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THE JUSTINIAN BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

VOL. XXVII, No. 4

MAY 19, 1967

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK



New building to rise 10 stories: Construction to start this June



ARCHITECT'S RENDERING OF THE NEW BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

Win ALSA vice-presidency

Andrew L. Cramer, 24 year student at BLS, was elected National Vice-President of the American Law Students Association for the Second Circuit, at the annual meeting held at the Hotel New Yorker. Mr. Cramer's name

was placed in nomination by Mr. Dick Buckley, one of the delegates from Syracuse University School of Law. As head of the Second Circuit, Mr. Cramer will sit as a member of the National Board

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Judge Van Voorhis Commencement speaker

Hon. John Van Voorhis, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals will deliver the principal address and receive an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree at the Brooklyn Law School commencement exercises on June 16, 1967 at the Hotel St. George.

by Louis R. Rosenthal

Construction on Brooklyn Law School's new building will start next month. The ten story ultra-modern fully air conditioned structure will rise on the site of the old Supreme Court Building at Joralemon Street and Boreum Place and will be set back off a private plaza fronting on Joralemon Street. Occupancy is tentatively set for September, 1968.

The multi-million dollar structure will feature a 110,000 volume library and separate reading room, a paneled moot court-room and a 350 seat auditorium. The traditional jury box will be eliminated in the modern design classrooms and there will be a seminar room for every three classrooms.

Just to the left of the impressive pillared entrance will be the glass doored reading room, and on the right, glass doors will open into the library, which occupies one half of the first level and the entire second floor. Each of the two levels, connected by interior staircases, will have high ceilings and balcony mezzanines.

The reading room where students may use their own books in preparing for class will not be a lounge, but its furnishing will not be as formal as those in the library. The combined seating capacity of the library and the reading room will be 400. Although the library will contain 50,000 more volumes than our present facilities, there will be room for further expansion and an additional 50,000 volumes in the air conditioned sub-level. The sub-level, which will have twice the floor area of any other level because it will extend below the entire building as well as the front plaza, will also contain a cafeteria and private lockers for every student.

One entire floor will provide faculty facilities which will include 25 separate offices for full time members plus a faculty lounge and faculty library which will be twice the size of the present faculty library.

A student lounge and offices for such student activities as *The Justinian*, *Law Review*, and the Student Bar Association will occupy the third floor along with the alumni office and placement office.

One floor will be devoted to administrative offices and the top floor will contain the machinery to power the buildings utilities.

Before occupying 375 Pearl Street, which was built exclusively for the Law School, the School commenced classes in the Heffley Business School on Ryerson Street in 1901 and then moved to a brownstone on Montague Street. Prior to its move to Pearl Street in 1928, the school occupied space in the old Brooklyn Eagle Building on Tillary Street.

Delay caused by taxpayer's suit

Start of construction on Brooklyn Law School's new building was delayed for more than two years because of a taxpayer's suit which challenged the School's title to the site of the proposed structure.

The Law School purchased the plot, bounded by Joralemon Street, Boreum Place and Livingston Street in April, 1965 from the City at a sale which limited bidders to educational institutions. The City had twice before placed this plot on the auction block without receiving

(Continued on page 8)

Summer civil rights work for four from BLS

by Naomi Werne

The Brooklyn Law School Chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council has placed four students in different neighborhoods of the city to do legal research in the area of civil rights this summer. First year students James Abramson and Naomi Werne will work for Christians United for

Social Action in Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant. Jerry Salzman, also in his first year, will work for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Manhattan. Al Lapel, a second year student, will work for attorney

(Continued on page 7)

Announce prize competition winners as Moot Court programs close

by Robert Madden

Arthur Chotin, John Wilson and Stephen Tamber are the prize competition winners in the Appellate Moot Court Program. The Faculty Moot Court Committee has selected them to comprise the team representing Brooklyn Law School at the 1967 National Moot Court Competition in the fall. The three were chosen from a field of five as the Annual Appellate Moot Court Program came to a close with the final round of arguments on May 11. The program was under the direction of the Faculty Moot Court Committee headed by Prof. Milton Gershenson.

The finalists who will not compete in the fall, but who nevertheless were commended by the faculty for their efforts are Martin Schmukler and James Tenzer.

The Trial Moot Court Program ended on April 29 with the presentation of nine cases by 18 student "law firms" in courtrooms of the Kings County Supreme Court. The Judges for this year's event were: Supreme Court Justices Mario Pitoni, and Louis B. Heller, District Attorney Aaron E. Koota, '27, retired Criminal Court Judge David L. Malbin, '20, Brooklyn Bar Association President William Kleinman, '24, Prof. Solomon A. Klein, Assistant District Attorneys William Siegel and Albert V. DeMeo, '34 and Mr. Abraham H. Brodsky.



AT THE SUPREME COURT: (Left to right) Albert V. DeMeo, '34, Aaron E. Koota, '27, and Abraham Brodsky pause for a photo after serving as judges at the Moot Court trials.

Prof. Samuel Bader, speaking on behalf of the Faculty Committee, praised the participants for a job well done. Prof. Bader stresses the importance of this realistic program which gives the student a taste of trial practice such as only may be obtained in a courtroom under "battle conditions."

The participating student attorneys were: Edgar L. Sheller, Jesse I. Lasky, Stuart J. Silverman, Alan Scheer, Norman Fraiden, Stanley Schwartz, Alan Mendel, Richard Helpman, Alan A.

Lascher, Paul Lazarus, Robert M. Heir, Robert Kuppelman, Neil S. Goldstein, Constance Mandina, Michael Walter.

Richard Falick, Irving Levine, John Caden, Ronald Samanowitz, Barry J. Boodman, Howard Drucker, Gerald Lefcourt, Richard Goldman, Fred Cohen, Helen Johnson, Martin B. Adelman, Mark D. Fox, Herbert Heitner, Louis R. Rosenthal, Martin Weiser, Douglas Wicks, David H. Cohen, Theodore E. DeBow, Ira A. Cohen and Mark D. Zuckerman.

Quote and unquote

by Phreadryk Jei Wroughtth

Recently, while I sat amusing myself by perusing over scores of ancient manuscripts which I happen to find in the toms of the Law School Library, I stumbled upon a number of unusually pertinent excerpts from the works of some of the great members of societies both past and present. In light of the fact that many of these passages had particular relevancy to the law and to lawyers in general, it occurred to me that they would not be entirely out of context if they appeared in *The Justinian*. I, therefore, began pruning the massive volumes until there were remaining only those quotes, which I believed to be uniquely poignant and meaningful, notwithstanding the fact they may have been penned during other days and in various parts of our vast globe.

The opinions expressed therein are not necessarily the opinions of *The Justinian*, its staff members or Brooklyn Law School. They are, however, most assuredly the opinions of those persons who will herein be given credit for their creation. Note the astute insight, the philosophical simplicity and the genuine honesty with which all of the authors have made their comments. Thus, the following is a result of the brilliant creativity on the part of these authors and my expert scissorial skill.

Law is merely the expression of the will of the strongest for the time being, and therefore laws have no fixity; but shift from generation to generation.

Brooks Adams (1848-1927) American historian.

Written laws are like spiders' webs, and will like them only entangle and hold the poor and weak, while the rich and powerful will easily break through them.

Anacharsis (c. 600 B.C.) Scythian philosopher.

Every law is an infraction of liberty.

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) English philosopher.

We, like the eagles, were born to be free. Yet we are obliged, in order to live at all, to make a cage of laws for ourselves and to stand on the perch.

Henry St. John Bolingbroke (1678-1751) Statesman, political and philosophical writer.

It is hard to say whether the doctors of law or divinity have made the greater advances in the lucrative business of mystery. Edmund Burke (1729-1797) English political writer.

When you have no basis for an argument, abuse the plaintiff. Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.) Roman orator, statesman.

I don't believe in God because I don't believe in Mother Goose. Clarence S. Darrow (1857-1938) American criminal lawyer.

Probably all laws are useless; for good men do not want laws at all, and bad men are made no better by them.

Demonax (c. 150 A.D.)

Sophocles (496-406 B.C.) Greek tragic poet.

James A. Garfield (1831-1881) 20th President of United States.

The laws of God, the laws of man,

He may keep that will and can;

Not I: let God and man decree

Laws for themselves and not for me.

A.E. Housman (1859-1936) English poet, essayist, scholar.

Avoid law suits beyond all things; they influence your conscience, impair your health, and dissipate your property.

Jean de la Bruyere (1645-1696) French moralist, author.

Every so often, we pass laws repealing human nature.

Russel Crouse (b. 1893) American writer and

Howard Lindsay (b. 1889) American playwright, actor.

As soon as laws are necessary for men, they are no longer fit for freedom.

Pythagoras (1592-1644) Greek philosopher, mathematician.

Marriage laws, the police, armies and navies are the mark of human incompetence.

Dora Russell (b. 1894) English writer.

Every law which originated in ignorance and malice, and gratifies the passions from which it sprang, we call the wisdom of our ancestors.

Sydney Smith (1771-1845) English writer, clergyman.

Laws can never be enforced unless fear supports them.

A law is not a law without coercion behind it.

What is it that renders it possible for people to make laws? The same thing makes it possible to establish laws as enforce obedience to them—organized violence.

Leo Nicholaevich Tolstoy (1828-1910) Russian writer.

There is plenty of law at the end of a nightstick.

Grover A. Whalen (b. 1886-1963) American businessman, politician.

When men are pure, laws are useless, when men are corrupt, laws are likewise useless. When laws are useless, so are men.

Fredric Jay Roth (b. 1942) Brooklyn Law School student, etc.

It is a maxim among lawyers, that whatever hath been done before may legally be done again; and therefore they take special care to record all the decisions formerly made against common justice and the general reason of mankind. These, under the name of precedents, they produce as authorities, to justify the most iniquitous opinions; and the judges never fail of directing accordingly.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1754) English satirist.

See need for Vietnam committee

by Ted Stein

The following article is written by the Acting Chairman of the Brooklyn Law Students' Committee on Vietnam. The views expressed are not necessarily the views of *The Justinian* or of the Law School.

A few weeks prior to April 15 it became apparent that there was a need for a formal law students' group on Vietnam at this school. Individually our dissent or assent is manifested pretty much in a vacuum. Usually, people think of dissent and assent as active or passive. However at this late date it cannot be seriously contended that passive behavior is not a very definite form of action.

The coming of the Spring Mobil-

ization made it clear that a law students' group here should participate. An ad hoc committee was hastily organized and set up for an April 14 meeting to discuss our involvement in the march. We also invited an attorney to discuss the legal issues most relevant to the war. Mr. Robert Boehm, an attorney and a member of the National Lawyers Guild was present to aid our discussion. A stimulating question and answer period followed.

We made arrangements to meet law students from other schools at Sheep Meadow. Some of us did.

Some of us marched with other groups (i.e. professional people.) Columbia, New York University and Yale were adequately represented as was, I think, Brooklyn.

About one week later we held an organizational meeting and formed the Brooklyn Law Students' Committee on Vietnam. The stated purposes of our group are:

to organize debate and promote discussion on the legal issues related to the war in Vietnam, the Universal Military Service Training Act, and related aspects of International Law.

We hope that our application for membership and recognition will be approved at the May meeting of the SBA. In order to obtain the rights and privileges of other student groups such as class announcements and class bulletin board space we will seek formal administration recognition.

For the curious please read: *Memorandum of Law of Lawyers' Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam* (Congressional Record 9/23/65); *United States Intervention in Vietnam Is Not Legal* (ABA Journal 7/66).

The above are obtainable from the Lawyers Committee.

Separate 1st year Moot Court set up

by Marvin Rosenberg

As part of Brooklyn Law School's effort to expose its students to the practical aspects of law practice, a separate Freshman Moot Court Program was begun this year. The program was under the general guidance of Prof. Milton G. Gershenson and under the immediate supervision of Mr. Donald Baraf, one of the new instructors at BLS.

Although the first year students have always been invited to participate in the Moot Court Program, this is the first time a separate program has been devoted to freshmen.

This year's program had 68 participants paired off into 34 "firms" which argued either the plaintiff's or defendant's side of an appellate case. Each firm had to research its case, prepare a brief, argue on the brief, counter the arguments of its adversaries, and answer the questions of the three-man bench which heard the arguments. The appellate case involved a branch of contract law.

Because of the great benefit that a student may derive from participation in such a program, Mr. Baraf would like to see the Moot Court become mandatory. One possibility, suggests Mr. Baraf, would be to have it linked with the Legal Research course given during the freshman year. He points out, however, that problems in manpower, time, and facilities would have to be overcome before the program could be required.

Cry the children

by Barry Boodman

Cry the children of the world for their bubble broken.

Of want, oppression and of cold and of the things we've spoken. Before the children of the world all else is but a token.

To mend, to mend, to mend, to mend, to mend their bubble broken.

Hungry children in a world where hunger's never spoke of.

Their pain and frightful empty eyes find easily quick cloak of unreal hurts and unreal joy and things we make a joke of.

The crime is that a child could eat were hungry children spoke of. Ignore the children of the world.

Ignore their wretched sorrow. Wipe out their wails and ugly sounds with what we buy and borrow;

fancy changing car, oh stupid with stereo, with color set, with child not heard before, you won't be heard tomorrow.

Cry the children, etc.

Law Review Editor sees need for change

by Thalia Ernstoff

"There is a need for change within the *Law Review*," remarked Robert Heier, its Editor-in-Chief. His recommendations included 1) Have four instead of the present three review issues, 2) A longer candidacy program for a staff position. This program would consist of the student remaining a candidate throughout his second year after which time his performance would be evaluated and if satisfactory, then be accepted as a *Law Review* member for his third year, 3) One Editor-in-Chief instead of the present two, Although no major difficulty has arisen under this system, it was felt that a more efficient use of manpower would be obtained. (Note: Mr. Heier is Editor-in-Chief of the second issue and Richard Hoffman is Editor-in-Chief of the first and third issues.) 4) Stronger support from the faculty.

Further suggestions as to improvements for BLS were mentioned: course electives, an improved placement service, end to faculty apathy and a faculty-student grievance committee composed not only of members of the law review but also of members of SBA. He is in favor of chang-



Robert M. Heier

ing our degree from LL.B to J.D. because "it will result in salary increases and put us on par with the rest of the country."

This past summer Mr. Heier worked for the U.S. Attorney's Office and upon graduation will work for the Office of the Attorney General in the Department of Justice in Washington. Candidates for this job were limited to the top 10% of the class.

Mr. Heier graduated from Brooklyn College where he found his major problem to be deciding upon a major. His hobbies include oil painting, guns, and Jake, his feline friend. He is married. When queried as to the effect this had upon his law school career, Bob replied, "that's the thing that made it complete."

Univac, the law clerk

by Don S. Hecht

It has recently been reported that the University of Pittsburgh has in operation a computer which is being utilized to "mechanically retrieve" existing case law and statutes on a given subject within a given jurisdiction.

In programming the computer, the entire body of case law and all existing current statutes of a given jurisdiction are fed into the machine. The material is fed to the computer verbatim except for unnecessary articles and conjunctions. The programming is not dependent upon any fixed system of categories, as is the West's Key Word System. The benefit of such a programming system is that the researcher is not bound by highly structured and often outdated categories which might or might not contain the material sought after.

In researching a point of law the machine can be made to print the complete context of the relevant cases or the machine can be made to print the Key Word in Context or KWIC as it is called. When the KWIC approach is used the researcher feeds into the machine all the possible combinations of key words associated with the project at hand. The machine then prints those key words as they appear in the cases and statutes. In addition to the key words, the machine prints eight

to ten words before and after the word to enable the researcher to view the word in context. The machine also prints the appropriate citation to the case or statute cited.

With such material at hand the researcher's job is far from completed, for he must then sift through the material that has been gathered, exclude the irrelevant and interpret the relevant. Of course the entire process will be valueless if the researcher is not adept in selecting his key words.

When the machine is used to research case law it can be used as a double check when the cases are easily found using the digest system; as an initial method of research when the area to be examined is one in which there is little case law and one wants to be sure that all possible relevant cases have been found; and finally as a means of initial research where the area is inadequately indexed or appears under numerous different categories or headings.

At present the University of Pittsburgh has programmed all of Pennsylvania's cases and current statutes and is planning, in the near future to program New Jersey Law and relevant Federal Cases and statutes.

The use of a computer for legal research is still in the experimental stage and the process has not been in use long enough to indicate the most successful programming techniques and procedures. Despite the daily revelations that are coming out of this study, science has not yet approached the stage where the judgment of learned men can be dispensed with. This machine can greatly ease the burden and reduce the drudgery of legal research but when the relevant cases and statutes are gleaned from the mass of material, a trained lawyer will still be necessary to interpret and apply the law.

Dean Prince

"I, somehow, got into administration"

by Louis R. Rosenthal

"I, somehow, got into administration," said Dean Prince as he traced his career at Brooklyn Law School. Although law is to Jerome Prince as music was to Mozart, his professors back at City College must be wondering why he chose a career in law. Upon his graduation from City, in 1930 (cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa), he was recommended for research in biochemistry. But he explains it, "I always wanted to be a lawyer."

During his undergraduate days at Brooklyn Law School, the future educator and author worked on the first staff of the *Law Review*, was Editor-in-Chief of that publication and wrote editorials for *The Justinian*. He received his LL.B, summa cum laude, number one in the class, in 1933, and a J.S.D., summa cum laude, number one in the class, the following year. Admitted to the Bar in December, 1933, he maintained a private law practice until 1938 when he became a full-time faculty member at Brooklyn Law School. He had taught part-time at the School since 1934. He has been the recipient of the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*, and is a Trustee of the School.

It was his appointment, in 1940, as an assistant to the then Dean William Payson Richardson that Dean Prince "somehow got into administration." Richardson, who was the first Dean of the School, was also its founder.

In 1945, Dean Prince was promoted to the office of Vice-Dean, and in 1950 he was made Associate Dean. He became Dean in 1953 upon the death of Dean William Brown Carswell. Dean Carswell was also a Justice of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Department, as well as chief administrative officer of the School.

All during his administrative career, Dean Prince has made time in his busy schedule to teach because he likes to keep in close contact with the student. He has also accepted many public service assignments such as appellate counsel in murder cases, referee in disciplinary proceedings, appointments as a special master, and service as counsel to a legislative committee.

Recently when he was assigned as appellate counsel, he came up against members of the Brooklyn Law School faculty such as Prof. William I. Siegel, who is also Chief of the Appeals Bureau in the Kings County District Attorney's Office, and Albert V. DeMeo, trial assistant district attorney. Neither he nor his opponents mind, as they are all members of the legal fraternity. However, there is one attorney he doesn't care to oppose in court. That person is his wife, Martha, a 1942 graduate of Brooklyn Law School. Mrs. Prince is a member of the Brooklyn District Attorney's Appeals Bureau. Dean and Mrs. Prince have two children and live in New York City.

The Dean, who has seen the Law School make "enormous strides" since World War II, believes that Brooklyn is one of the superior law schools in the country. While stating that the faculty is "truly effective" he also acknowledges that one member of the faculty might not be as effective as another member. "However, as a whole, (and this is where his famous illustrative method of general to particular came in) when you compare the faculty of other schools (arms wide apart) to our faculty members (wide arm expanse now contracted to small space between thumb and index finger) you will see what I mean."

The Dean realizes that the new policy on notification of grades causes much concern among the students, but he points out that grading and evaluating is a difficult, sensitive and complicated task. At the end of each semester, the Dean personally examines each student's record, and participates with the Committee on Scholastic Standing in making the final decision. He stresses that although the administration is constantly looking for different methods of appraisal, they will not compromise on quality.

The Dean is proud of our outstanding record on the New York Bar Exam (number one for the last three years), but is quick to assert that claims that Brooklyn merely teaches a Bar course are nonsense. He explains that just after World War II, the School changed its policy of using New York texts and case books to the use of national texts and case books, and ever since then our record of success on the Bar has improved.

As far as the difference between the law students of the thirties and today, Dean Prince believes that greater demands are placed on today's students. When he attended during the thirties, 60 credits

were required instead of the present 80, and the classes were almost entirely lecture rather than the present recitation method. He believes that today's instruction demands more thinking on the student's part. Although he believes that the student of today, as a whole, is an improvement over the student of yesterday, he asserts that the "good of yesterday are as good as the good of now."

Apathy among the student body, asserts the Dean, is chronic and is found in every professional school: "He (the student) won't move unless he sees a cash surrender value."

Dean Prince is currently involved in plans for the new building. The Dean envisions certain changes in the curriculum which include a course option



Dean Prince

elective program and specialization seminars. Services will be added such as a full-time placement office and an alumni secretary. He happily explains that the new building's complete study, research, seminar and recreation facilities will put everything at the student's fingertips.

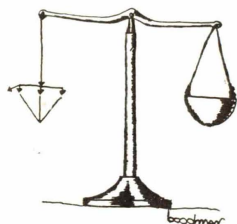
Aside from being an administrator and teacher, Dean Prince is the school's representative to the public as well as an imagemaker. As an image maker, the Dean possesses the two prerequisites for image making in the field of law. Those two prerequisites are two words: *Dean Prince*.

There isn't a judge or trial attorney in the State of New York who doesn't know or know of Dean Prince. If they don't know him personally, they know him through his text, *Richardson on Evidence*. That book, now in its 9th edition, first authored by Dean Richardson, is authority in the field of evidence in every courtroom of the State. Dean Prince worked on the revisions for the 5th and 6th editions and has been in complete charge of it since the 7th edition. He is also the author of many much cited law review and law journal articles.

He is the Chief Counsel to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Court Reorganization, has served as Chairman of the Criminal Evidence Panel of the New York State Trial Judges Conference at Crotonville for several years, and this year will serve as Chairman of the Evidence Panel dealing with proposed reforms in the law of evidence. He has also served as a panelist at the County Judges Conference. He is very active in many Bar Associations and is Chairman of the Program Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

Speaking about prestige and reputation of law schools, the Dean points out that although many of our professors are top men in their fields, and many of our graduates are very successful practitioners and leaders in government, the greatest problem in building reputation is to get the alumni to talk about the school. At each alumni luncheon, the Dean details our vast accomplishments to the alumni, and says now it is up to you to tell the world. "It is not enough to be good," he explains, "we have to be talked about."

In summing up, the Dean says the secret of a legal education is money, the proper library, the proper instructor and the proper student—and not necessarily in that order.



The "that's all we need" doctrine

The reluctance of the student to participate in non-assigned activities "unless he sees," according to Dean Prince, "a cash surrender value" is compounded, at Brooklyn Law School, by the faculty-administration's reluctance to actively encourage any but educational extra-curricular programs. Though student apathy is chronic and exists at all law schools, it appears, to this partial observer, to be more chronic here.

As the law school with the fifth largest enrollment in the nation, our Student Bar activities should be thriving. The cancellation of the Barristers' Ball and the failure of the SBA to get off the ground cannot be placed, entirely, on the shoulders of its officers. Mere students cannot always think of every detail or effect a continuity of operation without the experience and prestige of the administration and faculty actively in their corner and guiding them where necessary. Conferences, here and there, with a faculty advisor, will not always suffice.

The *Justinian* has expanded its content and size. This is due, in great measure, to the guidance of its faculty advisor and the solicited aid of the Assistant Dean. This is not to say that the SBA would not have received the same if it had asked. Its mistake was not asking. But the administration made a greater mistake waiting, in vain, to be asked.

There are activities in which students can participate that are connected with the study of law, but are not carried out within the school. One such program is the Brooklyn Law School Chapter of the Human Rights Research Council where many students play important legal research roles in community agencies in poverty stricken sections of our City. In many cities, law schools are in charge of pilot programs administering law services in poverty areas. If such a program is officially and finally adopted in New York, Brooklyn Law School should participate. The service to the community is great and the experience to the student is immeasurable.

We hear many complaints from students about the School. Some are valid, some are absurd. To the many students who want more electives, the easy answer would be that one such elective course, (no tuition, no attendance taken, no exam) given last year, was so over-subscribed that it had to be scheduled for the auditorium, but before the end of the course, classes could have been held in the professor's office.

Perhaps that answer is a little too easy. Perhaps tuition should be charged for electives. Perhaps attendance should be taken. Perhaps exams should be given. Perhaps a student-faculty committee should be formed to consider and report on student grievances such as electives, grading, make-up exams, placement and required attendance.

We hope that Brooklyn Law School will not throw its hands up at these suggestions and invoke the "that's all we need" doctrine. We should be actively concerned, not only with hard core academics and programs like *Law Review*—for everything we do, that is even remotely related to class work, the study of law and life at the school is educational and merits active support and guidance.

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Profile

Richard Hoffman

by Thalia Ernstoff

Although there is a great amount of work involved in being a *Law Review* member, Richard Hoffman, Editor-in-Chief of the first and third issues of the *Law Review*, believes it is a broadening educational experience. "It gives you the chance of doing in depth study in a minute area of law, of developing a technique of writing and research, and presents a forum for closer relationship with the faculty."

Mr. Hoffman has spent a large percentage of his time working on the *Law Review*, as a matter of fact, more time than on his studies. He is in the office every day until 6 p.m.

All articles that go into the *Law Review* must meet certain standards. He admitted that the quality of the student work was good but stated that some of the lead articles were not. They were printed, he explained, because last year's editorial staff did not solicit articles for this year's review and this year's staff encountered difficulty in obtaining any because to the length of time required to write them. Therefore, some were accepted which would, ordinarily, not have been. This situation has been rectified by instituting a planning ahead policy. As a result next year's first issue is completely planned. Thus, he feels that when there are too many quality articles to go into three issues, then the number should be increased to four.

After graduation, Mr. Hoffman will be working for a federal district court judge, a job he obtained as a result of his *Law Review* experience. He chose that job to give him a greater background in law and remove it from "the dusty book shelf." His long range plans include practicing and teaching law.

Letter to the editor

Small claims plight

An editorial appearing in *The Justinian* decried the requirement that corporations be represented by counsel in the Civil Court Small Claims Part.

The editorial points out that in Small Claims Court the "individual is encouraged to represent himself."

The individual who may be suing a corporation is not encouraged to represent himself, he is forced to.

Though the corporation must be represented, the individual in the same action cannot be. If both parties were represented, the case would be put on the day calendar. Thus, the case often becomes layman v. lawyer, instead of plaintiff v. defendant, or represented plaintiff v. represented defendant.

If it is unjust to insist that a corporate entity be represented by counsel, it is certainly unjust to deny the individual the right to appear in this court with the aid of counsel.

Emily J. Novitz

Book at the bar

by Emily Novitz

The Mark Fein Case. By William A. Reuben. 319 pages. Dial, \$5.00. "Life imitates art—but does it have to imitate television?"

The murder itself, plus the gambling, narcotics, prostitution, homosexuality and money involved in the trial of Mark Fein for the murder of bookmaker Rubin Markowitz make the book absorbing sensation-alism.

Though *The Mark Fein Case* could pass for poorly written fiction, it can also be described as a public relations job for the defendant. The author is represented as a journalist, but his credentials are not revealed; his book is a police reporters notes cut and pasted.

"The case docketed as *People of the State of New York v. Mark Fein* provides an almost perfect illustration of the glories of the American judicial process." This quote is from the author's introduction. He continues with "an almost perfect illustration" of how everybody—except Mark Fein—wears a black hat.

William Reuben sets us up for a picture of the judicial system in operation, and has us in a vulnerable position because we expect an objective picture. But the reader soon becomes aware that Mr. Reuben has introduced the trial as typical, so that while criticizing the trial, he can cast shadows on the system; then, it is the author and the book that becomes suspect, rather than the trial or the judicial system. The author becomes the victim of his own straw man.

In addition to revealing that the defense was built on impeaching the witnesses for the prosecution, Reuben goes further, discrediting the District Attorney, the Assistant D.A., and the trial judge.

There are also implied accusations of negligence on the part of defense attorney, William Kleinman, '24. Reuben writes:

"... It certainly would have been an impeaching document, and it is puzzling that original trial counsel apparently made no attempt to obtain these records, or

if they had, made no effort on the record to introduce them in evidence." (Emphasis added.) Concerning Kleinman's sustained objection to the judge's supplemental instructions to the jury, (the judge re-instructed the jury) Reuben says: "This was the kind of marginal point that, on appeal, a clever lawyer could exploit to the hilt by saying that if only the judge had so charged the jury the verdict would have been different." (Emphasis added.)

If there is any one consistency in the book, it is that the author never loses sight of his purpose: Use any device to cast doubt.

Where there are real opportunities to show flaws in police work, for example, Reuben chooses an insidious method. Pretending to use the fact to set the time, he mentions that during the Fein trial a new suspect had been apprehended in another murder: "The police had previously marked this 'closed' by producing a 61-page confession, from a 19-year-old Negro; ... it later turned out he had been sixty miles away ... when the murder he had 'confessed' to had been committed." Reuben might have analogized false confessions to erroneous convictions; instead he uses loaded words to taint.

The most illogical of the book's inferences and implications is in the discussion of the Court of Appeals affirming opinion (per Keating, J.) of *People v. Fein*. "As an ironic footnote to the Fein case, it perhaps ought to be noted that Judge Fuld—the only judge who ever found any merit in any of the legal arguments advanced in Mark Fein's behalf—was, in September of 1966, accorded the signal honor of being nominated by all four political parties, Democrat, Republican, Liberal and Conservative, to succeed the retiring Judge Desmond as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals."

William Reuben says he is certain that "other courts beginning (sic) with the Supreme Court will be asked to review this proceeding" However, certiorari has since been denied.

Time magazine was undoubtedly facetious about life imitating television. *The Mark Fein Case* imitates television imitating life.

Prof. Reisler appointed to Criminal Court

Prof. Raymond Reisler was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court by Mayor Lindsay on May 12, 1967.

The newly appointed Judge is a past President of the Brooklyn Bar Association and is active in many legal and philanthropic associations. He has taught legal ethics at Brooklyn Law School for the past three years.

When in spring doth winter come

or

An Ode to H and H*

When first we came to learn our trade
thought we of the mistakes we made

After exams here we sorry felt
unto our hearts a heavy blow was dealt

And then our pride did swell
within

as Law Review we saw begin
Of recent decisions it had its fill
but pedantic rhetoric was almost nil

With scholars and students
and men of jurisprudence
With books and decisions
and restatements and revisions
Our review of the law
offered something for all
A most brilliant edition
of scholarship and tradition

Yet, behold, the issue most recently pressed

Upon its cover so boldly stressed
A reference to Winter 1967 is made
Appearing May 1st, it earns a failing grade!

*Not Horn and Hardart.

—Author Unknown

Ode To A Flunkout

by Richard I. Mesh

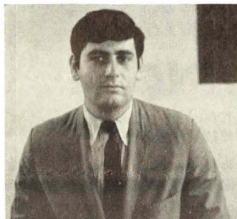
You arrive at BLS with great expectations
Away from the draft board and other frustrations
Sack out all day and talk to your buddy
Complain the lounge is no place to study
Unbeknownst to you and to great surprise
Unc' Sam is watching with all-seeing eyes
You sit at the Rose and wonder and pray
How will your Fs ever turn into As
At last you find you're a goof-off at heart
And you might well be first one to depart
You come home for good as low as can be
A letter is waiting from Wash. D.C.
In midst of battle with things far from best
You wonder why you didn't try harder at BLS

*Reprinted from the May 13, 1966 edition of THE JUSTINIAN.

ALSA . . .

(Continued from page 1)

of Governors, the controlling body of the National Association.



Andrew I. Cramer

This is the first time in the history of Brooklyn Law School's association with ALSA that it has attained a national office.

Mr. Cramer is a graduate of New York University at Washington Square. In his career at BLS he has been President of

Judge Van Voorhis: 'Law should be worthy to be observed'

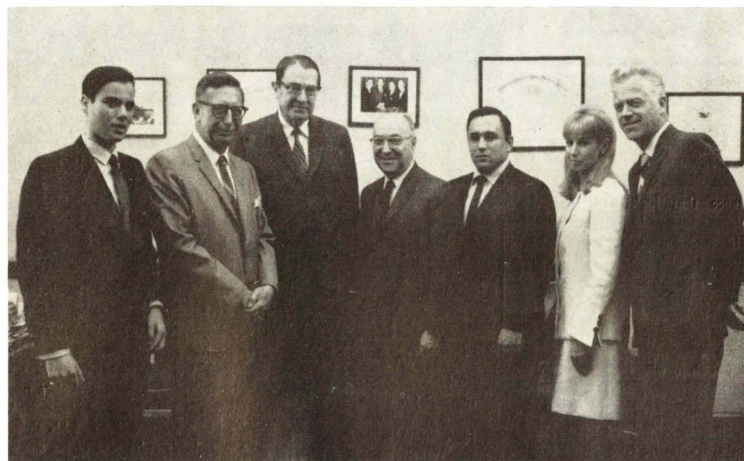
by Harold L. Levy

"Don't plant grass where people walk," or "It is worthy to observe the law, but the law should be worthy to be observed." This was the theme of the *Law Day* address by Hon. John Van Voorhis, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals at the Law School on Friday, April 28.

Constance Mandina, Co-Chairman of *Law Day* opened the observance by reminding the audience of the theme of the day: "No man is above the law, and no man is below it." Miss Mandina outlined the significance of the *Law Day* and how it is intended to be a reflection of what we have accomplished within the law.

Louis R. Rosenthal, Co-Chairman of *Law Day* introduced Dean Jerome Prince who praised the guest speaker as one of New York State's most able and respected judges. Judge Van Voorhis, who lives in Rochester, was first elected to the Supreme Court, 7th Judicial District, in 1936, served on the Appellate Division from 1947 until 1953 (or 305 N.Y., as Dean Prince prefers to recall it) when he was designated a temporary Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Governor. In 1954 he was appointed an Associate Judge of that court and in the same year was elected to a full term with bi-partisan support. He will reach the mandatory retirement age of 70 on June 14 of this year and will retire from the Court of Appeals in December.

Judge Van Voorhis views the law as an art rather than a science. It has its faults, according to the Judge, but without law we would be lost. It is an "open end thing" where conflicts are able to be resolved. "Constant studies keep and adapt the valuable of the old."



Pictured left to right are: Louis R. Rosenthal, Ed or-in-Chief of *The Justinian* and Co-Chairman of *Law Day*; Jerome Prince, Dean; Hon. John Van Voorhis, Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; Vernon X. Miller, Dean, Catholic University School of Law; Robert Bonanno, SBA President-elect; Constance Mandina, Co-Chairman of *Law Day* and Gerard A. Gilbride, Assistant Dean.

It is our ability to practice the art of law, to make the changes and studies and to adapt, that keeps the law worthy to be observed.

The Judge outlined the early theories and necessities of law. To consolidate power and have permanence in government, a judicial system with some reasonable basis in the principles of moral law had to be established. A system also had to be established to protect the rights and liberties of the people against the government and to keep the peace between the individual citizens.

Law has since evolved, as Judge Van Voorhis pointed out, to where it plays a part in almost anything we do from the time we rise in the

morning until the time we retire at night. And these laws are promulgated and enforced by an infinite number of courts, boards, bureaus, departments, municipal councils, 50 state legislatures, 50 state courts of last resort, Congress, 11 Judicial

Circuits, the Supreme Court and prodigious numbers of executive branches. So it is easy to understand why the Judge stated, "law is no narrow technical thing, but comprises many aspects and departments of life."

Evarts Inn honors Dr. Re



Hon. Edward D. Re, Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Board was honored at a recent dinner of Evarts' Inn of Phi Delta Phi Law Fraternity. Pictured from left to right are: Assistant Dean Gerard A. Gilbride, Mrs. Gilbride, Prof. Re, Mrs. Peter Thornton and Prof. Thornton.

Eight to tens of 1930 hold reunion

Brooklyn Law School's Class of 1930, 8-10 division, held its Reunion Dinner at Gassner's Restaurant, 76 Duane Street on April 20, 1967. Fifty-one members of BLS '30 attended the dinner. The Committee for the Reunion Dinner was comprised of Samuel P. Fensterstock, Hyman Wank, Samuel

Rakoso, Bernard Fagen, Sidney Eisen and Joseph Wolfert.

At the dinner the members of the class decided they would like to have a scholarship instituted at BLS in their name and a scholarship fund committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Irving S. Freedman.

Hon. George N. Starke of the Civil Court, Hon. Thomas J. Mirabile of the Civil Court, Hon. Stanley Rosenthal of the District Court of Nassau County and Hon. Sherwood Maggin, Police Judge, Great Neck, are four distinguished members of the judiciary and members of the Class of 1930 who were present at the Reunion.



Members of Class of 1930 gather at Gassner's.

Community counsel project financed by OEO

National Legal Aid and Defender Association has received a grant from the OEO Legal Services Program to conduct a Community Counsel Demonstration Project. Operations will be maintained in Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. A separate, non-profit corporation will be created by NLADA to administer the grant.

The project will seek to demonstrate that the law is a positive force, with effective and expeditious processes for remedying social ills and achieving social and economic goals of the poor. The aim is to illustrate that the law, when properly respected and applied, is broad enough and flexible enough to solve the problems of poor communities without resort to confrontation or violence.

Staff lawyers will work on the

pattern of corporate lawyers. They will work directly with leaders of community groups and organizations to assist in planning and implementing needed programs.

The project will provide local leaders with the means to help themselves by lawful processes and the knowledge upon which to base their decisions. The lawyers will assist poverty groups in planning programs and strategy. They will advise them about the consequences of particular actions and about available alternatives.

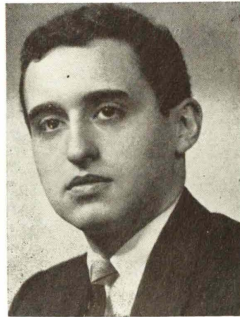
An initial stage of the project will involve a community inventory of existing statutes, agencies, and public and private resources available for marshalling support of community programs. Assistance

(Continued on page 7)

At the right place, at the right time

by Don S. Hecht

"I happen to be one of those lucky souls who happened to be at the right place at the right time," was the way Bernard B. Cohen, Legal Secretary to Civil Court Judge Irving Smith, began his interview. Despite Mr. Cohen's insistence that luck had been the deciding factor in the attainment of his position, this reporter was impressed with the air of competence and professional demeanor with which he conducted himself in carrying out his duties for Judge Smith.



Bernard B. Cohen

Mr. Cohen, who looks a bit older than his 23 years, delighted in telling me that his wife Arlene is expecting a child next November; election day to be exact. This event will most surely insure an exciting month of November for Mr. Cohen as he is very involved in politics.

Mr. Cohen graduated from Long Island University in 1963 with a B.A. in Political Science. He was awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fel-

lowship for graduate work in Political Science but declined it in favor of attending Brooklyn Law School. While at BLS Mr. Cohen was active in the Trial Moot Court competition and in the Appellate Moot Court competition where he was a finalist. Mr. Cohen was an active member of Iota Theta Law Fraternity and a staff member of *The Justinian*. He graduated from

BLS in 1966 and was admitted to the Bar in December of that year.

Upon graduation and prior to joining Judge Smith, Mr. Cohen was Assistant to the Office for University Development at New York University. In this position, Mr. Cohen was primarily concerned with the analysis of federal legislation affecting higher education, and summarization thereof for internal university use.

Mr. Cohen's desire to become involved in the practice and adjudication of law, led him to accept his present appointment. Mr. Cohen is completely involved in his work and at present, desires nothing more. This works out well for his job demands all of his time. Mr. Cohen's enjoyment of his work is complemented by the admiration and respect he has for Judge Smith.

Bernard B. Cohen, a young lawyer working at his chosen profession for a man he aspires to emulate, is a lucky person.

Notes of the fraternities

Iota Theta Law Fraternity has elected the following persons to office for the next year: Harold E. Winkler, Praetor; Alan Stopek, Vice-Praetor; David Singer, Vice-Praetor; Dave Held, Treasurer; Steve Udell, Treasurer, evening; Frank Strom, 2d, Secretary; Theodore Herald, Secretary evening; Harry Miles, Sergeant-at-Arms, evening; David Goodman, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Fraternity's Yearbook-Journal published in conjunction with our Annual Spring weekend held April 7, 8, 9, was the largest ever published.

The undergraduate members in co-operation with the Iota Theta Graduate Association, headed by Civil Court Judge Murray H. Pearlman, have scheduled a cocktail get-together for alumni to be held next fall. Martin B. Adelman and Lewis Reff, Graduate Praetor and Graduate Vice-Praetor, respectively, will be the undergraduate's representatives to the Graduate Association.

Stephen Lusthaus and Martin B. Adelman have received the Outstanding Frater Award for 1967.

Phi Delta Phi Fraternity honored Dr. Edward D. Re, Chairman of

the Foreign Claims' Settlement Board, at its Annual Alumni Dinner-Dance at Michel's Restaurant last March 18. Honorary membership in Phi Delta Phi was conferred upon Dr. Re and the Graduate of the Year Award was presented to Angelo Baldi.

Newly elected officers of Phi Delta Phi are: David Moskowitz, Magister; Robert Kramer, Exchequer; Joseph Catangaro, Clerk; Harvey Kraft, Historian.

Ladies, be seated

Dean Jerome Prince has announced that the policy of seating ladies together in the front of the classroom will be abandoned in September. At that time, all women in each room will be seated in integrated alphabetical order with the male members of the class.

The seating of women in the classrooms was the subject of an editorial by Associate Editor Emily Novitz in the October issue of *The Justinian*. In her editorial Mrs. Novitz called for the change which will be effected in September.

ALSA . . .

(Continued from page 5)

At the Annual Convention of the American Law Students Association, which is being held in conjunction with that of the American Bar Association, in Honolulu this summer, Mr. Cramer, aside from being one of BLS's representatives, will preside at all circuit caucuses. As a member of the Board of Governors, he will take part in all decisions relating to ALSA activities for the coming year and the formulation of national policy.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT Internal Revenue Service

**MANY Professional and Technical Positions
In modern working environment for**

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Graduating Seniors and Alumni**

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Career Opportunities in the**

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Internal Revenue Agent

For Majors In

ACCOUNTING

Professional Accounting position. Entrance Salary: GS-11, \$9221, GS-9, \$8218, GS-7, \$7303, GS-5, \$6387. Merit advancement to higher levels, plus within grade increments. Positions in grades GS-5 thru 11 now available in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Boston. Positions in grades GS-5 and 7 now available in Buffalo, Albany, Hartford and most other major cities in the United States. Will examine tax returns of corporations, partnerships, individuals, fiduciaries and other business enterprises.

EXPERIENCE REQUIRED: Six years for grade GS-11 and five years for grade GS-9 of diversified professional accounting or auditing work, a substantial portion of which provided emphasis on accounting for Federal Tax purposes.

GS-7 requires four years of professional accounting or auditing experience; or appropriate MS degree; or superior academic achievement. GS-5 requires three years of similar experience. A Bachelor's degree which included 24 semester hours in accounting can be substituted for three years of such experience.

For grades GS-5, 7, 9, payment will be made for travel and transportation expenses of new appointees to first post of duty. These new entrance salary rates for GS-5, 7, 9 effective June 4, 1967. Positions available for both men and women.

INTERVIEWING in:

MANHATTAN DISTRICT Telephone Hank Kramer
(212) 264-2113

BROOKLYN DISTRICT Telephone Ed. Luberoff
(212) 5964489 or 4745

For further information contact your
COLLEGE PLACEMENT DIRECTOR

POSITIONS AT GRADES GS-7, \$6451 and GS-5, \$5331:

REVENUE OFFICER

ALL MAJORS

Visit taxpayers from all walks of life. Examine records, obtain information regarding business situations, negotiate arrangements to satisfy taxpayer obligations. Insure protection of the taxpayer's and Government's interest. Positions available for both men and women.

* **PREREQUISITE:** Have received Rating on current Federal Service Entrance Examination.

TAX TECHNICIAN

ALL MAJORS

Specialists in resolving all kinds of Federal income tax questions not involving professional accounting issues. Conduct office interviews and correspond with taxpayers to identify and explain tax issues. Positions available for both men and women.

* **PREREQUISITE:** Have received Rating on current Federal Service Entrance Examination.

* Students who have not taken the current Federal Service Entrance Examination should immediately telephone for a test date.

SPECIAL AGENT

Accounting Law, Police Science,
Business Administration

Special Agents of the Intelligence Division investigate willful evasions of Federal income, excise, estate, social security, wagering and other taxes. They play an important role in the nation's drive against organized crime. Positions available for men.

PREREQUISITE: Must have 12 semester hours in accounting. Have received Rating on current Treasury Enforcement Agent test.

Appointments to the above positions, depending on applicant's availability, will be immediate or upon graduation.



Internal Revenue Service

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Deposit 150 pints in blood bank



PROFESSOR GETS HIS PINT OF BLOOD: Prof. Morris David Forkosh, Faculty Advisor to the Blood Bank, looks on as a student, Leonard Feldman, donates blood.

The collection of 150 pints of blood was made possible on March 28 by the Blood Bank Committee. Barry Silber, chairman, noted that all good faith donors may donate at any of the hospitals listed on posters which are on the bulletin boards in each class room. They will have until July 1, 1967 to

donate for credit. Further information may be obtained at the SBA office.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Silber, assistant chairmen William Peirez and Robert Invidiata, and Prof. Morris D. Forkosh, faculty advisor, thank all donors.

Toward rehabilitation of the addict

by Ira Paur

"Compulsion is necessary." These are the words of Lloyd Churnis, Director of Encounter, a new addict and pre-addict rehabilitation center, where ex-addicts work with drug users to get the addict to stop using drugs, and live with reality.

The current narcotics law requires hospitalization. Mr. Churnis says compulsory hospitalization is valid to rehabilitate the addict. Mr. James Germano, himself an ex-addict, assistant to the executive director of Daytop Village adds: "If the addict is not sufficiently motivated to help himself, anything that will develop his motivation is acceptable if there are effective treatment facilities provided. A jail sentence is not effective."

The first step must therefore be to exert pressure upon the habituated. The majority of addicts who choose to leave the *junkie* world do so facing a prison sentence, only then, when faced with either prison or a rehabilitation program request rehabilitation which generally means "Don't send me to jail."

Implementing a program that will require attempted rehabilitation, section 8 (2a) of Chapter 192 of the laws of 1966 state the "Anyone who believes that a person is an addict . . . may petition the courts to have such person undergo medical examination and if the finding is that such person is a narcotic addict, dependent upon opium, heroin or morphine, he may be remanded to the custody of the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, (the agency created by the legislation to handle the overall problem in New York State,) until rehabilitation or the expiration of a period of 36 months from the date the person is certified an addict.

The program's overall purpose is to examine the drug situation and find the most efficient methods to protect society from the addict in terms of crime rate, social disorder, the spreading use of drugs and help those addicted to re-enter society as a normal functioning member. The power to create such a program is in the Commission. A number of hospital units have been set and are now functioning, but as the project's starting date was April 1, 1967 it is far too early to judge its effectiveness.

Of chief concern, now, is the success possibilities of the project. How will the money appropriated be used?

There are two types of narcotic rehabilitation programs: the structured program manned by professional psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers working as a team; and the self-help centers. The self-help centers consist of programs run, and fully executed by ex-addicts who have been rehabilitated and have found the most effective aid in a situation in which the addict is confronted by the ex-addict. In this way the user can not "goof on" those trying to help him as he would upon a doctor who, to him, represents the *square world of the unhip*, those who "don't know where its at."

The largest and best known professional cure center is in Lexington, Kentucky; its success rate is 5%. Daytop Village, a self-help center on Staten Island is too new a project to have statistics, but in its short existence it is anticipated that its rate will far exceed that of Lexington's.

At Daytop, addicts live in a residential setting with those who are off drugs, those who are not *squares*, but people with whom he can readily identify. They can relate. The professional academic atmosphere is absent; instead there is a family setting. The residence is co-educational, because the world is co-educational.

Average rehabilitation time is 18 months. This includes the removal of the drug habit, learning to be part of a structure, accepting responsibility, keeping commitments and making a personal investment in the self and others. He is confronted for the first time by himself and acts upon his reflection with group support.

Those active in the self-help programs are concerned about the effective use of state funds. Generally, those who have been in a self-help program would like to see this type of program more widely adopted by the state. If the new approach is not used exclusively, it could be combined with traditional methods. The ex-addict would comfort the patient, but so would the professional who has been trained to work with addicts.

The professional whose ideas are couched in theoretical abstractions fails in his attempts to relate to the user. Yet his training is needed along with the ex-addict who understands on another level the addicts attitudes, values, and defenses. He can approach him by getting down to the "nitty gritty," what's happening now, and not over-indulge in the "did-you-love-your-mother" technique. The ex-addict who would work with the patient must be trained in responsibility and approach. There are not enough rehabilitated addicts to do the amount of work required, as opposed to those who have merely kicked the habit but have not really become independent functioning individuals. Together the oriented professional and the experienced ex-addict can form a productive working unit to combat the problem.

Nassau county is currently sponsoring an addiction program, Topic House. It is a self-help center. Its resident director, Richard Balbi, is a veteran of Daytop Village. Asked about the utilization of funds, he commented that he would like to see the addict confronted when he is still in the general medical hospital. All *junkies* at one time are in hospitals for detoxification, overdose treatment, or injuries sustained. It is at this time that they can be confronted by an ex-addict and receive a form of motivation which is healthier than a prison "cop-out". Mr. Balbi also suggests the *Encounter* projects be developed in high narcotic incidence areas where the ex-addict would move into the community and seek out the *junkie* and attempt to enlist him into a rehabilitation program. Their projects would also work with pre-addicts, those users with an addictive personality who have the potential.

Which method the State will finally choose and how the monies will be appropriated is the Commission's decision. Those who are sophisticated in the world of narcotics and its problems are hoping that before a final determination is made the Commission members will allow themselves to be guided by the addict, for he is the best tool in combating his own illness.

New SBA officers



NEW SBA OFFICERS: Newly elected President Robert Bonanno, (seated) with (l-r) Maxine Herschman, Corresponding Secretary; Joyce Krutick, Recording Secretary; Louise Klein, Student Aid Chairman; Michael Kraft, 1st Vice-President.

Robert Bonanno, a second year student, has been elected President of the Student Bar Association. Mr. Bonanno is a 1965 graduate of New York University where he majored in psychology.

Michael S. Kraft, a first year student, has been elected 1st Vice-President of the SBA. Mr. Kraft majored in psychology at the University of Miami.

Joyce Krutick, Long Island University graduate has been elected Recording Secretary and Maxine Herschman, a graduate of New York University has been elected Corresponding Secretary.

Randy Jackson has been re-elected as Chairman of the Student Aid Fund (evening) and Louise Klein has been elected Chairman of the Student Aid Fund (day).

Steven Silver has been elected Treasurer.

Summer work . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Paul Chevigny's Police Practices Project.

The students applied for the jobs through the Brooklyn Law School Chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. Each student has worked in the group during the past year and expressed interest in the role of the lawyer in civil rights and civil liberties.

This is the Research Council's second year at Brooklyn Law School and the chapter, throughout

the year, has presented several speakers in addition to the research projects in New York and Alabama made available to its members. Mitchell Horn, Acting-Temporary Chairman, has announced that he expects the Chapter to expand these activities in the coming school year. Among the speakers invited this past year were, William Kunstler, of Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy and Nancy Le Blanc of Mobilization for Youth.

Community counsel

(Continued from page 5)

will be given in developing housing programs and in expansion of the economic base of slum communities through development of small businesses, cooperatives, neighborhood redevelopment corporations, buying clubs, credit unions, etc.

Staff salaries will range from \$8,500 to \$15,000.

Select Lapatine new Editor of Law Review

Kenneth Lapatine has been selected as the next Editor-in-Chief of *Law Review*.

Mr. Lapatine, a graduate of Queens College where he majored in political science, is currently the notes editor of *Law Review*.

Faculty briefs

Prof. Richard J. Maloney and Prof. John J. Meehan are the General and Associate Editors, respectively, of *West's-McKinney's Forms for Real Property Practice*.

New Justinian Editors selected

Howard M. Koenig and Kenneth Lowenthal have been appointed Co-Editors-in-Chief of *The Justinian*. The appointments are effective June 16, 1967.

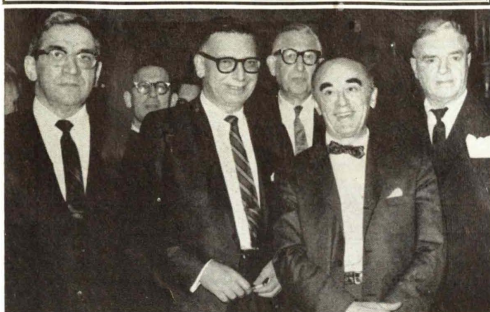
Mr. Koenig, a first year student is a graduate of Queens College where he attended classes during the evening while he worked as an official court reporter in the Civil Court. He is presently a Senior Editor of *The Justinian*.

Mr. Lowenthal, a second year student has served as Associate Editor and Managing Editor of *The Justinian*. He is a graduate of Vanderbilt University.



NEW EDITORS: Kenneth Lowenthal and Howard M. Koenig.

300 at Homecoming



AT THE HOMECOMING: Dean Prince (second from the left) pauses with: (l-r) Supreme Court Justice M. Henry Martuscello, '30, Prof. Robert R. Sugarman, '26, Prof. Solomon A. Klein, and Appellate Division Justice Henry L. Ughetta.

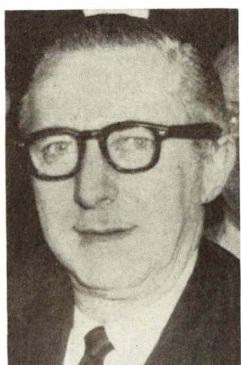
More than 300 members of Brooklyn Law School's Alumni attended Homecoming on Wednesday afternoon-evening, April 19. Brooklyn Bar Association President William Kleinman, '24 and Supreme Court Justice M. Henry Martuscello, '30, highlighted the event with brief discussions on how to pick a jury.

EEOC: new challenge for public servant

What is a public servant? We hear the term often enough to have probably come up with a multitude of definitions, all based on the credentials of that person we choose to typify our example. Hyman Wank, '30, is a perfect example of a public servant. Mr. Wank has served Kings County as Law Assistant to the Surrogate and as Public Administrator. He has served his City as Chairman of the Board of Assessors. He has served his State in the capacity of Assistant Attorney General. He served his Country as Chief of the Division of Litigation (Assistant General Counsel) Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration.

Mr. Wank also serves his community and to list his affiliations in social and philanthropic groups would probably make this column look like a page from the telephone book. His new challenge is the Deputy Directorship of the New York Regional Office of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The New York Regional Office, located at 346 Broadway, New York City, embraces the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Mr. Wank works under the Director of EEOC, Manuel Diaz. Mr. Diaz, a prominent social worker, is not an attorney. With his experience and with Mr. Wank's legal knowledge, they tackle the herculean task which EEOC presents.

EEOC was created by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to insure equal employment opportunity to all persons without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin. They supervise



Hyman Wank

the investigation and conciliation of charges of discrimination in employment practices which occur within their jurisdiction and are responsible for affirmative action programs, including technical assistance, involving the regions employers, labor groups and employment agencies.

EEOC was geared to handle 2,000 complaints a year. However, 8,854 complaints have been filed during the past year. The problem which faces Mr. Wank is that there is very little law in this area. The law affecting Title VII, must, by necessity, be developed as they go along. A great problem facing those engaged in EEOC is that they have a relatively toothless giant on their hands.

Mr. Wank is married and lives with his family in Brooklyn. One of his three children, Michael, received his LLB 1963 and his LL.M. in 1966, both from Brooklyn Law School.

Alumni in the news

1930
SIDNEY SQUIRE has been reappointed as a Judge of the Court of Claims of the State of New York. Before his original appointment to that Court in 1956 he had served as Executive Deputy Secretary of New York State.

1944
SYLVIA WEITZMAN GOLDSTEIN has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Boosey and Hawkes Inc. Mrs. Goldstein, now in her 26th year with the company, will continue in her executive capacity as manager of the Copyright and Clearance Department.

1951
DANIEL B. PEYSER has been promoted to major in the United States Air Force.

1957
MILTON DAVIS has been appointed assistant counsel to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and the College Retirement Equities Fund. IRWIN LITMAN has been appointed tax manager of the Loral Corporation.

1961
CARL F. GOODMAN has been appointed to Class 3 in the Foreign Service Reserve of the United States.

1964
DARRELL MCGOWEN has joined the Department of Justice.

1965
RICHARD S. ARKOW has received a direct commission to the rank of captain in the Army Judge Advocate Generals Corps.

1966
RICHARD KWASNIK has been accepted as an attorney for the Legal Aid Society.

JOEL WINOGRAD has been appointed as Assistant District Attorney, Kings County.

1967
MARTIN KATZ has been accepted by the Internal Revenue Service.

ALAN M. RASHES has been accepted by the Federal Trade Commission in their New York Field Office.

Necrology

Gerald J. Carey, '26. Mr. Carey retired as Chairman of the NYC Housing Authority last December. He had served as Counsel and General Manager of the authority before his appointment as Chairman.

Robert Daru, '22. Mr. Daru a noted trial attorney was a former Assistant District Attorney.

Annette Pinsky, '62. Mrs. Pinsky was a member of the Legal Aid Society Family Court Branch. Leon Sarage, '52.

Delay caused by taxpayer's suit

(Continued from page 1)
favorable bids. Some of the terms of the sale are that part of the area is to be a plaza and half the plot is to be devoted to a commercial building. (The proposed Law School structure and plaza will occupy only half the plot. The Livingston Street half will be devoted to a commercial building.)

Architects began work on the plans immediately after purchase. However, in July, 1965, the Appellate Division ruled, in an unrelated case, that the City Charter

did not empower the City to sell City property at a sale where the bidders were restricted to a certain class. The case arose because the City, sold at auction, certain land in Staten Island. The bidders at that sale were limited to religious or educational groups. A private individual appeared at that sale and was the high bidder against a religious organization. However, according to the terms of the auction sale, the religious organization was declared the purchaser. A taxpayers action, on

the same theory, was commenced to declare unlawful the sale of the plot to the Law School.

At last session of the State Legislature, special legislation was passed giving the City authority to sell the land to the Law School in the manner that it did.

The Law School moved for summary judgment based on the legislation. Motion was granted in favor of the Law School and unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, First Department

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