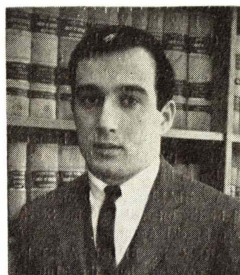
The island of Okinawa is beautiful. The coastline and the countryside remind me of photos of Hawaii. The little Okinawan villages are mainly thatched huts, and if they are fortunate, concrete block walls. And if real lucky—tile roofs. The cities are like any Chinatown in the USA. One of the big disappointments is that the island looks more structurally like the US than the Orient. One reason is that the war destroyed 90 per cent of the buildings. The US forces have been here ever since. The military installations are mainly low concrete buildings that resemble any Los Angeles suburb.

The whole island is military, and there is no escaping the watchful eyes of Uncle Sam. He is everywhere. He controls the restaurants, bars, etc. by erecting "approved" signs. There are several "off limits" areas, perhaps to give the Okinawans a place of their own, free from noisy, rowdy, drunk GIs. But not all the troops are like this — only a very small minority. And these are my clients.

The JAG office here is huge—about 15 officers, but many will be going by December. My job is trial counsel and I have various other little duties, e.g., library accountable officer. So far I have tried one general court martial, and one special court martial. I have prepared another general court case, which was withdrawn prior to going to trial.

The general court martial case concerned two charges of assault, one simple, the other aggravated. They were separated in point of time by 30 minutes, and the same victim in each case. A persistent aggressor. It was fully contested on the merits and the accused took the stand. So on my first case I had an opportunity to cross-examine, argue, etc.

The preparation (of another case) took me to Bangkok, Thailand via the Philippines and Saigon. So at least I have had some travel. Spent ten days in Bangkok and loved every minute of it. The city is probably the most cosmopolitan in the Orient (except of course Hong Kong and Tokyo). It is resplen-



Bernard J. Fried

dent with temples of vivid color and inspiring construction. There are orange-robed monks plying the streets early in the morning carrying earthenware jars. They place the food they beg in these jars and hurry to the temples where they must dine by noon. They then fast until the next morning. And crisscrossing the city are the "knongs" or canals. These are used for bathroom, dishpans, laundry, or merely for swimming. The river people live and die in these filthy channels.

The weather on Okinawa has been perfect. We just came out of the rainy season and this is the interim period before the typhoon season. Last evening we had a tropical storm, foreshadowing things to come.

I have taken up Scuba diving. Am enjoying it and can't stay away from the water. Okinawa is supposed to be one of the ten best diving areas in the world. Boy, I believe it. We dive to a maximum depth of 130' to keep from having to make decompression dives. It is a new different world. Truly a beautiful, delicate one. The coral reef is never the same, with a spider-like beauty, or a massive monolithic solidarity. The thrill of fish staring through the face mask, or watching crabs be themselves—just playing on the bottom—is without equal. As soon as the PX can locate the underwater Nikonos camera for me I will start trying underwater photography.

That's it for now.

Bernie.

*Psychiatric Justice* by Thomas S. Szasz, M.D.  
272 pp. Macmillan, \$6.95.

There is no shortage of literature on what constitutes criminal insanity and when a plea of insanity may be entered. Dr. Szasz leaves those questions to his colleagues as he himself turns to 1. Does a suspect have to be mentally competent to stand trial? 2. Should the state conduct an *ex parte* hearing to determine sanity? 3. Should the state's finding of mental incompetence deny a suspect his right to be tried for the crime of which he stands accused whether it is simple assault, murder, or robbery.

The notion of *Psychiatric Justice* is a simple one: all persons accused of crimes have the right to trial. That is, all men are entitled to trial except, based on Dr. Szasz' findings, those who are deemed mentally incompetent to possess this right.

Though Dr. Szasz does not even believe that competency ought to be a requirement to stand trial, the determination of who is fit and who is not fit is based on whether the suspect is a) able to understand the charges against him, and the nature of the proceedings, and b) able to assist in his defense. The author, Professor of Psychiatry at the State University of New York medical center in Syracuse, does not accuse the state of complete denial of due process. In fact, he points out that the individual suspected of being unable to stand trial may eventually be granted a trial—after he has been incarcerated—for perhaps ten years.

"I don't believe," Dr. Szasz writes, "that people opposed to the Defendant should be allowed to . . . get the opponent declared incapable of playing." The District Attorney is the suspect's antagonist, not his therapist. Dr. Szasz argues, and a state-employed psychiatrist cannot be the "patient's" friend. The prosecution therefore can win by default. This also raises the equal protection question, since the wealthy patient could more readily have his own doctors challenge the state's determination.

Dr. Szasz would have the individual suspected of being mentally incompetent be the one to come forward and ask for appropriate attention. This reasoning seems somewhat circular when one considers that the suspect actually might be mentally incompetent.

The author provides four representative cases (three using fictitious names: the fourth is the case involving former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker) to substantiate his contention that it is far too easy to imprison people on mental grounds. Testimony taken at sanity hearings is reproduced showing how shockingly little is required to put a defendant into a mental institution. For example, one medical opinion supporting incarceration: If the accused were sane he would not have relied on his privilege against self-incrimination when interviewed by psychiatrists at Matteawan State Hospital. Another finding of insanity was based partly on a defendant's "evasiveness" in saying: "Why doesn't the judge give me a fair trial, a trial by jury?"

Although *Psychiatric Justice* could not be described as being written for the lawyer (citations generally are omitted and there is an abundance of tangential sociology and literary criticism), the legal implications are challenging. Following the publication of this book, a decision was handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court which, though not precisely to the point, suggests that the problem Dr. Szasz grapples with here may become academic. In *Baxstrom v. Herold* 383 U.S. 107, 86 S.Ct. 760, (1966), upon the expiration of his criminal sentence, the petitioner was committed to a mental institution without a jury review or judicial determination of his sanity. The high court reversed the New York judgment (N.Y. Legislature has taken action in Law of 1966 Ch. 762) and though it did not do so on the sixth amendment grounds which concern Dr. Szasz, future cases could establish that a man may not be incarcerated as mentally incompetent without a trial by jury both for the alleged crime, and the question of his sanity.

## Spend summer as City's advocate

by RICHARD A. RUBIN

In an attempt to introduce students to the functioning of municipal government, the City of New York in conjunction with the federal government instituted a summer intern program as part of the nationwide Urban Corps Project. Students were to perform "useful and necessary" work within their field of study for the various city agencies to which they were assigned.

For law school students, most of the work consisted of researching prospective litigation in fields of current interest for such organizations as the New York Supreme Court, the New York City Corporation Counsel, the New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Commission and other city agencies.

In fact, several students found themselves researching and writing memoranda on problems they were reading about in the newspapers —

issues arising under the new city income tax law, New York reapportionment and compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision, extinguishment of easements upon tax sales, motions for judges attached to Special Term, Part I of the New York County Supreme Court, and numerous other vital and intricate matters.

To further acquaint students with intra-agency functions, heads of agency departments held scheduled meetings and "off the cuff" discussions. For example, those working in the office of the Corporation Counsel were able to learn about that agency from Corporation Counsel, J. Lee Rankin and the heads of each intra-department division.

In order to further fulfill the general aims of the program, the

Urban Corps presented meetings at which well-known public officials presided. These meetings offered the student the opportunity to quiz (and get surprisingly frank answers from) such people as Theodore Kheel on labor relations, William Booth on civil rights and Deputy Mayor Timothy Costello on general city problems.

However, the overall Urban Corps program did have some defects because this was a new idea with a limited amount of pre-program planning time. It was hardly possible to cope with the administrative problems posed by the employment of 6,000 high school, college and post-graduate students. An obvious lack of adequate communication between Urban Corps officials, agency officials and school officials worsened administrative troubles.

Thus, while the majority of the 24 of Brooklyn Law School students obtained invaluable legal experience, a few performed "make work" tasks.

These problems were made known to Urban Corps officials in a special memorandum and, before the program is repeated next summer, a solution has been promised.

Those participating found the program to be an excellent experience and highly recommend participation by Brooklyn Law School students next summer — especially with solution of the minor administrative problems assured.

## Customs job turns into "pot" luck for BLS lass

by HOWARD M. KOENIG

Thalia Ernstoff, second-year student, found that her summer job turned into "pot" luck. One of approximately 70 temporary Customs Inspectors at Kennedy International Airport this summer, Miss Ernstoff was instrumental in the apprehension of a narcotics smuggler.

Towards the end of July, starting her shift in the "fish bowl," Miss Ernstoff routinely checked the list of suspects supplied each inspector, daily, along with the teletype at each belt to familiarize herself with the identities of suspected smugglers. She did this as she had done everyday and then it

happened—a prime suspect, teletyped to each station shortly before, was standing in front of her. Asking the routine questions of a person entering the United States, she pressed the button alerting customs police she had caught a fish. The police appeared immediately and took the suspect into custody. The search of his person and belongings in an adjoining room produced the evidence. Hidden in the middle of a rug, rolled and packaged in a large cardboard box, customs officials found 14.7 lbs. of hashish. United States Customs valued the hashish at \$5,000, whole-

sale and \$10,000 on the retail market.

Miss Ernstoff was one of about 30 BLS students employed as temporary Customs Inspectors at Kennedy Airport. Although none of the other students found narcotics, jewelry seemed to be the most popular article travelers attempted to smuggle into this country. Alan I. Scheer, President of the SBA, one day noticed a telltale bulge on the leg of one traveler. Further investigation revealed a cache of jewelry taped to the would-be smuggler's left leg. Mel Birnbaum, another BLS student-

sleuth had to look harder. Following the advice of the well-known song he looked for the silver lining and found that this would-be smuggler had sewn his bootle of jewelry into the lining of his coat.

Miss Ernstoff related many instances of amateur smuggling attempts to this reporter. Perhaps the one that tops it all is the budding amateur who very carefully places those extra undeclared wristwatches high, on his forearm to avoid detection and leaves the empty boxes which formerly held the watches in his suitcase.

# Alumni in the n-e-w-s...

**1927**  
HYMAN W. GAMSO—has been appointed by the Appellate Division of the First Department as Appellate Clerk.

**1929**  
EMANUEL KESSLER — has been appointed Director of Business Information Systems and Indirect Manning Control by the Worthington Corporation, a worldwide producer of equipment for the handling of liquids and gases for the development, control and conversion of energy.

**1936**  
JOHN S. SILLS—co-owner and Vice-President of the San Pablo (California) Automotive Supply Company has been named Peace Corps Director in Liberia. He will be in charge of more than 400 volunteers working in primary and secondary education and in public administration.

**1941**  
NORMAN E. COWLES—has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the Inspectors Office of the American Express Company. The Inspectors Office is one of the most extensive private detective agencies in the world. Mr. Cowles has had over 24 years of experience as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**1946**  
CHARLES E. GRAVES—has been appointed the new Director of Industrial Relations of Allied Chemical Corporation.

## Kleinman heads Brooklyn Bar

(Continued from page 1)

His duties as president will include the assigning and co-ordinating of committees, many guest speaking engagements, and the writing of a column in *The Brooklyn Barrister*.

A member of the faculty of the Graduate Division of Brooklyn Law School, he has been a guest lecturer at such Universities as Fordham and St. John's.

Soon after his graduation from BLS, Mr. Kleinman received a Commission of Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Reserves. In December 1940, he went on active duty and saw combat in New Guinea, the Philippines, and the Philippines. At the close of the war, he returned to private practice, after promotion to the rank of Colonel.



William W. Kleinman

Mr. Kleinman, a celebrated criminal lawyer, has been admitted to the two Federal District Courts serving the Metropolitan New York area, to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the United States Military Court of Appeals. In addition to being President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, he is a member of the New York Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Federal Bar Associations.

**1947**  
THOMAS G. WEAVER—has been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court.

**1950**  
PERCY E. SUTTON—formerly an Assemblyman, was recently sworn in as Manhattan Borough President.

**1953**  
ALFRED BECKER—is now practicing law in Las Vegas.

**1955**  
JAMES J. ELKINS—has been appointed Director of Administration for the Royfax Division of Litton Industries. In his new position Mr. Elkins will be responsible for personnel activities, finished goods distributions, real estate and office services at Royfax. Formerly, he was Secretary and Counsel for Litton's Royal Typewriter Division.

**1956**  
BERNARD JACKSON—a former policeman, has been appointed by Commissioner Howard Leary as Assistant Director of the Civilian Complaint Police Review Board.

**1957**  
ARNOLD FELDMAN — has been employed as an attorney in the office of the Chief Counsel at the Atomic Energy Commission's Albuquerque Operations Office.

**1959**  
JOHN C. GLENN—has been elected President of the Queen's County Grand Juror's Association.

## Chances are slim for A.F. JAG Commission

by RICHARD I. MESH

The prospects for recent law school graduates of obtaining a commission in the Judge Advocate General Corps of the Air Force are very slim according to Col. Morton J. Gold, Col. Gold, '49, Staff Judge Advocate, Air Force Contracts Management Division, related the opportunities for young lawyers in the Air Force before more than 100 students in the Law School auditorium last Friday.

Although the Colonel noted that the Judge Advocate General Corps is the most sought after branch of service by lawyers, the present supply exceeds the demand. Col. Gold advised that there are many opportunities for law school graduates to seek a commission in the Air Force Logistic Corps or in the Air Force Systems Command.



Frank D. O'Connor

## BLS grad heads antitrust unit

Carl L. Steinhouse, '59, has been appointed head of the Great Lakes field office of the antitrust division of the U.S. Justice Department in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Steinhouse, a recipient of the government's Sustained Superior Performance Award, had previously served as head of the Hawaii office and as assistant chief of the Great Lakes field office which includes Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and part of Michigan.

**1961**  
JEROME M. WEINBERG is Chief of the Narcotics Bureau in the Office of the District Attorney of Queens County.

**1962**  
ROBERT P. LEIGHTON is an Assistant District Attorney in Queens County.

**1962**  
NEIL FABRICANT is an Assistant District Attorney, Queens County.

**1963**  
CHARLES H. SULLIVAN, JR. is a Captain in the United States Air Force assigned to the legal office at Tan Son Nhut Air Base in South Vietnam.

**1962**  
DAVID S. GOTTESMAN has been engaged by the Department of Welfare as an Attorney.

**1963**  
DAVID S. SYMONS is with the Law Department of the City of New York.

**1964**  
ADELINE R. FRANQUINHA is with the New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Commission.

HARRIET L. GUBER has been named Committee Chairman of the membership committee of the New York Woman's Bar Association.

NORMAN A. SHAW is going to work for the Department of the Navy in Washington, D.C.

**1965**  
HERBERT L. JACOBSON has joined the RCA Patent Operations Staff of the David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton, New Jersey.

JOEL E. SPIVAK is working as a patent attorney for RCA in Princeton, New Jersey.

NORMAN SAMNICK is Assistant Counsel for the Buildings Department, City of New York.

SUSAN STOLLMAN has been engaged by the Veteran's Administration in New York.

RONALD YELENK and his wife are serving with the Peace Corps in Costa Rica.

**1966**  
ROBERT BERK has been engaged by the Federal Trade Commission in its New York Office.

JAY BIALEK has been accepted by the Internal Revenue Service as a Special Agent.

JERRY E. FRIEDLAND has been accepted by the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

HOWARD J. GREENWALD has joined the Patents and Licensing Department of the Hooker Chemical Corporation.

STEWART F. KLEINMAN has joined the Home Title Division of Chicago Title Insurance Company.

BERNARD NASH has been accepted by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C.

## Convention report from Montreal

by ANGELO BALDI

Montreal, Canada was the scene of the Eighteenth Annual Summer Meeting of the American Law Student Association. The meeting was an extremely significant one. Perhaps, the most important single event since the American Law Student Association was created 17 years ago occurred in Montreal. The Student Association delegates and the American Bar Association approved resolutions to take steps in order to make A.L.S.A., a division of the American Bar Association. Committees of both organizations are now working towards this end and all parties are confident that at the 1967 Annual Meeting A.L.S.A. will become a division of the A.B.A.

Brooklyn Law School was represented at the A.L.S.A. Annual Meeting by Alan Scheer, President of the Student Bar Association, and this reporter. Both representatives were impressed by the well organized manner in which the meeting was held and the exceptional opportunities afforded them. Several highlights of the meeting were: A seminar on The Extension of Legal Services chaired by Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark, of the Supreme Court of the United States; a seminar on Trial Practice which was led by five members of the American College of Trial Lawyers; seminars on various problems of Student Bar Associations; speeches by Quebec Prime Minister Jean Lesage, Solicitor General of the United States Thurgood Marshall, and United States Senator Birch Bayh.

LAWRENCE M. NEIMAN has been accepted by the Department of the Navy in Brooklyn, New York.

ROBERT M. ORNSTEIN has joined the Attorney General's Office in Washington, D.C. under the Honor Law Graduate Program.

MARTIN SCHNEE is employed by the Internal Revenue Service in New York.

MICHAEL H. SHANAHAN has accepted a position as Patent Attorney with the Xerox Corporation in Rochester, New York.

KENNETH J. WAPNICK has accepted a position with the Anti-Trust Division of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D.C.

## Necrology

Szerlip, Sidney, '12.

Mr. Szerlip was a specialist in patent, estate, and trust law. He became a staff member of the Kings County Surrogate's Court before he received his law degree and was Assistant Chief Clerk of the Court until 1926.

Fagan, Matthew, '24.

He was a Judge of the Criminal Court, City of New York.

Aimee, Joseph, '27.

Kaplan, Moses, '27.

Struckler, Charles, '27.

Fishman, William G., '29.

He was Counsel to the Sheriff of Bronx County for 20 years. Before this he was with the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service.

De May, Anthony J., '33.

Bierman, Sydney D., '35.

Goldwyn, Solomon, '35.

Rojansky, Arnon, '42.

Dr. Rojansky practiced law in Israel. He was an opera singer, a judge, and a United Nations aide. At his death he was the Israeli Counsel in Uruguay.

## Faculty briefs

by ROBERT MADDEN

Professor Peter Thornton, reporter for the Committee on Pattern Jury Instructions, has been instrumental in the preparation of a book to provide "a working tool for use by counsel in preparing requests and by the trial judge in preparing his charge."

The first volume of *New York Pattern Jury Instructions* has been published, as has the preliminary edition of Volume Two. The complete second volume is expected to be published early in January 1967.

Last June Professor Thornton took part as a panelist at the Cronville Conference of the New York Association of Supreme Court Justices.

There were four panels last June, each concerning itself with a topic of importance to the legal profession. Professor Thornton served on the Civil Practice Laws and Rules Panel and Dean Prince served on the Evidence Panel.

Mr. Robert H. Habl, in addition to his duties as a member of the faculty, is continuing his professional education at New York University. The *Specialized Teaching Program*, in which he is enrolled, attended by law teachers, leads to a degree of Master of Legal Education.

## Law Review adds an issue

by EMILY J. NOVITZ

At Harvard they say, "The Law Review comes out on the 10th of every month; it will not come out on the 11th." The Brooklyn Law Review Spring edition comes out every April; it will not appear before June.

Though the Law Review has traditionally made a late appearance, Richard M. Hoffman, Editor-in-Chief, has scheduled December 30 and March 30 for the two regular issues, and has announced publication of a third issue, 33 BLR (Spring Issue) will be a symposium devoted to the Estates, Powers and Trusts law; portions of the symposium will be written by some of the draftsmen of the statute.

The contents are subject to change, but the tentative line-up for the Fall issue includes:

Judge James D. Hopkins, Associate Justice, A.D. 2d on Fictions and the Judicial Process: A Preliminary Theory of Decision.

District Attorney Aaron Koota on the role of the prosecutor. The Jury in Switzerland by Professor F. W. O'Brien, of the University of Lausanne.

Civil Causes of Action for Lung Damage Due to Pollution of the Urban Atmosphere, by Paul D. Rheingold.

A student note by Associate Editor Robert M. Heier on books & Records and The Privilege Against Self-Incrimination.

The Winter Issue will include contributions by Justice Henry M. Ughetta; labor negotiator George Moskowitz; Paul O'Dwyer; and Irving M. Mehler, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court, State of Colorado.

Thirty-seven students (26 day, 11 evening) were invited to become Law Review candidates and were assigned cases to research and write up in the form of recent decisions. On the basis of these articles determinations are made as to whether the candidate can write in legal style. The new staff will be announced at the end of October.

## Graduation

(Continued from page 1)

Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa. Hon. Fred A. Young, Presiding Judge of the New York Court of Claims also received the degree Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa.

Mr. Robert M. Ornstein, recipient of the Moot Court Prize, awarded to the member of the graduating class who has achieved distinction in the Moot Court program, addressed the audience as the representative of the graduating class.

Justice Ughetta, who presided over the ceremony, conferred 290 Bachelor of Laws degrees on candidates presented by Dean Jerome Prince, and 47 Master of Laws on candidates presented by Prof. Donald Farrington Sealy, Director of the Graduate School.

The First Scholarship Prize, awarded for the highest scholastic average for the entire Law School course, and the Allen Brown Flouton Prize, awarded for the highest grade in Pleadings and Practice, were given to Mr. Janis Schulmeisters.

Mr. Robert Pitler was the recipient of three prizes: The Second Scholarship Prize; the Dean's Evidence Prize awarded for the highest grade in Evidence; and the Williams Press Award for contributing most to the advancement

## Fraternity briefs

by MICHAEL MELLA

THE BETA LAMBDA SIGMA FRATERNITY extends a hearty welcome and good wishes to the entering students of Brooklyn Law School. You will shortly receive your invitation by mail announcing our Smoker at which refreshments will be served.

Should anyone wish information or assistance concerning Brooklyn Law School, look for our "Open House" sign as you enter the building.

We look forward to meeting you during our open house week and at our Smoker.

IOTA THETA LAW FRATERNITY cordially invites all students to a get acquainted smoker at Joe's Restaurant, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, October 21, 1966 at 8:30 p.m.

Steve Luthaus, Iota Theta's annual affairs chairman has announced that the fraternity's 52d Anniversary Induction Dinner will be held on December 7, 1966 at the Park Sheraton Hotel.

EVARTS INN, a charter member of The International Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi was founded at Brooklyn Law School in 1907. The Inn was established in order to promote a higher standard of professional ethics and culture in this law school and in the profession at large. In order to promote these goals, Everts Inn has accumulated a 2000 volume library, organized study groups among its members, appointed senior members to aid and advise new members, and instituted an annual dinner-dance for its alumni.

On October 13, 1966, Everts Inn conducted its Annual Freshman Smoker to better acquaint prospective members with the brotherhood and the aims of the fraternity. The brothers have prepared a placement program for members and graduates, through the aid of its 580 alumni members.

Everts Inn cordially invites all students to visit its rooms on the north mezzanine at any time.

## The Rights Council

### Many reasons for being

The eminent jurist, Oliver Wendell Holmes, in discussing law, stated that "the reason why it is a profession", and why "people will pay lawyers to argue for them or to advise them", is that "in societies like ours the command of the public force is entrusted to the judge" and that "the whole power of the state will be put forth, if necessary, to carry out their judgments and decrees." This statement aptly describes the importance of and respect to be given to the field in which we will soon be entering. The practicing lawyer has a very special place in our society in that average laymen place the judicial determination of their rights and obligations in the hands of a trained technician. He is their representative in a civilized society; the one who will utilize his skills to convince the courts of justice that his client's position is the better one, and warrants the administration of justice in his favor.

It would be inaccurate to say that we, as law students, are not adequately equipped to serve any useful role in aiding the administration of justice. While we are not yet equipped to completely enter the battlefield of justice, we are already equipped to assume a role through the technique of legal research.

The Law Student's Human Rights Research Council in Brooklyn Law School was organized with the primary purpose of offering the law student the opportunity to participate in this phase of law profession. Through the Council, the student will not find himself working with a skillfully devised hypothetical legal problem, but instead will be working towards the solution of the actual legal dilemmas of his fellow citizens. The Council is now in its second year of operation, and receives legal problems from a variety of sources, from different regions of the country, and distributed over various aspects of substantive and procedural law.

The basic advantages of participating in the research of such legal problems are two-fold: First, it provides the student with the opportunity of making himself more skilled in the techniques of legal research, and utilizing that which he learned in his first semester Legal Research course in a practical and live fashion. Undoubtedly, such an advantage is self-evident in recognition of the undisputed fact that research is the lawyer's prime tool towards the solution of his case. Second, the student is serving an essential role in the solution of a real legal problem for those people who, although entitled to equal justice, are not as fortunate as others in obtaining it. Their problems are very real, and the consequences of a legal decision has an equally profound effect upon them as on persons in better financial and social circumstances.

The Council holds its doors open to those students who would like to participate in any way towards making it operate as a more effective student organization, and take advantage of the opportunities it offers. Our expectations are for a large student turnout. Meetings are announced on the bulletin board in the 6th floor lounge.

Also, a great deal of our work grew out of elections on all levels, because where ever there were Negro voters there were procedural abuses and election frauds practiced against them.

Portions of Alabama are a police state where people die, suffer assaults and are imprisoned with regularity if they seek to exercise the simple rights our laws have guaranteed to them. Liberty is reduced to its last barbaric precept of safety in numbers; after all, the entire Negro population cannot be arrested. Social stability hinges on the simple maxim that your friends are black and your enemies white, and if you are black your friends are the sum of what you are allowed because everything possible will be done to establish the fact that you are not a human being.

The persons who are fighting to change this cannot find legal representation among the members of the Alabama Bar, so their lawyers are imported. This was the function of our office, and of Donald Jelenik, the attorney with whom I worked. It is good to know there are men like Mr. Jelenik because their practice is a reminder of the duties of our profession in its historic tradition. The civic-minded lawyer lives on embodied in men like him, and as long as they do the government of the state of Alabama will not be allowed to make a mockery of the phrase "equal justice under the law", and a court room will not become another weapon in Alabama's war against the Constitution.

From B'klyn to Selma  
(Continued from page 1)

Co-operative Publishing Company Prize for general excellence in scholarship; Mr. Marvin Zalman—the Student Bar Association Prize, for contributing most to the betterment of student relations. The recipients of the West Publishing Company and Edward Thompson Company Prizes selected by the faculty on the basis of scholarship and extra curricular activities, were Mr. Ira Postel, Mr. Seth Natter, Mr. Leonard Fischer and Mr. Joseph Masterson.

## Profile:

### John A. Ronayne

by MARVIN ROSENBERG

BLS has added another legal scholar and administrator to its already distinguished faculty. He is Professor John A. Ronayne.

A native New Yorker, Professor Ronayne grew up with a strong yearning to be a lawyer. To fulfill this dream, he earned his B.S. from Fordham College and later received his LL.B. from Fordham Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1948, practiced law for a short time, and then took a Master's degree in Public Administration from N.Y.U. Graduate School of Business.



John A. Ronayne

An able administrator, Professor Ronayne served at Harvard University as Project Director for the Management Institute For Police Chiefs. The project was supported by a grant of the Office of Law Enforcement, a branch of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Interested in further expanding his expertise, Professor Ronayne studied labor law at N.Y.U. Graduate School of Law where he received his LL.M. in 1960.

Formerly Administrative Assistant to the Dean of Fordham University School of Law, Professor Ronayne joined the Faculty of BLS as an assistant professor in September of 1966. He is currently teaching contracts in the Undergraduate School and Problems in Labor Law in the Graduate School.

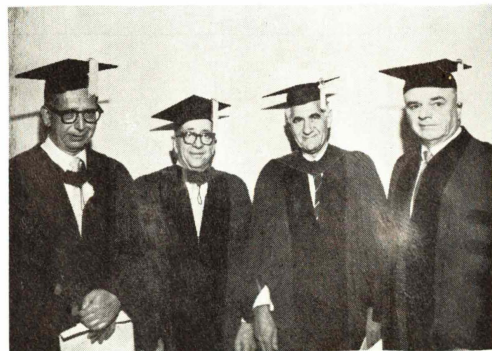
## To visit court

Brooklyn Law School's entering class will have a chance to see the law in action when they visit the Kings County Supreme Court.

Under a seven-year old program, the Supreme Court provides opportunities for students to visit the courthouse and learn about courtroom techniques first-hand. Hon. James V. Mangano Supreme Court Administrative Director, and Mr. Charles Solodkin worked out this program soon after the new courthouse was dedicated in January 1959.

Mr. Solodkin is the director of the tour program and has scheduled several days on which Brooklyn Law School students will be introduced to the Supreme Court. Professors Meehan, Hahl, Ronayne, Herrmann, Hauptman, and Barrof will accompany the students.

The trips are scheduled for several Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at 2 p.m. Rosters of interested students have been posted in classrooms and these indicate which date each student will attend.



Dean Prince (1) with the three recipients of honorary degrees: (left to right) Hon. Fred M. Young, Hon. Bernard Botein, Hon. Henry M. Ughetta.

of the Law Review.

Other prize winners include: Mr. Edward Korman—the Donald W. Matheson Memorial Prize as the graduate who in character, scholarship and achievement evinces the highest degree of legal capacity; Mr. Harvey Friedman—the Henrietta and Stuard Hirschman Prize for the highest grade in Real Property; Miss Miriam Adelman—the Surrogate E. Ivan Rubenstein Memorial Prize for the highest grade in Wills and Administration; Mr. Bernard Nash—The Lawyers

# Tight money

## and you (and us)

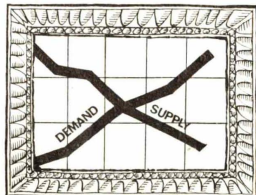
By this time you've heard a lot about tight money. Maybe you're wondering how it affects you — especially if you're thinking of borrowing. Well, can you get a loan? The answer depends on what you need the money for.

### What is tight money?

Any time the demand for loans exceeds the supply of lendable dollars, money is called tight. All it means is that banks haven't enough money to lend.

Actually there is nothing unusual about this. During any normal year, money gets tight at tax time and again near Christmas. Banks usually get around this by borrowing among themselves, or from the Federal Reserve.

But the tight money situation we're experiencing now is not seasonal, and it's not so easy to get around it. Money is tight in Brooklyn, in New York State, everywhere.



That means that when you come to Kings County Lafayette for a loan, and give us a chance to say yes, we may have to say "Not now!" . . . even though you may be fully qualified and even though we don't like to say, "Not now."

### Who made money tight?

You did, we did, the government did.

Everyone knows that the U. S. economy has gone through many months of healthy expansion. To put it plainly, business has never been better. Look around you at all the new cars in Brooklyn . . . at all the new buildings that were built last year. Think how many dishwashers, clothes dryers, T. V. sets you and your friends purchased. Much of this was financed directly, or indirectly, through banks.

As business boomed, businessmen began to borrow more and more . . . to buy new machinery and raw materials. New factories and stores mushroomed. A good part of this was accomplished by borrowing.

Local governments have been

spending more, too. New York City built dozens of new schools. The Transit Authority purchased hundreds of new subway cars. New roads were opened. Much of this was on borrowed money.

The Federal Government has been in the act.

Under the pressure of the Viet Nam conflict, suppliers have been urged to expand. As a result, manufacturers have streamed to banks to borrow working capital.

Slowly, surely, the money supply dwindled. Now, it's tight!

### The government acts to curb inflation.

When prices began to rise early this year, the nation's monetary managers acted to ease some of the inflationary pressure. The responsibility to do so was clearly assigned to the Federal Reserve System Governors in the Nineteen-thirties. And, we believe, they have acted judiciously.

To do so, they raised the interest rate they charge banks, to discourage unnecessary borrowing. And, they used "persuasive powers" (a sort of velvet-covered hammer) to reduce borrowing from the Federal Reserve System.

Not only Kings County Lafayette, but every bank in the nation was put on notice to cool the bubbling loan cauldron.

Banks got the message.

One of the immediate effects was that money became tight indeed.

### Can you get money, if you need money right now?

At Kings County Lafayette we'll do our very best to arrange a loan for you if you *really* need it.

For example, if you need a car and your old car has about given up the ghost, we'll be glad to see you. (By the way, Kings County Lafayette's rates on car loans are

still among the lowest.) On the other hand, if you're hankering for a new imported racer for the Daytona speed runs, we may have to say, "Not now!"

And if you need a personal loan to cover hospital bills or for any other worthwhile reason, don't hesitate. We'll be happy to see you.



We intend to make an extra effort to accommodate personal loan requests, for we know that the difference between getting a loan or not, can be the difference between financial survival and disaster.

The same policy will hold true for businessmen in Brooklyn. If you are one of our customers with an established credit line, we'll do everything in our power to meet your needs.

### Remember:

**The pinch of tight money is not nearly as painful as the damages of inflation.**

If tight money doesn't cool the boom, taxes may be raised. That means you'll have less take-home pay.

Or, what's even worse, we'll have more inflation on our hands. The cost of all living necessities will go up, up, up.

### Beware inflation.

Inflation is what tight money fights.

Remember, that every time prices rise, we all become a little poorer, as the money we earn buys less and less.

More important, it tends to put a merciless squeeze on millions of people who are living on fixed incomes. (This isn't just old or

retired pensioners; almost everybody who can't walk into the boss's office and demand a raise is living on a fixed income.)

Moreover, even the lucky few who work under cost-of-living wage and salary agreements lose out, because inflation systematically robs them by reducing the real buying power of their savings, insurance and future pensions.

### What is ahead?

No one knows for sure.

For the present, we at Kings County Lafayette think we can go on living with tight money, just as long as the tight money situation lasts.

We frankly expect it will be more difficult for us to operate. We'll have to pay more for deposits, and our ability to make additional loans will be hampered.

That's not good — but we think the alternatives to tight money are far less attractive.

We'll still go on asking for a chance to be your bank. We'll work even harder to attract new customers, because only if we attract new depositors, can we make more loans available to people who really need money.

In addition, we'll go on asking for a chance to say YES to all your other banking needs: checking accounts, savings accounts, trust funds, safe deposit boxes, insurance premium financing.

**Tight money or not, when you ask us for a loan you may be sure that if it's at all possible for us to do so, we'll try to say YES.**



## KINGS COUNTY LAFAYETTE TRUST COMPANY

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