

# The Justinian

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## The Justinian

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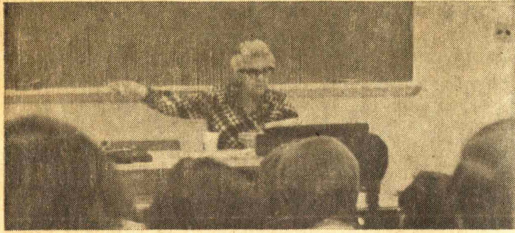
# Justinian

Volume XXXI - No. 1

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1970

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Page One



National Guild attorney, Mrs. Mary Kaufman, addresses BLS students.

## Guild Speaker Urges: Become Radical Lawyers

By STUART SCHWARTZ

Are you fed up with the bankrupt values of a society that continues to permit repression to flourish? Then join The National Lawyers Guild and help wage the continuing 24 hour struggle for true justice. This was the message that Mary Kaufman was bringing to Brooklyn Law School on Wednesday, September 21. "I hope you all become radical lawyers," she said as she addressed over 40 listeners in the attentive audience, a substantial number of whom were women.

### The Guild Defends The Panthers and The Lords

The Guild is primarily involved in providing legal aid to political and non-political victims of racism, war and poverty. The Military Law Project division aids soldiers who have civil liberties or discharge problems while The Mass Defense Office handles non-military victims such as the Young Lords, Black Panthers, SDS, and members of welfare rights groups. Indeed, anyone arrested at a demonstration is likely to look to the N.L.G. for aid. During the past year, the N.L.G. aided people arrested at a demonstration by 400 welfare mothers protesting a cut in the children's clothing allotment. The recent demonstrations and arrests at Lincoln Hospital and demonstrations connected with President Nixon's receipt of an award in New York City also resulted in calls to the Guild for aid. A 24 hour answering service is maintained and a call to the N.Y.C. office generally produces a three man team to investigate

the circumstances of an arrest. A team usually consists of one experienced lawyer, one inexperienced lawyer, and a law student. The team interviews witnesses and does research pertaining to the case.

Many in the audience seemed impressed by the fact that students and lawyers have equal weight in making decisions and suggestions. In reply to an inquiry as to what a first year student could do, Mrs. Kaufman replied, "Anything a second or third year student can do!" She went on to say that when accompanied by a member of the Bar, a third year student may act as defense counsel in misdemeanor cases. In military cases, a student may handle all defense cases except those pertaining to a court martial.

### F.B.I. Has Files on Relatives of Demonstrators

In citing examples of increasing repression, Mrs. Kaufman spoke of the computerized files of the F.B.I. which contain not only names of anyone associated with or appearing at a demonstration, but also names of relatives and friends of these people. BOSS (Bureau of Special Services) was referred to as a N.Y.C. organization which functions in a quasi-police fashion to monitor radical groups in this area. Illegal search and wiretapping provided the audience with additional examples of repression.

There is room for dissent within the Guild. The question of what a radical lawyer is continues to be

(Continued on Page 4)

By M. EDWARD CHALE

The Student Bar Association has voted to create a Student-Faculty Senate.

Resolution passed at Sept. 23 1970 meeting

Whereas there is a feeling of discontent among Students and Faculty, and  
Whereas there are many issues confronting the Students and Faculty, and  
Whereas there is no forum for these issues to be discussed by the concerned parties, and

Whereas the lack of this forum deprives the Students of due process and adequate representation

Therefore, be it resolved that a Student-Faculty Senate be created consisting of members of the Student Body and the Faculty to resolve problems between the parties.

Said Student-Faculty Senate will have equal voting representation which will be binding on Students, Faculty and Administration.

Overwhelmingly passed with only two negative votes and two abstentions.

As of Oct. 7th S.B.A. meeting the resolution has not yet been presented to the administration and the Faculty. S.B.A. President, Richard Schneyer, explained that in an informal discussion with Prof. Leitner, Mr. Schneyer had



How will he use the knowledge gained?

## Student-Faculty Senate Proposed To Decide Issues

learned that there is presently existing a Faculty committee on student relations (of which Prof. Leitner is a member and Prof. Glasser is chairman). Mr. Schneyer believed that the delegates at the Sept. 23 meeting were unaware that the faculty committee provided a channel for the communication and mediation of student grievances. Mr. Schneyer added, however, that the committee possesses no actual authority to make final decisions. After considerable discussion the original resolution was re-affirmed.

### Student Referendum Rejected

Considerable discussion turned about the idea of conducting a school-wide student referendum. So as to avoid the administration's usual argument that such resolutions do not represent the will of the majority but only a small minority. The referendum was defeated with arguments to the effect that the S.B.A. is a "republican form of government."

Under the resolution student members of the Senate will be chosen by the SBA House of Delegates. Members of last year's strike born negotiating team will be considered for nomination, but

will not be allowed to vote in the election.

At the first meeting on Sept. 23, Murray Skala, a member of the Executive Board proposed a resolution that students be represented on all faculty committees presently in existence and those to be established in the future.

There were several questions raised as to the exact meaning of the resolution:

1) Are students to be on all committees? 2) How much student representation should there be on the various committees?

3) Are students to vote, or are they to serve only in advisory capacity?

Due to impreciseness and vagueness the resolution was returned to the appropriate committee for rewriting.

Also at the Sept. 23 meeting, Jerry Tritz's motion to have a committee of the Executive Board draw up and present a new procedure for the election of class delegates was passed by a vote of 19 to 17, with three abstentions. One of the important questions is whether the designations of class officers such as President, Vice

(Continued on Page 4)

## SBA Calls For Modifications In Examinations and Grading

The Student Bar Association has voted to change the examination and grading system at the law school.

The proposed modification would make all finals available to students regardless of grade, eliminate the use of names on exam papers, and change the class ranking system to indicate the attrition rate at the school.

Under the first motion, students would be given the right to see their examination papers despite the grade received. Under the present school policy the student is able to see the examination only if the grade is a D or an F. Art Block, third year representative, noted that the true purpose of exams is to enable the student to learn from his mistakes. The motion was carried unanimously.

### Exams To Be Identified By Number

Under the second motion, the prior system of identifying examination papers by name has been replaced by a system providing for identification by number. The motion was put forth by third year representative Jerry Labush who remarked that BLS is the only law school which employs identification by name. In the ensuing debate, students urged that the elimination of names would prevent any favoritism or retribution. It was also urged that if students did not feel that they were being judged by a particular instructor, and that that instructor did not feel he was judging the

student, it would be significantly easier to make friendships. In arguing against the motion, many students stated that while they supported the motion, they believed that a committee should be established to present all the grievances at one time instead of working in a piecemeal fashion.

The motion is as follows:

"In the interest of professionalism and impartiality, there shall be a numerical identification on all tests with student's names nowhere appearing on test booklets and student's names matched to the numerical identification after marking.

20 for 15 against

A third motion was passed, the purpose of which is to make known to prospective employers the high attrition rate at BLS. The following is the text:

"Be it resolved that the Student Bar Association desires that the present system of class ranking by rank/present class enrollment/original Freshman class enrollment, so that prospective employers be aware of the marked attrition rate."

### SONATA IN TWO PARTS

A field of irises  
lie sleeping in the warmth  
of the summer sun  
our bodies  
sweated and tired  
are barked

Irises sing  
and cavort with tulips  
under the watchful eye of  
the full moon  
and the blanket of stars  
we sleep

Henry Schwartzberg

## Nader Says Students Should Teach Faculty; Believes Would Broaden Faculty Foresight

By RALPH NADER

In all the discussion recently at law schools about grading and curricular reform and student participation in faculty and administration decisions, it appears that one highly significant proposal could be adopted forthwith. I refer to the establishment of a year-long course given by students for the benefit of the faculty.

The case for such a course is compelling and the mechanics of conducting it fairly

simple. Students have a great deal to convey to the faculty — their legal experience in clinical work, a greater sense of the urgencies of the times that are straining the legal system, their frequently greater familiarity with new techniques or bodies of knowledge of relevance to developing legal systems and their considered critiques of formal course work that makes up the law school's teaching pattern. There is substantial evidence that many profes-

sors are developing a keen appreciation that law students have much to teach as well as to learn. This recognition is bound to increase as law students, organized in investigating teams, begin producing first-rate empirical studies of legal institutions. But even for those members of the faculty who resist the obvious, a student course for the faculty can be justified as a steady feedback process that is bound to enrich the profes-

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## Kill For Peace

By RON EINZIGER

Early in 1968, an American general ordered his troops to destroy a Viet Cong-infiltrated South Vietnamese village. When asked why by a reporter, the general replied, "We had to destroy this village in order to save it." To many, this statement illustrated the classic "double-think" underlying American policies in Vietnam. Destroy in order to save. Install dictators in order to preserve democracy. Kill for peace.

Today, many of those who originally realized the absurdity of our policy are falling into the same trap that ensnared Johnson, Rusk, and Nixon. Use violence to oppose violence.

It is justified, they argue, to use violence against those persons or institutions aiding the continuation of the war. These institutions are so evil that they must be done away with and by any means necessary. The reasoning: The war is Bad, therefore anything supporting the war is Bad, therefore anything destroying these things is Good. Right? Wrong. What this translates into is: Violence is wrong. Let's use violence to rid ourselves of it. The result is an increase in the total amount of violence rather than an end to it.

When we use violence in the service of a cause in which we believe, we lose the moral authority to condemn others for using violence in the service of causes in which they believe. "The war must end," we say, "so we are justified in bombing a draft board." If we are, is a Silent Majoritarian justified in blowing up the offices of the New Mobilization Committee because he believes that the New Mobe is a danger to America? Can one who condones the act of blowing up a building with people in it legitimately complain when the National Guard shoots students? Murder is murder, and nothing can change that fact. It's murder whether it's committed by tin soldiers or by tin revolutionaries. No amount of ideological rationalization can alter that.

Let's look at the arguments of those who approve of violence. It is said that all the violence committed by the Left amounts to only a tiny fraction of the violence committed by the United States in Indochina. This is true as far as it goes. But why add violence to violence? There is already too much around. Why add more? No defendant in a court could be acquitted by pleading that he was guilty, but that other people had committed greater crimes. It's no excuse.

It's also argued that it's really all right to destroy property because property is not as important as life is. Again, this is true as far as it goes. The unspoken next step in this argument is that because

"The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons."

Dostoevski.

"The House of the Dead"

## Justinian

Published under the auspices of the S.B.A.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

250 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A handful of your fellow students were up late last night. We worked in a crowded little print shop on one of those side streets in the West Village. We wrote and rewrote, proof-read, edited and finally laid out what appears on these pages.

By this morning there was a paper to distribute to the student body. The student publication of BLS. It's your paper. We put news into it, views into it, articles, pictures and columns.

You know, we have an office in room 304. Stop in and tell us what you think. Maybe help out. We don't know how to say it except, simply, we need your support.

We could die of neglect.

There are those who would like that.

### EDITORIAL

As this newspaper was being printed, the editorial board voted not to publish an article concerning one of the candidates in this November's election. Although the article in no way endorsed the candidate and was, to the best of the reporter's ability, unbiased, we made this decision because we are at present unsure of the effect of Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3), a provision explained in the story on the opposite page.

There is no room in this editorial to go into the legal merits of Internal Revenue's actions. We can only ask how far the rule can be extended. To endorse a man for office is one thing; it clearly violates the IRS's directive. When the rule is interpreted to exclude all mention of political campaigns, it clearly reaches the realm of the absurd.

Are we to pretend that the campaigns are not going on, that no vital issues are being discussed, that we live in a vacuum? Seemingly we must. We appeal to those who must make the final interpretation of the rule to allow us to perform a newspaper's only real function: to print the news. We can no longer afford to deny the existence of a world outside the front doors of this school.

*The Justinian staff wishes  
Tony DeFalco a speedy recovery*

ance, and there is nothing wrong with destroying it. Is this so? Suppose a person's home were destroyed by a fire while his family escaped unharmed. While happy that his family escaped, would he ignore the loss of his house because it was only property? Don't bet on it. Would the New Mobe, upon finding its offices bombed by the aforementioned Silent Majoritarian, say "Oh, well. It's only property?" Clearly, property is important. This importance is not negated by the fact that other things are more important. Property is important. The only justification that there is for destroying another's property is to save lives. How many lives have been saved by the burning of the Bank of America in Isla Vista? How many were saved by the bombing of the Army Research Center at the University of Wisconsin? How many were lost? Many years

worth of irreplaceable research papers have been destroyed by those who felt that property was worthless.

The moral bankruptcy of the just discussed rationalization for violence was completely exposed when the blast at Wisconsin killed one student and injured several others. The planters of the bomb apparently have no more regard for the lives of others than they do for the property of others. They have gone down to the level of the National Guardsmen who fired live ammunition into a crowd of unarmed people. Robert Fassnacht, the student killed at Wisconsin, was a murder victim just as the students at Kent and Jackson were murder victims.

It's always easy to color a crime with an idealistic cause.

Violence in the cause of peace solves nothing. We don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows.

As I See It

## This Column Remembers

By Neil B. Checkman

Last spring murder was committed in Ohio and Mississippi. Last spring murder was committed in Brooklyn.

After the Cambodian invasion was announced by the government, students gathered to protest at Kent State, and all but the comatose remember what ensued. Aghast at the realization that open season had been declared upon students, the student body of Brooklyn Law School declared an end to "business as usual." Realizing that the entire student community did not share their beliefs, the involved students formulated a plan which would allow all students to follow their consciences. School would remain in session and those wishing to attend classes and take finals would be free to do so. Those taking finals would be in no jeopardy of failing because the only possible marks would be A, B, or Pass.

Those students with a moral commitment against the carnage at Kent State, in Cambodia, and in Viet Nam would receive a Pass, and were free to devote their time to these pressing problems. After meetings, picketing, and endless rhetoric, the faculty and administration announced a plan which was on all four with the student resolution.

During the following hectic days, committees were formed and programs were implemented. Co-ordination was achieved with N.Y.U., Georgetown, and St. John's law school. Our Law Review, along with other interested students, began researching the law on civil and criminal liability of the National Guard and its commanders. Brooklyn Law School sent more students to Washington D.C. than any other law school in the nation. It was at this point that the roof fell in.

The Court of Appeals of New York, acting as an administrative body regulating admission to the Bar, decreed that all students who have not been certified to have taken written examinations as in past practice, would not be admitted to the bar examination. The possibility of this happening had not been overlooked, at least by the students.

The students looked to their presumed partners in moral commitment for support for a reasonable plan to work within the ruling. That support was not forthcoming. What did occur was a stab in the back to the students who relied upon the good faith of the faculty's statement. The faculty and administration declared that their resolution was rescinded, that business as usual would be conducted, and that exams were to be given as usual, dates and times to be adjusted.

Again the students met, again they agreed to a strike, but this time the Dean and the administration were the targets. This time the entire student community was in support; everyone realized the duplicity of those in whom we had placed our trust. At the request of Prof. Raphael, Chief Judge Fuld issued a clarification of the court's decision. In essence, this clarification would have allowed the giving of take-home examinations, thereby enabling students to budget their time between anti-war endeavors and the full exams. The faculty and administration were presented with a new plan, developed with the new situation in mind, but their decision came down stating that certain professors demanded the academic freedom to choose the format of their own examinations. Surely academic freedom has never been used for a baser decision.

The students were not to be so easily put off — still another meeting was called, again packing the moot court room, to decide a further course of action. The meeting had just begun, when Prof. Nightingale, one of the professors who had shown us a measure of support, informed those present that a bomb threat had been received, and the building had to be cleared. The search for the non-existent bomb took approximately two hours, and when the doors of the marble mausoleum were finally re-opened, our numbers had dwindled in half. Prof. Maloney addressed those remaining on the history of the school, the Dean told how the exams were to be administered, and the Strike was broken.

Those students who took exams in June took them in an atmosphere of bitterness and mistrust, constantly reminded of what had happened by the Pinkerton men in the lobby, and with this situation, Brooklyn Law School recessed for the summer.

A new term has begun, and those of us who remain wait and watch. So far this term, only just commenced, the administration has attempted to have a faculty committee appoint the Editor-in-Chief of this newspaper — this has failed. A faculty committee was formed to pass on speakers coming to the school — reliable sources indicate that this too has failed. The Faculty publications committee has for the moment succeeded in gaining the right to see all of this newspaper's copy before it goes to the printer, — with your aid this too can be defeated. It seems that someone on the ninth floor has forgotten last year. This column remembers.





Prof. Farrel speaking on steps of Boro Hall at Brooklyn Law and St. John's Law Peace Rally last May.

## An Impression of May

By Prof. Richard Farrel

What follows is a fairly personal statement of an impression; it can't pretend to be important even to the author, who believes sincerely in the innate perfectability of mankind, but doubts it. But like the rambler and gambler of the song, if you don't like it, leave him alone.

The invitation to write always leaves me cold for a moment or so, and perhaps a personal extension of thanks to the invitor and best wishes to him for a successful satisfying season suffices for openers.

Now out pen and to your work.

In early May, 1970, it hit the fan as Brooklyn Law School. I know. I was there. So were some of you.

The whole thing started with a deep-seated distress among many of us over what some thought were evil and foolish things being done by young men with guns and steel hats. Headwear generally had a lot of significance in May, 1970. But regardless of what started the fanward propulsion of the fecal matter, we all got splattered, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or condition of previous lassitude. Some of the splattered seized the time to go away — for a while — and to their everlasting credit work with others and wage peace. These may be peacemakers, children of God. Some of the splattered seized the time to go away — for a vacation. We don't know whose children they are, and you know what that makes them.

Most of us stuck around, writing and answering petitions, calling and being called names, listening to and making inane speeches. To make a long story short, the rotten rhetoric from students, faculty, alumni and well-known attorneys ground down from peace to P's fairly quickly.

Cut to the present, full tilt.

Because of May, 1970 we have students and faculty who, depending on the individual, are proud of, afraid of, ashamed of, content with — not necessarily in the following order — themselves, everybody, nobody, them and us. And me and thee, brothers and sisters, who now know even better what fools we all are.



Together, last May.

Photo by Bob Greenberg

### ASTR\*L\*GY

Twinkle, Twinkle,  
Little star;  
Freaky person that I are  
I think you run my destiny  
Bringing out the best in me.  
Published by Brooklyn Works, 1970

"There's a man called Richard  
And he's comin' to call himself  
King."

Jefferson Airplane

### THREE OF A KIND

Falling like March snow  
Sitting and melting in place  
confusion rules all

Lofty green branches  
Sitting like some overlord  
Who is wise but mute

Mourning, as a veil  
Cits openly on one's head  
Cloaking the real grief

By Henry Schwarzberg

## Lincoln Center Opens With 'Figaro'

By Anthony Wayne De Falco

With the opening of the Fall season, Lincoln Center is once again resounding with the New York Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera. A visitor to this bastion of the arts is at once overtaken by the spectacle of marble, glass and water that comprises the physical structure of the Center. The motif is modern as characterized by many outstanding sculptures. The praises of the Philharmonic and the Met are heralded, yet many people overlook one of the finest Opera companies in the world.

The New York City Opera opened its fifty-second season in New York on September 9, and the company never sounded better. I had the opportunity of attending "The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, and the performance was an inspired one. My appreciation of the Opera was added to by the fact that it was sung for the first time entirely in English. The setting of the New York State Theater also contributed to the enjoyment of the Opera.

"The Marriage of Figaro,"

## IRS Rule May Freeze All Campus Politicking

By Barry Wadler

The Justinian and all other student groups have been barred from any involvement in the 1970 elections.

All such political activity has been restricted pending further understanding of the Internal Revenue Code as it applies to tax-exempt educational institution.

In a memorandum to the Justinian and the SBA, Professor Milton G. Gershenson, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Publications, reminded the staff of the paper that, for the present at least, "you will not participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

The inner quotes are from the Internal Revenue Code [section 501(c)(3)] on requirements for maintaining tax-exempt status. Along with amplifications by the Income Tax Regulations, this requirement would appear to rule out any sort of activities by any organ or organization in the school in connection with the current campaigns.

Tax-exempt status is unquestionably vital to the financial survival of the school.

The task of clarifying the application of the IRS Code to student organizations has been delegated by the Committee to Professor Martin R. Hauptman who teaches Taxation.

"We've never had this problem before," explained Professor Hauptman. "And now that it's becoming a real one, we have to take steps to avoid jeopardizing our status."

The "problem" is precipitated by an increasing inclination on the part of campus newspapers and student groups, throughout the country, to involve themselves in current — and, often, electoral — affairs.

The increased involvement has caused a number of schools to look into the possibilities of a conflict with IRS restrictions.

Columbia, Dartmouth and Williams have already issued to their schools sets of rules to serve as guidelines on campus political activity.

At Columbia, campus groups engaging in political campaigning are being charged fees for the use of school facilities including meeting rooms, phones and duplicating services.

The City University is apparently not affected by the IRS regulations.

For BLS many questions remain unanswered. Until Prof. Hauptman determines the exact scope of the restrictions, a general freeze on all campaign reporting, paid political advertisements, invitation of political speakers to the school, as well as editorial comment, is necessitated.

As far as opposing or challenging the restrictions goes, "Until we know where we stand," commented Neil Checkman, Justinian Managing Editor, "we're completely stymied."

"Of the attacks on students by construction workers, Agnew said: 'I don't condone the violence' but he continued that the clashes were the result of 'the rage of people who work to build the country,' at seeing the U.S. flag defiled and not like campus disruptions by radical students, planned campaigns." Daily News, Tues., Sept. 22, 1970; re: David Frost Show.

LOOK WHAT THEY'VE DONE TO MY SONG.

Several Alumni Have Agreed To Conduct Workshop-Seminars For Students. The Alumni Association Invites Students To Suggest Topics. See Diana D. Dubroff, Room 302.

## Lecturers Must Be Cleared Faculty Committee Established

By Marvin Schechter

The Faculty of Brooklyn Law School has unanimously approved the formation of a Committee on Lectures to "approve" outside speakers appearing at the school. The motion, sponsored by Professor Martin Hauptman, was in response to the visit last semester by Justice Douglas, a visit not approved by the faculty. Prof. Crea, who chairs the committee, has emphasized the fact that his committee, while retaining the right to exclude any speaker who presents a problem of immediate danger to the students or school property, will in no way censor student-sponsored speakers. Other members of the committee include Professors Crea, DeMeo, and Hahl.

S.B.A. President Richard Schneyer, when informed of the committee's existence, objected to the fact that the faculty committee

would "approve" speakers, but his suggestion was informally rejected. According to Prof. Crea, the students would have to trust the committee's judgment, despite the committee's administrative nature (i.e. setting up publicity, available dates, clearing rooms, etc.).

The entire matter may be brought before the Faculty Committee on Student Relations by the SBA President, who feels that the committee is assuming powers never intended by the faculty. Despite this difference of opinion as to the committee's actual powers, all speakers submitted so far have been approved including a request for a lecture on Transcendental Meditation by a guru.

Ed. Note: The executive board of the S.B.A. does not recognize this faculty committee's authority to regulate who shall be allowed to speak at the school.



## Nader: Teach Faculty

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sor's response to his classes.

Once the principle of the student course is accepted, the mechanics could be worked out to maximize participation and efficiency. Law schools have always been good at mechanics. By way of suggestion, a steering committee of students, chosen by their peers, could organize the course content, decide whether to inflict an "eye for an eye" and adopt the Socratic method or develop another less time-consuming procedure, determine the kinds of demonstrative evidence to be utilized, the field trips to be taken and the spinoff benefits to be conveyed to other law schools and in journals of legal education. I am sure that many exciting innovations and benefits can be derived

once such a course is adopted.

What the faculty may be realizing is that the breakdown in the last few years of its presumed or actual arrogance toward the students—whether ingrained or merely a teaching technique—is a wonderful experience. The rewards reaped are increasing displays of foresight—a quality of which the law schools in the past could rarely be accused—and a greater infusion of empirical and normative content in course and extracurricular work.

Some ground rules for such a course would obtain near unanimous support. There should be no grading and no compulsory attendance. I expect that the newspaper would welcome reactions and suggestions relating to such a proposal. Let us hear them.

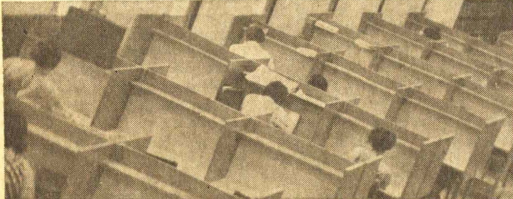


Photo by Marc Kaufman

BLS ISOLATION WARD — Second floor, if you haven't seen it.

## Alumni News

by LEONARD D. DuBOFF, Alumni Editor

1924

Supreme Court Justice Murray H. Pearlman had been elected a Director of the Brooklyn Law School Alumni Association. Justice Pearlman has been an active participant and supporter of the Law School and the Association since his graduation. His community service started as a Justice in the Municipal Court from which he was elevated to the Civil Court and finally to a Justice of the Supreme Court, Kings County in 1968.

1928

Newly appointed Criminal Court Judge Allen Moss was recently featured in the Daily Closeup column in the New York Post. Judge Moss was quoted as saying that he accepted his appointment because "It gives me a chance to do some good . . . to do something for New York. I am glad that I have the chance."

1930

P. Vincent Landi has been appointed by Governor Rockefeller to the Crime Victims Compensation Board. Mr. Landi was a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Board prior to his appointment.

1956

Allan S. Crystal has been appointed Director of Taxes for Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

1958

Charles Birnbach has been elected Executive Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of Anodyne, Inc. of North Miami Beach, Florida.

Arthur J. Kramer is a member of the New York State Assembly serving the 14th District in Nassau County.

Leonard Greenberg has been elected Vice President and General Counsel of Dynelec Systems Corp., manufacturers of data communication equipment.

1959

Ellis L. Bert has been appointed Regional Counsel to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and will serve in its area office in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

1960

Gerald Leibowitz has been elected President of the Rockaway Lawyers Club.

1963

Arthur B. Patrizio has recently joined the Federal Trade Commission as a trial attorney in the bureau of textiles and furs.

Stanley E. Esposito has been elected Commissioner of the Hawthorne Water District, Town of Mt. Pleasant, Hawthorne, N.Y.

1966

Stanley A. Orenstein is a research associate for the Office of Criminal Justice, Department of Justice, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

1965

Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary has appointed Benjamin Ward as the new Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of police disciplinary trials. Commissioner Ward, a career officer on the force with the permanent rank of Lieutenant, was serving as the Executive Director of the Civilian Complaint Review Board when the appointment was announced.

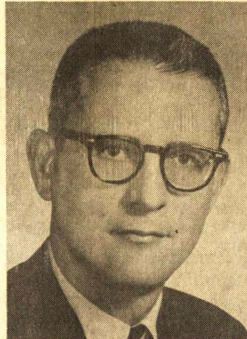
1968

Wilfred Halpern, a director of the Association, has been elected Treasurer and a Director of the Players Club, New York City.

A Senior-Alumni Cocktail Party will be held at Brooklyn Law School on October 17, 1970.

## Know Your Trustee: Too Many Closed Doors

By Rosina Abramson



Wilbur Levin

### Senate

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President, etc., should be abolished and the four elected officials from each section be known simply as "Delegates."

In another motion, offered by Mr. Tritz at the Oct. 7 meeting, he called for the establishment of a student "strike fund" from the monies collected last May. The motion was greeted by applause and unanimously passed. Subsequently, it was learned that all the money had been spent during the last strike.

Mr. Schneyer said that the primary purpose of the Student Bar Association should be to "represent the student and advocate the student's point of view." Student power and active student participation in school affairs are to be the general goals of SBA, and the key word for the year is "change."

Accordingly, every student is now entitled to attend all Delegates' meetings, debate on any issue, and introduce any resolution he desires. Such students, however, are not allowed to vote and are urged to have their resolutions introduced through a delegate or any member of the Executive Board.

### Guild Speaker

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debated although two positions have gained some acceptance. The position of Arthur Kinoy, professor at Rutgers University Law School, is that radical lawyers must work as movement members to fight against mounting repression whereas John Lubel, president of the N.Y.C. chapter, feels that the lawyer is not a movement member but merely a rights defender. There are many positions in between and debate flourishes.

There is one area of almost total accord which is currently a big problem for the Guild. How does one prosecute a policeman or group of police who beat up a victim and then manage to charge the victim with felonious assault while the police escape prosecution? The Guild has brought suit in Federal Court against the police and the construction workers who were involved in the brutal beating of students in May of this year in an attempt to deal with this problem.

Members of the Guild work closely with Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. It has a summer intern program which pays students while they work with a lawyer and thereby have the advantage of working in the field. Student Chapters in the metropolitan area include Brooklyn, N.Y.U., Rutgers and Columbia. Anyone interested in joining

Wilbur Levin, President of Martin's Department store attributes his selection to the Board of Trustees to his business acumen and his service to the community. Though not an attorney, and therefore reticent about making any decisions vis-à-vis the law, Mr. Levin feels he best serves the Board through his knowledge of finance and business. He comes to Martin's presidency via a B.A. from Yale and his grandfather who started the store from a "pack on his back." Mr. Levin is very proud that Martin's is the largest family owned retail store in N.Y. and that it serves its community so well. As an example of its service to the community Mr. Levin pointed out his many trusteeships and offices (18) with local business and community groups.

A tall, good looking, well-spoken man in his late forties, Mr. Levin, at first meeting, has the appearance of an English professor at a midwestern college, but this image of academia is dispelled as he speaks in the tones of the business world. He finds the role of a trustee to be a position of trust, a lending of one's "know-how" to the effective functioning of an organization, one who holds something in trust for the community; and compares his role of trustees here to that of being a "trustee of a hospital or a home for the blind."

Mr. Levin outlined the role of the Board of Trustees as making broad policy decisions and not one of being involved in the day to day running of the school. He summed up the role as "mature and proper guidance for the future."

One decision the Board does make however, is the selection of a dean. Mr. Levin claims that neither he nor the Board has any one specific person in mind to succeed Dean Prince, but admits that a transition has been contemplated and that Dean Prince himself is making preparations for it by gradually relinquishing authority in certain areas.

The reigns of authority are envisioned by Mr. Levin as being, of necessity, closely held by the administration. When asked about the relationship of student to trustee, Mr. Levin emphasized that he did not want to undermine the authority of the administration and only after students exhaust all channels to the faculty and administration should they come to the trustee, with, of course, the administration's permission, to air their grievances. He feels no need for student and trustee to meet if there is no grievance to be discussed and indeed feels that there is little for him as trustee to be learned at such a meeting with students as he has law students in his own family (none at BLS, however).

When questioned on the students strike of May, 1970, Mr. Levin explained that he knew too little about it to discuss it fully, but did find some criticism with the students' position. Though attributing the highest motivation to all positions involved, he contended that the school would have fallen short of its teaching responsibility had it closed for the remaining school year. Mr. Levin described the strike as a "one shot deal" brought on by Cambodia and the Kent State massacre and encouraged by the spreading strikes throughout the nation since "students go to school to learn, and by closing the school they were defeating their own purpose." He was of the opinion that animosities, if existent in the school, among students, faculty, and administration, were brought on by the strike. Though reluctant to meet with BLS students, Mr. Levin was nonetheless concerned as to the presence of radical groups, and asked if the Weathermen or S.D.S. had organized at the Law School.

Mr. Levin, despite a very energetic and vital impression, leaves one with the feeling of too many board meetings behind too many closed doors. The students of Brooklyn Law School are his trust, and if he does not wish to know us, he cannot possibly guide us to the future we are seeking.

### ALUMNI REVIEW CPL

The proposed Criminal Procedure Law which is scheduled to become effective September 1, 1971 will be presented and analyzed at the fall meeting of the Alumni Association to be held in the Moot Court room on Wednesday evening, October 28, 1970 at 8.

The law will be presented by Prof. Richard Denzer and will be subject to comment and analysis by Kings County Surrogate Nathan R. Sobel, Chief Assistant D.A. Elliott Golden and defense lawyer Herbert A. Lyon.

Alumni Vice-president Louis R. Rosenthal is program chairman.

should contact the N.L.G. at One Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10013. New members are enthusiastically encouraged.

### MAYBE TOMMORROW

By the light  
I sit weaving  
flickering shadows playing tag  
as the candle dies,  
On the morrow  
I'll thrash the fields  
Perhaps in a fortnight  
I'll have food  
as well as dress

### AT THE END

Dust  
Craggy rocks  
Barren buildings  
Girders' remains  
Dead bird  
One dead eye staring  
Blood encrusted breast  
Splinters of a once proud elm  
A trickle of water  
A Cockroach stops to drink

Henry Schwarzbarg