

The Justinian

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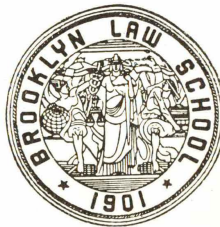
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THE JUSTINIAN

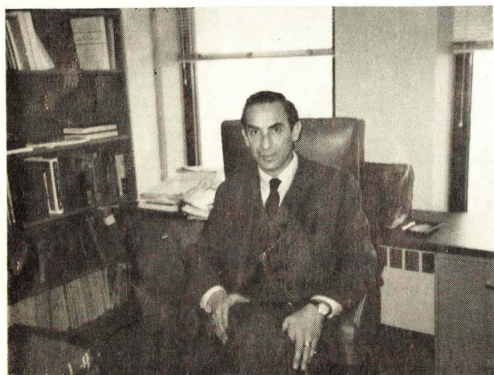
BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL



VOL. XXX, No. 1
OCTOBER 14, 1969
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Judge I. Leo Glasser

Professor I. Leo Glasser has been appointed a judge of the Family Court by Mayor John V. Lindsay. Dean Prince has called Mr. Glasser an extraordinary legal scholar." Judge Glasser who assumed his new duties on October 2nd, expressed his regret at having to leave the day school faculty. The Jurist expressed the hope that "I've been having some affect on young people."



Judge I. Leo Glasser

Professor Glasser entered Brooklyn Law School in February 1943. His initial encounter with the school lasted only a semester, for in June of that year he entered the Army. He was assigned to a self-propelled anti-aircraft unit and saw combat in the European theatre. For his heroic deeds in the Battle of the Bulge, he was awarded the Bronze Star. After the conflict in Europe was over, he took advantage of a special program which enabled him to enroll in the law school of the University of Birmingham in England. After completing a semester there, he was discharged from the Army and returned to Brooklyn Law School.

As a student, Professor Glasser became the Editor-in-Chief of the first post-war Law Review. He graduated *magna cum laude* in 1948 and was the valedictorian at his graduation. Professor Glasser was also the recipient of the Class of 1911 Award and the Matheson Prize.

However, when offered a one year teaching fellowship at Brooklyn Law School, he accepted and that one year has now become twenty.

Professor Glasser was a Research Counsel to the Commission on

Estates whose work culminated in the enactment of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law and the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act. He prepared the commentaries for articles six and ten of the EPTL for McKinney's. He was the consultant on legal words for Funk and Wagnall's Standard College Dictionary. He has authored the Annual Survey of Trusts and Torts for the Syracuse Law Institute on Real Property, Mortgages, Trusts, Wills and Torts. He has lectured frequently to Bar Associations throughout the state and conducted a seminar for Surrogates under the auspices of the Judicial Conference.

Professor Glasser is married and lives with his wife and four children in Neponsit, N.Y.

Tempers Flare At First Student Forum

by Sam Grafton

"Battle" was the word used by a third year student to depict the tenor of the open forum sponsored by the Student Bar Association (S.B.A.) on September 23 in room 600. Officially billed as "a chance for all students to express their opinions," the meeting became a verbal free-for-all with the sixty students present differing as to the objectives of the meeting.

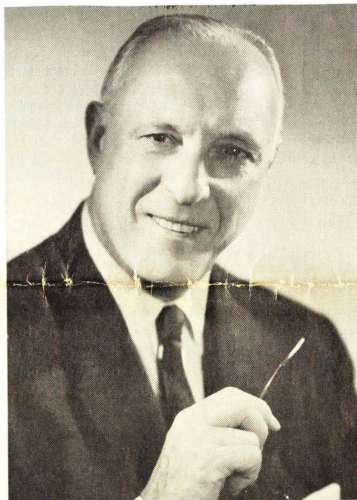
Considerable debate occurred over the soon to be held dedication services of the new building. It was revealed that the student body will be specifically excluded from these services. (The administration has so declared this because of space limitations; dignitaries will largely consume the 350 seats in the school auditorium.)

One student pointed out the inadequacy of the "cellar" cafeteria and maintained that the cafeteria's decoration is an indication of how the administration feels about the

Jurist And Attorney Honored 355 Awarded Degrees

Brooklyn Law School held its annual commencement exercises on June 23, 1969, at the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Highlighting the ceremonies was the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. John F. Scieppi, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and upon Abraham M. Lindenbaum, Esq., a prominent Brooklyn Attorney.

The Hon. Leonard P. Moore, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and President of the BLS Board of Trustees, presided. Judge Scieppi delivered the principal address. Mr. Eugene R. Scheiman, retiring editor-in-chief of the Brooklyn Law Review, addressed the guests as the representative of the graduating class. The Invocation and Benediction was offered by Rabbi Harry Halpern of Brooklyn.



Judge John F. Scieppi



Attorney Abraham Lindenbaum

Dean Jerome Prince presented the 350 candidates for the Juris Doctor degree. Professor Donald F. Sealy presented the four candidates for the Master of Laws degree and the candidate for the Doctor of Juridical Science degree. Nine graduates were awarded their

Juris Doctor degrees with honors: Mr. Ronald E. Guttman received the Juris Doctor degree *magna cum laude*. Those receiving the Juris Doctor degree *cum laude* were: Mr. Eugene F. Bannigan, Mr. Fred Feingold, Mr. David Gerson, Miss Mary Jo Hoover, Mr. Gerald A. Novack, Jordan P. Rose, Mr. Eugene R. Scheiman, and Mr. Richard S. Solove.

Professor Peter W. Thornton of Notre Dame University School of Law received the Master of Laws degree *summa cum laude*. The Master of Laws degree was also awarded to: Mr. Alvin I. Shenker, Mr. Bernard R. Sorkin, and Mr. Frank Vaccaro.

Mr. Edward J. Regan received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Thirteen different prizes and awards were presented at the ceremonies:

First Scholarship Prize—The Law School offers a prize to that member of the graduating class who has achieved the highest scholastic average for the entire Law School course. The winner of this prize was Ronald E. Guttman.

Mr. Guttman was also the recipient of the *Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company Prize*. This company offers a set of Consolidated Laws Service to a member of the graduating class selected by the faculty of the Law School on the basis of general excellence in scholarship.

Second Scholarship Prize—The Law School offers a prize to that member of the graduating class who has achieved the second highest scholastic average for the entire Law School course. The winner of this prize was John M. Wilson, II.

Donald W. Matheson Memorial Prize—This is a prize established by the late George W. Matheson in 1917 in memory of his brother, Donald W. Matheson of the class of 1914. This prize is conferred upon that graduate who in character, scholarship and achievement evinces the highest degree of legal capacity. The faculty awarded this prize to John M. Wilson, II.

Dean's Evidence Prize—This is a prize which is given to that member of the graduating class who achieves the highest grade in the Evidence course. The recipient of this prize was Gerald A. Novack.

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THE JUSTINIAN

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY DURING THE SCHOOL
YEAR UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STUDENT
BAR ASSOCIATION

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

250 JORALEMON STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201
Vol. XXX, No. 1 October, 14, 1969

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EDITORIAL:

Other Men's Burdens

"True, we build no bridges. We raise no towers. We construct no engines. We paint no pictures—unless as amateurs for our own principal amusement. There is little of all that we do which the eye of man can see. But we smooth out difficulties; we relieve stress; we correct mistakes; we take up other men's burdens and by our efforts we make possible the peaceful life of men in a peaceable state."

—John W. Davis

BLS has indeed undergone a metamorphosis—both physical and spiritual. Mere transformations are insufficient and are at best illusory unless they be concretized by overt manifestations of intention.

Students at BLS have for the most part been best characterized by their marked propensity toward procrastination and sloth. Pride is based upon accomplishment. Of what accomplishments can the majority of our students be proud? Certainly not of the feudal student government under which student relations are allegedly promoted. How often have we listened to the delegates purging their souls as they deliver vehement diatribes against that arch-enemy of all—"the Administration." Indeed, how rapidly do these self-ordained saviors disappear beneath the table-tops when committee members are called for.

Then, of course, we have the students who are truly altruistic. Specifically, we have the students who recently circulated a petition calling for the assemblage of a forum at BLS for the discussion of the Vietnam War. Who was the sponsor of the petition? An ad hoc committee (as they so designated themselves). Did these students call upon their elected representatives to implement plans for such a forum? Of course not. After all, these elected representatives have assumed the mark of Cain—they have dared to attempt to understand the "Administration" position as regards various activities.

No position is more prized in any law school than membership on its Law Review. The student who is so honored is held forth to all the world as the exemplar of legal scholarship. Unfortunately, there is a wide chasm between being a legal scholar and being a gentleman of the law. The scholar's duty is not only to himself. He who would bask in the glory of his intelligence, who would enjoy so readily those special rights and privileges that so rightly accrue to his select position must not so quickly dismiss the burden imposed on him in the form of duty to others. Thus, when law review members participate in programs to which their special position provides them entrance, they should feel themselves bound to

J. D. Degree Accepted By Bd. of Ed.

Reprinted from *The United Teacher*,
Vol. 10, No. 29, of June 15, 1969

With the United Federation of Teachers in his corner, Joel C. Feffer, a licensed teacher of social studies at Sheepshead Bay High School in Brooklyn, has won a dispute with the Board of Education over the second salary differential.

With the help of Edward L. Kochian, UFT grievance department, Mr. Feffer had appealed a ruling by the board that had rejected his application for the second salary differential on the basis of a Juris Doctor degree granted him in September 1967 from Georgetown University.

The application had been rejected on the grounds that a doctoral degree only in education, philosophy, science, or the humanities was acceptable to meet the requirements for the second salary differential.

However, under the provision of Appendix A II D I, the differential is granted to a teacher who "holds an approved doctorate issued by a recognized college or university."

Mr. Feffer was sustained in his request that the differential be given him by hearing officer Irving Robbins at step three of the grievance machinery and he will be paid on the basis of the J.D. degree.

share that experience in some way with their peers. Specifically, those law review members who served summer internships in the U.S. Attorney's Office, with the Legal Aid Society, or with any other special program should sacrifice perhaps one hour of their time to prepare a written commentary for publication in the *Justinian*. The *Justinian* is distributed to all BLS students. While the *Justinian* may never be a subject of judicial notice, it is however, one of the most accessible sources of information to a concerned student. As citizens of a community, of BLS, are we not all responsible to some degree for the welfare of that community, for the benefit of its other citizens?

Often has the burden of individual responsibility been lightly dismissed by allusion to some mystical entity dubbed "the Administration." For any constructive understanding to be attained, an analysis of terms is in order. "The Administration" is composed of people—the Dean, the Assistant Dean, the Registrar, the Bursar, the Faculty and numerous others. More important than any individual is the purpose which "the Administration" seeks to accomplish—the operation of an institution wherein men and women are to be prepared, in the short space of twenty-seven months, for reputable entry into one of the most honored and elite of all callings. It is an awesome responsibility.

Brooklyn Law School stands alone in a world of giants. It cannot point to the Capitol and to the Supreme Court for evidence of its accomplishments. Nor can it hope for the beneficence of others were it ever to be threatened. It can, however, point with simple dignity at its policy toward students which has never denied a student the opportunity for a legal education for want of financial ability or on the basis of socially discriminatory practices.

Let him who is not proud of his alma mater look first into himself, for to deny one's heritage is to display faithlessness in one's self.

To practice law in the grand manner requires not an elaborate preparation, but merely an enormous sacrificial effort to live life in the most noble way known to civilized men. It is to be aware and involved in, as Holmes wrote, "... every painful step and every world shaking contest by which mankind has worked and fought its way from savage salvation to organic social life."

Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

Now that Brooklyn Law School is secure in its new home, a facility worthy of a professional school, it is time to closely examine the possibility of acquiring a parent university. This idea is admittedly not a novel one, but while the thought has been present the action has been minimal. Whether or not recent alumni realize it, this law school is held in high repute within the legal profession. It is time to make knowledge of our reputation universal.

Dean Prince, in investigating those universities which have made overtures to us is of the opinion that they have more to gain than we do. This is a definite possibility, yet to allow ourselves to sit back with this estimation of the situation will certainly do us little good.

This writer believes that one logical choice for a parent institution would be the City University of New York. C.U.N.Y. has earned a prestige of its own, and the affiliation of our law school with C.U.N.Y. should raise the reputation of that university to an even greater level. As part of a university of repute, our graduates would have a better chance when competing for positions with students from other schools. Great avenues of research would be opened to our students, recreational activities would be available, and forums for the exchange of ideas would allow

our students to express their views on the relevant topics of today. With the increased funds we would be able to offer a greater variety of courses, and a greater intensity toward specialties as tax law, insurance etc. A graduate level could be started thus doing away with the necessity of begging other law schools to admit our graduates, as if we turned out the lepers of the legal profession.

The City University system is not the only choice available to us, but it is a suggestion that this writer hopes will be investigated. We have a new building, an excellent staff of professors, and a distinguished record of past accomplishments, now is the time to provide for a prestigious future.

Neil B. Checkman
2nd Year - Day

To The Editor:

Brooklyn Law School is on the verge of its greatest era. The new building is an attraction to all members of the community including former graduates, judges, businessmen, courtroom buffs, and even dead beats. What is more significant, however, is the fact that this can be the time to set a universally known tradition of excellence that is heretofore unknown at this institution, despite the achievements of those who have gone before us. It is a time to sound the call to arms, and to emerge from the shadow of mediocrity because Brooklyn Law School is not mediocre. Yet, students, professors and the public-at-large often mock the thought of Brooklyn Law School, and imagine the School only as something in the same county that the Dodgers once played in.

Somehow the notoriety attached to the word "Brooklyn" has stigmatized the reputation of this institution, and has given its members an excuse for mediocrity and narrow-mindedness. Not only is this embarrassing, but hindering because it closes many doors that should be open to a law graduate. This need not continue, and it is the fervent wish of this writer that it will not. It is time for all members of this academic community to dedicate themselves to the promotion of excellence beyond all expectations. It is time to waken the inert alumni, to prod the distant trustees, to spotlight the voiceless faculty, to embarrass the apathetic student body, and to concertedly give of all our talents. Only in these ways will this school become the bastion of legal education that it deserves to be. The spirit of success cries out from the past, present, and future, and entreats us to rid it of the curse of mediocrity. But, we must lend our ears, hearts, and hands.

Let the power of sustained and harmonious noise, the potential in numbers, and the embarrassment of mediocrity impel all to think of historical greatness. Let the blinded plow-horse open up its eyes. Let there be pride in the school that is preparing us for the profession of law. Let this experience open every door to us, and cause us to speak of it with eternal greatness.

Sincerely,
Carl J. Kubie
Day Class of 1971

Four Join BLS Faculty

Professor Stephen Raphael
I remember walking into my first Conflict of Laws class and seeing a stocky, long sideburned, mustache-wearing man sitting on the podium. It is hard to recall what he was wearing but the image of a wild-looking flowered tie is stuck somewhere in the back of my mind. Questions were running through my mind as I looked at this man. "Is this that new professor from down south? I



Professor Stephen Raphael

mean he looks like the type of person who would have volunteered legal aid during the Chicago Democratic Convention. I wonder if he's really our new professor? . . . I mean he might be a transfer student waiting to brownnose the new professor . . . Maybe he's a third year student who couldn't quite get himself together and graduate last year.

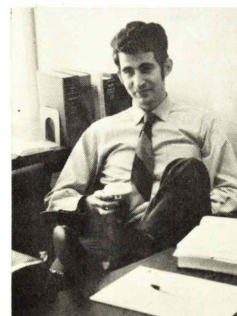
Well the man on the podium was Professor Stephen M. Raphael. He most assuredly was no redneck. He was born in 1941, received his A.B. in 1963 from Columbia, and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1966. He was admitted to prac-

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—oO—

Professor Michael Botein

Mr. Michael Botein received his B.A. in English from Wesleyan College in Middletown, Conn. He was graduated from Cornell University with a Juris Doctor degree in June, 1969. At Cornell he was a member of the Law Review. His advice to those who wish to earn a place on the Law Review is



Professor Michael Botein

"to work your tail off," particularly in the first months of study.

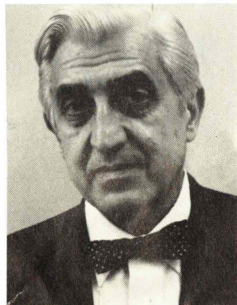
Mr. Botein's father, Bernard Botein, is the former Presiding Justice of the First Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Justice Botein was graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1924. He is a close associate and friend of Justice George J. Beldock, the Presiding Justice of

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Professor Albert DeMeo

"Prof. DeMeo, there's a gentleman from the JUSTINIAN out here to see you." The eighth floor receptionist then looked up at me, the gentleman from the JUSTINIAN, and told me to use the side door and turn left. When I arrived, the office door was open but the Professor was missing. A moment later he appeared. "Oh, you're here. I had gone out to meet you," he said.

Professor DeMeo, although a newcomer to the day session, has been a part-time lecturer in the evening session and postgraduate school (no longer in existence) for seven years. The Professor teaches both Criminal Law and Evidence, the latter being, at the Professor's insistence, the most important



Professor Albert DeMeo

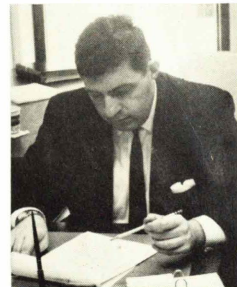
course a law student may take. "Every lawyer must know the rules of evidence before he can even begin to sustain his client's case," the Professor stated.

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Professor Allen Harris

Knowledgeable, experienced, well-versed, . . . one may search a long time without finding an ample one word description of the grasp which Prof. Harris has of his, and our, chosen field. His training and experience more than qualify him as both a successful practicing lawyer and an excellent teacher of law.

Educated at University College of Arts and Pure Science, New York University and Columbia University Law School, where he received an A.B. and J.D., respectively, Prof. Harris was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1954 and the Missouri State Bar in 1968. He is also a member of the Bar of: the United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Military Appeals, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, United States District Courts for the Southern and



Professor Allen Harris

Eastern Districts of New York, and the Tax Court of the United States.

Previous to his coming to Brooklyn Law School, Prof. Harris

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Trustees Issue Regulations Rights and Restraints Defined

Regulations Adopted By Board Of Trustees Of Brooklyn Law School Campus And Other Law School Property Used For Educational Purposes.

To insure that the Law School campus and other Law School property shall be used for educational purposes without undue interference or interruption, the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn Law School, at its regular meeting on Thursday, May 22nd, 1969, adopted the following regulations:

§ 1. a. No person may destroy, mutilate or deface any Law School property or the property of any member of the faculty, office staff or student body located on the Law School premises.

b. No person may disrupt the normal functioning of the Law School by sitting in or seizing classrooms or any other portion of the Law School property.

c. No person may disrupt the normal functioning of the Law School by blocking access to classrooms or other facilities, or by harassing students or faculty, or in any other manner.

d. The word "person" shall include a student, a member of the faculty, a member of the office or administrative staff, and a visitor to the Law School, an invitee, licensee or trespasser.

§ 2. The Dean of the Law School is directed to eject any person who destroys, mutilates, or defaces any Law School property, or the property of any member of the faculty located on the Law School premises, or the property of any member of the administrative or office staff located on the Law School premises, or the property of any student located on the Law School premises. For that purpose,

the Dean may employ all legal means. If the violator of this regulation is a member of the student body, charges shall be preferred against him, and a hearing shall be held in accordance with paragraph 5. If, as a result of that hearing, the student is found guilty of the charge, he may be censured, suspended, or expelled. If the violator is a member of the faculty, charges shall be preferred against him, and a hearing held pursuant to paragraph 6. If a member of the faculty is found guilty of the charge, he may be censured, suspended without pay or discharged.

§ 3. The Dean of the Law School is directed to eject any person who disrupts the normal functioning of the Law School by willfully sitting in or seizing any portion of the Law School property. For that purpose, the Dean may employ all legal means. If the violator of this regulation is a student, charges shall be preferred against him, and a hearing shall be held in accordance with paragraph 5. If, as a result of that hearing, the student is found guilty of the charge, he may be censured, suspended, or expelled. If the violator is a member of the faculty, charges shall be preferred against him, and a hearing shall be held in accordance with paragraph 6. If a member of the faculty is found guilty of the charge, he may be censured, suspended without pay, or discharged.

§ 4. The Dean is directed to eject any person who disrupts the normal functioning of the Law School by willfully blocking access to the classrooms or other areas of the Law School, or by willfully harassing students, members of the faculty, or members of the office

and administrative staff, or in any other manner. For that purpose, the Dean may employ all legal means. If a violator of this regulation is a student, charges shall be preferred against him, and a hearing shall be held in accordance with paragraph 5. If, as a result of that hearing, the student is found guilty, he may be censured, suspended, or expelled. If the violator is a member of the faculty, charges shall be preferred against him, and a hearing shall be held in accordance with paragraph 6. If a member of the faculty is found guilty of the charge, he may be censured, suspended without pay, or discharged.

§ 5. Proceedings against a student charged with a violation of any of the above regulations shall proceed as follows: A copy of the charge shall be served upon the student, clearly setting forth the substance of the charge. The student shall have ten days in which to file a reply. If the student denies the charge, in whole or in part, a hearing shall be conducted by the Committee on Student Discipline. This committee shall consist of six members of the faculty appointed by the Dean, and the President, Vice President, and the immediate past President of the Student Bar Association. The student charged with the violation of the regulation shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel. A vote of two-thirds of the committee shall be necessary for a finding that the student did violate the regulation.

§ 6. When a member of the faculty is charged with a violation of any of the above regulations, the procedure shall be as follows: A copy of the charge, setting forth the substance thereof, shall be served upon the member of the faculty. The faculty member shall answer the charge within ten days. If the faculty member denies the charge, in whole or in part, a hearing shall be conducted by a faculty committee consisting of six members of the faculty appointed by the Dean. The faculty member shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the committee is necessary for finding that the faculty member did violate the regulation.

Writing Society Revamped Student Court Created

Towards the end of last semester a group of then second-year students met with Professor Hauptman. The object of the meeting was to initiate a student organization to aid the faculty and students involved in the legal research course, by criticizing first-year briefs. It later became apparent that not only would these students participate but were eager to become even more involved in service of this kind. This enthusiasm corresponded with that of the new faculty members.

With the assistance of Professors Botein and Hauptman, the Executive Committee planned a program wherein the members of the Writing Society would work intimately with the students in the legal research course. After this plan was evolved, students in the second-year with high academic qualifications were invited to participate as were those third-year students who had served the previous semester.

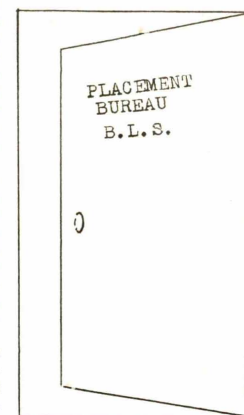
Under the new program, the Society is broken down into separate committees with a third-year student chairing each one. The chairmen are: Gary Baker, David Bernman, Roy Bernstein, Michael DuBoff, Stephen Preller, Stanley Hlman, Jeff Leyton, Barry Levine, Howard Schuder, and Arthur Sisser. In addition, an Executive Committee, consisting of three

members (Roy Bernstein, Jon Blechman, and Fred Ahrens), coordinates the activities of these committees. Each committee has as its responsibility, the drafting of the appellate brief problem for the research class.

The various committees will then hold discussion seminars with the first-year students as well as practical demonstrations applying research materials to the problem at hand. This is done in order that pitfalls, often found in everyone's first research project, may be avoided. It should also help to remove some of the mystique of the legal research process. After the briefs are written, Society members will evaluate, grade, and return the briefs to the students.

Toward the termination of the Fall term, the first-year students will orally argue their respective cases before a student court. This final stage is perhaps the most important innovation since it affords all students not only the opportunity of real personal involvement but also to participate in courtroom litigation.

It should be pointed out that the type of program that the Writing Society offers is available at few other law schools and represents a recent innovation for student participation as well as a unique teaching and learning method.



Don't you have a job that doesn't require knowledge of typing or steno.

Brooklyn Law School Class of 1969

AARONSON, M. ABELES, D. ABRAMSON, J. ALDERMAN, R. ANDEROCCHI, W. ANFANG, S. ARONOWITZ, C. BANNIGAN, E. BARAF, R. BEEBER, P. BELLER, B. BENNETT, J.

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GASMAN, G. GEISLER, S. GERSON, D. GITTLEMAN, C. GOLDEN, S. GOLDBIRSH, L. GOLDIN, A. GOLDSTEIN, F. PRINCE, J. DEAN

GUTTMAN, R. HAGGERTY, J. HANKIN, J. HARRIS, M. HECHT, D. HECHT, M. HELLER, D. KRUTICK, J. 1st. V. PRESIDENT

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KLEINMAN, D. KLINGHOFFER, J. KOBROFF, B. KOEPEL, J. KORSON, M. KOSSIN, W. KOWAL, L. KRAMER, B.

LEVINE, L. LEVINE, R. LEVINSON, D. LITWACK, L. LIVINGSTON, P. LORBER, J. LUBIN, W. MACKAY, J. MALITO, R. MARCUS, L. MARTIN, L. MARSH, J.

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SAWITS, H. SCHAEFFER, L. SCHATZ, L. SCHECHTER, D. SCHILIAN, G. SCHWARTZ, G. SCHWARTZBERG, S. SEIDEL, S. SEREBIN, J. SHAPIRO, R. SHAW, A. SHELDON, J.

STARR, M. STOCKFIELD, H. STROM, F. SUMBER, E. SUSSAN, T. SUTTON, J. SUTTON, L. SWERDLOFF, S. SYRACUSE, V. TRAVIS, R. UDELL, S. WAHRMANN, J.

Class



In Defense

BY JACK A. COHN

Since the beginning of the semester the new building has come in for attack by students, both old and new. At the recent student forum and in conversations in the halls students have been criticizing the physical plant.

While conceding that the building is not perfect and at the risk of sounding like an administration mouthpiece I would like to come to the defense of the building.

I can remember where there were only two elevators and students had to walk to classes on lower floors. I can remember having to look for a stool to reach a book on top of a shelf in the library, or sweating in a stuffy classroom trying to hear a professor who was far away. I can also recall going out onto the "campus" for some air while dodging a transit authority vehicle. The new building is certainly an improvement. Clean and compact with a library twice the size of the old building, the new building's classrooms are more comfortable and better acoustically. There are flaws. The elevators are not yet perfect, the lounge is not yet open, the cafeteria is not yet finished and lockers have not been given out. There are other kinks that have to be ironed out but I would rather have the building a few degrees too cool than much too hot. A little more patience is called for.

Perhaps students should have been consulted as to the type of facilities they wanted as well to which organizations were to have office space in the school. The administration is open where it counts in the quality of education. A student-faculty curriculum committee has made progress in revising the curriculum. Last year, students did evaluate their professors and even though the results were not made public, the administration has been made aware of student feelings. Let us give them a chance to act before we disclose publicly information which may injure an individual's career.

I welcome the energy and enthusiasm of the first year students. The JUSTINIAN can serve as a forum for student opinions and help in lobbying for change. I only hope that the students do not let their enthusiasm die down but concentrate not on criticizing what has been done, but on working at what can be done to improve the school academically and hence the value of your degree.

Law Review Plans Announced

by Peter L. Agovino

According to Stuart Parker, newly appointed Editor-In-Chief, this year's Law Review will continue the ambitious program established last year. Two Symposium issues will be published. The first will be an analysis of the proposed Criminal Procedure Law and the second will be a discussion of Court Administration. Mr. Parker announced that former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Thomas C. Clark, and former Chief-Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, Charles S. Desmond, will participate in the Court Administration Symposium.

The first Law Review, scheduled for publication in early December, will be dedicated to the Honourable Kenneth B. Keating, former Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals.

Along with Mr. Parker, the following members have been appointed to the Law Review's Editorial Board: Charles E. McTierman, Associate Editor; Bob Goldschlag, Research Editor; Ralph J. Kreitzman, Articles Editor; Gary W. Garson, Articles Editor; Charles Weintraub, Book Review Editor; Steven E. Gross, Notes Editor; Lester M. Bliwise, Notes Editor; and Kenneth M. Black, Senior Editor.

Mr. Parker, when asked about the Law Review's policy toward articles written by non-members, stated that the Law Review will continue the efforts made last year to expand participation in the Law Review activities. Articles to be written by second and third-year

students will be welcomed. However, emphasis was placed on the fact that the standards which acceptable articles must meet are very stringent. Acceptance of an article will enable the author to be included in the masthead of the publication in which the article appears.

Hope was expressed that many students will take advantage of this opportunity. Last year, two non-member articles were published. All second and third-year students who would be interested in writing an article for the Law Review should contact Charles E. McTierman, Associate Editor of the Law Review.

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BUFFET DANCE
DECEMBER 20
HOTEL NEW YORKER
\$15 PER COUPLE**

**Iota Theta Law Fraternity
invites all students to its
new home at 395 Pearl Street
just a few feet from the old
site of BLS.**

Summer Session In Practical Law BLS Students Serve District Attorneys Bronx New York Kings

by Rudy Nissley

Third year BLS students Charles Weintraub and Stanley Hyman, and second year student Rudy Nissley, along with ten other law students from various law schools on the East Coast, spent the summer as Urban Corps interns in the office of Bronx County District Attorney Burton Roberts.

Our duties ranged from the trivial to the important, from the dull to the exciting. We feel as a result of our experiences that we have a better appreciation of how the municipal court system operates.

The majority of our work consisted of contacting police and civilian witnesses and helping to prepare them for trial and hearing appearances. At least once a week we served at the Criminal Court Building as substitute subpoena clerks.

The Supreme Court building houses the Appeals, Homicide, Indictment, Rackets and Narcotics Bureaus, and the District Attorney's Office. Under the supervision of the D.A.'s staff, our research and writing skills were utilized in the preparation of memoranda of law, briefs and papers in answer to or in opposition to defense motions. One of the interns had an instrumental part in the preparation of a respondent's brief in the appeal of the case of *Melvin Morales v. New York*. This case will be argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in the October 1969 Term. The petitioner will be represented by BLS's Professor Richard T. Farrell.

Stan Hyman, who was working in the Indictment Bureau, became adept in the preparation of Grand Jury indictments. Charles Weintraub was placed in the Appeals Bureau. Rudy Nissley spent most of his internship in the Rackets Bureau.

The interns participated in two activities of special interest. They were given the opportunity to observe an autopsy at the Medical Examiner's office. In addition, a tour of the facilities at the Riker's Island Prison was conducted.

Much time was spent by the summer assistants in the observation of hearings and trials. The students were able to see the collision of theory with practice. One trial that involved a charge of murder lasted for three weeks and did indeed provide all of the traditional "drama" associated with such a prosecution.

The author was indeed pleased when he was asked to prepare a statistical report on one phase of organized crime in the Bronx for use by the Department of Justice Task Force.

In short, a summer internship in the office of the Bronx County District Attorney is a fine pursuit for those who are tired of the commonplace. Those who are interested may contact the Placement Office for details.

by Jonathan Jacobs

For the aspiring prosecutor and others similarly inclined towards the criminal law, the N. Y. County District Attorney's Office provides an excellent opportunity to learn some of the practical aspects of the administration of justice through the Annual Summer Internship Program. I was fortunate to be among thirty students, from both sides of the law school tracks, who participated during this past summer.

Worked in Bureaus

Headed by famed D.A. Frank S. Hogan, the office is organized into nine bureaus encompassing the broad spectrum of modern prosecutorial activities. Each student or "summer assistant" is assigned to work in two bureaus during the course of the ten week program.

Upon being assigned to the criminal court bureau, which is responsible for the prosecution of misdemeanors, I quickly found myself in court helping an Assistant D.A. dispose of the congested calendar and conduct preliminary hearings and trials. Although I could not, of course, participate directly in the court proceedings, I nevertheless attained valuable practical knowledge in criminal procedure as well as gaining an inside view of the many problems facing the modern prosecutor in New York City.

Appeals Bureau

The work in the appeals bureau, my assignment for the second half of the summer, involved research and the writing of briefs on cases currently in the N. Y. appellate courts and the U. S. Supreme Court. Last spring, the N. Y. Court of Appeals in *Matter of Hogan v. Rosenberg*, 24 N.Y. 2d 207, upheld the constitutionality of a section of the N. Y. C. Criminal Court Act denying the right to trial by jury for those accused of misdemeanors. Many of us were busy researching the law in connection with this case which is now on the Fall docket of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Complaint Bureau

One of the more favorable assignments drawn by many of the summer assistants was to the complaint bureau. The students there learned to do the same work performed by Assistant D.A.s assigned to that bureau. The duties included interviewing citizens who had complaints and determining whether or not a crime had been committed. The summer assistants also spent a good deal of time in the complaint room interviewing police officers for the determination of the particular statute violated, if any, and then drafting the actual complaint.

The program included tours of the Manhattan House of Detention for Men, or "The Tombs," Rikers Island Prison, and the New York City Police Academy.

Most of the students felt that they had spent a most interesting summer, while, in addition, picking up a little money for the last year in law school.

by Alexander Mehr & Richard Lee

For five students of Brooklyn Law School, the study of Criminal Law this past summer was a functioning reality as opposed to a mere philosophical study of an average case book.

The students were Alexander Mehr, Richard Lee, Max Liefer, Martin Weinstein and Arthur Block, all of whom participated in a summer interim program in the Kings County District Attorney's office under the supervision of Chief Assistant D.A. Leo Slutsky. One of the sponsors of the program was the Urban Corps of the City of New York, whose largesse enabled the students to receive a weekly remuneration.

The students were separated into two groups; one group was assigned to the Supreme Court Trial Parts and the other group was assigned to the Criminal Court at 120 Schermerhorn Street.

Worked With Asst. D.A.

Each student worked under the direction of an Assistant District Attorney assigned to one of the trial parts. The work exposed the students to a whole gamut of evidence and criminal law, and the depth and range of the studies varied with each assignment. Generally, in both the Supreme Court and the Criminal Court Parts, the internship entailed interviewing witnesses in preparation for trial, assisting the District Attorney's office in research, and drawing up necessary memoranda in connection with the various matters each day. Besides this, the student would sit at the counsel table as observers during the trials, noting, for example, any inconsistencies in testimony or errors of omission or commission that may have been committed during direct or cross-examination. In many instances, the work of the students proved helpful in arriving at a verdict in a particular case.

The students were also able to provide up-to-date citations and decisions noted in the revised Penal Code. This was of immense help to the Assistant District Attorneys who were subjected to grueling case loads and had insufficient time to do research or briefing.

Highlights

A highlight of the program (if one could call it that) was the opportunity afforded several of the students to sit in and work with Assistant District Attorney, Joseph Hyems, special assistant under District Attorney Eugene Gold, in the case entitled *People v. Namer, et al.* Three defendants were tried for conspiracy to assassinate the then President-elect, Richard M. Nixon. After a lengthy trial, the jury acquitted all three defendants.

All the students were grateful for the opportunity of enriching their knowledge of evidence and criminal law by witnessing the practical application of the rules of law and of trial procedure, an experience that could not be gained merely by classroom attendance. In the words of one of the students, "We were not merely 'go for' but an integral part of the functioning of the wheels of justice."

Mandatory Stays in Draft Upheld

(Reprinted from N. Y. Times of Wednesday, June 18, 1969)

A Federal court ruled here yesterday that graduate students must be given draft deferments for an entire academic year if they received their baccalaureate degrees by June 30, 1967, and held a student deferment during their undergraduate years.

The United States Court of Appeals made the decision on the Selective Service Act of 1967 in acting favorably on behalf of two graduate students who had been called for induction during an academic year. Each student had asked to complete the academic year, and in each instance their draft boards had refused.

Implicit in the court's decision was the ruling that a student who received an undergraduate deferment after June 30, 1967, could be drafted during graduate-study work in an academic year, unless the work was in medicine, osteopathy or optometry.

Opinions by Judge Moore

The court's opinions were written by Judge Leonard P. Moore. Judge Paul R. Hays and Judge Henry J. Friendly concurred in the case of one student, and Judge Friendly and Judge Sterry R. Waterman in the second.

The lawyer for both students was Marvin M. Karparkin. In addition to the court's interpretation of the Selective Service Act, Mr. Karparkin said it was equally important that the court had ruled that an individual had the right to bring suit

in Federal court before induction to restrain that process.

The principal case before the court involved Michael E. Marsano, a second-year English-major graduate student at Columbia University. During the 1967-68 academic year he received a notice of induction. His draft board refused to permit him to finish the academic year.

Mr. Karparkin applied for a writ of habeas corpus in Brooklyn Federal Court, and Judge John R. Bartels held that the student was not entitled to a deferment for the duration of the academic year.

Appeal Stays Induction

An appeal was taken from Judge Bartels' ruling, and the induction was stayed pending the appeal. The Appeals Court's decision yesterday reversed the ruling of Judge Bartels, stating: "Marsano has explicitly statutory rights to be deferred until the end of the academic year."

The second case involved James Carey, who, following two years of study at Oxford University, entered the Yale Law School in September, 1967. While attending Yale, he received a notice of induction.

Like Mr. Marsano, Mr. Carey's draft board refused to defer him for the duration of the academic term. The matter was taken into Federal court in New Haven, and in this instance Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld ruled that the student was entitled to the limited deferment. The Appeals Court upheld Judge Blumenfeld.



You should have realized that the Final Exam would be like something from *Alice In Wonderland*

Necrology

Dr. Joseph A. Manzella L.L.B. '24, L.L.M. '37 was an attorney and general orthopedic surgeon. Dr. Manzella had served on the arbitration panel of the State Workman's Compensation Board since 1935, and was the author of "Attorney's Guide to Medicine in Law," published in 1967.

James Amadei L.L.B. '26, L.L.M. '28 was the organizer of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the New York City Transit Employees Benevolent Association, the Italian Board of Guardians and the Beaver Dam Association. He was chairman of the committee on unlawful practice of the law of the Brooklyn Bar Association and the Republican County Committee for the Fourth Assembly District in Brooklyn. He had also served as assistant council with the late Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers, special assistant attorney general in election frauds, on the Workman's Compensation Board and a trial examiner of the State Labor Relations Board.

Henry F. Pine '29
Paul Emery Kern '35 was a bank investor and lawyer.

ALUMNI IN THE N-E-W-S

1937

Nat Lefkowitz, who joined the William Morris Agency in 1927 at the age of 14, has been elected president of the company. Mr. Lefkowitz, formerly the executive vice president and treasurer of the agency.

1949

Leonard Garment, has been appointed special consultant to President Nixon. Mr. Garment joined the firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander as an associate attorney shortly after his law school graduation. Prior to his resignation to fill the presidential appointment, he spent his entire professional life with the firm, becoming a partner in January, 1957.

1951

Robert F. Bauer has been elected a vice president of Johnson & Higgins, the oldest brokerage firm in the United States. Mr. Bauer joined the international firm in 1957 and was made assistant secretary in 1959.

1953

John J. Marchi, the Staten Island Senator, has received the Republican and Conservative nominations in the New York City mayoralty race.

1954

Louis I. Siragusa, has been appointed Trust Officer at Chemical Bank. Mr. Siragusa has been with the bank for 13 years.

1956

Jay Cutler was appointed Minority Counsel of the Health Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Mr. Cutler is now of Hillandale, Maryland.

1967

Helen Agnes Johnson, is the first woman assistant district attorney in Bronx County to prosecute a case before a jury.

Lloyd M. Bleeker and Mark D. Fox have been appointed assistant district attorneys for the Bronx

by Roger Adler

Police Power, by Paul Chevigny, Pantheon Books, New York
283 pages, 1969.

Police Power is a documented study of police abuses within the New York City Police Department. It deals with routine denials of due process of law by false arrest, unlawful searches and seizures, and police brutality during the two-year period of 1966 and 1967. The book is not intended to be, nor are representations made, that a balanced account will be presented. Rather, the author attempts to present examples of police abuses and endeavors to discover what makes such conduct possible.

Chevigny points out that the very use of language, or a course of conduct which challenges the authority of the policeman can lead to an arrest. For too many policemen, the defiant person is a troublemaker and a legitimate subject for the discipline of the law. The defiant man is guilty of a crime at least in intent, by threatening the authority of the law. The police mind seems to work this way. A patrolman who frequently ignores challenges from citizens will probably make it harder for other patrolman who will work the area in the future.

If one is told to move on by a policeman, and this is done more frequently to Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and hippy types, and the object of the warning is defiant, in too many cases summary punishment was doled out with fists or a billy club, and charges were drawn up against the defiant party to account for the use of force, i.e. disorderly conduct, assault, and resisting arrest. Those bystanders who might protest the actions of the police are drawn into the orbit of defiance and are also arrested, presumably for harrassment and disorderly conduct. Not only is defiance summarily ended, but by arresting the bystanders, there is no problem with hostile witnesses.

Although most people conceive of police brutality as a deliberate and calculated act of violence or abuse of authority, the author points out that as with assaults by private persons, they are not headed reactions to real or imagined insults. While the police

may react more quickly, it is plain that their reactions are no more premeditated than those of a civilian misdeedant.

There is an enormous variety of circumstances in which the policeman sees a threat to his authority, which must then be asserted by an arrest. A rude reply to a policeman, not to speak of a refusal to obey, even when it is given in response to an unlawful order, or to rudeness on the part of the police, is an invitation to arrest. The ultimate power at the policeman's disposal is to cover up his unlawful assault through the use of the power to arrest.

The trouble which stems from the abuse of police power is that rather than gaining respect for police authority, abuse has the effect of alienating its victims and witnesses. It is unfortunate but true, that to large segments of society, and this is most prevalent among the young college trained, police are thought of not as police officers, but rather as "pigs". They are thought of as those who do not keep the peace, but rather as those who spark confrontations which breach the peace. To far too many, a policeman is someone who takes a Daily News from the newsstand without paying, who demands a dozen donuts and coffee from the luncheonette owner, who "coops" with pillow and blanket by night, and who shakes down local merchants at Christmas time. The inevitable result of this distrust and disgust is an unwillingness to cooperate with the police, and such is vitally important if we are to have high quality police work.

Police Power merely documents that the lines are being more deeply drawn between those who are pro and con vis a vis the police. The police riot at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention has made many young converts for the anti-police forces. Whether a fair modicum of respect can ever return to the police remains an open question. There is no doubt, however, that until the police begin giving equal protection and due process to all citizens in an even handed manner, that contempt and disgust will be the emotions reserved for the men in blue.

County upon their discharge from the military this fall.

1968

Emily Novitz Goodman has been appointed counsel to the Grove Press, Inc.

1969

Donald H. Heller and David L. Levinson have both been appointed criminal law assistants in the New York County District Attorney's Office.

David Breitbart, Lawrence D. Kowal and Frank Silverstein have been appointed criminal law investigators in the Bronx County District Attorney's Office.

Gerald M. Rivera has received a Reginald Heber Smith Fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Charles M. G. Parker has won the Nathan Burkan award by the ASCAP and the first prize of \$250 for his essay "Taxation of Copyright Income."

Res Ipsa Loquitur



After many years, Brooklyn Law School's new building was finally completed. The ten story fully air-conditioned structure is one-third larger than the old building. Assistant Dean Girard A. Gilbride has called the 116,965 square foot building "the most modern type of educational plant available." The marble and concrete structure cost over five million dollars to build and furnish. The total enrollment is now 1,060. The Class of 1971 consists of 266 day and 195 evening students.

October 18 is the date scheduled for the formal dedication.

Law School

f 1969

ET, F.
BERKOWITZ, D.
BERKOWITZ, T.
BERLIN, M.
BIRBROWER, B.
BIRDOFF, D.
BLANK, D.
BLEECKER, L.
BLOOMGARDEN, P.
BOOCKVAR, A.
BOYAR, A.
BRADY, E.

ER, J.
DICKMAN, S.
DORET, P.
DORFMAN, M.
DORFMAN, M.
DUBOW, H.
DULBERG, S.
EISENBERG, L.
EISENBERG, S.
ELLISON, J.
EZRA, J.
FALCONE, C.

GILBRIDE, G.
DEAN

FELDMAN, S.
2nd VICE PRESIDENT

JACKSON, R.
STUDENT AID CH.

ROSS, C.
PARLIAMENTARIAN

FRIEDMAN, A.
FRIEDMAN, D.
FRIEDMAN, J.
FROST, A.
FUNK, R.
GABOR, A.

GOLDSTEIN, S.
GORDON, C.
GOTLIN, D.
GOTTFRIED, P.
GREENBERG, D.
GREENFIELD, P.
GROSS, R.
GULINO, J.

HOFFMAN, E.
HOGAN, H.
HOROWITZ, B.
HURWITZ, M.
JACOBI, M.
JACOBS, D.
JAFFE, H.

KATZMAN, M.
KAUFMAN, L.
KESSELMAN, B.
KIRSCH, D.
KLEIN, L.
KLEIN, L.
KLEIN, S.

KRAT, H.
KURTZ, E.
LAPIDUS, S.
LASSAH, S.
LASSIN, B.
LEFARI, D.
LEIBEL, D.
LERNER, R.

MCCORMICK, W.
MESSINETTI, J.
MEYERS, R.
MILLER, D.
MILLINGER, I.
MODENA, R.
MORSE, A.
MURPHY, W.
NOVACK, G.
OZIEL, R.
PARKER, C.

ROSEN, F.
ROSENBERG, J.
ROSENBLATT, H.
ROSENBLATT, T.
ROTTER, S.
RUBINSTEIN, K.
RUDITZKY, H.
SADACCA, S.
SAFT, S.
SALZMAN, G.
SAMBERG, J.

SHIFRIN, E.
SILLS, A.
SILVERSTEIN, F.
SINGER, D.
SKEDELSKY, M.
SOLOMOWITZ, M.
SOLOVE, R.
SPARBER, R.
SPIRN, L.
SPITZER, C.
STADTMAUER, W.

WARSHAWSKY, I.
WEINBERG, H.
WERNE, N.
WHITE, R.
WILDMAN, H.
WININGER, M.
WOLFE, K.
YUDESS, L.
ZEDECK, L.
ZEFF, L.

APEDA
STUDIO
INC.

Allen Harris

(Continued from page 3)

taught two courses at the Law School of the University of Missouri, at Kansas City, one which dealt with professional ethics, and another dealing with the legal problems of prisoners. Also, Prof. Harris has served on the Faculty of the Appellate Judges Seminar (this seminar is held annually at New York University Law School for Judges of the highest state appellate courts and United States Circuit Courts of Appeal) and the Intermediate Appellate Judges Seminar. Further included is his service on the Faculty of the Summer Workshop in International Criminal Law and Administration, held at New York University, August, 1966, for criminal law professors from all over the world, his service on the Faculty of the National Institute for Education in Law and Poverty, Northwestern University School of Law and his service as Director of Community Legal Education Program, Director of Legal Research Project, Director of the Legal Assistance to Inmates Clinic (this clinic deals with the legal problems of the inmates of the United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners located at Springfield, Missouri) and Director of Public Service Project in Law Enforcement.

Prof. Harris is a decorated veteran, and is presently a Lieutenant Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army Reserve.

In addition, his endeavors in legal writing include a brochure entitled, "This Is Your Family Lawyer," which has received nationwide publicity as a result of its being published in full in the February 1968, Vol. 2 — No. 10, issue of *Law in Action*, the national publication of the Office of Economic Opportunities Legal Services (over 22,000 copies of this brochure have been distributed to the Kansas City poor); he drafted a Model Judicial Article for the New York State League of Women Voters; he is the author of: "Mental Illness, Due Process and Lawyers," (55 A.B.A.J. 65 Jan. 1969), "Community Legal Education: Its Role in Legal Services," (27 The Legal Aid Briefcase 91, Dec., 1968), and numerous other articles. Prof. Harris also prepared and submitted to the New York Court of Appeals, on behalf of the New York Civil Liberties Union, an Amicus Brief in support of the right of an involuntarily held indigent mental patient to the assistance of court-appointed counsel at a habeas corpus hearing. The Court adopted his reasoning in its decision, which upheld this right, in the case of *People ex rel. Rodgers v. Stanley*, Director of Rockland State Hospital, 17 N.Y. 2d 256 (1966). Prof. Harris was also involved in various positions in which he received ample exposure as a practicing lawyer, including Assistant District Attorney, New York County, from Feb. 1956 to 1959. He also served as consultant, arbitrator (he is a member of the National Commercial Panel of the American Arbitration Association), has appeared on radio, and television before various civic groups and active in professional organizations such as the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and others.

I feel that we are privileged to be able to learn from such an illustrious and seasoned lawyer. In the way of advice to students, Prof. Harris says:

"Analyze the Cases!"

— Anthony Wayne De Falco

Steve Raphael

(Continued from page 3)

tice in New York in 1967 and is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. Since graduating from law school, Professor Raphael has taught at Loyola University School of Law (New Orleans) in 1966-1967, and since then and prior to coming to Brooklyn Law School, at the University of Alabama.

He explained his interest in the south, "I had been active in civil rights and civil liberties at Harvard, and the South seemed to be the place to be . . .". I asked him about the academic and civil liberties climate of the southern schools. "I was told 'you can do what you want, we're a liberal school', but that isn't really so. They show their disapproval in small bureaucratic ways . . . like not giving you any research assistants."

In contrasting the study of law, north versus south, he feels that law is used more as a means of social control in the south. It is more a means toward an end, usually political, and carries many of the social implications of the Southern Gentleman. The professor pointed out that most southern law schools, and especially the state universities, are the breeding ground for politics. "To go to law school in the north is to say goodbye to any political ambitions you may have had." He believes that "the exception appears to be the person who goes to N.Y.U. for his Masters in tax law."

In discussing the differences between the so called top twenty law schools and ordinary law schools, Professor Raphael feels that the difference is in the quality of the bottom of the class. "Take the man at the bottom of his class at Harvard, he can most probably do a journeyman's effort, but what of the man at X Law School, his abilities are very much in doubt. . . . The top 10% or so of every law school has very intelligent people who can do the work, the further down the class you go, the greater the differences between the quality of the student body."

Over lunch at Gage and Toller's, the Professor discussed civil liberties, the Spock-Coffin conspiracy trial (Professor Raphael agrees with Judge Coffin's dissent), and the New York City mayoral campaign ("I can see why people don't like Lindsay, and fully sympathize with them. But when you look at the other candidates, is there really any choice other than Lindsay?")

Professor Raphael is most assuredly his own man. He has his beliefs and his own sense of style for which he is not prepared to cop out on. The Professor comes on as a straight arrow, and whether it's a problem involving law, or just rapping about life, he is a good man to talk with, most importantly because he talks to you, not down to you.

— Roger Adler

Michael Botein

(Continued from page 3)

the Second Department (and also a graduate of BLS). Justice Botein is presently a partner in the law firm of Botein, Hays, Skolar, and Herzberg.

Instructor Botein's main interest lies in Federal Administrative Law. While at Cornell, he wrote a Law Review article treating the "fairness doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission as viewed in light of administrative and constitutional standards. Another article is to be published shortly offering an analysis and a criticism of the proposed regulations of Cable T.V.

Mr. Botein favors the discussion of those areas of the subject matter that pose problems to a particular class. He favors a relaxed course structure and seeks to direct his lectures to individual problems of the students.

To succeed in the study of law, Mr. Botein urges all students to attempt to think like lawyers and to develop good writing skills, to new students from a new teacher. This sounds like good advice.

We hope that Mr. Botein will remain at BLS long after we have graduated.

— Robert Greenberg

Albert DeMeo

(Continued from page 3)

Albert Victor DeMeo graduated from CCNY in 1932. Brooklyn Law School awarded him an LL.B. (with honors) in 1934 and later a J.S.D. From 1939 to 1946, he served as an Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Eastern District of N.Y. (Long Island). From 1946 to 1969 he worked as an Assistant District Attorney for Kings County.

According to the Professor, human warmth is essential to learning. "There must be an intimate relationship between the professor and the student. Only when that relationship is acquired can the process of learning take place. Loving people is the key." He paused. "But maybe love is the wrong word." (I suggested that love is the right word.) The Professor went on to say that immense size of classes at the law school renders intimacy virtually impossible. "During the term, how many times can an instructor call upon a student? Twice? That's why I tell my students that the door (to my office) is always open."

As to Brooklyn Law School's administration, Professor DeMeo said that he has yet to become involved in school policy mainly because he was never a full-time faculty member. He did say that he was always given a free hand in the classroom and that whenever a problem arose it was an easy matter to discuss it with the administration.

— Sam Grafton



The Year One

by David Eliseu



THE JUSTINIAN welcomes such expressions of student opinions and will publish them as space permits.—Ed.

This is the year 1969. 38,000 Americans have died in Vietnam and the summer draft calls were inflated in order to cut the fall draft calls. 598,000 troops are in Vietnam and 590,000 troops will be there in 1970. The defense attorneys are arrested at a conspiracy trial in Chicago. The president fifteen years after the *Brown* decision, urges a moderate course in desegregation. Eight to twelve million Americans are criminally liable for up to ten years in prison for smoking marijuana, a blockade has been set up at the Mexican border. In New York, mothers picket to provide their children with clothing, old people picket for sustenance, the sick for medical care, blacks demonstrate for jobs and control of their communities, and young people demonstrate to assert their rights.

And on Joralemon Street in Brooklyn, a new law school building is dedicated.

This is the year one.

The demonstrations against the war are beginning again. The malaise persists and something new is happening. Large numbers of college students are beginning to enter the professions. Young people are re-examining the traditional roles of the doctor, the teacher and the lawyer. They are finding them inadequate. These people are asking important questions about the role of the professional. His heretofore accepted credentials—detachment, expertise, objectivity and professionalism—are no longer sufficient. These qualities must be supplemented with a commitment to human needs and values. People are realizing the importance of dedicating themselves and their skills to helping others. Doctors refuse to serve the war effort and pledge themselves to work in their communities; teachers to communicate and teach their students. The Columbia Law School News urges, "It is time for lawyers who are seen by society as, and who by their silence in fact become, perpetrators of . . . injustices to speak out against this system. Correction is so long overdue that it appears to some to be impossible to achieve. However, no step will be made toward that correction before the people at large recognize that these injustices exist People who suffer under this system know its evils. It is time that we, as the other partners in that knowledge, join with them in making demands for change." And they urge their professors and students to support a rally of lawyers which proposes an end to preventive detention and excessive bail, an end to legal exploitation of the poor, reform of the jury system, re-examination of judicial competence, adequate legal services controlled by the poor, civilian control of the police, and abolishment of the activities of 'character committees' which deny attorneys political freedom."

This is the year One for the new building on Joralemon Street and for the students who believe in what Robert Kennedy once said:

"There is a discrimination in this world and slavery and slaughter and starvation. Governments repress their people; and millions are trapped in poverty while the nation grows rich; and wealth is lavished on armaments everywhere.

For the fortunate among us, there is the temptation to follow the easy and familiar paths of personal ambition and financial success so grandly spread before those who enjoy the privilege of education. But that is not the role history has marked out for us. Like it or not, we live in times of danger and uncertainty. But they are also more open to creative energy of men than any other time in history. All of us will ultimately be judges and as the years pass we will surely judge ourselves on the effort we have contributed to building a new society and the extent to which our ideals and goals have shaped that effort."

Law Student Division — Annual Meeting Report

Close races for LSD offices marked the election of officers held at the annual meeting in Dallas, Texas. John Long, University of Southern California Law Center won by a nine-vote margin over Robert Washington of Howard University School of Law. Long, the immediate past 9th Circuit Vice President, will head the 18,000 member ABA Law Student Division until the next annual meeting

which will be held in St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1970.

Marc Watson of the University of Miami School of Law was elected First Vice President and will supervise the 13 LSD Circuit Vice Presidents during this school year. Ben Nelson of the University of Nebraska School of Law was elected Second Vice President and will direct the activities of the LSD committees.

Other officers elected were Arthur Nathan of Marquette University Law School as Treasurer; and Timothy Campbell of Southern Methodist University School of Law as Division Delegate to the ABA House of Delegates. Campbell will represent law students in the 296-member policymaking body of the ABA through the 1970 annual meeting of the Association.

(Continued on page 9)

VIETNAM
MORATORIUM
OCTOBER 15
Special Speakers
Moot Court Room
12:30 p.m.

Students Urged to Join LSD

There's a lot in it for you . . . The American Bar Association—What it is: The American Bar Association is the foremost professional legal organization in the world. It is geared to meet your needs and the needs of today, prepared to solve your problems and the problems of tomorrow.

Total membership includes over 150,000 lawyers, judges and law students from the 50 states. The ABA is growing.

The ABA is vigorous. The overall aim of the ABA is to help obtain a greater measure of justice for all segments of society. So, the ABA is action oriented. And the ABA gets action.

Action, through modern, progressive programs at federal, state and local levels in cooperation with state and local bar associations.

Action, through the principal ABA governing body, the House of Delegates.

Action, through more than 700 ABA standing, special and section committees which search out and find new productive areas in every field of the law.

Action, through aggressive legislative efforts which have resulted in laws for the good of society, the legal profession and for your own good.

If you want action, you'll get it in the ABA, if you want to be involved, you can end real involvement and fulfillment as a Law Student member of the ABA.

But most important . . .

While you're still a student, your voice will be heard—through personal representation in the ABA House of Delegates. You will have contact with active, working members of the Bar representing every facet of the law.

You can get a lot out of the ABA . . . when you're in it.

Get National Placement Services: The ABA's Lawyer Placement Information Service can help you find summer employment after you have completed your junior year and a permanent position after graduation. Your qualifications are personally matched to the needs of employers. The charge for registration is only \$10.00 and this entitles you to employment introductions plus information on career possibilities and potential.

Get Important Publications: When you become a Law Student member, you will receive informative publications and bulletins to keep you abreast of the changes in the profession. During the school year, you'll receive the Student Lawyer Journal, the only magazine that gives students a national voice in the profession. You'll also get the American Bar News every month. And you can subscribe to the American Bar Association Journal at a special student member rate. In addition, the ABA offers over 20 self-help pamphlets for law student members.

Get Low Cost Life Insurance: You can obtain your own individual life insurance policy—non-cancelable and guaranteed convertible—at a very low cost. Under the age of 35, you can get a \$30,000 basic ABA Law Student Life Policy for only \$120.00 per year; \$10,000 basic policy for only \$50 per year. Family coverage is available for \$12 per year—\$2,000 for wife and \$1,000 for each child.

And more . . .

Even as you read this, the ABA is already at work to help prepare you for a better life in the law. The ABA has many programs which are directed toward aiding and improving the curriculum in

your law school, promoting the use of law students in legal aid programs, enlarging the role of the student bar association in law schools and encouraging a fair and equitable application of the draft laws.

You get a lot out of the ABA . . . when you're in it!

Fill out the application appearing on this page today!

ABA Section Membership

Law students may join any one to three of the 21 ABA sections. Dues are \$3.00 for all sections except that of the Section on International and Comparative Law for which due are \$5.00 per year.

Enter the name of the section or sections that you wish to join in the application below. Include the section due in your check for Law Student Division membership dues.

ABA Sections
Administrative Law
Antitrust Law
Bar Activities
Corporation, Banking and Business Law
Criminal Law
Family Law
General Practice
Individual Rights and Responsibilities
Insurance, Negligence and Compensation Law
International and Comparative Law
Judicial Administration
Labor Relations Law
Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar
Local Government Law
Natural Resources Law
Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law
Public Contract Law
Public Utility Law
Real Property, Probate and Trust Law
Taxation
Young Lawyers

LSD News

(Continued from page 8)

Law Student Division Presents Awards in Student Bar Association Competitions

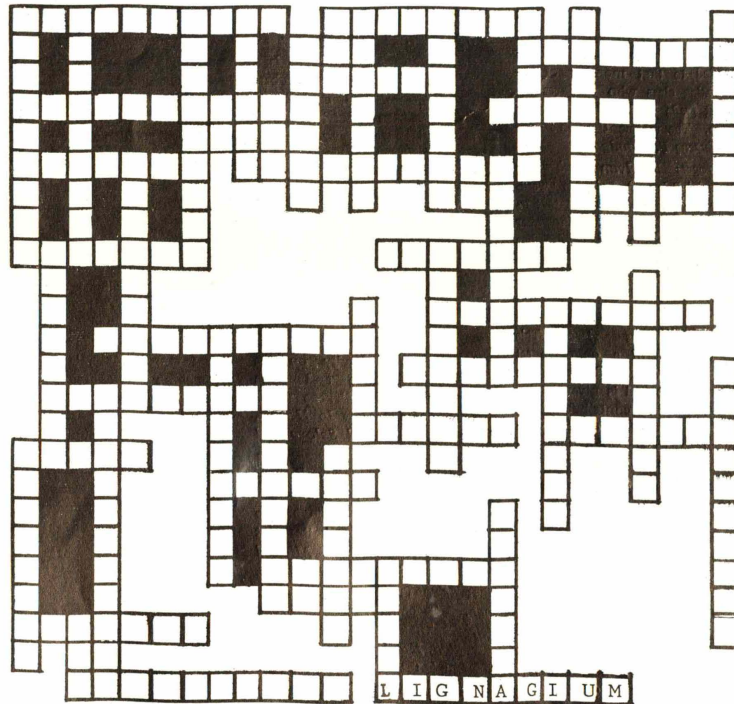
The Duke University Bar Association was given an award by the ABA Law Student Division for the best over-all student bar association program at the Awards Luncheon at the LSD annual meeting in Dallas, Texas. The Duke Bar Association was given this special recognition for its many faceted activities in involving a large number of the University's School of Law.

American University Washington College of Law was chosen by a panel of three judges as having the best individual project of any student bar association.

Three law schools were selected as having the best student bar association newspapers. Each of the three judges selected a different newspaper as the best. By coincidence, the three schools fell into three categories as to the number of students enrolled. Accordingly, the University of Texas School of Law *Best Law Forum* was named the best student bar association newspaper of law schools having 1,000 or more students. The University of Virginia School of Law *Virginia Law Weekly* was named the best law school newspaper having an enrollment of 501 to 999 students. The Duquesne University School of Law *Juris* was selected as the best student bar newspaper of law schools having up to 500 students.

IT'S THE LAW!

by M. A. Oshman



Instructions: From the numbered columns choose the word which fits; i.e., in the puzzle, the word LIGNAGIUM appears. The next would be one which ends in "A" and which has seven letters, to wit, PRO RATA.

5

Bench
Domus
Issue
Panel

6

Demand
Effers
Elegit
Emenda
Equity
Felony
Ordels
Surety

11

Incorporeal
Incriminate
Sanae Mentis

7

Assault
Battery
Cotland
Drenages
Flowage
Ita Quod
Nativus
Pro Rata
Taxatio
Testari

8

Ad Valorem
Animus Quo
Associate
Lignagium
Monomania
Plaintiff
Reincisio

Sequester
Usurpatio

9

Advocate
Bequeath
Crancer
Fardella
Inductio
Litigate
Neatness
Putative
Subpoena

10

Biting Rule
Cas Fortui
Exoneretur
Fraus Legis
Memorandum
Perry Mason

American Bar Association

Application for Law Student Membership

American Bar Association 1155 East 60th Street Chicago, Illinois 60637

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

Name LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Mailing Address STREET

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

Law School

Birth Date MONTH DAY YEAR Date Admitted to Law School MONTH YEAR Prospective Graduation Date MONTH YEAR

As a law student or regular member of the American Bar Association, I will abide by its Constitution, By-Laws and Canons of Ethics.

Signature Date

Dues are \$3.00 for the membership year October 1 through September 30, payable to the American Bar Association. Dues must accompany this application.

I desire to join the following sections

☐ Check box and remit \$1.50 if you want to receive ABA Journal

Headquarters Use Only ☐ LAW SCH. CODE ☐ ALPHA STATE CODE ☐ NUMERIC STATE CODE ☐ SECTION CODE ☐

Graduation: Prizes Awarded

(Continued from page 1)

Henrietta and Stuard Hirschman Prize—The Law School offers a prize in memory of Henrietta and Stuard Hirschman. This prize is awarded to that member of the graduating class who achieves the highest grade in the Real Property course. The recipient of this prize was Eugene F. Bannigan.

Surrogate E. Ivan Rubenstein Memorial Prize—A prize is awarded by the friends of the late Surrogate Rubenstein to that member of the graduating class who has achieved the highest grade in the course in Wills and Administration. The recipient of this prize was Cye Ross.

Williams Press Award—This award consists of a complete set of the New York Official Reports (second series) and is given to that student who has contributed most to the advancement of the Law Review. The recipient of this prize was Eugene R. Scheiman.

Allen Brown Flouton Prize—The 6 to 8 Division of the Class of 1927 offers a prize to that member of the graduating class who has achieved the highest grade in the course in Pleading and Practice. The recipient of this award was David Levinson.

Judge Nathan R. Sobel Prize—This is a prize established in memory of Joe Weinstein and is given to that member of the grad-

uating class who has achieved the highest grade in Criminal Law. The recipient of this prize was Barry Beller.

Robert Tlumak Prize—This is a prize awarded in memory of Robert Tlumak, class of 1965, contributed by his classmates and friends, and is awarded to that member of the graduating class who has achieved the highest grade in the course in Domestic Relations. The recipient of this prize was John Gulino.

West Publishing Company and Edward Thompson Company Prizes—These companies jointly offer prizes consisting of a set of law books. Duplicate prizes are given for the Day and Evening Divisions. The recipients of these prizes are selected by the faculty on the basis of scholarship and extra curricular activities. These prizes were awarded to Mary Jo Hoover, Jason Lipow, Richard Solove and Fred Feingold.

Student Bar Association Prize—The SBA offers prizes to the graduating students who have contributed most to the betterment of student relations. Michael Hughes, President, Joyce Krutick, First Vice President, Sheila Feldman, Second Vice President, Patricia Thompson, Secretary, and Donald S. Hecht, Retiring Editor in Chief of the Justinian were the recipients of these prizes.

Biographies of Honorariums

John F. Scileppi

Born in Queens County, he received his preliminary education in the local schools. He studied law at Fordham University Law School, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1925. After his admission to the bar, and until 1939, he actively engaged in the practice of law, specializing in trial and appellate practice. He commenced his long and notable judicial career in 1939 when he was elected a justice of the Municipal Court and was re-elected in 1949. He was elected a County Court Judge in 1951, served as a Justice of the Supreme Court by designation of the Appellate Division from 1954 to 1962, became a Supreme Court Justice in September of 1962, and in November of that year was elected an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, a position which he now holds and fills with distinction. In his thirty years of judicial service, he has exhibited all of the qualities of a great judge. He has always been fair, impartial, courteous and scholarly. His busy judicial career has not deterred him from engaging in community activities. He served as chairman of the National Disaster Committee of the American Red Cross in Queens from 1940 until 1961. He is a member of the Sovereign Military Order of the Knights of Malta. In 1951 he was appointed to the Grand Forum of the Order of Elks and he has also served as Chief Justice of the Forum.

Abraham M. Lindenbaum

Born in Brooklyn, he received his preliminary education in the Public Schools of New York City and at New York University. He then attended Brooklyn Law School and was graduated in 1930 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his admission to the Bar, he commenced a long and distinguished career in the law, specializing in Real Estate Law. He has been counsel to outstanding educational, charitable, religious, and commercial institutions. He is a former Commissioner of the New York City Planning Commission and a former Commissioner of the New York City Housing Authority. He has served as a member of the Advisory Board of the State Commission for Human Rights and is a member of the Advisory Council of the New York Board of Rabbis. His participation in community activities has been so extensive that only a few illustrations can be cited here. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Brotherhood-in-Action, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, of the Brookdale Hospital Center, and of the United Jewish Appeal. He has received over fifty citations for his work on behalf of various charitable, religious, and communal organizations. Of particular importance is the fact that he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn Law School since 1965 and has given freely and unselfishly of his time and energy to the Law School. He has, as unpaid counsel, handled all of the intricate legal matters that arose in connection with the purchase of our new law school property and the construction of our new law school building.

The Justinian invites students interested in staff positions to come to its office, Room 304, daily at noon.

Student Forum:

Greater Role Sought

(Continued from page 1)

was unsure as to any subsequent action.

Support was voiced for the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium, a continuing series of nation-wide campaigns to protest the war. Some 500 colleges have already been committed and several students urged that the Brooklyn Law School suspend classes in support.

A student noted that although every student at the school was franchised in national affairs, it seemed that in this law school he was almost totally disenfranchised. The student called for complete student representation in all decision making such as faculty promotions, admissions policy, financial allocations, etc.

A great many suggestions were

made including the institution of a summer session, an extension of library hours, a provision for on-campus facilities for the professional fraternities, an inquest into the working of the book store, the performance of which, it was contended, was less than efficient this term, and an end to the hand-to-mouth financial policy of the school by which funds are allocated when requested rather than secured by budget.

Considerable criticism was leveled at the Student Bar Association. It was deemed a "feudal state" by one student who cited the fact that the entire communication to the student body this term consisted of one mimeographed sheet. Another student warned the S.B.A. members present that unless the

S.B.A. assumed an active role in school policy it would be passed over by the spontaneous generation of other student organizations. The S.B.A. president said in reply that he was afraid the S.B.A. was being incorrectly cast between the student and the administration.

Many students demanded that some concrete action be taken at the meeting in order to involve the student body. President Clarke continually repeated that that was not the purpose of the meeting. The president said he could not take action until he received some expression from the majority of the student body.

The date of the next meeting, according to the president, will be announced.

Free first class personal check service.

Through December 31. No charge for checks or service. No minimum balance, ever.

Some banks are renaming their checking service. And with the fancy new names come fancy new prices. Not Kings County Lafayette.

We still let you try our checking service absolutely free from now until Dec. 31. There are no strings attached to our offer. You can write as many checks as you want. You get your name printed on every check, free... a colorful check holder, free. There is no minimum balance... no ifs and no buts. After Dec. 31, 1969 you can decide if you want to continue the service for just 50¢ a month plus only 10¢ a check. Or you can cancel with no questions asked.

We haven't changed the name of our service. It's still called Personal Checking because "personal" describes our way of doing business. And our service is not only free for the first three months—but you pay only modest charges when you continue after that.



KINGS COUNTY LAFAYETTE TRUST COMPANY

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