

The Justinian

Volume 1971
Issue 5 November

Article 2

1971

The Justinian

Follow this and additional works at: <https://brooklynworks.brooklaw.edu/justinian>

Recommended Citation

(1971) "The Justinian," *The Justinian*: Vol. 1971 : Iss. 5 , Article 2.
Available at: <https://brooklynworks.brooklaw.edu/justinian/vol1971/iss5/2>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at BrooklynWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Justinian by an authorized editor of BrooklynWorks.



Justinian

Volume XXXII - No. 3

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1971

Page One

Classes Allowed Switch

After three class meetings Room 502 decided to see what could be done about an "uncomfortable" situation with Professor Forkosch. It was decided that a group would meet the following day to write a petition to Dean Lisle. The petition asked that the students who wished to drop Administrative Law without penalty, should have the option to do so. The course would be taken next September with another professor.

At Thursday's meeting four class representatives and two class officers were chosen to meet with the dean.

The most productive result of the meeting was what the class spokesmen learned of Dean Lisle. When the six students went to the ninth floor to make an appointment with Dean Lisle, they

found that the dean was available to see them right away despite the fact that this conflicted with a previously scheduled appointment he had made with a professor for the same time. The students spoke with the Dean for a half hour and found him to be a very attentive listener.

Dean Lisle asked questions to clarify what was said and the students were able to present all of their grievances.

Although the students did not ask for a date for the Dean's decision, Dean Lisle suggested that it would be advantageous to convey his decision before the scheduled class meeting the following Monday. On Friday at 11 A.M., one day after meeting with the students, word came that Dean Lisle had consented to give the students the option to drop Administrative Law without penalty, along with a guarantee that they would have another teacher next year. One student said, "It's good to know that now there is someone in the Dean's office with whom the students can talk."

Dean Lisle Meets With Student Body

By ROBERT ELLIOT

On Friday, November 12 and Monday, November 15, Dean Raymond E. Lisle met with members of the student body in the third floor student lounge. The meetings were initiated by the Dean in order to establish a "working dialogue" with the students. The SBA handled the arrangements for the informal gathering.

Dean Lisle began by explaining the major premise on which he accepted the Deanship. "I would not feel that my functions were those of a caretaker, merely to keep a seat warm. I would not take a job under those conditions, I would have to feel free to push forward."

The Dean in describing his suitability for his new position stated that although an insider, "I am in in a very real degree an outsider and I would hope fairly objective and prepared to look at things as an outsider as well as to understand them from the point of view of an insider."

In his address the Dean expressed his desires for the future of the school and discussed the priorities of his administration. His first priority was style, the creation of a productive atmosphere in the school.

He emphasized that the establishment of a positive atmosphere would overcome many of the difficulties that exist between the administration and the student body. We can develop mutual relationship of courtesy, mutual respect, mutual understanding, a willingness to sit down and discuss common problems, a recognition that we have no adversary interests of any kind, and



Dean Raymond E. Lisle addresses his new charges.

of pushing for membership in the Association is not merely the ultimate objective of being a member but the very process of organizing ourselves for membership would produce a great many beneficial changes of the areas in the school which must be changed in order to meet the requirement for acceptance in the Association. The Dean stressed the need for a greater faculty domination of the academic policies of the school. The faculty's role in administration policies was never really been significant due to the long and particularly dynamic leadership under Dean Prince. Besides a greater role in administration, the Dean noted that the Association requires a high degree of scholarly activity among the faculty. On this, the Dean added, "We

university affiliation. The Dean recognizes that this is not too feasible a prospect at this time. He believes that although this not essential for membership, we can perhaps develop an active consortium relationship, whereby we can have use of mutual resources and a closer association of our faculty with the graduate faculty of a nearby university.

On the other qualifications for membership the Dean stated that we should have little difficulty meeting the standards. He cited our building as more than adequate, and although our library comes slightly below Association requirements on seating capacity, "we can always squeeze in a few more tables and chairs if necessary."

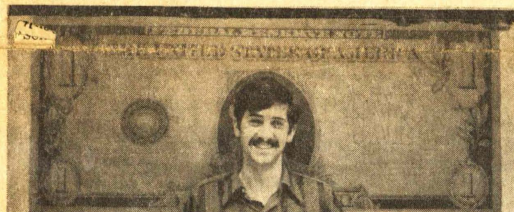
The school is at present in the process of retaining a noted legal educator to advise us if we are ready for AALS membership. The Dean noted that academic atmosphere in class-rooms is extremely important and the students must do their part.

Besides membership in the Association the Dean discussed his viewpoints on other matters relevant to the student body.

On the Placement Office the Dean said: "I would not expect much at least initially." He noted however that we might find a full time placement specialist but, "it won't be easy to find an appropriate man for the job." The job situation, he explained would improve as the reputation of the school improved. This he felt was

(Continued on Page 5)

Additional Funds Are Made Available



SBA Treasurer Michael Steinhorn researching new sources of income.

By MIKE STEINHORN

Several sources of funds have come to my attention in past years which might be of some interest to you. Today is a good day to review your financial plans in choosing means to get you through fiscal problems.

The purpose of this article is to make you aware of possibly overlooked or unheard of sources of grants, loans and income. No student should pass up a financial opportunity because he's afraid of paperwork.

The Student Bar Association, in conjunction with Brooklyn Law School and Prof. Meehan, operates the Student Aid Service. This service consists of a \$2500 trust fund which is used to loan students up to \$200 interest-free for one semester. The loan is granted to those students who are in financial straits for a short period of time. Currently, approximately half a dozen students can be accommodated by seeking out the assistance of either the day or evening vice-presidents of the Student Bar Association in Room 403.

Probably the most widely held monetary grant at Brooklyn Law School is the New York State Scholar Incentive Award. Applications for this award should be applied for immediately since benefits for the current year are determined by December 1st at the latest. Interested students

should send for applications to the following address: University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Regents Examination and Scholarship Center, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12210. If you currently receive this award, it's a good idea to assign it to the school at the beginning of the semester so that you, do not have to wait so many weeks for receipt of the check. By the assignment, the school will wait for the check and not bother you for the balance of your tuition.

One of the most magnanimous institutions that I have ever come upon is the Hebrew Free Loan Society. Some of the following information is directly from their brochure which you can see and ask questions about in the Student Bar Association office.

Anyone can borrow. The Hebrew Free Loan Society is, as its name implies, a Jewish institution. But its services are NON-SECTARIAN. A borrower is asked questions such as: Your name? Your address? Your occupation? Your place of employment, if employed? The Society assumes that your request for a free loan is necessary. The Society has, in its 75-year history, granted over \$52,000,000 in free loans.

You can borrow up to \$750 for a period of ten months; \$1000 if

(Continued on Page 6)

that after all we are all essentially concerned with the same objectives."

After discussing his feelings on style and attitudes the Dean stated what would be his second priority, one that is perhaps the most pertinent and one that would have the most beneficial long term effect on the school as a whole. That goal is membership in the American Association of Law Schools. The Dean expressed the view that membership in the Association will add to the prestige of the school and aid in finding professional opportunities for the graduates as well as help dispell students' apologetic attitudes in explaining why he chose Brooklyn Law School. Dean Lisle feels that the apologies are unnecessary: "Our law school in every material way . . . would rank among the top 20 or 25 in attainments among the 145 schools in the Association."

The Dean expressed the view that one of the great advantages

are not too good at present, with some notable exceptions."

The Dean feels that by trying to reach Association standards through an increase in scholarly activity among the faculty, the major benefactors will be the students, who will benefit from a renewed vitality in the quality of instruction.

Another qualification that the Association has that will be more difficult to work out is that of

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

- SBA meeting analyzed — page 2
- Controversial Judge interviewed — see page 2
- Legal Services — page 3
- BSL student in Europe — page 4
- Placement Replies — page 4
- New Professor — page 5

Judge Wright Clarifies Position In Interview

By MALCOLM TAUB and
HAROLD BRISCOE

Audience in their places, eight-thirty, a buzz, people on stage busily preparing themselves for the curtain, and finally: "All rise, the Bronx Criminal Court is in session, the Honorable Bruce McMarion Wright presiding. All those having business before this court draw near and you shall be heard, BE SEATED. Put all newspapers away." The only thing strange about this scene is that it was real. It was Saturday night in Bronx County Criminal Court.

The scene continues. A Black man is brought before the court by a uniformed officer; charges are read to him and the court in a garbled manner foreign to the straining ears of most of the audience, something to do with a felony, perhaps forgery; something else to do with traffic offenses. The assistant district attorney asks the court to set bail at \$1500. The judge refuses and sets bail at \$500 on the felony charge plus \$50 on the other charges. The second case is called. A White is brought forth this time by the same officer, and an attorney appearing for him states that his client is a first offender and asks the court to consider parole or low bail. This defendant is paroled, i.e. released on his own recognition.

This story really began when the New York Post carried an article in their Friday afternoon edition on October 15, 1971 which related an episode which occurred in the Bronx County Night Court on the Wednesday night of that same week. It seems that Judge Bruce McMarion Wright, who was already known for his liberal attitudes, had paroled a defendant charged with Attempted Murder. The assistant district attorney assigned to that court objected, called the press and accused the judge of, among other things, being partial to Black and Puerto Rican defendants. Prompted by these vague reports we felt that a Saturday night with Judge Wright might be

an evening well spent. A personal interview was in order, so off to the Bronx!

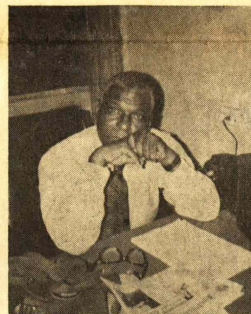
The court personnel had no idea what questions we would ask the judge, nor did they hope to know what his answers would be, if any. They were, however, very adamant about not allowing a camera and a tape recorder anywhere in the court. The equipment was removed from the building. The Judge was then notified and would see us in his chambers.

We began by inquiring about the incident which had taken place on the previous Wednesday night. It was soon revealed that the same defendant had been before the same court and the same assistant District Attorney the previous Tuesday night on an unrelated charge and had been released on his own recognition. On Wednesday night this defendant was brought before the court on a charge of Attempted Murder; he had fired shots at his wife and a third party suitor. The Judge, feeling that since the police had easily found the defendant two nights in a row, the defendant had adequate ties to the community and therefore would return to the jurisdiction of the court. Moreover, he felt it would be better if the defendant were allowed to remain free in order that he maintain his employment and thereby not become a charge on society.

Judge Wright admits that he does parole a large number of defendants of whom most are Black and Puerto Rican. He was quoted by the Post to have said, "Blacks and Puerto Ricans are arrested because they are more visible." He reiterated this statement to us. When questioned what he meant the term "more visible", he remarked that Black and Puerto Ricans, who comprise the greatest percentage of unemployed, "hang around" which makes it easier for the police to make arrests. "Poor people, sitting around, arouse the curiosity of the police. Most policemen are White, live in the suburbs and have middle class values.

In this frame of reference, class is determined by color." He indicated that a distinct separation of classes can cause basic distrust between the police and minority members of the community. He noted that, especially of late when attacks upon policemen have been on the increase, the policemen will be more apt to investigate a crowd of Blacks or Puerto Ricans than a crowd of Whites, and therefore, more arrests will be made. Despite the foregoing considerations, the Judge said "I try to be fair to everybody. I don't make exceptions because of race. I exercise my discretion based on a man's roots in the community, and his likelihood to return to the jurisdiction of the court. It is also necessary to help parties maintain their families, jobs and dignity."

We questioned Judge Wright as to the pervasiveness of "preventive detention" in our judicial system, to wit, we asked if he thought that preventive detention had taken on the character of being judicially codified. In response, he stated that judges tended to make their decisions on the question of bail based on naked allegations, the appearance of the defendant, how hein-

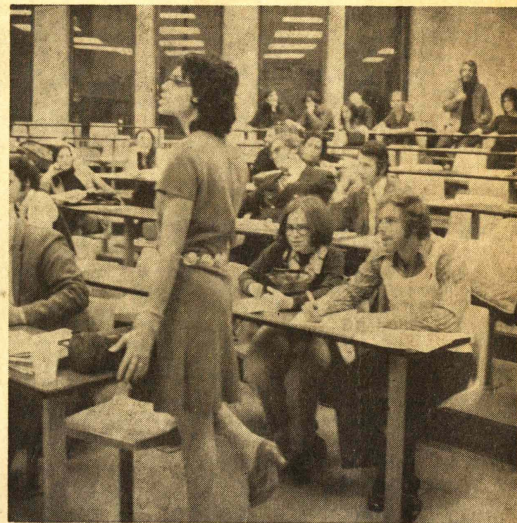


Pondering a point.

nous the offense was in their view and public outcry. In his opinion, "There is a whole-some neglect of honor for the presumption of innocence." He expressed that many judges feel the presumption applies only at the commencement of the trial. His view is that the presumption arises at the arraignment bar and continues until the end of the proceedings. "You can't impose a fine upon a person who can't pay that fine without destroying the presumption of their innocence," he suggested. He proposed a sliding scale for bail so that it isn't the rich that can walk the streets after being accused of an offense.

We asked the judge, almost in passing, where he feels the fault lies? The response came immediately and spontaneously, "The whole Bloody Racist American System. When you condition White people to feel that they are superior, it is going to taint every institution and bring

(Continued on Page 6)



Delegate Marjorie Printz raises a point of order at SBA meeting.

S.B.A. Meeting Is Analyzed

By MARK ROGART

"Are you the one who wrote that article," the distinguished member of the SBA Executive Board chided me as I paraded into the second SBA meeting held on November 11, 1971. "Yes," I responded, happily to see that at least one other person other than my wife had viewed my faultless prose! "You didn't tell it as it is. You weren't honest in your portrayal of the SBA," he continued. "There are many things that the SBA Executive Board does of which you (I defensively assumed he meant not only me, but also the students at BLS collectively) are not cognizant." "The SBA entertains many initiatives behind the scenes day in and day out," and blah . . . blah . . . blah!

At first I was taken aback by his reproachful comments. I calmly tried to explain how my intentions were not to crucify the members of the SBA, but rather to comment on how the SBA was viewed by students. As I continued, I noted with dismay how I had become instinctively apologetic and decided that I would try to explain my position. I addressed myself to the lack of communication between the SBA and the student body and that it was ironic that a major complaint among the students was a lack of dialogue between students and faculty. "What the SBA needs is a good public relations man," I went on, "because the cause of the SBA's ineffectiveness is that they can't get through to those whom they represent."

As the motion was tabled, I thought back to my earlier conversation and wondered with anger if this action was not a prime example of the way rhetoric becomes the protagonist and reason the interloper during the SBA meetings.

Let me backstep for a

moment. The Senior class had just proposed, through their delegate, that a letter be sent to Dean Lisle regarding the tenuous employment situation that seniors presently face.

The letter read as follows: "Dear Dean Lisle,

"We, the members of the student body, although fully appreciative of the efforts made by individual faculty members in aiding graduating students in obtaining employment, believe that the inadequate



Delegate deftly delving into deliberation.

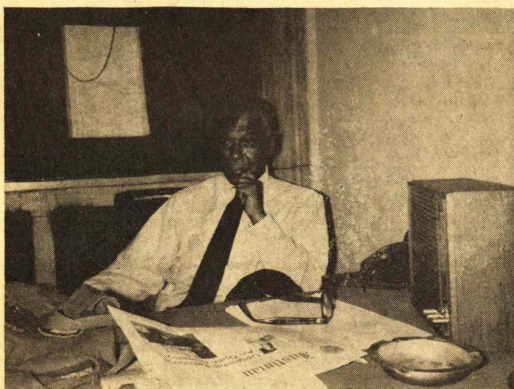
quacy of student placement would be ameliorated by some systematic effort on the part of the Brooklyn Law School faculty as a whole."

"To this effect, we urge that a Faculty Placement Committee be formed to undertake the implementation of such a program."

After much discussion regarding whether or not the SBA should sponsor such a letter, the resolution was tabled, not on its merits, but rather on what the majority of the delegates felt were the procedural limitations of such a proposal. The prevalent attitude was that the resolution lacked the necessary framework upon which the formation of a Faculty Placement Committee would be effectuated.

With little direction provided by the Executive Board, rhetoric ran rampant. The entire substance of the senior's pleas gave way to thoughts of procedure. Though, no one

(Continued on Page 6)



The Hon. Judge Bruce McMarion Wright explains his views in chambers to Justinian reporters.

Studying Abroad Is Broadening

By ELLIOT L. SCHAEFFER

Monday morning. The class begins to re-group after a hectic weekend. Bill and Andy still haven't returned from Copenhagen, must be something to do with the Danish climate. The group that spent the weekend in Normandy got through their trip without any breakdowns from their rented truck.

Jim just arrived at school with Prof. Brinkhorst. Brinkhorst is one of the leading Profs. from the University of Groningen. His topic for the week will be "The Formation of the Multi-National Corporation within the Common Market".

It's almost 10AM. After a few comments about how we should hold our course in the Provinces since city life is apparently far too strenuous, class begins.

For those who still haven't guessed, this IS law school, but not at BLS. But before any more is said, let me explain how I found myself studying law in Amsterdam this past summer.

Having completed two years at night school, I had the opportunity of attending summer school and lightening my load for the coming year. The choice was simple, attending school four nights a week had its toll, but, going to summer school at Brooklyn was, a friend of mine put it, "more of the same".

Question: "Was there any viable alternative?"

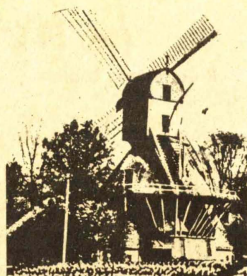
Knowing of my plight, a friend attending Syracuse University sent me a bulletin describing a summer law program in Amsterdam. The course was in International and Comparative Law, elec-

tives at Brooklyn, and it was being given in a city that I considered to be one of the most beautiful and habitable in the world. With some trepidation, I outlined my problems:

1. Can I get accepted to the Program?
2. Will BLS accept the credits?
3. Will the State accept them as Bar credit?
4. How do I tell my Principal I'm leaving school two weeks early and not get fired?

After making application and getting formal acceptance from Syracuse, the next step was getting credit for the course from Brooklyn. A discussion of the course with Asst. Dean Gilbride followed in which he favored the idea but pointed out that the court of Appeals, which sets the minimum law school requirements, requires a summer school course to be a eight weeks in length. Mine was only five weeks long. I pointed out that the actual number of class hours was greater in the 5 week course but that made no difference.

So . . . off shot a letter to the Court of Appeals petitioning them to accept credit towards the Bar for a 5 week summer school course taught in Europe. I felt I had as much chance of getting their approval as getting an A in Taxation (maybe I have that backwards but the chance was slim). However, one week before the plane was to take off for Amsterdam, the answer arrived. It said, in substance, that they, the Court, would not pass judgement now but when the time came to take



the Bar, they would accept whatever credits had been approved by my law school. With Asst. Dean Gilbrides previous approval, the only obstacle left to face was my boss.

Having never suspected that things would progress to this point, I had no idea how to approach my principal. Therefore, I was not the least bit surprised when I found myself out in the hall after the mere suggestion of the idea. Undaunted, I returned to the fray determined not to be so summarily put off. After the third discussion, the only assurance I could get was that I couldn't be guaranteed my job back but that, "I would be taken care of." In view of the possible position cuts coming through in June, that was good enough for me.

After a quick chicken dinner on Friday night, an equally hasty packing, and a scene at the airport with the two girls I was going out with that I shall never forget, I found myself winging my way to Amsterdam in one of those giant auditoriums that's a feat of American ingenuity.

Those of you who are familiar with Amsterdam, either by word of mouth or first hand, will realize that a much of what happened after I landed is not a fitting topic for this journal. Therefore, I am forced to confine the remainder of this article to its more esoteric and intellectual side.

The first part of the curriculum covered the development of European Law to its present day status, paralleled by the similar development of American Jurisprudence. This material was followed by a survey of the inter-relationship between the American and European legal systems. The remainder of the course concerned itself with the development of the Common Market, the European (Multi-National) Corporation, and Common Market Anti-Trust Law.

Classes met 5 days per week. As there were only 15 students in the program, a seminar format was used and class continued for as many hours as was necessary to complete the material. The average time spent in class was three to four hours.

The various topics covered were taught by both European and American Professors who were accomplished in these particular areas. The curriculum also included a weekend at a Dutch law school for a conference with their students, a trip to the International Court at the Hague, and

(Continued on Page 5)

Specialization: A Major Success at Legal Services

By CHIP GREY

Director of South Brooklyn Legal Service

South Brooklyn Legal Services (more formally known as Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation B) is one of twenty-odd Legal Services offices in New York City—the number changes fairly regularly. The entire program is under the jurisdiction of Community Action for Legal Services, Inc. (CALS), which funnels funds from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity and the City's Council Against Poverty to the local offices.

South Brooklyn is unusually large, with 13 attorneys in a single office. But, these attorneys are assigned to handle the civil legal problems of the poor people living in the western third of Brooklyn, a typically impossible task for a legal services office.

South Brooklyn is also unusual in that it has specialized in order to make the most efficient use of its limited resources. For example, 5 attorneys make up a landlord and tenant litigation unit which, through coordination of efforts and use of standardized forms, is able to handle 40 new cases a week with a high level of professionalism and, we hope, only a small loss of personalized service. Other substantive law units handle welfare, matrimonial, and consumer problems.

In addition, specialized units of two lawyers each operate in the areas of law reform and community development. These units represent a realization by both the office staff and by the national OEO Legal Services Program that attorneys doing regular intake of cases have difficulty freeing enough time to do the extensive research and negotiation involved in law reform and community development. By creating these units at least four attorneys at any one time are isolated from the caseload pressure which has reduced most traditional legal aid programs to mediocrity or worse.

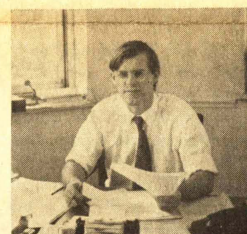
The attorneys in the units do not work in isolation from the rest of the office, however. Their role is to assist line attorneys with high-impact projects which can often develop out of "routine" cases. For example, an individual eviction case handled by a lawyer in the L&T unit might develop either into a test case on the validity of a waiver of jury trial provision in a form lease or into a rent-strike organized in an attempt to take title of a building and rehabilitate it with government funds.

So far specialization has been a major success. While South Brooklyn Legal Services hardly operates as yet on a Wall Street level, we now avoid the confusion and incompetence which still exists in some other programs in the City. At the same time we are developing the ability to handle major law reform and community development work.

One aspect of specialization of particular interest to law students is that it allows a greatly increased role to non-lawyers. Within a given area and under the supervision of an attorney, law students and paraprofessionals are able to handle a great many of the tasks traditionally done only by lawyers. Instead of being forced to learn everything at once, students are able to start with routine tasks and build logically into an overall competence in a particular area of practice. Because South Brooklyn has an order from the Appellate Division, Second Department permitting practice by trained third year law students in certain areas, mainly non-payment eviction proceedings and uncontested matrimonial actions, students are even able to handle cases in court. The result of our efforts to train and use law students is that now, in such areas as matrimonial law, the office would be unable to operate successfully without the help of law students and paraprofessionals.

A large number of Brooklyn Law School students work at South Brooklyn office under the auspices of Gary Schultze's clinical legal services program. Most are assigned to work with individual lawyers in specialized units and some work directly with Gary on general intake cases, mostly in the area of consumer problems. We naturally hope and expect that this successful relationship will expand.

Much has been made of legal services work as a method of educating law students in the practicalities of the law and this is true, but in a different sense than many might think. In a legal services office you can learn what motion papers actually look like and where they should be filed, but this is trivial. In fact, law students at many law schools like Brooklyn are already subjected to far too much legal plumbing in their course work. But legal services work can also give students the much more practical knowledge that we have a system of lower courts in which some judges openly disregard the law. These are the really important facts law students need to know that they can't learn in law school.



Chip Grey—Specialist at work

Trial Set for BLS

"We're trying to make it as close as possible to the real thing," explained Professor Jerome Leitner while describing the upcoming Practice Trial. "Even the thirty five students who volunteered to serve as jurors will be told to assume fictitious identities. In this way we can have a jury that would resemble a typical one you would find in Kings County."

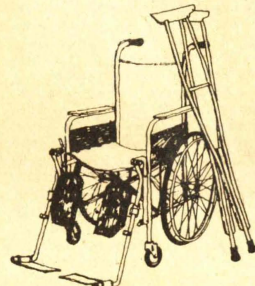
The Practice Trial which is co-sponsored by the American Trial Lawyers Association and the Brooklyn Law School will be held on December 11, at 10 a.m., in the Moot Court Room. The case will deal with a medical malpractice suit.

"A great many people are putting a lot of time and effort into this trial," continued the Professor. Besides two New York Supreme Court Judges, who will preside over the court, there will be expert testimony given by at least two physicians and possibly others. "Every attorney participating is a leader in the trial bar field."

The demonstration will cover every phase of a medical malpractice trial. The only variation will be that the charge to the jury will not be read but will be handed out in mimeographed form. The Professor went on to explain; "After the charge, the

jury will retire to deliberate. The verdict will be announced on Monday."

Professor Leitner hopes as many students as possible will show up. "This is a program the students need and want. And who knows, this might just be the first in a continuing series." He did, how-



ever, comment that a lack of student interest might result in embarrassment for the school and put a damper on any future programs.

Announcements will shortly be made in all the classes on the availability of tickets. All arrangements are being handled by the S.B.A.

Justinian

Published under the auspices of the Student Bar Association
BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
250 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor-in-Chief

CHARLES WENDER

Managing Editor

BARRY WADLER

Contributing Staff

Harold Briscoe	Ken Magida	Bob Slatus
Rosemary Carroll	Marjorie Printz	Mike Steinhorn
Ron Einziger	Mark Rogart	Malcolm Taub
Bob Elliot	Elliot Schaeffer	J. J. Titone
Larry Hauptman	Stuart Schwartz	Sally Weintraub

— editorial —

For far too long the student body of this school has suffered from a sense of inferiority. The feeling can almost be justified.

Many of us came here because it's the only place that would take us. The self image is inescapable, being nurtured by that very first meeting in the Moot Court Room when we were "warned" about not doing well in our legal studies (high attrition rate?). The narrowest of curriculum with its skeleton of electives was justified by the patronizing notion of "we know better". The non existence of a credit giving legal clinics program was due to the fear that the students might get "something for nothing." Our sense of inadequacy was reinforced when we were too often subjected to teachers who don't teach and to school personnel whose personality disorders seem to be brought out by contact with students. The moranic ringing of the class bells never ceases in its conditioning effect. The sight of vacant seats scattered around the room is a constant reminder of what happened to some we used to know as friends. The excessive number of C's, D's and F's which seem to be generated by the same professor is always in the back of our minds. Graduation offers no relief. The struggle for jobs, in fact, intensifies the feeling of inferiority when doors are closed in our faces when we can't compete.

By being kept "in our place" we are easily manipulated. Being divided by fear we are easily dominated. Complacency breeds apathy and we finally come to the realization that we are 10 years behind the others. Cafeteria sitting takes a heavy toll.

Now, we have a new Dean. In his first week he has taken substantial steps to meet the students and listen to what they have to say. He has come to us as an equal and has spoken to us, not out of fear, but out of mutual respect. His tone was never patronizing or condescending. He is trying to win a confidence all but lost in the last few years.

Our Dean seems to have a strong sense of reality, a concept all but lost sight of in the past. For once, someone has spoken of the problems that we all know exist but which are ignored — our lack of accreditation, lack of placement opportunities, lack of any social consciousness, lack of a comprehensive and meaningful curriculum, our lack of prestige, extremely high attrition rate and conspicuous absence of a sense of professionalism which should exist at any graduate school.

Aware that we just don't cut it with other law schools, Dean Lisle has spoken of a willingness for change. Rather than doubt his good faith we should test it by making sure that the promises are fulfilled.

We, the student body, can't afford to sit back and be polarized by apathy. If there ever was a chance to "make it" it is now. Every student must demand to be heard. We must demand excellence — from complacent professors to egotripping student leaders. Ideals, proposals and programs should NOW be presented from every student interest. Some of us will ask in our own selfish way, "What can you do for me?" forgetting that any important fundamental changes will take time, and it is only for us to see that we get started in the right direction. If we put in the time and make the effort and begin to take pride in ourselves then maybe the others will too. We have no one else to blame.

Placement Replies

The Editor:

In your article in the November 8, 1971 issue concerning the Placement Office, you misquoted me. I never said "The only time I am rude is when some student comes to see me five minutes before I have a class to teach." I believe that I was trying to explain that specific office hours for placement counseling were posted on the Bulletin Board and students were asked to make appointments. I have answered the questions of hundreds of students, whenever they came in although I had to be abrupt when they came in just before class. Only a half dozen have ever made appointments so that we could have time to talk, although the notice specifically request that students not come in just before class.

I deny that I ever made the statement attributed to me by one of the graduates who answered your questionnaire, that I told him not to apply to the U.S. Attorney's Office as a summer intern. I can not imagine where this one was during his three years as a student, when we posted the notices from the U.S. Attorney's Office Summer Program each year and read announcements in class urging students to apply for this program.

I object to the whole tone of the article as being directed at me personally rather than at the problems of placement. I believe that the thrust of the article, as indulging in personalities rather than in the problems of placement, is indicated by the captions "Students on Ronayne" and Ronayne on Ronayne." If I am the problem, I have an instant solution. I will be happy to request the Acting Dean to relieve me of any connection with the Placement Office immediately, and allow me to concentrate on the more scholarly pursuits of teaching legal research, and writing. I should point out that I have never been appointed as the Placement Director or Placement Officer of Brooklyn Law School and have never received any additional compensation for anything connected with placement activities.

When I came to Brooklyn as an Assistant Professor five years ago, I found that the students were not applying for jobs in the big law firms and in fact did not seem to know who they were. I had some lists of large and medium sized law firms in my personal possession brought up to date and printed. I started going around to the classes and explaining the job opportunities and urging students to apply. The next year I secured approval from Dean Jerome Prince for a Placement Office employee to keep the office open full time. Since the only space available was in my office, that became the location of the Placement Office.

Miss Mary Tryborn, the present Placement Secretary is the best qualified placement office manager that I have seen in any of the local law schools. She knows more about law school placement than most lawyers and certainly more than any non-lawyer.

Anything that I have done in connection with placement has been done as part of my faculty duty to help students outside of class. I have no desire to continue as a target for criticism in connection with the Placement Office, and no desire to interfere with any constructive suggestions or changes. I do not consider myself as the indispensable man and I believe that Acting Dean Lisle

should have absolute freedom to make any changes he desires.

John A. Ronayne,
Associate Professor

Graduate Replies

To the Editor:

I noted in the last issue that Prof. Ronayne offers to aid graduates who are looking for employment if only they would leave their names with the placement office. I left four resumes with his office over two months ago and have received no help whatsoever. Promises, promises.

I should like to congratulate the Board of Trustees upon their decision to look further than the hallowed halls of BLS for a successor to Dean Prince. I need not remind them that the views of the student body, as expressed in last years Justinian poll should be a prime consideration.

Finally, I would like to give the students of BLS some hard-learned advice about finding employment. First, for those students who wish to practice poverty law, I recommend working for legal services while in law school. I'm sure Gary Schultz can provide you with all the information needed. The reason for starting now is that the legal services (CALS), central office places poverty law experience high on its list. In addition, a recommendation from a community office will open doors for you.

Second, for all other students, I recommend taking advantage of all opportunities to do legal writing. Many firms want to see if applicants can write coherently and logically. Third, if you can spare the time from your studies, try to get a part-time job with a law firm. An attempt to get a summer associate position in also a must. Don't let anyone snow you, coming from this law school is a disadvantage. Knowing this, one can prepare oneself beforehand and boost the odds.

Finally, the reputation of Brooklyn Law School, as a Three to four year bar cram course did not spring out of thin air. It happened because the student bodies of the past acquiesced in the limited vistas of past administrations and boards of Trustees. Keep pressing for what is needed at BLS and maybe we'll all have a school worth returning to in the future. Best of luck,

Neil Checkman '71

Transfer Thwarted

To the Editor:

In reference to your article last issue about the advantage of an affiliation with the Association of American Law Schools:

Not only is the graduate of Brooklyn Law School limited due to non affiliation, but so also is the potential transfer student.

I am a second year evening student presently in the process of applying for a transfer to a law school in the Los Angeles area. The two highest rated schools in Los Angeles are U.S.C. (University of Southern California) and U.C.L.A. Neither of them will accept transfer students with advanced standing from any law school which is not affiliated with the A.A.L.S. Nor does it matter that one is at the top of his class. My class standing for the first year was number 6 prompting U.S.C. to send back a kind note congratulating me on my academic record and telling me not to bother sending in a formal application.

There are law schools affiliated with the A.A.L.S. which do not discriminate in this manner. Thus Loyola Law School in Los Angeles

only requires accreditation by the ABA (though their catalogue would lead you to believe otherwise.)

I think it imperative that the barriers erected against the graduate or transfer student from Brooklyn Law School come down.
Nathan Goldberg

S.B.A. Raises Objection

To the Editor:

Mr. Rogart's article concerning the SBA meeting of October 21, is a misleading piece of misinformation.

Mr. Rogart seems amazed that many seats in the meeting hall, room 402, were empty. However, if he had bothered to ask any SBA officer for the attendance figures he would have found the attendance of delegates to be more than 90%.

Perhaps we should ask the school administration for smaller rooms to meet in, so as not to shock the Justinian's reporter.

Mr. Rogart was amused that the meeting was begun by the rap of a gavel and analogized this to the ninth grade class that he teaches. How else is a meeting started that is to be conducted under Robert's Rules of order?

The reporter concludes by stating that nothing has really changed since he entered the Law School. Let me invite Mr. Rogart to discuss with us the changes which have eluded him (student control of student fees, year book committee, student handbook, freshman orientation program, etc.).

Finally the Justinian should be admonished for publishing an article without ascertaining whether or not the facts are correct.

A news article should state objective facts only and let the reader reach his own interpretations.

Mr. Rogart wrote a beautiful metaphorical essay, but unfortunately did not state facts.

One only has to remember the "official" reports about Attica. A news reporter owes a duty to his readers to ascertain and report only the facts.

Robert E. Slatus,

Corresponding Secretary-SBA

Editor's note —

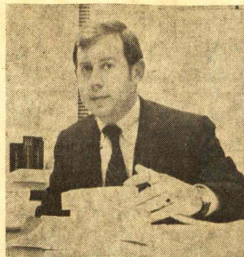
It should be obvious to Mr. Slatus that the sentence "Nothing has really changed" referred to the less than meaningful manner in which the SBA meeting was conducted.

Perhaps Robert's Rules of Order have not aided BLS delegates and students as much as they have aided the United Nations and Robert Slatus. The remark about Attica, analogized to the Justinian makes us wonder if Mr. Slatus isn't using his own unjustified metaphors because he dislikes the facts as reported by the SBA's own delegate. Unlike some publications the Justinian does not censor its reporters. For this reason we refused to permit another SBA delegate to preview the story about the SBA in this edition.



Mild mannered reporter, Mark Rogart.

Comerford: Fordham Comes To BLS



Professor Comerford

"I'm a quiet sort of person. I don't play the harpsichord. I don't have a pet tiger or even a Saint Bernard. I ski, but it's Sugarbush and not the Alps," said Professor Comerford. A graduate of Fordham University and Fordham Law School, Professor Comerford is New York born, raised and oriented. He is a bachelior, drives a Porsche, commutes from Yonkers and prays for the New York Giants.

He has been in practice for about five years, two of which were in Admiralty Law, handling litigation actions involving ships and seamen. He believes his trial practice helps in teaching classes. "Points can be made by practical application of cases that I've been involved in, employment contracts for example, and I can bring these points home to the students."

This is his first teaching

assignment, and he feels close enough to his law school days to be able to compare his reactions from the other side of the same fence, "First let me say that the students here match up favorably with the students I went to school with. They're bright and the classes are lively. I think though that they are allowed to be too comfortable. Nobody likes to be stretched or have demands made on him, but when you go out into practice, this is what happens, and excuses are limited. When a student is reciting, if I think he can come up with something, I'll stick with him, and try to draw him out if I can."

Professor Comerford would like to see the extra-curricular programs expanded for people not on Law Review. "There could be more done with the moot court program, maybe

on a credit basis. I'd like to see more done with clinical services possibly give some credit here, and generally I'd welcome an expanded curriculum in taxes and other areas to give more options to the students."

He finds teaching more demanding but more gratifying than practice and plans to stay with it. For relaxation, he listens to music, classical and rock and reads modern history and the novels of the post World War I Lost Generation. Hemingway and Fitzgerald are favorites. He is an English major, and if he ever finds enough spare time, he would like to go back and get an M.A. in English or History, just for the fun of it.

Dean Lisle Speaks

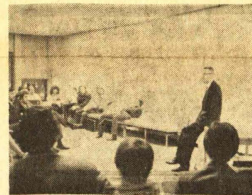
(Continued from Page 1)

directly related to our image.

As to our image, Dean Lisle commented: "We are seldom mentioned in papers except in the obituaries." He feels BLS must exploit its reputation, that we must take advantage of every opportunity to improve our image. He said that we must push for publicity of constructive and new-worthy developments of our students and alumni.

On electives the Dean noted that there has been significant in-

and the prior one will be smooth — He believes that with Dean Hambrecht concerned with the day to day operations of the physical aspects of the school, cafeteria,



An air of informality

and lounge, he will have more time to concentrate on student and academic matters.

Dean Lisle noted that there have been many student complaints in regard to apparently arbitrary administrative decisions on being dropped. He believes that there is a basic lack of understanding and that guidelines must be made available to every student. The new student handbook, he feels will be a helpful contribution in this direction.

The Dean emphasized his plans for future meetings with students at periodic intervals to report on developments and to get students views.

Before the brief question and answer period with students the

Semester Abroad

(Continued from Page 3)

a meeting with some of the leading Dutch politicians to discuss their political system.

But the program, viewed from the vantage point of several months later, was more than any of its individual parts. The jell that turns the fragments into a single experience is more felt than known.

While abroad, I thought I had met a new breed of legal professionals; men who wore their humanity first and their degrees second; people who were men and then lawyers or professors. In class, each student was treated as a member of the legal profession. No question was ignorant and no answer complete until it satisfied the student. There was a strong rapor because there was strong mutual respect.

Strange as it may seem to some, this too exists at Brooklyn. Possibly not to the same degree, but then again I was in a far smaller group, dealing with far fewer people and on a far more personal level. It may be harder to find at Brooklyn because of its size, but, nevertheless, these types of sentiments and experiences are here. To the degree they are not, I am hopeful that it will change for we all have only to gain.

And so . . . in September I returned to Brooklyn with new hope. Somehow, it seemed to have carried over. There is a new air of optimism at BLS. Maybe its a new Dean or more electives, but things are changing for the better. It could even be that many of you were in Amsterdam this summer, but I never saw you.

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.

R. KAY,
Plaintiff, Apple,

v.

B.L.S.
Defendant, Apple-ant.

This is an appeal by a student in a class action after judgment was entered for defendant in a lower court.

Less, J. The facts in this case are as follows: The plaintiff, a student, was taking his first law school examination on Wednesday, November 10 at 6 P.M. in Room 600. At some time during the proceedings the plaintiff was stricken with an overpowering urge to use the lavatory facilities, whereupon he arose from his seat and began to exit the room. A female proctor immediately stepped into his path, asking his intentions and substantially preventing him from continuing on his way. Although taken somewhat aback, the plaintiff stated that he sought relief in the men's room. Nodding understanding, the proctor consented, allowed the student to pass, whereupon he entered the lavatory.

While in the process of carrying out his stated intentions, the student was surprised to notice a man enter the above described premises, lean against a wall and observe the students actions with marked interest. This startled the plaintiff to an extent which led him to move suddenly and thus leave some telltale stains on his pants leg.

Summoning his courage, the plaintiff demanded to know why the intruder was watching him so intently. The man, an employee of B.L.S., replied that this was his job and that he was under orders "from above" to proceed in this manner.

Shaken, the plaintiff returned to the room and completed the test.

The plaintiff alleges several causes of actions here and demands compensation for injuries suffered both general and special. In addition, he asks that this court rescind whatever rules or regulations of B.L.S. which led to the above stated set of circumstances.

The plaintiff here makes out an excellent cause of action for invasion of privacy. While this is a case of novel impression in this jurisdiction, we hold that a person has a legal

The plaintiff here makes out an excellent cause of action for invasion of privacy.

right to relieve himself in privacy. The action of the employee can only be construed as invading that legal right. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for whatever injuries he may have suffered as a result of the employee's actions.

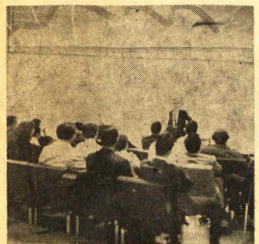
The plaintiff has submitted in evidence a bill from a dry-cleaning store for \$1.10. He is entitled to recovery for this expense. It is also alleged that because of this invasion he suffered such mental distress as to render him incapable of remembering anything about adverse possession or bailments. The plaintiff states that he is sure that his mark on the examination suffered accordingly. In this assumption we most readily concur, and hold that the plaintiff is entitled to a mark of "A."

As far as the plaintiff's second cause of action is concerned, this court has a difficult decision to make . . . Let us review the arguments made here by the respective counsels.

The plaintiff's counsel opines that the rules of B.L.S. which require that a student not be alone at any time during an examination are by implication a defamation of character. It is obvious that these rules are enforced because the administration presumes a student will use whatever opportunity is available, including thirty seconds in the bathroom, to ascertain the answers to an examination question.

The plaintiff makes a strong case here, but counsel for the defendant requests that the court not rescind these rules as a matter of public policy. He relies heavily on the arguments that if the student is allowed any freedom or allowed to be on his honor, the students will abuse the privilege. However absurd that argument sounds when applied to mature adults in a graduate program of legal education and training, counsel for the defendants asks that we give it the greatest weight.

After consideration of the arguments by both sides in this case, we are convinced that the plaintiff states a good cause of action for defamation. He is entitled to damages commensurate to the injury. However, it is not within the authority of this court to rescind the rules here objected to. Therefore the action concerning rescission is remanded to a higher court for a judgment not inconsistent with this opinion. So ordered.



Dean sparks interest

crease but does not foresee too much additional changes. He commented that the pattern of the school as it has developed would not allow much more in this direction.

Of the new programs to be undertaken during his administration the Dean revealed that there

"It will be a completely open administration and I realize that the establishment of the dialogue is very important. There are no adversary interests here. We all have common objectives, if we can only understand each others views and have a true dialogue."

will be a substantial increase in loan funds to be made available to BLS students in the near future.

The Dean noted that with the appointment of the new assistant dean for administration, Dean Hambrecht, the transitioned period between his administration

Dean left us assurances that: "It will be a completely open administration, and I realize that the establishment of the dialogue is very important. There are no adversary interests here. We all have common objectives, if we can only understand each others views and have a true dialogue."

Wright

(Continued from Page 2)

about strong reaction." The judge went on to cite examples of historical and current forms of institutional racism. "It cannot be forgotten that the Founding Fathers only considered a Black man as three-fifths of a man in our Constitution. President Washington and Jefferson were both slave owners." He went on to talk about his experiences in dealing with White industrialists in an attempt to secure positions for Black people. When seeking positions for Black women as airline stewardesses, he constantly encountered such lines as, "We can't hire Black women, we only hire beautiful women as stewardesses," or "O.K., send us Lena Horne," from the airline executives. He mentioned the obvious lack of Black representation in many industries which have been consistently open to other aspiring minority groups in America.

Judge Wright conveyed that he will continue to speak out against injustice as he has been wont to do in the past, though he has been transferred three times since his appointment to the bench in February 1970. His inability to remain "shutmouthed" is exemplified in a letter written to the New York Law Journal (NYLJ) and published in the August 20, 1971 edition in answer to a letter written by ex-Judge Paul Shaw in the August 13, 1971 edition of NYLJ criticizing Black Judges and their bid for political power. In the Judge's letter, after giving a brief description of our legal system and the men who make our laws, he states,

"These men of the law are The Law. They are the

wealthy business practitioners who move the American Bar Association and the city's Association of the Bar. Sometimes they have outraged spokesmen such as Mr. Shaw and they are able to move easily from an assembly in New York to preceptorials in England, where they can cheer speeches which in effect urge annulment of the Fourth Amendment. These men have placed their hard impress upon our law, our system of justice. Now and then, a maverick among the thoroughbreds will utter a "liberal" cry. Such a one was Elihu Root who, speaking of our system of justice, wept that: "We have got our procedure regulated according to the trained, refined, subtle, ingenious intellect of the best practised lawyers, and it is all wrong."

It must be noted that Judge Wright does not speak as an embittered malcontent. Quite to the contrary, he was quick to note that he enjoyed the success and rewards of private practice, and could recall how he had so painstakingly decorated his law office with pieces of Art which he loved instead of covering the walls with dull diplomas and plaques. There was quick, but proud, mention of his membership as a judge on the Yale Moot Court Appellate Division and his attendance at Yale Law School. Yet, with the same intensity that he was able to convey sentimentality, he was equally able to express his views on the deplorable condition of our system of justice; all this without the pomposity usually attributed to men in his position.

When asked his feeling on the outcome of the allegations against him, he said, "It will probably all blow over."

Student Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

you are a student and want a passbook loan. The Society does not investigate any borrower. The Society safeguards its funds by requiring the endorsement on each loan of two or more responsible persons who do business in Greater New York. On loans of \$100 or less, only one endorser is re-

quired. The loan application is taken in the form of a promissory note signed by the borrower and his endorsers. A passbook loan requires no endorsers since the passbook is collateral. The interest you make in your savings account is yours to keep and the loan is interest free.

(Continued in next issue)

It's That Time Again!

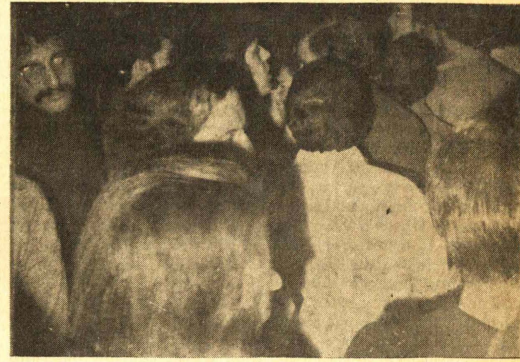
Date	Day	Subject	Time
Jan. 5	Wednesday	Comparative Law	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 5	Wednesday	Urban Law	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 10	Monday	Criminal Law	1:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Jan. 10	Monday	Pleading	1:00 - 4:30 P.M.
Jan. 10	Monday	Evidence	6:00 - 9:30 P.M.
Jan. 11	Tuesday	Property III	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 12	Wednesday	Federal Practice	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 12	Wednesday	Sales	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 13	Thursday	Contracts	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 14	Friday	Administrative Law (Day Class Only)	10 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
Jan. 14	Friday	Conflicts of Laws	10 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
Jan. 14	Friday	Administrative Law (Evening Class Only)	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 15	Saturday	Real Estate Practice	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 17	Monday	Rights Of Indigent	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 17	Monday	Torts (1st Yr. Only)	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 18	Tuesday	Creditors' Rights	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 19	Wednesday	Property I	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 20	Thursday	Taxation	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 21	Friday	Torts (2nd Yr. Eve. Only)	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Jan. 22	Saturday	Domestic Relations	6:00 - 9:00 P.M.

Necking Under The...

by Elliot Schaeffer and
Mal Taub

Perhaps sometimes when you've wandered through the school you've noticed advertisements for "Come Together Law Mixer." You've probably thought it would be a waste or anyone worthwhile is probably at Maxwell Plum's, or "I've grown out of those type of scenes." But, sometimes you've even thought of going to one; perhaps your fantasy has even run rampant with thoughts of some doe-eyed queen from a Mabelline commercial. Luckily, we had an excuse. We were going to investigate the scene for YOU, our public. Yeah, us.

After fighting the traffic for an hour to get out to



Rush hour at Ripples.

Speaking next to R.S., a man who refused to tell us his name as he feared we were working for J. Edgar, told us he first started going to law mixers during his short, but auspicious, career at New York Law (this information gleaned after a short rap of Jewish geography). He remarked that New York Magazine was cruddy, thought the Jewish Princess article was fabulous, and that the three dollar entrance fee was equal to a poll tax. "It's really sad, there's no place else to go in Queens. You gotta pay three dollars for this artificial scene and then they put you on a mailing list to tell you when to come and give them their next three bucks."

R. S. is now having an equally auspicious career as a substitute teacher.

Our flash cubes having grown cold, we felt the rest of our story lay behind the huge oak doors leading into

"There's something for everyone."

Speaking to people, we found that their reasons for coming and their expectations were as varied and different as their types. Some had come to meet "their guy," some just for the scene, some to dance to a good band, and some just for the good time.

Upon leaving Ripples, we met Barry, the organizer of the operation. Barry, as things turned out, was a graduate of, all places, BLS. He said that he just like going to dances and did this aside from his current law practice. Barry was enjoying himself more than anybody. He was master of the multitudes; the man to see; and if that's his thing and he enjoys it, we won't knock it.

SBA

(Continued from Page 2)

verbalized their lack of faith in the faculty, it was evident that the tabling of the motion was due to the naive analysis that the faculty would automatically reject such a proposal.

The point was missed. Seniors face a serious problem of finding jobs now! Time is very important! Days do count! If it had not been for the enthusiasm of some of the dissidents, the next SBA meeting would have been scheduled for sometime in December. Fortunately, the President acquiesced to the plea that a special meeting be called before the Thanksgiving recess.

The SBA blew it! The Seniors, notably aware of the time element, could have sent their letter directly to Dean Lisle. However, they had enough faith in the SBA to support them and take immediate action. The Seniors trusted the prudence of the SBA but regrettably, their trust was not met. Rhetoric triumphed!

Disgusted with the action taken or rather the lack of it, I was reminded of Mark Twain's comment on noise. He remarked, "Noise proves nothing. Often a hen who has merely laid an egg cackles as if she had laid an asteroid!"



Our Man on the Job

Whitestone, not even Manhattan, we found ourselves at Ripples. Once there, we decided to engage in a fantasy that we were not writers for the Justinian, for who would want to talk to someone from the Justinian. Rather, we were two writers from that "groovy" magazine New York Magazine investigating "where New York's young swinging grooviest singles make it when they can't hussle the city."

Using this guise, we approached Ripples, a beach club located directly under the Whitestone Bridge overlooking scenic Jamaica Bay (?). It was about 10 P.M. and by this time there were hundreds of people lined up outside the stone facaded building, huddled in the cold, facing a brisk wind, only too anxious to pay their three bucks and fill out an address card to gain admission.

"What are you doing here?" we asked, holding our spent



An Eager Interviewee

the club. By the time we got to the entrance, word of our presence had spread, and we were literally fighting off interviews. One voice resounded as we entered, "They wanna know why I'm here, to Score." With that, we found ourselves at the bar.

Wall to wall people. A dimly lit room. Hard rock music blasting from two bands. A porch leading to a darkened area near the bay. Several couples necking under a sign leading to the entrance of the Clearview Expressway.

As we walked around in search of something new, nothing actually turned up. If you've been to a Plum's type place, Ripples fits right into the category except with a little more old fashioned fraternity type setting. You have your choice of all types of women, guys, music and drinks. As the saying goes,



Hi! What your name?

flash cubes for warmth. "We're here to meet our lawyer," said Andrea, our first platinum blond school teacher. "Actually" she continued, qualifying her first remarks, "I want to bring home a sanitation man, but my mother wants a lawyer." That about summed up Andrea.