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Justinian

Volume XXXII - No. 2

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1971

Page One

Prof. Lisle Named Interim Dean; Trustees to Continue Search

Fully a year after Dean Jerome Prince first announced his intention to retire from the Deanship, the Board of Trustees, in a surprise move, named Professor Raymond E. Lisle Acting Dean until the end of this academic year.

Apparently unable to agree upon a successor to Dean Prince, the Board opted to continue its search to find a candidate who met their qualifications.

The report of the trustees, which announced the interim appointment, also singled out areas of concern in shaping the future of the school. Among these were the placement office and employment opportunities, clinical experience as a supplement to legal education and a student and faculty voice in meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Additionally, Dean Prince has been made Dean Emeritus and William Hambrecht has been brought in from LIU to become Assistant Dean for Business Administration.

The report of the trustees follows:

Earlier this year Dean Jerome Prince, after years of outstanding service to the Brooklyn Law School as Professor and Dean, expressed a desire to retire as the Dean. During his administration he, as Dean, performed many of the diverse functions required in the operation of the School. His retirement presented to the Trustees two problems: first, to find a successor and, second, to reorganize the administration so that others may share many of the burdens hitherto borne by the Dean.

In order to give faculty, students and alumni an opportunity to express their views, a series of hearings was held and thereafter a Search Committee consisting of two members of each group was formed. This Committee was asked to report their recommendations to the Trustees by July 31st. On that date the Committee delivered its report wherein in substance it recommended the appointment of two Deans, one to be called the Academic Dean, the other the Administrative Dean. Although the Trustees were in agreement that there should be a division of responsibilities, they were of the opinion that equally divided functions would be difficult of definition and even more difficult in operation. In other words, there must be a Dean. Accordingly, the Search Committee was asked to make such a recommendation. This was presented to the Trustees.

In their deliberations, it became apparent to the Trustees

that the date of July 31st set for the first report was not feasible. Because of the shortness of time, the summer vacation season and the difficulty of ascertaining available candidates from among the legal education fraternity of the country, the Trustees concluded that the Committee had been given an impossible task and that far more important for the future welfare of the School than immediate selection is the right selection. Such a selection will require further exploration. However, during this period there must be a Dean on an interim basis.

Therefore, the Trustees have appointed as the Dean with all responsibilities of that office and to act in that capacity until the end of the academic year in June 1972, Professor Raymond E. Lisle.

At the same meeting the Trustees elected Jerome Prince as Dean Emeritus. Freed from many of the burdens of the Dean's of-

"... far more important for the future welfare of the school than immediate selection is the right selection. Such a selection will require further exploration..."

fice, the Dean Emeritus hopes to carry on his teaching, writing and editing, all of which will enrich the education of students of the law.

In their search for the future Dean, the Trustees are not unmindful of the qualifications of members of our own faculty. However, the interests of all are best served by country-wide exploration even if it ultimately appears that the best candidate is a member of our law school family.

The Trustees also appointed an Assistant Dean for Business Administration. This position which the Trustees deem to be vital for the welfare of the students and the school will embrace matters financial and budgetary, federal aid programs and supervision over the physical plant. Selected for this position is William M. Hambrecht. Mr. Hambrecht has his B.A. from Fordham, his M.B.A. from NYU and his Ph.D. from NYU. From September 1960 to October 1963 he was Deputy Director of the New York State



Newly appointed Dean Lisle to fill Prince's position during interim period.

Division for Youth. From October 1963 to April 1966 he served as Special Assistant to the Governor in Albany. From April 1966 to July 1969 he was Associate Commissioner of the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. More

program, it must be carefully planned and supervised. The Trustees favor further expansion along these lines.

Lastly, the Trustees are desirous of further cooperation with faculty, students and alumni. The present President of the Alumni Association is a member of the Board. We would hope that one or two faculty members and one or two students, to be chosen by such elective process as they deem appropriate, would attend Trustees' meetings upon request so that such problems as may arise affecting the school could be brought to the Trustees' attention together with suggestions and recommendations for possible solution.

The world has recently witnessed a period of destructive criticism. Little good has emerged therefrom. The Trustees foresee an auspicious future for the Law School and would hope that an era of constructive criticism will replace any negative approach.

PROFILE

Raymond E. Lisle was born in Brooklyn, New York, and is at present a resident of Freeport, New York.

He received his B.S. from City College of New York, a master's degree from Columbia University, a J.D. from New York University and an LL.M. from George Washington University. He was editor-in-chief of the N.Y.U. Law Quarterly Review. He is a member of the New York Bar.

He taught history at City College of New York before and after World War II. In 1941 he entered the U.S. Navy and served overseas as Lieutenant Commander until 1945. He is at present a Captain in the United States Naval Reserve, retired.

He served as professor of law at Brooklyn Law School from 1946 to 1948. In the latter year he was appointed as a United States Foreign Service Officer and was named an advisor and Acting United States Representative on the United Nations Security Council Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Dispute. In this capacity he spent seven months in Indonesia.

In the Foreign Service, he served successively in the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany at Frankfurt and in the embassies at The Hague, Warsaw and Bonn. From 1956 to 1960 he was Deputy and Acting Director of the Office of German Affairs and a Senior Foreign Service Inspector. In 1960 he became Deputy Chief of Mission at Belgrade and was given the personal rank of Minister in 1962. Returning to Washington in 1962 he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs until 1965 and from 1965 to 1970 Director for Relations with Eastern Europe.

He returned to Brooklyn Law School as professor of law in September, 1970. He is also Vice President and Director of the Foreign Bondholders Protection Council, Inc.



William Hambrecht to assist Dean.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

- Placement office: Results of a survey of some recent grads — page 2
- Will BLS finally get accreditation? see page 3
- Up in the Attica: Interview with a negotiator starts on page 4
- Movie Review! page 6
- Sports — Back page

Graduates Got Gripes: Placement Under Par

The Justinian in an effort to ascertain the feelings and suggestions of the 1971 graduating class about the Placement Office, mailed questionnaires to 150 day students in the 1971 graduating class. Forty-five replies were received. The questionnaire said:
Dear Graduate of the 1971 Class:

The Justinian is trying to find out if the school placement office under the direction of Professor John Ronayne is functioning as it should. We would be most grateful if you would please fill out this questionnaire and mail it back to us as soon as you can. You do not have to place your name anywhere on this questionnaire. Your cooperation will be most appreciated and maybe some truths will emerge from your replies.

1. As of this mailing are you employed as an attorney? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Has the Placement Office been helpful to you in finding a job? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Has the Placement Office been helpful to you at all? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Is there anything that the Placement Office hasn't done that you would like to see them do? Please comment.
5. Please give us any comments or relate any experience, positive or negative, about your relationship with the Placement Office and your efforts in finding a job:

STUDENTS ON RONAYNE

A compilation of the figures revealed the following replies to the first three questions:

Question 1 — 32 Yes 13 No
Question 2 — 8 Yes 37 No
Question 3 — 16 Yes 29 No

The answers to questions four and five were many and varied. Some representative replies follow:

I am an attorney with the U.S. Dept. of Justice in Washington.

Professor Ronayne was of no assistance. However, Mary, his secretary, was indeed a great help.

The Placement Office should retain the services

"Get a full-time director."

of a full-time placement officer who can devote the time to helping students. As a student I found Professor Ronayne of no help whatsoever. In fact, I feel that in my case he did me a disservice in failing to provide information requested. For example, when asking whether I should apply to the U.S. atty's office for the Southern district of N.Y. as a summer intern he told me no. Yet, I applied anyway on my own and was one of the few BLS students hired that summer.

Another time I asked him about scheduling an interview with the Legal Aid Society. He advised me that they weren't coming for a month, when, in fact, a student standing next to me indicated that

"Mary, his secretary, was indeed a great help"

she knew for a fact that they were coming the very next week (which proved to be true).

The Placement Office should not exist for the purpose of obtaining "choice" positions for the select few that belong to Law Review. My personal experience involved one of the small group of recruiters that came to the school last fall. I had written to the firm and in their letter of reply they stated that they would be happy to interview me at the school on the particular date that their representative would be present. Shortly after, I went into the Placement Office to sign up for the interview only to find that

"Help people in the lower part of the class."

the entire list had been filled already by members of the Law Review. In addition a special time period had been created during the lunch hour for a particular member of the Law Review who had come into the office only a few minutes before me.

I took my case to Dean Gilbride who instructed the Placement Office to make sure that I was provided for. The final outcome was that I was squeezed between two other students' interviews for a somewhat hasty 15 minutes. Whether or not I could have gotten the job (I was ONLY in the top 1/4 of the class!) is of no significance, rather the experience

"The Placement Office should not exist for the purpose of obtaining 'choice' positions for the select few on Law Review."

merely serves as evidence of the Placement Office's preoccupation with placing seniors who are least in need of its services, namely, the members of Law Review.

Placement Office lacks enthusiasm and imagination.

(Continued on Page 7)

RONAYNE ON RONAYNE

The Justinian sought a response from the Placement Office to provide a representative view of the placement situation. Director Professor John Ronayne declined to comment directly on any of the questionnaires, but stated he would be glad to answer any questions posed to him about the functions of his office.

A majority of the questionnaires repeated the same comments and criticisms about the Placement Office. These could be condensed to five or six areas. Each was discussed fully with Professor Ronayne.

Many graduates expressed the opinion that the Placement Office should be staffed by a full time Director. The Professor stated that he gave the office his full energies and was in the office, "day and

"A qualified 'full-time' director not possible."

night." He stated that it was impossible to find any qualified person to do the job on a "full time" basis. "A lawyer wouldn't do it and a non-lawyer isn't really qualified. Can you tell me of any attorney who would give up his practice to take on this position?"

The Professor wants the students to know that he took on the directorship on a purely voluntary basis and receives no extra compensation for running the office. "I would be glad to find someone else to do it, but you can't find anyone. A P.R. (Public Relations) type was suggested but I don't see how that would help. If I didn't do it then no one would. I am here always to help the students."

He went on to add that the Placement Office only

"I am always here to help the students."

acts as a broker. If the jobs don't exist, "the Placement Office can't manufacture them." At the present time there are only eight jobs in our files. The wage and price freeze has also produced a job freeze. No one is hiring."

The role of the Alumni was the next topic. When asked to comment on the Graduate's belief that the Alumni were not hiring enough BLS graduates, he said it wasn't true. Most of our Alumni, he explained, were single practitioners who hardly ever do any hiring.

As far as Wall St. firms are concerned there is a real problem. Because of our underrepresentation in

"There are only eight jobs in our files."

the major Wall St. firms there isn't anyone pushing to hire BLS graduates.

The Professor spoke with pride of the high number of clerks which the Office has been able to place on the New York State Court of Appeals.

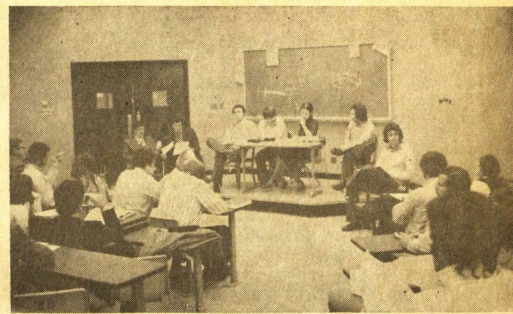
Many of the graduates who made comments inquired why more firms didn't come to the school. The Professor explained that every major firm in New York is contacted by either letter or phone and invited to come to BLS. "But, most firms prefer students to write or prefer to hold an open house." If that does happen then it becomes the responsibility of the student. "I can say," he added, "that

"Big firms insist on Law Review only."

we will have more Wall St. firms coming here then in any previous year."

What about opportunities outside of the city; was the Placement Office too parochial in its outlook as

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Executive Board residing over first delegate meeting.

SBA Holds First Meeting of Year

By Marc Rogart

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER. The reaction to the thunderous thud of the gavel met with as much reception as when I tell my ninth grade English students to take their seats and be quiet!! Thus began the October 21st meeting of the Student Bar Association and an indication of more innocuous things to come.

As I begin this humble exercise in descriptive writing, I should hesitate a bit and reflect upon my own prejudices — prejudices for sure, but also those which are shared by a majority of my peers. After two years of law school, ambivalence sets in regarding the success of any SBA initiatives. In the past, many students have worked extremely hard, trying in earnest to better our lot at Brooklyn Law School. Many resolutions which have been passed before were all but carbon-copied, and most of the work went eddying down the drain.

So as another SBA meeting was called to order with the room appearing exceptionally empty, I felt as if I were reliving my past two years of experience here in school. But I keep trying to convince myself to be positive and since this is my inaugural year as a SBA delegate I will try to do so.



New initiatives nurtured at SBA meeting.

The President, with much eloquence, gave her report on the Freshman Orientation Program held during the first week of September. There was a consensus in favor of the innovations introduced this year, such as mock recitations of assigned cases, tips on briefing (none on cans?), and workshops run by several student groups. One outgrowth of the orientation is a student handbook which will be distributed to all students this month. This was definitely a long way from when I entered the building two years ago, and had to ask with much

embarrassment where the bathrooms were located.

There was much emphasis placed on involving the freshman in student activities. For example, the SBA is searching for a well — qualified (whatever that means) freshman to serve as representative to the American Bar Association's Law Student Convention to be held at New York University during the weekend of November 12. Freshman are encouraged to actively participate in some of the ABA committees in which



"Up against the wall"

law students serve as liaison members. Any student interested should drop a note in the SBA office. As an incentive, the SBA representative will be sent to a convention being held in California next summer (the Democratic convention?) Query: Is the cost of the trip gross income to the recipient? Is it, Professor Hauptman?

At this point in the meeting, the wail of a baby's cry echoed throughout room 402. Is this guy stoned you may ask? A baby at a SBA meeting? I haven't appeared before the character committee yet! What might have proved to be one of the highlights of the meeting was the presence of a year old child assailing her mother, one of the SBA delegates, for attention. There seemed, to this reporter at least, to be an ironic parallel between the actions of this naive tot and those of the enthusiastic student reformer sitting to my right and left.

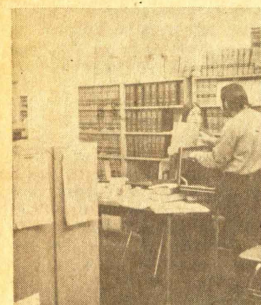
Another achievement of which the students can be proud, was the efforts this past summer of some of the members of the SBA in gaining control of the student fee. You remember the student fee, don't you? I never really knew what the \$10 per term fee went for. When I first noticed it on my three-month early bill, I rationalized that

(Continued on Page 7)

Legal Services: It's An Academic Question

By Larry Hauptman

"Working for Legal Services," says Gary Schultz, supervisor of the South Brooklyn Legal Services program, is "like being in the emergency ward of a hospital." The analogy, Schultz explains, is appropriate to illustrate that prospective clients who seek the aid of Legal Services usually have an "instant problem" which requires "quick relief." Although a main objective of Legal Services is to afford such "quick relief," Schultz is quick to add that "the initiation of law reform to save future generations from the same problem" is a collateral and equally important consideration in the work of the program.



Well equipped Legal Service Office ready to aid community.

merits of a case through the actual questioning and interviewing of clients. He also is afforded the opportunity to write briefs, memos, appeals and depositions. Most importantly, the student learns how to conduct himself with a client, which, according to Schultz, is the most significant aspect of a lawyer's education. "Giving credit wouldn't be a gift." However, requests made to the administration to provide credit for such work have been turned down, despite the fact that other law schools in the New York area — Columbia, St. Johns, and New York University — do provide credit.

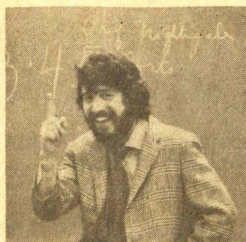
Schultz was nevertheless pleasantly surprised by the number of people who volunteered to work this fall. In all, 36 students from B.L.S. joined up — most opting to work out of the South Brooklyn office. For those who so desire, there is also work available at offices in Bedford-Stuyvesant and East New York. Most of the work involves on-the-job training, although occasional seminars are held in order to familiarize students with the legal concepts involved in the more typical problems confronted by Legal Services lawyers. But, Schultz confesses that it is difficult to teach substantive issues in so far as no credit is given for the course.

Although all the projects undertaken by the South Brooklyn office are under Schultz's supervision, the individual student is immediately responsible to lawyers who are regular employees of Legal Services.

Mock Trial to Be Held at BLS

Professor Jerome Leitner has announced that the American Trial Lawyers Association in conjunction with the Brooklyn Law School will conduct a demonstration of a trial on Saturday, December 11, 1971 at our school. The trial, which will be held in the Moot Court Room, will involve a medical malpractice and product liability case. Famous attorneys, from as far away as Chicago, will argue the case before two members of this state's Judiciary. The demonstration will cover all phases of trial work — from the selection of the jury — to the cross examination of expert witnesses — to the charge of the jury.

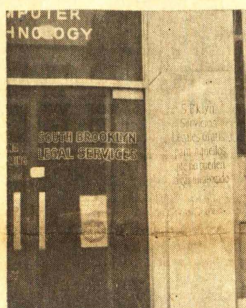
Seating will be limited to the first 350 students who request tickets from Professor Leitner. Students who wish to serve on the jury are required to leave their names and seat numbers on the 8th floor. Professor Leitner will provide all the final details in the near future. He can assure, however, that the all day demonstration will be "indispensable to anyone interested in trial work."



Legal Service Supervisor Carl Schultz.

However, Legal Services is not only a benefit to the community, but to the student who volunteers to work for the program as well. According to Schultz, the legal profession is the only profession that sends its personnel out to work without any internship. Thus the law school graduate is untrained and ill-equipped to handle the concrete problems which will immediately confront him in his practice. The prerequisite training required before any lawyer can set up a meaningful practice can, however, be effectively provided during the law school years. "Big firm clerkships are not the answer," says Schultz. "The lawyer can only learn what he must through experience. In this respect, the thinking on what a law school should provide is changing throughout the country. Clinical education is now accepted as a real way of teaching." Accordingly, Schultz argues, Legal Services entails not only learning how to make real and necessary changes, but also amounts to a clinical education on how to be lawyers before passing the bar. In effect, working for Legal Services is an integral part of the legal education of those students who volunteer to work.

For these reasons, Schultz contends that it is unfair that those students who volunteer to work for Legal Services do not receive academic credit for their time and effort. "The student who does the job and puts in his hours deserves credit. It is a real learning experience." Specifically, the student learns how to get to an issue and measure the



Bilingual signs invites clients to enter services offices.

Thus, a student elects to work on a particular project, and is accordingly assigned to a staff lawyer who devotes full-time to that project. A small ratio of students to attorney has been achieved with the result that the student can more readily observe the attorney, benefit from his expertise, and receive more attention and guidance in the assigned work.

Schultz is presently devoting much of his time to what he refers to as the "prison project." Working out of the Atlantic Avenue House of Detention, Schultz, with the aid of 18 volunteers, is attempting to promote the civil rights of the detainees, most of whom are in prison simply because they can't make bail.

LAW IN THE TOMBS

By Bob Slatus

You hear the sound of clanging steel as you see the cage shuts tight behind you, and for a Kafka-like moment you stand frozen, waiting to be escorted to your cell. Then, you ascend suddenly into the reality that you are in the Prison Program of the Brooklyn Law School Legal Services Clinic.

The tour through the Tombs, to familiarize you with the prison, seems artificial and one-sided.

Some detainees, as the prisoners prefer to be called, look out at you with hatred and want to know why you came to stare at them as though they were animals in cages. Most just remain silent.

You ask the captain of the guards why there is only one basketball available for 500 detainees for use during their "recreation" session. The Captain answers that many of the detainees are transients and as such it is difficult to arrange adequate recreational programs.

Later you are told that the tour is to be cut short due to a riot in the homosexual section.

When you return home at night and turn on the 11:00 P.M. news you hear that a detainee has hung himself that day and you feel something knotting in your stomach.

Mr. Gary Schultz, director
(Continued on Page 7)

At BLS: AALS Well That Ends Well

By Elliot Schaeffer

Jack Feldman, number one in his class, recently received a letter informing him that he would not be eligible as a candidate for study at Harvard's Graduate School of Law. The letter stated that his ineligibility was due to the fact that his undergraduate law school was unaccredited. Only graduates from schools that are recognized by the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) will be considered as adequately qualified for admission.

At present, Brooklyn Law School is not a member of the Association. According to Dean Prince, Brooklyn could have become a member of the AALS in 1937 when it became a member of the American Bar Association. However, this was not done through the personal decision of Dean Richardson. In 1956, inquiries were made about possible membership in the Association. It appears that at that time a review of the school was made, suggestions were offered, but membership was not pursued. After that, all activity in this direction ceased.

The Association of American Law Schools is a law school accrediting association founded at the beginning of the 20th century. Its function, like that of sub-

lishing informal lines of communication with the AALS, and the personal efforts of Dean Prince in elevating the standards of the school to the level they are today, there is much anticipation about Brooklyn Law School becoming a member of the Association in the not too distant future. According to Dean Prince, the key problem still lies in university affiliation. However, such a union is not a simple matter. The problem is, "What would be the effect of such an affiliation upon the law school?" When Brooklyn was associated with St. Lawrence University it was nearly drained of all its funds. We could not afford that again. Also, the number of schools in the metropolitan area that would be interested in or capable of such association are limited. It also appears that some possibilities have been investigated without any positive results.

To solve this problem, Dean Prince is in the process of seeking to arrange a consortium with local universities whereby there would be interdisciplinary studies. For example, psychologists, doctors, and economists would be available for specialized courses at Brooklyn. This would give us the benefits of university affiliation without many of its draw-

Non-membership brands one with the unfair stigma of "non-accreditation."

sequent accrediting associations, was to set high standards of achievement for its members and thereby increase the standard of legal education in the country. Charter members of the Association include, but are not limited to, Harvard, Boston University, New York University, and Columbia University. As of 1971, there were 127 law schools in the Association.

In an overview, the minimum standards set by the AALS for aspiring law schools are that the school should have a "university setting to provide contact with other academic and professional disciplines; a qualified faculty which is large enough to teach a sufficient range of courses and at the same time engage in research; a genuinely adequate library; a substantial building; and arrangements which facilitate individualized attention to students and intensive study by them."

A primary stumbling block to membership in 1956 was that Brooklyn was not a university-affiliated school. This, according to the Association, had a constricting effect on both the curriculum and the academic ideals of the school. As expressed in the language of "approved association policy," "... legal training is intended to equip lawyers to deal with problems of the unknown future as well as of the immediate present, the curriculum should undergo frequent re-examination, should at times embrace experimental offerings, and should not be confined to the instantly "practical." "A school should not be content with equipping its graduates to be mere technicians." Apparently, without a university background, these goals could not be accomplished.

Through faculty pressure, the efforts of Prof. Lisle in re-es-

backs. Presumably, this would also satisfy the policy requirements of the AALS. Furthermore, the expansion of electives in the present curriculum (from 4 to 12 credits) and possible future increases would be consummate with Association policy. Also involved is the use of a noted legal scholar to advise the law school on procedure, and perhaps, to act as an intermediary between Brooklyn and the AALS.

The pertinent question at this time is, "What is the value of membership in the Association?" The answer, in a word, is "status." The AALS is the most respected of all law school accrediting agencies. Within certain academic circles, non-membership brands one with the unfair stigma of "non-accreditation" (notwithstanding membership in the ABA). Also, there are graduate law schools that will not accept students unless they have graduated from an Association accredited school. There are only a few, but two of them are Harvard and Columbia; but not Yale. Membership would enhance Brooklyn's standing with prestige firms within and without the New York area. Furthermore, the Government has great respect for the Association. It chose the AALS to select a law school to be represented on an advisory board to establish policy for the United States for its participation at the Hague Institute for the codification of Private Law and Private International Law.

In conclusion, it is the Dean's opinion that Brooklyn Law School is equal or superior to many of the schools presently in the Association of American Law Schools. Further, that with Brooklyn's new facilities, activities, and proposed policies we can look forward to becoming members in the AALS.

Justinian

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— editorial —

The rumor machinery at BLS has come to a screaming halt. A choice has been made, and at the same time the search continues. The Board of Trustees has, apparently, exercised more than a rubber-stamp function with their appointment of Professor Raymond E. Lisle as Dean for an interim period until the end of the academic year in June 1972. All eyes seem to be pointed to the future. Hurrah! Let's hear a resounding, IT'S ABOUT TIME!

The JUSTINIAN takes the position, at this juncture, that cooperation is the order of the day. Now is the time for a moratorium on complaints that the Board is not responsive to the concerns of the students. Their good faith throughout the difficult process of selecting a new dean is the first step forward. The good faith of the students would be the best response to their action. On this basis, we can make a fresh start. Note that the students must remain relentless in their quest for a better school, a better education. However, it must be further noted that the struggle can be made less difficult in an atmosphere of cooperation. If it is true that the doors to the Board of Trustees meetings are to be opened to students, as well as faculty, then that threshold must be crossed with positive attitudes.

The Board has expressed concern with Placement and Clinical Programs. These are areas of interest to most students. The Placement Office should be of major interest to us all. A glance through Martindale-Hubbell will give one an idea of about how many large law firms there are in New York. A quick look at the bulletin board outside of the Placement Office will give one an idea of how many of those firms are actively recruiting graduates from Brooklyn Law School. Shouldn't our graduates be given an equal opportunity to compete for the more sought after positions? If so, what can be done to expand our Placement Office? A recent survey conducted by the JUSTINIAN polled BLS alumni on their attitude about the Placement Office. The answers appear in this edition. Enough said.

Clinical Programs in most Law Schools offer credit to the students participating. The Board seems to be in agreement with this policy. The extra hours volunteered by many of the students should be rewarded by credit. Moreover, the offering of credit will induce more students to enroll in the existing clinical programs, and maximum benefits will inure to students, the community, and BLS.

The students must keep a watchful eye to insure that these progressive ideas are not abandoned. The JUSTINIAN congratulates the Board of Trustees for shortening the gap between the students and the Board and hope for a continuance on this level.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Dean whoever you are,
Welcome to the law school, even if you've been here for sometime.
Boy, have you got things to do! First, broaden the curriculum.
Second, broaden the scope of the Law School's role in the community. As soon as our friends on Schermerhorn Street moves out too we'll be the only Law School in the nation's fourth largest city.
Third, carry on the work of your predecessors: As the most recent Dean liked to remind everyone, Richardson built the Law School, Carswell saved it, Prince restructured it, and it's up to you to carry it forward.

That should keep you busy.
Very truly yours,
RTF

(Editors Note: This is it, only one letter. We can't be that good. Let's hear from you!)

Negotiator Recounts Attica Experiences

Lewis M. Steel, is presently Vice-President of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild.

Justinian: Describe your role as a negotiator at Attica:

Steel: I was at Attica because the National Lawyers' Guild, and lawyers who are connected with the Guild, had defended many clients in prison, as had I. Because of our relationship with some of our clients, it seemed to us that we would be in a position to help resolve the rebellion without bloodshed.

Justinian: How did the negotiating team function?

Steel: I, like many of us, had difficulty defining our roles as we first got there, but the situation itself created our role.

After Friday afternoon when Oswald had a confrontation in the D-Courtyard and decided he wouldn't return to negotiate directly with the prisoners, those of us who were observers found that there was only one role to play and that was to bridge the gap and attempt to find out what the prisoners' demands were and in effect negotiate and attempt to see what the prison officials and state officials would give by way of concessions in order to solve the crisis.

Justinian: At what point in the crisis did you come along?

Steel: I was in on Friday morning. The rebellion took place on Thursday.

Justinian: How were you personally received by the prisoners?

Steel: This is difficult to answer. I've done some defense work for prisoners in the state which made me known to some extent. So, some of the prisoners knew that I had done substantial work in the area of prisoners' rights. I think the prisoners wanted, however, to impress upon us the desperation of their situation, so that I in turn would impress that upon the authorities.

Justinian: Did you sense that the prisoners felt that you were capable of comprehending that desperation?

Steel: I think so, but I guess my problem, and the problem of the other negotiators, including Kunstler, whose credibility, I am sure, was much higher than mine, with the prisoners, was that we were somewhat worried that the prisoners would think that we were going to sell them out. There was

certainly some tension going back and forth between us. When we were in the prisoners' domain, we came and went with their permission. Rather than talk about whether they were suspicious of us, the more interesting question is whether we were fearful of them.

Justinian: Do you believe prisoners have a right to negotiate their demands?

Steel: Sure! They have to negotiate their demands. They have been subjected to brutal and dehumanizing conditions for hundreds of years. It is clear that if they don't make their own demands known, no one else will. People are willing to concede this point with respect to other segments of society.

Justinian: Do you justify the action of the prisoners in taking over the prison?

Steel: I don't think it's a question of whether or not I can justify what other people did. The fact of the matter is that prison conditions where intolerable, and intolerable to a degree to which most of us who live in society can't even comprehend. For me to

"The final assault and massacre at Attica occurred because from Governor Rockefeller's political perspective, that outcome was required. It fits his law and order image. Unless the prisoners totally surrendered . . . the game plan called for death . . ."

attempt to justify what people did while living in conditions which I consider to be unthinkable is something very difficult.

The question really is — If I were in the same conditions as the prisoners, if I were forced to live in that type of a hell-hole, would I participate in that type of action — I just don't know. I certainly can conceive of myself participating.

You can ask whether there is a certain point in human affairs when people have no choice but to revolt; it's not a question of justification. To understand that you should read such work as Fanon's "Wretched of the Earth." When people are treated beneath a level of recognizable humanity, the only way they can reassert their humanity is to revolt, and

as I say, I think justification isn't the issue. The issue is what can human beings tolerate.

Justinian: Was there any justification for the state entering the prison when they did?

Steel: Oh, no! That's regardless of whether the rebellion can be justified in my own mind. That doesn't mean you can't deal with the question of the State's justification in unleashing a military attack on both the prisoners and their own guards. It is inconceivable to me that the attack was justified.

It is inconceivable to me that that action can be justified because number one — the negotiations that were entered into had only reached a preliminary stage.

Number two — The evening before the attack, newsmen who entered the prison compound held by the prisoners verified to Oswald, in my presence, that all 38 guards held prisoner were healthy and hadn't been hurt. An interesting aside on that is that prison propaganda later put out that two hostages had been dead at least two days. That had to be a lie and Oswald had to know it, because newsmen on Sunday had told them that it wasn't true.

Finally — It was unjustified because a human life should never be taken when it can possibly be avoided. It was totally clear that the attack would cost human lives, and to continue to negotiate could well have saved everyone of those lives.

Justinian: Were the demands reasonable?

Steel: The demands sought could be broken down in my mind into two major categories: one prison reforms, the others purely and simply demands with regard to what would happen to those individuals who participated in the revolt. After all, at the end of the revolt, the prisoners who participated would still be prisoners.

Justinian: Were both these types of demands negotiable?

Steel: With regard to prison reform, even Commissioner Oswald recognized that many of the demands should have been instituted years and years ago. For example, Oswald admitted the injustice of the prisoners working for 25¢ a day in 110° heat with a shower once a week. He would agree that there should be a minimum wage,

and would promise to recommend to the Legislature that funds should be provided. But at the same time he would say that he was sure the Legislature wouldn't do it. So, you have an agreement on something which Oswald admitted was a legitimate grievance, and yet the agreement was worthless.

Justinian: What about the demand to be flown to Algeria?

Steel: That should be taken under my second category — what's going to happen to the prisoners after they revolt. The prisoners had an argument which I think defies attack in terms of its logic. The prisoners said we live under intolerable conditions and we have been doing so for years. We have

(Continued on Page 6)

New Professor Lauds Old Law

By Marjorie Printz

Can a bright, young law professor from Ohio find happiness in a windowless cubbyhole on the eighth floor of BLS?

Yes, says Professor John A. Humbach, who has been here since September.

The Ohio-born professor, who teaches Sales to two sections of third year students, is a graduate of Miami University of Ohio, and Ohio State University Law School, class of '66. His practical law experience includes five years in the corporate department of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, a prestigious Wall Street firm.

"I was looking forward to returning to the classroom," the professor said in a recent interview, "and to taking up again a more scholastic, rather than artisan, approach to the law. Brooklyn gave me two interviews; one with about 6 members of the faculty, and a second with four or five. I was impressed by those professors who interviewed me."

In speaking of his teaching ideas, Professor Humbach said, "Too often I feel that while one student is reciting, the others are preparing to recite the next case. I would prefer that students take issue with each other and with the decisions of the courts, but I think that some of the students fear embarrassment if they make a point that can be attacked. My objective is not to embarrass anyone."

"The students want me to summarize each case, and give final answers as to rules of law. I try to tell my classes what I think the answer is, but I also tell them that what I think doesn't matter, since opinions of people more learned than I are overruled every day."

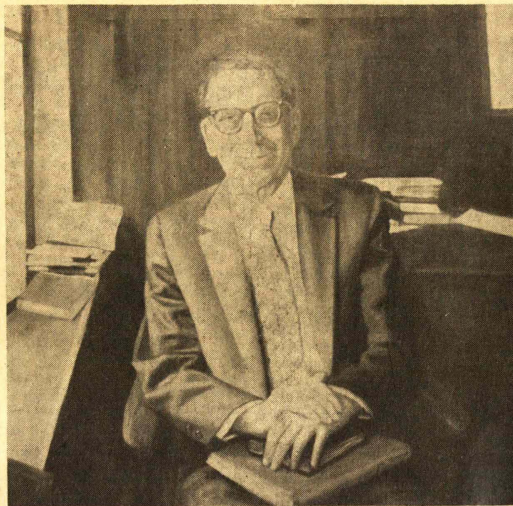
The new professor mentioned his philosophy of creativity in the law, which he defined as an "imaginative synthesis of policies or ideas embodied in highly disparate legal areas to apply to another area." To achieve legal creativity, he believes, it is better to concentrate on acquiring a good knowledge of traditional areas of the law, rather than studying poverty law, environmental law, etc. "A bunch of these courses are not a good substitute for study in basic legal traditional areas," he explained. "Although it may be interesting to see how various areas of law have been drawn together and used in one specific field in the past, these courses won't help a lawyer who is looking for novel ways of applying basic principles from areas that were previously considered unrelated."

(Continued on Page 7)

THANK YOU AND INVITATIONS

The editors want to take this space to thank the handful of students who helped put this issue out.

Further, we'd like to invite anyone interested to come to room 304 and help out.



A MORE PRINCELY PORTRAIT

The Alumni Association held a dinner in honor of the retiring Dean on October 24. It was intended that at the dinner Dean Prince would be presented with a plaque and a portrait of himself. The plaque wasn't ready in time and the portrait needed retouching. Some of the more artistic pre-viewers felt that certain details could be redone to give the Dean a more animated and life-like appearance. But the artist has gone to Florida till Spring so the painting will be sent there for completion.

Rosemary Carroll

From the desk of the President

As President of the SBA, one of my tasks has been gathering information for a new and much needed Student Handbook. One afternoon last week I went to see one of the most venerable faculty members seeking information about a legal honor society of which he was chairman. I asked the professor to describe the nature of the Society. Stroking his beard, he responded, "Wm. Carswell, class of '08, George Beldock, class of '24, Henry Martuscello, class of '30 were honorary chairmen. I then asked what the society did. He replied, "we have symposiums and forums on legal questions." He elaborated, "A forum reported in the Law Journal and reported extensively by the media discussed the question of Presidential Supreme Court nominations. Puzzled, I asked when this was held. His response: "Ah, you know, when Roosevelt tried to pack the Court."

This anecdote prefaced my remarks at Dean Prince's Testimonial Dinner at the Plaza on October 24th.

The address gave me the opportunity to remind the gathered alumni of the serious problems facing the law school.

The principal problems are commitment to orthodoxy rather than change and the continued inadequacy of the placement service.

The aid of the Alumni was sought in the resolution of these problems.

It was stressed that the students do not summarily reject the accomplishments of the past. Rather, they wish to assume the task of extending this work to the demands of the 70's, 80's, and 90's.

An institution can progress only when the old and the new elements of its existence work in community with each respecting the contribution of the other to the totality.

The Alumni has a present role to play, that of introducing, facilitating and encouraging the entrance of BLS graduates into all areas of legal practice.

When an Alumni needs a clerk or knows of an available position, he should first consider a BLS student.

Some Alumni interest was expressed. Several job offers were called into the Alumni office. The Brooklyn Women's Bar expressed interest in associate membership for women students. Further, a suggestion was raised by a Board member that the Placement office be directed by the Alumni Association.

Recognition of the existence of a problem is a first step toward its solution. There is need for more than a presumption of Alumni concern for BLS.

There must be proof of concern now.

comment

EDITOR'S NOTE: This space has been left open for future comment from any individual in our legal community. Your opinions need to be heard, and have a right to be voiced. If it's worth the space, we'll print it.

By Reuben Samuels

After exactly six weeks at the school the mind is bogged. Everything seems to range in extremes. The lecturers that I have been exposed to are really very good, just think . . . teaching a class for three consecutive hours to a bunch of people who have worked all day and who are not as alert as they might be . . . and keeping the subject interesting! Whatever anyone might say, that man is a good teacher. On the other hand, we have the orang-utan who comes in hourly to check whether we have folded our tents and snuck off during the break. A pitiless ape, is he, who has been taught one task and one task only: if the seat is empty, mark the individual absent.

This being 1971, one has to wonder what is the mania motivating this sort of grammar school mentality. The excuse that I have heard is some gobble-dee-gook about a Court of Appeals ruling requiring certified attendance. Then why have I heard that some reputable law schools in the New York area don't bother with this meaningless detail? We are, after all, graduate students. In most universities a graduate student is treated like an adult (which he is . . . and which we are). Yet at Brooklyn Law School, the permeating aroma that the students are a bunch of snotty kids, makes one want to run to the bathroom and sneak a smoke.

I had the good fortune to be present recently at an SBA meeting as a voting member. Guess what . . . a similar grammar school mentality swept the room. Not only was attendance taken (which might be justifiable) but we were given assigned seats, just like in our classrooms. Again I was reminded of my status in the school. All of the fresh-

*"... the permeating aroma that the students
are a bunch of snotty kids,
makes one want to run to the bathroom
and sneak a smoke."*

men were relegated to the back rows while the upper classes moved closer to the front as they neared the graduating level. I must tell you a secret, I am half deaf and blind in one nose. It's bad enough that my name starts with the letter "S," therefore relegating me to the back of the classroom for the rest of my days; and that being a freshman I must constantly be reminded of my state by having to go to the highest floor in the building in the hopes that, as the years pass, I will slip to lower and lower floors, until one day I will graduate to the lobby, they will hand me a sheepskin (near the library doors) and boot me out; but when the student-run . . . student-controlled body comes forth with the same idiocy I feel that the only one that can help me is my lollipop!

"Psst . . . psst, aren't you a first year evening student?" The man who asked the question was wearing an overcoat with the collar up, his "Bogey" hat pulled low, and his shifty eyes quickly darting around the cafeteria. "Uh, yes . . ." I replied in my innocence. "Listen, kid, of my evening graduating class this year there are only thirty students left of the original 2,342.5 students." "Did they flunk out, or quit?" I trembled "Hmmp." He snorted, "they flunked out, not because dey did'n have what it takes . . . nah . . . but because we got teachers in dis school that give 20% of the night school students F's just on principle." At this point what could I be, but a shaking mass of Jello. Yes, that unknown teacher gonna get you! Seriously, though, a very similar conversation did occur and, to this minute I am not sure whether that erstwhile upper class man was putting me on, or merely satisfying his own childishness in "hazing" the freshman.

Nightly, I run to class, get into my seat before the orang-utan arrives; not because I fear expulsion by absence, but because from my seat I have a few of the loveliest profile in Brooklyn Law School! If Mr. Schwartz can't motivate me to come to class (which is hard to envision) then the gal next to me will surely do so.

NEGOTIATOR INTERVIEWED

(Continued from Page 4)

been driven to revolt just to negotiate about prison reforms, and after everything has returned to a so-called normal state, we don't want to spend the rest of our lives in jail for having created a situation whereby we could negotiate what should have been negotiated in the first place. And remember, you are talking about 38 hostages, that is kidnapping, assault, possession of weapons, who knows how many countless hundreds of people could have been indicted. Having to spend the rest of their lives in jail for fighting for reforms which should have long ago been implemented, didn't seem like a reasonable penalty to pay.

Justinian: What did the prisoners expect to happen to them if no amnesty was granted?

Steel: There had been a revolt in Auburn some 90 miles away in November, 1970. I had represented some of those Auburn people who were involved in a Federal District Court action, because of the cruel and inhuman treatment to which they were subjected after the revolt. In that case, the prison psychiatrist, Dr. Tucker, compared the Auburn prison after the revolt to a Siberian concentration camp — conditions were so horrible that the suicide rate was going way up, there were very many nervous breakdowns, prisoners were writing notes in blood, and the situation was generally intolerable. And that was from a prison psychiatrist, not an outsider, testifying in an atmosphere which he knew would be extremely hostile to him.

People in Attica knew what had happened in Auburn. In Auburn, the prison administration made promises of retribution—the same promises were made by Oswald. They had good reason to believe that the word of state officials couldn't be trusted. The prisoners all had the view that, unless there were to be outside supervisors in the prison at all times, there would be a reign of terror after the revolt. So, there was already tremendous suspicion.

It seemed to us that the overwhelming sentiment in the yard was that the demand with regard to going to a non-imperialist nation wouldn't be made a resolution, and that other means of amnesty would have to be worked

out. So, the question of amnesty became a very important one.

Justinian: Do you think something could have been worked out on the amnesty issue?

Steel: The prisoners' position was that they wanted total amnesty. When we first negotiated that point on Saturday, Oswald said that Rockefeller had taken the position that he did not have the legal authority to grant amnesty, nor would he grant amnesty if he did. We told Oswald there may be a gray area between no amnesty and total amnesty. We just wanted to make sure that there wouldn't be some general conspiracy count, indicting hundreds of people under a catch-all charge.

The governor said he didn't have the power to deal on this level, which is simply untrue. The fact is that he didn't want to deal on

this level and negotiate; he didn't want to explore any gray areas. It was our feeling that the prisoners were extremely serious individuals. Even the press noted that, the prison leadership was a moderating force in Cell Block D. So, it was our feeling that the prisoners would have entertained discussions between total amnesty and no amnesty, and we impressed this point upon prison officials.

Justinian: Do you think a large portion of the prisoners were politicized only during the course of the revolt?

Steel: A large percentage of the prisoners in any institution such as Attica, are there because of drug-related crimes. In other words, a man is likely to be there for committing armed robbery while trying to obtain money for narcotics. It's not difficult to make an analysis as to why poor blacks, browns, and the underclass of whites in this country turn to narcotics. Employment situations are miserable, education is miserable, health is miserable, homes are miserable. Inevitably, large segments of young blacks and browns end up in prison.

Now, they are in prison because the society has a political structure which really allows certain segments of its people to be destroyed. And, therefore, the crimes of people who are acting out what society has almost predetermined for them, really can't be considered personally motivated crimes. So the term "political prisoner," from the prisoners' point of view, entails this type of analysis.

Justinian: Did the prisoners have a high degree of familiarity with what might be called "revolutionary rhetoric"?

Steel: I would be somewhat careful about using the phrase "revolutionary rhetoric." I think that the prisoners, and especially black and brown prisoners, begin to think about their predicament as soon as they get over their immediate drug symptoms. They think about why they are in prison, and what led them to be there. They are aware of people like Malcolm X and Eldridge Cleaver. They are aware of social analyses that have been made by people they respect. I have had

communications was that he would attempt to do something, but the fact is, and Oswald knew it, that the budget for prisons had been cut by some four million dollars in the present year, and that prison services were deteriorating. Prisoners have never had access to the public other than the back pages of the paper, unless something spectacular occurs.

Justinian: What influence did Bobby Seale and William Kunstler have on the prisoners?

Steel: Seale had virtually no influence. On one occasion, Seale went into the prison compound and told the prisoners that he had just seen the 28 proposals, and needed time to look them over before commenting upon them. He then went out and apparently called Panther headquarters in Oakland, and it seemed that the Panther position was noncommittal — that the acceptance or rejection of the proposals was the prisoners' decision. The next day, Oswald asked Seale whether or not he would recommend these proposals, and Seale said he wouldn't. Seale then left.

Kunstler did not want to see bloodshed. When the so-called 28 proposals were shown to the prisoners and discussed with them, he informed them that these pro-

"They had good reason to believe that the word of state official couldn't be trusted."

posals were the best that could be negotiated with the authorities. The prisoners thought that the proposals, especially those relating to the amnesty problem, were not good enough, and asked Kunstler to go out and renegotiate.

Justinian: Do you think that any proposals you might have brought back to the prisoners would have been acceptable to them?

Steel: One of the interesting things about getting Rockefeller to Attica was the possibility of some real steps being taken with regard to the substantive prison reform proposals. Such matters include better educational facilities, job-training, drug rehabilitation programs (there is none at Attica), and other such things which would cost money. The Governor's personal statement that he would allocate funds for such purposes would have meant a lot. His budget director has discretionary funds available which could have been

"The prisons are closed racist societies in which there is no sense of honesty, dignity or humanity..."

clients with no political sophistication at all — by that, I mean that they're not Panthers, Lords, have no political connections, no education — tell me that it doesn't matter to them whether they're in prison or in the street; that they're dead either way. They say this with understanding and sophistication. When a person is thinking like this, evaluating his position as hopeless within the existing political and social structure, it is very natural for him to begin attuning his mind to what he can do as a person, and his mind turns to revolution.

Justinian: Was there any way the prisoners could have made their demands known short of rioting?

Steel: The prisoners had already submitted many petitions and letters. Oswald's response to these

allocated, and which are now being made available, by the way, to Dean McKay's committee investigating the Attica uprising. If Rockefeller had come there, and promised to put together a package of an additional x number of dollars for these improvements, that surely would have had more influence than Oswald signing a statement proposing improved educational facilities. Such a statement is meaningless unless someone with political muscle starts talking substantively about what will be done.

Justinian: How do you think the news media handled Attica? Did the press hinder or enhance the negotiations?

Steel: The press in America has always been hung up on official versions and communiques. So any reportage is colored by that. But, the press can't be made a scapegoat for the final outcome.

Fine Flicks "Sacco and Vanzetti"

Playing at the Baronet on 3rd Avenue and 5th Street

The only fault with Sacco and Vanzetti, now playing at the Baronet on 3rd Ave., at 59th St., is that it is an Italian film. The arrest, trial, conviction and execution of these two men was and is an American phenomenon. While American producers and book publishers are falling over each other trying to get a story about the organization, the mob, the underworld, the mafia, the cosa nostra, the tetrastini (that's a chicken dish with macaroni and mushrooms, try it, you'll like it), the godfather, the black hand, the purple gang, the purple hand, (even I'm getting confused); no one in the American mass media industry wanted to tell the story of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The film is good. The guy who plays Vanzetti is very good. There is a lot of dialogue about what America means, (or did mean), to the world and who our real heroes are.

Of course, the main point of the film is how the Commonwealth of Massachusetts governor, attorney general, prosecutor, allegedly conspired to convict two immigrants

for felony murder; not because they were guilty as charged, but because they were anarchists, (today we call them far left radicals plus other names).

If you want to research the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, there is a very short book by Felix Frankfurter titled: *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti*, which is for the defense; and a book by Robert H. Montgomery, titled: *Sacco-Vanzetti — The Murder and the Myth*, which is for the prosecution. Both are available at the Brooklyn Law Library.

Try to see the film now in Manhattan.. The reactions of some very old people in the audience, (some of whom I am sure were alive at the time of the trial) alone is worth the high price of admission — \$3.00 a head. The film is political. The trial was political. The film is an indictment of Justice, American Style.

Poor bastards, as if it was not enough for Sacco and Vanzetti to be Italian in Mass. in the 1920's — they had to be anarchists too.

J. J. Titone

"You can ask whether there is a certain point in human affairs when people have no choice but to revolt; it's not a question of justification... When people are treated beneath a level of recognizable humanity, the only way they can reassert their humanity is to revolt... The issue is what can human beings tolerate."

The final assault and massacre at Attica occurred because from Governor Rockefeller's political perspective, that outcome was required. It fit his law and order image. Unless the prisoners totally surrendered and backed down on virtually everything, which Rockefeller knew would not happen the game plan called for the death which eventually occurred.

Justinian: Is there any similarity between Attica and the death of George Jackson in San Quentin?

Steel: Yes! Attica's struggle and the struggle of the prisoners in California are similar. Both states have high concentrations of blacks and browns; both states operate repressive institutions; both states maintain the horror in the prisons, exacerbating race hatred in the prison by turning blacks against whites and by giving whites the better jobs; both states run their

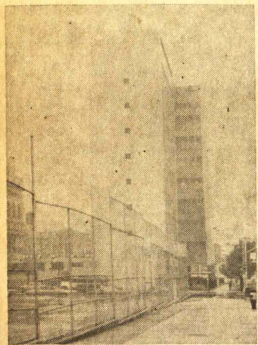
institutions in such a way that the prisoners have to revolt to maintain their basic humanity. The lies that are surrounding George Jackson's death now are similar to the lies that were put out after the Attica massacre. The prisons are closed, racist societies in which there is no sense of honesty, dignity or humanity. Parallel situations exist not only in the penal institutions of New York and California, but also in the ghettos of every city in the country. The interesting thing about Attica is that 43 people are dead, and suddenly there is a national issue. But, everyday throughout this country, I'm sure that more than 43 blacks and browns and poor whites die of rat bites, malnutrition, poor medical care, and exposure during the winter. The society treats its underclass the same everywhere. It treats them the same in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Watts, Attica, San Quentin, and covers up what it does with the same lies, because it does not want its people to understand.

Students Visit Prison

(Continued from Page 3)

of the clinic, feels this program will be meaningful to the students as well as their clients.

The program, explained Mr.



Our Atlantic Ave. House of Detention.

Schultz, will not eradicate the wrongs existing in prisons. It will merely try to help detainees with their civil legal problems, not their criminal

liabilities.

Working with Legal Aid attorneys, Brooklyn Law School students will handle many of the same problems that are dealt with in ordinary Legal Services offices; just that the clients are prison detainees.

Most low income clients feel the frustration of the lack of understanding of the milieu which surrounds them.

Prison detainees have the added burden of the incapacity to deal with problems they do understand.

How can a detainee stop a wife who wants to take the children and leave the state when he cannot even see her?

Mr. Schultz feels that the tone of the program will be for the lawyer to go to the client, who, for obvious reasons, cannot walk into the lawyer's office.

Mr. Schultz is still accepting second and third year students into the program and may be reached through the faculty secretary on the eighth floor.

STUDENTS ON RONAYNE

(Continued from Page 2)

Prof. Ronayne is regarded by people in certain firms as destructive to BLS students' hopes for attaining employment by his apologetic approach.

Contact alumni, interest them in assisting recent graduates. Help people in the lower part of the class.

The school can help out by adding some meaningful courses in the corporate (particularly Delaware true to life practice) and tax (corporate, not Duberstein's Cadillac) and real estate areas.

Get jobs outside of N.Y.C.

Arrange for interviews and meetings for the students who are not on the Law Review. It seems that the same 10 or 15 go on all the interviews. Find employers looking for the average student. Students in the bottom third of the class should be helped.

Disband

I would like to see them take an active role with students not on Law Review. They give the least helped.

RONAYNE ON RONAYNE

(Continued from Page 2)

Many graduates commented: "Students don't want to go out of the city." He cited an example of a job offering in nearby Suffolk County. Only one student was interested in the position and as of this date it isn't filled.

Many of the graduates felt that the Placement Office was geared to helping those students who needed it the least — Law Review members and those few students with high class standing. Professor Ronayne wanted to remind the students that the "firms give the opportunities. We are just the middle man; big firms insist on Law Review only." Asked if BLS could follow the policy of NYU and



The daily vigil

Columbia of not giving out class rank, he replied: "They (Wall St. firms) wouldn't look at us unless we gave out class rank."

Some graduates' comments stressed a lack of confidence in the Placement Office and that in fact Professor Ronayne was uncooperative and rude. "The only time I am rude is when some student comes to see me five minutes before I have a class to teach," explained the Professor. He pointed out that any student interested in discussing his or her problems should make an appointment. For night students the office is open on Monday evenings. As far as confidence is concerned he noted that he was here to help the students.

He noted that any graduate looking for a job should leave his name with the Office. Information will be sent out only to those students who register. Formerly, a list of thirty to sixty available positions were sent to everyone in our files, but "we don't have that many jobs and therefore no lists have been sent out," he added.

The Professor concluded by stating that he was open to any suggestions on ways of improving the Placement Office.

FACULTY HAPPENINGS

What have you been doing lately? Some members of our faculty have been very busy. A recent survey has revealed the following activities that our teachers have been or will shortly be engaged in.

Professor Jerome M. Leitner

Spring '71 — Address to Brooklyn Bar Association. Topic: "Recent Development in the Law of Torts."
Spring '71 — Address to Columbia Lawyers Association of Brooklyn. Topic: "Recent Development in the Law of Torts."
June 27, 1972 — Will participate in all-day program on "Day of Decisions" (New York Decisions and Legislative Enactments, 1971-72). Final program of 1971-72 series sponsored by New York Academy of Trial Lawyers.
Practicing Law Institute — Bar Review Course — Lecturer on Torts.

Professor Taylor

Director of a course of lectures and panel discussions for subcontractors in the building construction industry.

Professor R. Lisle

Engaged actively in consultations with the State Department and the World Bank in negotiations with foreign governments for collection of defaulted government dollar bonds in capacity as Vice-President of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc.

Professor R. Farrell

Assisted Dean Jerome Prince in revision of his casebook. Recently completed compilation of 140 page supplement to casebook in New York Civil Procedure. Assigned counsel in several recent cases before the N. Y. Court of Appeals.

Professor Meehan

Author of the annual pocket supplements to McKinney's Real Property Practice Forms and was associate editor of main volumes of same. Consultant to the West Publishing Co. in its preparation of its "Estates and Surrogate's Practice."

Professor Ronayne

Director and Lecturer, Summer Orientation Session, Consortium of Metropolitan Law Schools. Mediator and Fact Finder, N. Y. State Public Employment Relations Board and New Jersey Employment Relations Commission.

Professor Philip K. Yonge

Completed a regular three-year term (1968-71) as a member of the Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Most recent publication was "Indian Pre-Trial Procedure: An American Evaluation," in the Law Review of Punjab University, Chandigarh, India, Vol. XIX, No. 2, October 1969, pp. 33-112.

Professor Leon Wein

Co-author of "A Short Constitutional History of Entities Commonly known as Authorities" which was published in Cornell Law Review, Vol. 66, No. 4, April 1971.

Professor Harris

1970-71: panelist on WNYC program, "Public Interest"
1967-71: Consultant for World Book Encyclopedia

CULTURAL EVENTS

Maurice Bejert Ballet of the Twentieth Century City Center Theater. Discount tickets \$2.50 through SBA's D.F. Offer expires on Dec. 10.

The Public Theater is offering a special \$7.50 Student Discount pass for its Lafayette Street productions.

The Chelsea Theater of the nearby Brooklyn Academy of Music is offering to students a special reduced rate of \$10 for a four play program.

There is also available in the SBA Office "two-fors" for various current Broadway and off-Broadway productions.

SBA

(Continued from Page 2)

It was used to give us high caliber cafeteria service. But, with little investigation, my conclusion was quickly proved wrong. The student fee is used primarily for activities such as the SBA, the Moot Court Program, the Lawyer's Guild, The Woman's Action Group (do we have women at BLS?), and the infamous Justinian. This year for the first time in BLS history, the SBA was given the right to determine the allocation funds for each activity in school. The question was posed to one of the members of the SBA Executive Board, why the delegates weren't the ones to vote on each allocation for approval, rather than a select few? "By the end of the school year, only six people showed up at SBA meetings," was the apathetic response. What's that childish saying, I asked myself, which keeps on reverberating through my mind . . . if you don't succeed at first, try, try again? Well . . .

One last thing of significance must be reported. A resolution was approved by the SBA delegates at the October 21st meeting proposing a dual ranking system for the students. The SBA has been authorized to ask the Committee on Scholastic Standing to include on each student's transcript his class standing in either the day or night sessions in addition to the present overall class rank. Whether this idea will be accepted by the faculty is another matter, and we will defer judgement until then.

As the final resolution of adjournment was unanimous-

HUMBACH

(Continued from Page 5)

Citing an example of creative law, the professor mentioned the Yale Plan. The Plan allows students to borrow money as a collective group for tuition and board, each repaying the debt according to his individual ability after graduation. Creation of the Plan involved legal problems in several areas, including contract law, usury, and corporate structure.

The professor has not spent all his time pursuing legal interests. While still at Miami of Ohio, he met a Norwegian exchange student. In 1961 he followed her back to Norway, learned some Norwegian, and attended the University of Oslo, where she was preparing to teach French and English in the Norwegian school system. After the former exchange student became Mrs. Humbach, she put her husband through law school by teaching high school English in Ohio.

Following the pattern of many immigrants from the mid-West, the Humbachs began life in New York in a Greenwich Village apartment, and later moved to a "house with a yard" in Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Not particularly Ohioan is Professor Humbach's harpsichord, which he built in the Village apartment, and now plays for his own amusement.

Professor and Mrs. Humbach enjoy hiking, and would often climb the nearer Appalachian trails, the professor carrying their baby on his back. Now that the child is three years old, and "getting heavy" the Humbachs no longer hike frequently.

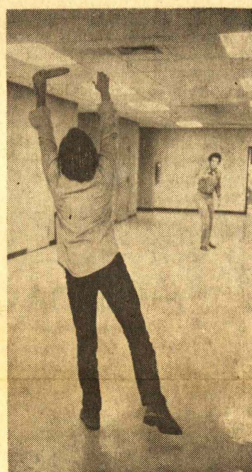
The professor owns and shows a prize-winning yellow Golden Retriever. "I don't bring him to class," he added.

ly passed, I sat back and reflected on the two years I've spent here and the two long ones to come. Do things ever really change?

JUSTINIAN SPORTS

Joral Men Add Zing to Law League

Frisbee Title Snatched; Columbians Beamed in Finals 43-11

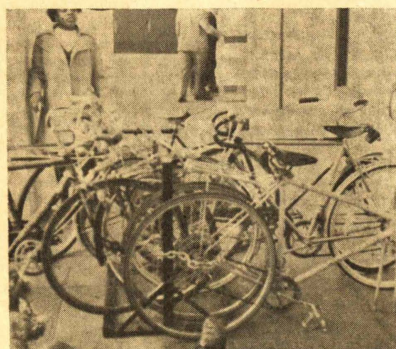


The average law student drags hopelessly into pitiful physical condition while pursuing his studies. He is left only with mental gymnastics. His usual exercise is carrying books from the library shelves. Not so at BLS. Divers and mesne sporting activities have been developed to keep the legal bodies toned. The more favorite activities include frisbee throwing, handball, frisbee catching, elevator chasing, recitation roulette, heights cycling, and throwing the bull.

On a good day thousands of passerbys get to watch the outdoor games on the BLS campus.

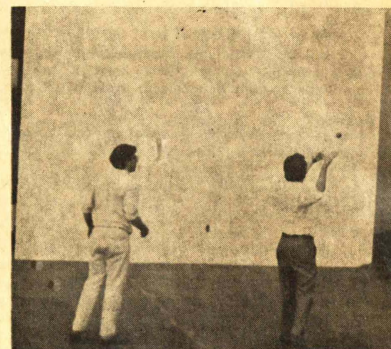
Refereeing is done by select faculty members whose calls on the plays are deemed final with no chance of reversal. The Rulebook used for most of the games is WRIGLER'S RULES IN LAW SCHOOL SPORTS.

The indoor frisbee team is famed for its ability to miss the administrative personnel in the lobby. The handball team has its own olympic size marble handball court. The elevator chasing team is equipped with the best elevator equipment that includes a bell that gives the warning ding. Photos show some of the teams in training for Spring championship titles.



Indoor Frisbee Team, upper left, warms up for meet against attendance takers • Elevator chasing tryouts, upper right, prove too strenuous for the untrained • Washington has the Supreme Court; Albany has the State Court and Brooklyn, right, has the Hand Ball Court • Parking provided for Plaza pedalers pursuing pleadings and practice, left.

Photos by Ken Magida



Don't Forget to Take Advantage of SBA's Student Discounts at the Newly Renovated Health Emporium of the Famed Downtown Brooklyn Heights
ST. GEORGE HOTEL