

The Justinian

Volume 1971
Issue 6 *December*

Article 1

1971

The Justinian

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Recommended Citation

(1971) "The Justinian," *The Justinian*: Vol. 1971 : Iss. 6 , Article 1.
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Justinian

Volume XXXII - No. 4

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1971

Page One

Three Classes Refusing To Submit Elective Choices

By BARRY WADLER

As the *Justinian* goes to press, three classes are refusing to pick their electives for next term. The forms are due next Monday. They are resisting a new policy requiring courses to be filled in the order of class standing.

Sheets offering the elective choices for next term were distributed last Monday to the second year day class and the third and fourth year evening classes. The second years classes have resolved, by overwhelming majorities, not to return any choices at all.

This year, for the first time, admission to elective sections will not be on a first-come-first-served basis. Many students were thus altogether cut out of the most attractive courses. The Environmental Law Seminar, for example, was limited to 12 students. Additionally, a large number of the other electives were offered on Friday or had prerequisites which barred all or almost all second year students.

As one student complained, "This policy gives everything to those who already have everything. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

Objecting to the class-standing

policy as "arbitrary and capricious" and feeling that the students were unfairly forced to choose their electives by a process of elimination, the officers pressed their grievances that afternoon. Dr. William Hambrecht,

the Assistant Dean of Administration had set the new policy, with the support of Dean Raymond Lisle.

Hambrecht explained that he believed the stress on class standing would "create additional com-

petition within the school" from which the school would benefit.

"Faculty members," Hambrecht maintained, "should be able to get the best students possible." He commented, however, that the faculty had not been consulted on the change.

To further pursue the point and to argue for a wider choice of electives, the group then went to see Dean Lisle. The dean agreed to do whatever possible to add more electives but did not see any problem with the class-standing policy. He is quoted as saying it is "as good a way to discriminate as any."

Greatly disappointed, the classes held meetings on Tuesday to discuss what to do. By this time the third second-year day class joined the movement. All classes resolved not to hand in their choices until the objectionable policy was rescinded, possibly in favor of a random selection basis. Students



Hambrecht in offices

who had already handed in their choices went upstairs to get them back.

Wednesday afternoon, three new electives were announced, two of them to be held twice a week from 9 A.M. to 9:50 A.M.

EDITORIAL Students' Choice

Spontaneously, two sections of the 2nd year class held meetings last Monday. They'd just received their elective sheets and they weren't happy at all. The classes instructed their officers to convey to the Administration their feeling that there was a paucity of electives offered, and that, for popular electives with limited enrollment, they did not wish to be either accepted or rejected because of their class standing.

The administration should be commended for its prompt endeavors to provide a wider choice by adding three new electives specifically requested by the students.

The administration should be warned, however, that this was not the basic problem.

The students plainly resent the new policy
(Continued on Page 4)

Moore Raps To Students

On Wednesday, December 8, Judge Leonard P. Moore, President of the Board of Trustees, met with twelve students. The students were representative of the SBA, Law Review, *Justinian* and the Women's Group. The meeting

was initiated by Judge Moore to get to know the problems confronting the school. This meeting was intended to be the first of a series of regular meetings to be held on the first Wednesday of every month.

Rosemary Carroll, SBA President, took the initiative of presenting the students' views. Most questions were centered around the problems of general student participation in various decision making processes. Very few specific answers were given by the Judge, as his primary purpose was to gather information rather than reach specific solutions. He showed great willingness to listen to the students and was amenable towards their views.

The first matter discussed was the Search Committee for the new dean. When asked whether he envisioned a Search Committee functioning in the future, the Judge replied, "Yes, we are still looking for the best man. We will be looking all across the nation, but it is one thing to envision finding such a person and another to find one." He also agreed that the selection of a student representative was a student function.

Board of Trustees

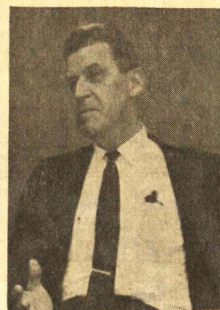
A suggestion by a student followed. It was his belief that a student be a member of the Board of Trustees. He cited examples of such membership at other universities. The judge intimated that he favored such student participation and that it might be possible to enlarge the number of members on the Board to accommodate the inclusion of a student on the Board.

Bruce Elliott, Evening Vice-



Moore meets with well meaning students.

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President, in elaborating the problems faced by evening students, suggested that more administrative personnel be available at hours convenient to evening students. The Judge deferred to answer and let his "counselor," Dean Lisle, answer the question. Lisle said that although he personally was available at all times, he felt that there was a need for more personnel to be available at those hours and would look into methods of implementation.

Judge Moore: "If you ask me if I'm in favor of clinical education, the answer is Yes." He went on to state, however, that the program must be carefully supervised. He noted the programs that exist at Columbia Law School (his Alma Mater). "If Columbia has it then we should too." He encouraged the students to search out other goals and methods from other programs of a like nature so as to have a basis to work from. However, there was no concrete

promise of credit at present. Dean Lisle added that, hopefully, in the fall, two credits will be given for participation in one of the clinical programs.

Faculty Committees

Student representation on faculty committees, the next topic discussed, resulted in vigorous discussion due to an adverse position taken by Assistant Dean Gilbride. His position was that representation was adequate as now presently constituted. The student position was that in fact there is no voice representatives of student interests. Judge Moore commented, "There is much to be said on both sides."

Positive notes emanated near the end of the two hour meeting. The Judge informed the students that our prospects for entrance to the AALS were favorable. The meeting was ended with an exchange of cordialities and promises for future dialogue.

Dean Lisle Faces the Issues



Justinian Reporters: Marjorie Printz, Stuart Schwartz and Harold Briscoe interview Dean Lisle.

For two hours, three Justinian reporters without prior diplomatic training tried to maneuver Dean Lisle into giving definite answers to twenty pointed questions. At the end of the interview, bloody and bowed, we surmised that the new Dean is an expert in the art of "No Comment," "This is under consideration," and "It wouldn't be appropriate for me to comment."

This is not meant as a criticism. The Dean has only been in office three weeks, and has inherited a lot of problems not of his own making. Although he evades direct answers, he does not close the doors to the possibilities of solving long-standing problems at BLS.

Most of the questions related to BLS directly or to the school's position in the legal community.

The Dean in his address to the students had said that there was a need to raise the prestige of the school . . . The Dean was asked what he was doing to attract better students from undergraduate colleges and, further, what he was doing to upgrade curriculum at BLS to long standing views of prominent law firms that BLS grads are ill-prepared for fulfilling the requirements of employment in such firms. First, he objected to the premise that they feel BLS grads are ill-prepared.



Then, he stated that he wanted the best school possible and would like to work toward public recognition of the existing quality of the school.

He expressed the view that our students were as good a crop of students as could be expected. He noted that we do attract students from universities and colleges throughout the country, even though most of those are originally from the metropolitan New York area.

The Dean expressed that he could not state with any specificity anything that he personally has done relative to recruitment of students in only a few weeks, but he admitted that there had been discussion about making more faculty members available to visit local colleges and universities upon request.

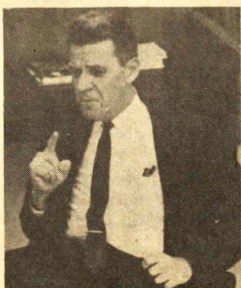
In an effort to reach students beyond the metropolitan area, BLS is sending representatives to selected schools in various areas of New York State to get better coverage of the entire state. The Dean felt that geographic distribution is very desirable. "We're not a local school and should not be concerned only with Brooklyn, New York City or even New York State." But, he wasn't sure of the practical limitations of extending recruitment outside New York State at present.

When asked whether he envisioned BLS becoming a "national law school" he said, "Let's hope we are a national law school." Moreover, his hope was that both faculty and students saw the need to explore more than just New York law in that the ramifications of the law throughout the country had to be considered in order to effectively prepare for the practice of law.

The ball was thrown back to the individual student after the Dean briefly discussed how the faculty and administration were meeting part of their duty by upgrading textbooks and general course content. He said, "There is a tremendous responsibility of the individual student to carry on individual work." As examples he recommended that they refer to hornbooks and textbooks that are not necessarily required or assigned. In this vein, he implied that the more students know on their own accord the more they could demand from individual faculty members. He continued, "Law review is the most intensive and most effective activity for those who are allowed to participate. We shouldn't fall prey to the idea that knowledge can only be acquired through courses."

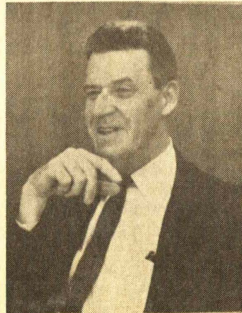
Plans for new programs were revealed. One program, coordinated by Professor DeMeo, involves practical participation in criminal trial work in conjunction with the Legal Aid Society. The program will probably be financed through the Legal Aid Society and funded by a Federal grant.

Another program will be coordinated by Professor Leitner and will involve student participation in actual personal injury cases in which students will serve as trial



preparation assistants for practitioners. The students are expected to be allowed to assist in the preparation of the trial, including interviewing witnesses and serving summonses. There will also be an elective in environmental law taught by a professor from Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute.

More will be released on programs at a later date. The possibility of credit for outside programs is being considered. However, it should be noted that, as a general rule, such programs do not carry academic credit unless they are, in the words of the Dean, "in-depth programs under close faculty supervision." A comparison was made to New York University Law School clinical programs where an eight or ten to one student-faculty ratio is the maximum permissible in out of class activities. This was assigned as one of the main reasons that



more credit is not given for clinical activities.

Dean Lisle also spoke of the possible revival of a trial practice seminar to be conducted by Professor DeMeo for students who have taken Evidence, (i.e. third year day and fourth year evening students). It was noted that the effectiveness of this seminar had been questioned when previously given because of its over-attendance by students due to its popularity.

In answer to a question suggesting that the course in New York Practice be made an elective, so that students planning to practice outside New York will be able to take a practice course in another state without duplication of efforts, he said, "The suggestion is not unreasonable." But, in answer to questions pertaining to curriculum changes, he responded that the faculty is basically responsible for academic policy.

During the interview it was suggested to the Dean that evening students be allowed to interchange, where their schedules permitted, to take advantage of the broader selection of electives planned for the near future. In response he said that it was a valid point and would be considered.

It was further suggested to the Dean that evening students be allowed to attend day classes, where their schedules permitted, in order that they be afforded a greater opportunity to attend lectures by full-time faculty members who do not lecture during the evening; the inter-change would in no way affect the students' part-time status. He expressed that he was not against such a suggestion per se but could see administrative difficulties in such interchanges. He also said that there may be greater flexibility in scheduling between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. resulting from the greater number of electives.

What Blacks Want Now

By HAROLD BRISCOE

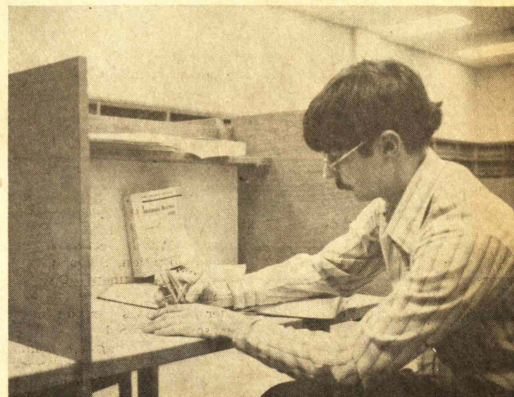
Let's direct ourselves to the question "What do the blacks want now? Moreover, let's direct ourselves to the persons who have consistently asked that question, i.e. those persons who feel burdened with the continued demands of people so long denied a central place in America's system of justice. These are the same people whose eyesight is very good when it comes to pointing out the token placements. However, they get downright myopic when called upon to take a look at the actual conditions in our society. They are easily blinded by the systematic, institutionalized and very effective method of placing tokens very close to very many doors in very many organizations.

Note that the first response to demands for the inclusion of more Blacks in position of power is that there are not enough qualified Blacks applying for positions. Oftentimes what they mean is that there are not enough overqualified Blacks applying for positions. It seems that by the time positions have opened up for minorities the qualifications have changed. Our more advanced and technological society deems it necessary to raise entrance requirements. The only problem to those minority members of society is that while they are gaining the requirements those same requirements are ever changing. There still remains that question which arises at each interview, i.e., "What experience do you have?" The question is usually asked by one who gained his experience while our neophyte was out adding degrees behind his name just so he could get an interview. Of course, when our neophyte answers "I have no experience, but . . ." he is interrupted with "We will be pleased to reconsider your application when you have gained some experience."

Let's entertain another question, "What do they want to do, start at the top?" Why not? Lateral entrance is no new concept. It works when the boss needs a position for his nephew Charlie. But, when it comes to Blacks, it is hard to figure out what they want in this society of equal opportunity. You've heard the question before and I offer it again, "What do the Blacks want now." Blacks have learned to respond to the question almost before it is posed.

Most people want to "succeed" in life but I think that most Blacks would start by asking for a simple opportunity to fail. Why must they overachieve? Can't their failure be as plain and simple as all the other failures in our society? Success is so elusive that the extra burden of worrying about one's duty to succeed can in itself undermine the struggle.

Next is the demand for one system of justice. It has been observed that the legal profession has given little or no concern to glaring problems in the area of injustice. The legal profession can no longer avoid action by throwing the blame back at the system. They are the system. There is something that can be done in the way of change. Difficult? Perhaps, but it is by far not impossible. A primary duty of the legal profession is to right injustice. The hue and cry of injustice has so long fallen on deaf ears that those causing the clamor have grown hoarse and weary. Those who have reaped the benefits of our "democratic" system should not feel put out when called upon to take up the chase, subdue and rid our system of that elusive felon injustice. Now is the time for the legal profession to lend its expertise to those who have a definite need for such aid.



Diligence Doubly Declining: Sticking it to the IRS.

Seminar: Faults And No Faults

By JUDY TEITELBAUM

A seminar on no fault insurance was held on Saturday, Dec. 3, in the third floor lounge. Organized by Joe Samet, a B.L.S. freshman, who was aided by Professor Jerome M. Leitner, several experts appeared to debate the issues. Two speakers spoke in favor of no fault insurance — Mr. Malcolm McKay, Deputy Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, and Mr. Matthew Cappotti, Chief Counsel for the Hartford Insurance Group; and two spoke against — Mr.

insurance companies; (6) forced duplication of insurance payment; (7) that auto insurance is primary rather than secondary; (8) lack of promotion of auto safety; (9) clogging of courts; and (10) penalization of young drivers.

The second speaker Mr. Bayt addressed himself to the ways in which the public is misled by the proponent of no fault insurance. The primary issue of auto safety is ignored by no fault, Mr. Chayt said, because under that plan a consumer could not sue the car

would be decreased by 50% under no fault. He said the insurance one pays should be designed to protect oneself, and not another party. He discussed the Mass. Sup. Ct. decision of 1971 which dealt with the deprivation of the right to recover in tort under the no fault system.

According to this decision: (1) No fault bears a greater relation to the reality of insurance claiming than the tort system; (2) no fault relieved the court of unnecessary litigation; (3) no fault obliterates inequities between the rich and poor extant in the tort system and (4) no fault is a "reasonable substitute" to the prior right to action in tort. Most of the states' legislatures are entertaining no fault proposals. The states whose no fault plans are imminent are Delaware, Florida, Illinois, and South Dakota. Mr. Coppola said he was almost positive that New York would adopt a threshold approach to no fault which means that there would be a specific amount of compensation set beyond which demands would be litigated. The proponents of no fault would opt for a high threshold.

The fourth speaker, Mr. Albert explained that he was speaking from a justice point of view, which means that for every wrong there should be a remedy. He said that the Rockefeller-Stewart program would cause the innocent victim of an accident to use up all other coverage before he could recover from his carrier. If a worker buys Blue Cross or Blue Shield or any other hospital insurance or if he receives other benefits as part of his wage, he would have to exhaust these first. The insurance carriers would thereby have the responsibility of recovery shifted from them, Mr. Albert said. If, under the no fault plan, a worker uses up his sick leave because of a car accident and subsequently

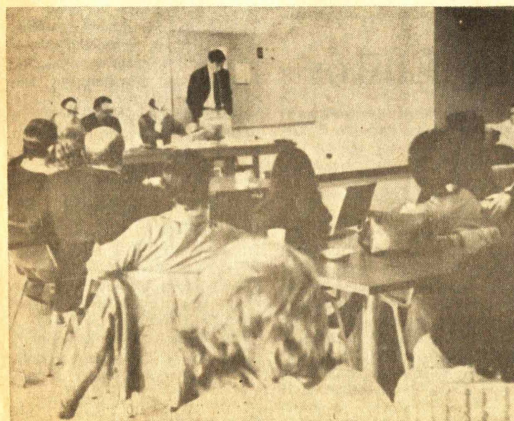


Mr. Torts

becomes ill, he would be out of work without pay during his illness. Mr. Albert said instead of no fault, the NYSTLA suggests that New York should adopt a comparative negligence rule so that everyone who is not more than 50% negligent could recover. He described some of the NYSTLA's auto safety suggestions. If car bumpers could withstand a 5 mph impact, claims against insurance companies would probably be reduced by 20%. Drunken drivers and those with more than 3 offenses should have their licenses revoked. Operators should be retested at least once every six years. The no fault plan does not include property damage. Mr. Albert said that litigation could be reduced without no fault insurance. If each policy issued has \$250 deductible there would be a 60% reduction in claims.

After their initial presentation each speaker answered questions from the others and there was an audience question and answer period.

(Continued on Page 8)



Tort-uous Observations

Maurice Chayt of Weinstein, Chayt and Bard, Kings County Representative of the New York State Bar Association, Auto Reparation Committee, and Mr. Sheridan Albert, Executive Vice Chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee, New York State Trial Lawyers Association, member of the Board or Directors of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association, a BLS 1948 alumnus.

Mr. McKay discussed the shortcomings of the present insurance system which include: (1) slow payment of claims; (2) the requirement that the plaintiff prove the defendant was entirely at fault; (3) overpayment of small claims that bear no relation to suffering asserted; (4) underpayment to those seriously injured who cannot wait for recovery until the termination of litigation; (5) wasteful use of monies by in-

manufacturer for loss resulting from unsafe cars. That is, the damage done by unsafe cars, including those that are called back, would not be compensated. Mr. McKay read from that part of Gov. Rockefeller's bill which treats exemptions, and indicated that the manufacturers were not exempt from liability. Mr. Chayt declined to reassert his original position. Mr. Chayt said no fault insurance was retrogressive in that it left the wronged party without remedy. Under the no fault system damages are calculated by adding medical expenses to the value of time lost on the job. Those not employed — housewives, people on welfare, people on social security, students, etc. — could only recover the value of their medical expenses.

The third speaker, Mr. Coppola, explained that premium rates



As I Was Saying...



By MIKE STEINHORN

Perviously discussed sources of funds have included the New York State Scholar Incentive Award and loans from the Hebrew Free Loan Society. To correct an error in the last edition — the Scholar Incentive Award may be applied for as late as June for the entire previous school year. A few applications for the award are available in the Student Bar Association office. A good idea for next fall is that the school should supply each incoming students with an application at the Freshman Orientation. The following programs of assistance are available:

Hebrew Free Loan Society

The interest-free loan from the Hebrew Free Loan Society is available at all times. You have a maximum of 10 months for repayment in monthly installments. The Society, in its 75 years has quietly and unobtrusively granted free loans to over 776,000 borrowers. It has never rejected any applicant who met its simple requirements. Its borrowers, with rare exception, have always repaid their free loans.

New York State Loan

New York State has a loan program run by the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation, 159 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, New York 12054. Loans are granted for up to \$1500 per year and are based on family income and school and living expenses. The program is run through participating banks and governmental agencies pay the interest (7%) for the student until he is out of school for nine months. After that time, the student must repay the principal with the 7% interest. Therefore, it is conceivable that full repayment of the principal might be made nine months after graduation without any interest expense. This loan also acts as an insurance policy of the principal in case of death or permanent and total disability.

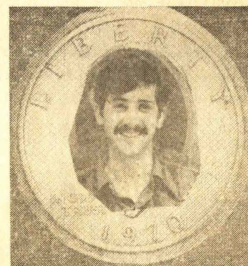
National Defense Loan

Most of you have already seen a mimeographed notice announcing that Brooklyn Law School is participating in a federally-sponsored program entitled the National Defense Student Loan Program. This program will initially consist of a fund of approximately \$30,000 to grant loans to our students. There is no interest on the loan for the length of your studies plus nine months and 3% is charged as interest thereafter. This project has been prepared under the guidance of Dr. Hambrecht, the new Assistant Dean of Administration, who has been setting up guidelines since his first days on the job at Brooklyn Law School. Dr. Hambrecht has pointed out that the "primary and essential criterion for the loan is the NEED of the requested funds to pursue the course of study." Secondary consideration is given to students with superior academic backgrounds.

Veterans Benefits

Veteran's benefits should be checked into by anyone who has served more than six months on

active duty in the armed forces. New regulations should be checked out to insure that you are receiving maximum benefits allowed based on your length of service. The Veterans Administration is located at 252 7th Avenue in Manhattan and may be reached at (212) 620-6901. An interesting highlight is that third year day



Headed for the dough

and fourth year evening students may apply to the Veterans Administration for money to pay for Bar Review courses. A special application must be obtained from the Veterans Administration and the form can be seen in the Student Bar Association office.

Interest - Paying Checking Account

I would like to inform those of you who think that banks should not be allowed to keep your money in checking accounts without paying interest that The Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Chicago offers an account called United Security Accounts which pay 4 1/2% interest. This checking account acts as a savings account on which you are allowed to write interest-free loans in the form of checks. Banking is done by post-paid envelopes and to get the full interest on your account you must repay your "checks" by the fifteenth of the following month after they were written and cleared or else interest is charged. More detailed information is available in the Student Bar Association office.

Book Subsidy?

One way that the school could help the students is to have applications for programs available from one office instead of separate people telling you where to write for applications. A second money-saving idea would be having the school appoint the SBA as the school's official bookstore and provide a room to set up a book mart. This bookstore would provide a 10% discount on books and at the same time create enough profit to run every student activity that the Student Bar finances today. This would cut the Student Activity Fee in half to \$5. In January, when you are paying the regular BLS and Lamb's price for books, law students at the University of Wisconsin will be paying 10% less with the profits going to support student activities. Isn't time for BLS to stop raking in their 20% profit they make on student book purchases and turn it over to the students!

Lunching With Alumni

By ELLIOT SCHAEFFER and MALCOLM TAUB

At this year's annual Alumni Luncheon, Sheriff John J. McClosky, Class of 1937, was presented with the Distinguished Alumnus Award, presented by the Honorable Edward Thompson, Justice of the Supreme Court. The award was given for outstanding service to the school, the legal community, and the community at large. Sheriff McClosky was the first man to be appointed Sheriff of New York City. He has served with distinction under five mayors, first being appointed by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia in June, 1942, until his retirement in July 1, 1971.

This year, the Luncheon was held at the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel on Saturday, December fourth, 1971. After an informal cocktail hour, the attending

members, numbering 450, adjourned to the ballroom. The afternoon activities commenced by the welcoming of the guests by Miriam Kamen, Chairlady, and her introduction of the Honorable Edward Thompson, President of the Alumni Association, who led the audience in an inspired chorus of our National Anthem. This was followed by the Invocation led by Reverend Dr. Frederick P. Eckhardt, Executive Secretary, St. George Association, Senior Chaplain, Fire Department, City of New York.

After lunch was served, Judge Thompson delivered the President's report. Among the points covered was a request by the President to have the Alumni hire Brooklyn Law School graduates

— editorials —

(continued from front page)

of giving preferential treatment for choice of electives to those students who stand highest in the class. We all paid the same dollar for the same educational offering and we all deserve the same opportunities.

As it is, in addition to law review, the jobs in the library, scholarships, placement office services and the personal encouragement of an occasional faculty member are open primarily to the top of the class. Ironically, these are the students who needs such assistance least and moreover such discriminatory practices tend to enhance and perpetuate the advantages of the favored few.

But these aforementioned examples of selectivity are not at all analogous to an administrative procedure for filling electives. There is one crucial difference: They involve extracurricular matters whereas electives are within the regular curriculum of the school. If our administration begins to utilize and official policy of elitism, it will certainly foster an attitude that most students are simply not as important as others.

If this policy is tolerated as a legitimate means of allocating opportunities within the framework of our education, it is a small step before some librarian tells a student that he can't get the hornbook he desperately needs during finals because all the students at the top of the class are entitled to it first.

Case and Copy

Some professors provide their classes with xeroxed copies of "outside" cases — others do not — perhaps if all professors followed this practice, we would see fewer breakdowns of the copiers in the library with less waiting required to use the machines.

Undoubtedly, the incentive for tearing pages out of library books would also diminish sharply.

Rising to the Role

One of the requirements for membership in the American Association of Law Schools is the active participation of the law school faculty in setting academic policies. Dean Lisle has great faith in our faculty. He plans to have them provide the initiative for innovative change. He envisions a new role for them — they will be the ones who bring Brooklyn Law School into the Twentieth Century.

We question the wisdom of that judgment. We do so by asking (and answering) some basic questions. Has the faculty in the recent past demonstrated any desire to reshape the educational process? Were innovative thinking and ideas, new techniques and new approaches so repressed under the past administration that they were never given a chance to surface, or were there just none at all? Why have we been stagnant so long?

Now we ask: even if new direction is sought, will not the faculty succumb to its own weaknesses of bitter in-fighting? Will egos get in the way? The recent decisions made in regard to the First Year (only year) Legal Writing Program is of prime example. A relatively minor situation was handled with confusion and secrecy, and as of this writing is still an unsolved mystery. This paper, in seeking the answer to the simple question of why the Program was changed, was alerted to a course of dealings that can only be described as Kafkaesque.

What should be expected of Professors who view teaching, not as a creative endeavor, but as a strange ordeal which threatens their haughty self-images. What of those classrooms where the atmosphere is one of oppression, where the student must grudgingly learn out of fear. As one Professor recently explained to a third year student who was apologizing for being unprepared, that "every student has the affirmative right to flunk out of law school. What should be expected of those Professors who feel they must earn their respect out of fear based on the power of meeting out failing grades?

There are those, however, who earn their respect by just showing a sincere interest in their students. They have little problem in establishing a meaningful rapport. Sometimes their efforts extend outside the classroom. The recent establishment of the Research Assistant Program was a result of the efforts of such faculty members. We applaud them and their accomplishments, and in doing so we call on the rest of the faculty to take from their example and prove us wrong.

Justinian

Published under the auspices of the Student Bar Association

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Letters to the Editor

Refreshing Thanks

Gentlemen:

Thank you, for the copy of *The Justinian*. How refreshing, that there are still young people in the world today innocent enough to be so preoccupied with obscure ideals that they can entitle a newspaper *Justinian*. In addition to suggesting justice [that mythical and troubled vision, that mirage in the desert of the human mind], it seems to imply that there was something good about that Byzantine emperor, Justinian, and his code. In any event, there is precious little we can do about history and the characters whose dreams mark obscure sign-posts along the many roads to Samara, except name things for the gleam of ancient glories. Alas, for America, with its numbered streets and avenues, instead of bearing the names of the country's poets and civil saints.

I sincerely appreciate the comfort offered by your interview as I sat in the shambles of my shattered low profile. The printed result seems almost edited and emended in its careful allegiance to syntax. Some of it did sound a bit pretentious and pompous. I am ready to change my name to Pompous Pilot. In any case, things are not as bad as they seem — they are worse, but, then, so are the times. And, as Nixon proclaims Thanksgiving Day, there will be many thousands of the duped who will believe they believe they have something to be thankful for. Nevertheless, I will demand very little of the season, except a good football game [Videot's Delight]. And, as I continue to wet my feet in the rough waters of the law, I will try to discover spiritual nourishment in the ancient mariner's open-sea remark that They Also Surf Who Only Stand And Wade.

In the cause of all your dreams [not rated X], I am honored to subscribe myself Your Obedient Servant,

Bruce McM. Wright

Competency, Yes

To the Editor:

Your reporter's recent discussion of the November 11 SBA meeting is most regrettable for its lack of thorough analysis regarding a proposed Senior class letter which was eventually tabled, a letter to be sent to Dean Lisle concerning immediate faculty action on an emergency job placement program for this year's Seniors.

An analysis of the motion to table will show that the Freshman class voted for tabling unanimously. It did so not because, as your reporter asserts, of "the naive analysis that the faculty would automatically reject such a proposal", but because the letter proposed was a bad letter. We, indeed, recognize the urgency of overhauling the meager placement facilities and opportunities afforded by this school but we will not, in the name of the Student Bar Association, vote approval for a letter which is so inadequate and so shallow that it doesn't even provide a well-thought-out vehicle for establishing the emergency program that they recommend.

It would have been much more useful for the representatives of the Senior class to bring the entire matter up in a class meeting. Out of such a meeting might have come a meaningful resolution or petition, signed by all Seniors, which would have gone directly to Dean Lisle and the faculty. Instead, they chose to bring a less than "wishy-washy" letter before the SBA and clothe it under the coattails of an SBA resolution.

It is certainly the time that a full scale review of this school's Placement Office and policy is undertaken by both students and faculty. Recent articles in your newspaper point up drastic inefficiencies in the present program and while, I am sure, Professor Ronayne's efforts have been sincere and well-intentioned, it is evident that more must be done. Each of us has a vital stake in job placement and the Student Bar Association, comprising the class leaders and representatives, must take the leading role. It is time that a thorough examination was done and viable and meaningful alternatives proposed.

Sincerely,

Jon Miller,

First Year Evening Division
SBA Representative

Calling Alumni

About three weeks ago, I asked that notices be sent to Alumni advising them that 300 students are in a single Real Estate Drafting Class and that these students would greatly benefit from the practical experience of attending a contract and closing.

As of this date, no alumnus has responded.

There are many BLS graduates who specialize in real estate practice. Are there none who are interested in helping BLS students learn their profession?

Rosemary Carroll

Lighting Sparks

To The Editor:

On Saturday morning, December 3, in the student lounge, forty students attended an outstanding forum on no-fault insurance. The purpose of this forum was to light a spark that has been missing at BLS for so long and to supplement our law school curriculum.

The turnout was encouraging and those present were treated to a lively and controversial debate and discussion. In addition to these attending, the freshman class benefited too by the sponsors' distribution of fact sheets during the previous week. Certainly more students have a basic knowledge of the present and the proposed liability system than before.

There are opportunities for future programs at BLS. The co-operation Professor Jerome M. Leitner gave the student sponsors was extremely appreciated and valuable refreshments and the lounge were provided by the school. This all points out that if students make a reasonable effort to conduct programs of this caliber we can expect help from the faculty and the administration.

Feeling Groovy

Dear Editor:

I've been trying to get this item in your rag for three years:

Paul Simon (of and Garfunkel fame) is a dropout from Brooklyn Law School.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,
R. Einziger

Honor Code Needed

Considering the myriad problems which have plagued this institution, perhaps the saddest commentary has been the blatant disregard for professional ethics. Ironically, this breach of ethics is anchored not within administrative shortcomings but rather in the non-professionalism of certain members of this student body.

Cheating. Any attempt at rationalization merely condones and perpetuates this misconduct.

Procedurally, any student accused of cheating is brought before a faculty committee for a hearing. Consequences range from a reprimand to expulsion; interestingly, within the past two years, such action has been instituted against only four students, resulting in three expulsions and one reprimand.

An allegation of cheating may be instituted by a professor, a proctor, or a fellow student. However, such allegations must be substantiated by conclusive proof; this test (of conclusiveness) has been a most stringent one.

Considered the case of students x and y. Mr. y took all his examinations in the wrong room so he could sit near Mr. x. Mr. x left the room during the exam and Mr. y would do likewise immediately upon Mr. x's return. Although their answers correlated there was no conclusive proof of collab-

(Continued on Page 7)

What Price Scholarship?

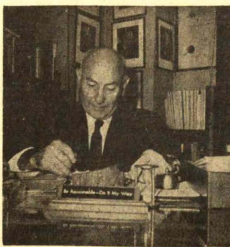
An extraordinary occurrence took place at BLS a few weeks ago. Students whose previous attempts at achieving power could at best be described as impotent, demanded, asked, pleaded and finally managed to drop the Administrative Law course taught by Professor Forkosch.

Before an analysis of this unlikely event can be made a little chronology is in order.

The first class of second year people who were the precipitators of the "action" had been taught Constitutional Law last year by Professor Forkosch. During that year much bad feeling had developed between the students and Forkosch. Professor Forkosch claims that this feeling grew out of the students' resentment and refusal to follow his teaching methods, which he feels are superior to the methods outlined at orientation. The students feel that Forkosch was demeaning, condescending and cruel to those who were called on to recite. There is no doubt that Professor Forkosch's method of case briefing and recitation

are unique to BLS. At any rate, although the truth or reality of the situation may lie somewhere between the two camps, the two sides became increasingly recalcitrant and ultimately could not deal with each other. The students, fearing for their grade points (in typical fashion brought about by the institutionalized "Pressure" of BLS) were terrified that Forkosch would vent his rage and flunk them all. They presented their dilemma to the Dean and the Dean *ex cathedra* allowed the class to drop. Soon afterwards Forkosch's other two classes began to feel the hot breath of inequity breathing down their backs. They felt that they would be subject to a greater burden (with which the professor agrees) in that they would be forced to study for one more exam than would a large section of their classmates. The other two classes petitioned the Dean and they too were also permitted to drop the course.

Professor Forkosch's briefing and recitation method being admittedly different from the mainstream BLS approach, might in fact be superior and more intellectually demanding than what BLS students are accustomed to. What this might point out is



Professor Morris D.

that at BLS we are encouraged to react in certain programmed ways to legal problems. Creativity is not encouraged by most Professors. Most want the facts, issue, conclusion and reasoning. Thank you very much! Professor Forkosch, without commenting on the worth of his system and his attitude, is asking for something different which seems to be painful, especially in light of what most other professors ask for in the way of class work.

There are several questions which we should consider:

1. Why did the administration permit this to happen?
2. What did we as students really accomplish?

Professor Forkosch has been for many years a thorn in the administration's side. He has tenure; he can't be fired. He has also been the school's only nationally recognized scholar, including the past Dean. It seems clear that Professor Forkosch has something to offer the student body, which is not to say that his attitude towards students might not need improvement. Basically he stands on the side of the student, in terms of his politics. He wants a better school. He wants the school to be recognized as a superior institution. What the students have succeeded in doing, perhaps unintentionally, is to undercut an important figure in the school, a figure who of all people should not have been attacked in such a manner. There are others. What may finally happen out of all this is that Professor Forkosch's ultimate retirement may have been hastened.

People in the school community are constantly worrying and talking about upgrading the school. Maybe we as students should take a closer look at what we do in class and demand new approaches instead of regarding the traditional methods as eternal truths.

—David Kaplan

Congratulations

The Justinian would like to offer its congratulations to those graduates of Brooklyn Law who have recently passed the Bar Examination. Our calculations say that 88% of the 205 taking the bar this year from BLS passed. Keep up the good work.

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 Samuel

We came in small numbers to this building, not so long ago. Our hearts were filled with the hope of a future, different than the past we had known. We longingly looked forward to that day, when someone would call us Counselor. Then, like children suddenly grown, we learned that the title Counselor could not be simply conferred. Difficult, strenuous days now stare us in the face. Have any lost heart?

As evening students our decisions to "hang in" in the face of an ever increasing demand on our mental and physical energy is one not to be made lightly. Unlike most day students, the evening student has no alternative. I know of no student who would not rather attend school, so that the studies of law become the universe. The spectre of poorly clothed wives, crying children and unfed pets allow the grim evening law student no options.

The decision having been made, the evening student has weighed all the demands, considered the values of continuing his studies, the many obligations to other people, and decided that a future in law was worth the four years of toil at studies, in addition to full-time employment.

What is it then, that this student asks of his school? A chance to learn the basics of his chosen profession, to meet and mingle with others with similar life goals and the opportunity to find a job with a future upon graduation.

In the light of these factors, one is hard-pressed to comprehend the attitude and behavior of some members of the faculty and administration. For, is it not true, that ostensibly we all work for the same end?

Recently we were subjected to a series of mid-terms, the purpose (as explained) was to help us in sliding into the very serious business of final exams. The consensus felt that this was both a fair and reasonable idea. The mid-term, when given, was then approached with seriousness and determination.

At each class session subsequent to the mid-terms, we eagerly anticipated the fruits of exam-taking: how well we had done with our first foray into the world of legal writing. The first of the exams returned, the students looked for-

"The spectre of poorly clothed wives, crying children and unfed pets, allow the grim evening law student no options."

ward to a critical commentary on their grasp of the subject. The mid-term . . . was a farce. With 40 short answers, 5 short essays and 1 long essay, the great majority of students had misdirected their effort . . . most took the short answers relatively casually, and the essays quite seriously.

The import of grades should not be pooh-poohed, but class standing is one of the keys to a good position upon graduation and further, for borderline students the grade offers the opportunity to remain in school.

To have given a grade based only on the short answer questions is a crime, yet that is what occurred. These grades were dutifully noted in the instructor's book, then "passed upstairs." All of the time and energy spent on the complex essays was wasted, our professor had not even looked at them!

One might well argue that the "poor" professor burdened with the responsibility of so many students couldn't grade all of the essays. A reasonable defense. But as the evening student has weighed his alternatives and made his commitment, so the professor, likewise, has made a well-weighted commitment (or should have). When a student fails to do his share, the verdict is his inevitable expulsion. When the professor fails at his share, all must grin and bear it. Where is justice?

The above situation is not a disastrous one, but students — longer at BLS than I — speak of far greater inequities than this. I have refrained from discussing them, as I have not experienced them. This does not mean that they should be ignored. The result of these inequities is harmful to the entire BLS community.

Happily, the ramblings coming from the acting Dean's office are promising. Perhaps in the not too distant future faculty, administration and student body will truly work together to make BLS the outstanding institution it no doubt can be.

Rosemary Carroll

From the desk of the President

The Delegate Assembly, like every other incipient government, has been struggling to resolve a best method of effecting its purposes.

The concept of a working democracy evokes widespread idealistic support. The practical implementation of the ideal, however, is often left to those few individuals who undertake to grapple with the competing demands of full exposure of ideas and legislative productivity.

Thus far the Delegate Assembly has favored the expression and consideration of the ideas of all the delegates. This *modus operandi*, of course, retards the quantitative progress of the body. But, certainly, an expressed preference for qualitative and professional excellence and a commitment according the First Amendment full priority is not an anomaly at a law school.

There seems to have been criticism, not necessarily constructive, in the Justinian to the effect that the SBA delegates indulge in self-gratifying, non-productive debate. There have been implied directions to the Executive Board that it structure the

meeting to limit debate. (beyond the 5 min. rule per speaker).

We do not believe that is an Executive Board function.

A statement of Executive Board position precedes presentation of each resolution to the Delegate Assembly. The student representatives consider the resolution and follow by exploring the problems involved.

This debate among the reps serves the important function of delineating the issues. Further, it has produced a sharpened student awareness of responsibility for researching the possibilities of implementation of suggested resolutions. In this regard, the basis of student support and the success of similar programs at other law schools are considered.

The need at BLS is for more democracy and less authority structuring. Programs develop and innovation is achieved through the vigorous exchange of ideas.

Commendably the Justinian avows a commitment not to "censure" its staff; the Executive Board, too, holds a similar commitment as to the Delegate Assembly.

Justinian Interview:

Whitman Knapp Puts Rotten Theory Apple To Rest

By MALCOLM TAUB and J. J. TITONE

Whitman Knapp, Chairman of the Knapp Commission has stated that the results of the Knapp Commission hearings have indicated that the patterns of corruption which exist in the Police Department of New York City are such that a new man entering the Department is under more pressure to become corrupt than remain honest. Mr. Knapp continued to note that the belief, religiously held by the authorities, that a dishonest policeman was an exception to the rule, is false.

The purpose of the hearings was not to produce glaring examples of individual acts of corruption but rather to expose patterns of corruption in the Police Department and then to seek ways to remedy these patterns rather than attack the individual policeman.

One important such pattern of corruption is that when a policeman is involved in any form of corruption, even if minor, he is then placed in a moral position where he then cannot investigate or report major forms of corruption which he is aware of. Since, as already noted, the heavier pressure is on the policeman towards corruption, this perpetuates the failure of the individual members of the Police Department to correct their own system.

Mr. Knapp indicated that the solution might lie in the individual policeman coming forth and admitting his prior

Justinian: How would you describe these patterns of corruption?

Mr. Knapp: As we said in our interim report, the situation is that the pressure of the corruption is so endemic, that the pressure on the individual recruit coming into the department is towards corruption rather than away from it.

Justinian: Would you say that up to the time the Knapp Commission started these hearings it was the public's impression that if a policeman was accepting a bribe he would be an exception to the rule? And did the Knapp Commission change that impression?

Mr. Knapp: I don't know if that was a public impression. When you say public impression it depends on what part of the public you're talking about. In Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant that certainly was not the impression. It was the official doctrine, which was held to with almost religious zeal, that it was a question of rotten apples. . . . And as long as that was the official doctrine; nothing could be done about it; because if you try to treat a patient, and in theory he's got appendicitis when in fact he's got something else, you're not going to succeed. The real function of the public hearings was, I hoped, to bury for all time that myth. It was more than a myth. It was a religiously held doctrine that your objective in any corruption situation was to find the rotten apples and get them out of

It is not a statement that they are all corrupt. He also said that those who don't want to become corrupt try to get out. Well, that statement in itself says that there are some incorrupt ones in the division itself, because they are trying to get out. So even the division, according to his categorical testimony, is not all corrupt. As to the other areas, he was very careful to testify as to his own knowledge. He

say that a policeman could accept anything, as long as he felt it was free of corruption and as long as he reported it. For a variety of reasons the professional policeman did not seem to think it would work. I do not really have the answer.

The basic thing that must be realized is that there is in fact a gradual step-up. Patrolman Droge's testimony put it in a rather dramatic way. His



Whitman Knapp: Man with a mission.

specified, as for example in one, I don't remember his exact testimony, but one of the precincts he worked in, there were fifteen detectives of whom four were actively corrupt; six or so who would go along and take things that were offered them; and the rest would have nothing to do with the corruption. Now, that's hardly saying that every police officer is corrupt. But what came perfectly clear out of the testimony was that even the ones who are themselves incorrupt will do nothing to put an end to corruption in the department. And that it what has to be reversed. That pattern.

Justinian: When people talk about corruption, what is meant by corruption. In other words, when a police officer accepts a cup of coffee, sandwich so on and so forth, from a merchant who he is supposedly trying to become friends with or acquaint himself with, is that corruption, is that the pattern that we are talking about?

Mr. Knapp: The problem of how to recognize the normal incidence of socializing between the police officer and the persons with whom he comes in contact, and how to deal with the situation where the police officer does something nice, right in the line of duty, and the citizen has the spontaneous desire to do something nice in return. This problem is the most baffling that we've come up with.

My original thought was to

first realization of corruption was when the restaurant in the area wouldn't let him pay for his meals. The concomitant to that was that he was told by other policemen not to ticket their cars. That was relatively minor, but the next step was a ten dollar payoff he and his partner received for letting a drunk driver go. He testified of a gradual ascent in the forms of corruption which became acceptable to him. It does not matter at which point this stops. For example, a given individual might stop short of narcotics corruption, nevertheless, he has put himself in the position where he feels he is in no moral position to complain about the man who does involve himself in more serious forms of corruption.

The patrolman develops a threshold for corruption which does two things. First, it encourages him to go up, but even if he doesn't go up, it puts him in a moral position where he can't complain about others who are involved in higher forms of corruption.

Justinian: In that context do you think it completely unfeasible for the Police Department to supervise its own men?

Mr. Knapp: It isn't exactly unfeasible to them to supervise corruption. I think there should be, in addition to the Police Department's normal supervision, the establishment of some sort of a catalyst whereby civilian personnel should have the function of

spot checking the department to detect emerging patterns and should also have the function of organizing a systematic policing of persons who offer corruption; who corrupt; who make occasion for corruption. That's one of the things that's been sorely lacking in the past. For example, if a construction boss has an obstruction on the sidewalk that he has to live with, and a police officer or any other kind of public official comes to him and asks for \$25 a week or whatever, aside from that construction boss's moral scruples, the only problem that he has to face is whether it is either cheaper and more expeditious to give the police officer \$25, or go to court and straighten the matter out on a legal basis. It may very well be much cheaper and expeditious to give it to the police officer. If he had to put a third factor into his equation and think that maybe the police officer, who seems to be just complaining about an obstruction on the sidewalk, is an agent trying to find out whether this complaint would produce an offer of graft, which would wind the construction boss in jail, it might have a very dramatic difference in his attitude. The new element that has to be added, I think, is the substantial danger that offering graft will land the parties in jail.

Justinian: Why do you feel throughout this whole thing that the PBA responded in the way that they did, instead of taking this as a method of actually building morale in the force?

Mr. Knapp: For whatever reason, and you can guess the reason as well as I, or as badly as I, the PBA, since its organization has traditionally and unvaryingly fought every effort by anybody, be it police commissioner or deputy commissioner, mayor or anyone, to deal with the problem of corruption. The same applies to the other line organizations. Why that is, I don't know.

Justinian: Do you feel that there was any other way to handle the situation besides having public hearings?

Mr. Knapp: We were very reluctant to have public hearings for the obvious reason that they create hardship on a lot of people, but we finally came to the conclusion that there was no other way of getting these facts out to the public in an understandable fashion.

Justinian: And are you planning more?

Mr. Knapp: One more is set which will be principally devoted to investigating the response to the information that Sgt. David Durk and patrolman, now detective Frank

(Continued on Page 8)

Corruption is so endemic, that the pressure on the individual recruit is toward corruption rather than away from it.

corrupt practices. He stressed that it was his belief that the New York City policeman wanted to belong to an honorable force and that an admission of previous acts of corruption would place a policeman in a position whereby he could be proud of his role in society and more importantly, would not be susceptible to a silence regarding acts of corruption he was or is aware of.

Justinian: What were the original goals of the Knapp Commission?

Knapp: The original goals are the ones set forth in the executive order. Find out and report the extent of corruption in the department and come up with recommendations of what to do about it. I think we've achieved the first goal. Now, our goals have changed as we went along and found out what was feasible. But, in general, our objective was to establish patterns rather than come up with glaring individual examples of corruption.

the barrel. And, on the contrary, the objective is to find the pattern and do something about it.

Justinian: In what way can you respond to the charge that the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has made repeatedly that the Commission has condemned the whole department — innocent as well as guilty — and that the hearings were nothing more than a circus?

Mr. Knapp: That it condemned the whole department — innocent as well as guilty? The answer is that it hasn't. We can't be responsible for headlines. The testimony of Patrolman Phillips was very explicit when referring to the plain clothes division. He said that he personally had never known a man that stayed in plain clothes more than three years who wasn't corrupt. Now if you want to draw the inference that they are all corrupt; I can't quarrel with you. Draw whatever inference you want from his statement.

Friday, December 10, 1971

S.B.A. Meeting: Party, Food, Jobs

At 4:20 on November 11, 1971 a special Student Bar Association (S.B.A.) Delegates meeting was called to order. The primary purpose of the meeting was to vote on a resolution calling for members of the faculty to solicit jobs for BLS students. With little debate the resolution was passed by a vote of 18 to 13.

Rosemary Carroll, S.B.A. President, opened the meeting with a report indicating the activities her office has been engaged in.

The Office of the President has made frequent inquiries into the workings of the Faculty Committee on Scholastic Standing, explained the S.B.A. President. The guidelines on which the Committee functions were called "very unclear." The Delegates were told that a response was sought from Assistant Dean Gilbride, Chairman of the Committee. Although a response was received it was "not accurate." A clear statement on the rules on academic standing is still being sought.

President Carroll announced to the 40 assembled Delegates that an architect has been hired to make plans for the expansion of the cafeteria. The idea is to give it a more "hospitable atmosphere." A list of student complaints has been sent to Dean Lisle. The complaints centered around the inadequacies of the "service" provided by Globe Caterers. It was explained that no contractual obligations can keep the school from getting rid of the present food service and that possible alternatives are being looked into.

It was then announced that the S.B.A.'s Christmas Party will be held on December 17. Over \$500 has been budgeted for the affair. It was hoped by the President that this year's party, unlike those of the past, would be a success.

The final matter discussed involved Alumni affairs. The S.B.A. had asked permission to attend the November meeting of the Alumni Association Governing Board. This request was denied.

Another attempt will be made later in the year.

The next report was given by S.B.A. Treasurer, Michael Steinhorn. After chiding the Delegates for their lack of communication with their constituents, he went on to remind them that a fund of \$750 was available for a speakers

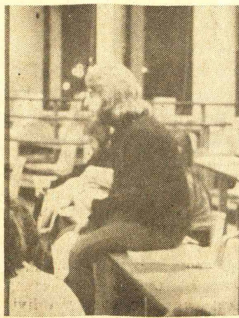
program. This money can be used by any student, whether a delegate or not.

Ken Paul, President of room 402 Day, rose to tell of a meeting he had with Dean Lisle. Their discussion centered around the placement problem. The Dean assured him that something is being done and, in fact, a new placement director was in the process of being sought. The Dean also told of his visit to Columbia Law School and, of the large number of job opportunities that were posted by their Placement Office. Although our school may not be able to get the law firms to come down, there was no reason why we couldn't "force" every governmental agency to come here.

The next report was given by Martin Press, Chairman of the Law Day Committee. Law Day is an annual event which takes place on May First. Press explained that in the past Dean Prince was "uncooperative. Prince didn't get the speakers we liked." The Standing Committee now has a list of twenty possible speakers. Letters of invitation were now in the process of being sent out. At the top of the list are such people as Ramsey Clark, Mayor Lindsay, Governor Rockefeller and Bella Abzug. Some objection was voiced regarding the selection. Delegates felt that these figures are seen everyday on the tube and more "controversial speakers" should be sought.

The meeting finally moved on to what is called "New Business." A resolution was presented which called for student representation on the Faculty Tenure Committee. Most of the Delegates greeted the proposal favorably. Some, especially a few very perceptive first year students, felt that student representation was not the answer to the problem of faculty quality. The real answer might lie in giving the students a chance to choose which professors they could take. One of the delegates, maker of the resolution, explained that Dean Lisle would be receptive to the idea and that it might be implemented by next fall. The original resolution was passed by a vote of the Delegates. Some of the Delegates pledged to look into the other suggestions that were made.

The final resolution presented to the body triggered a heated de-



Haven't I seen you somewhere?

bated between Bruce Elliot, co-maker of the resolution, and some of the Delegates. The resolution called for:

"final examinations be granted by a committee, composed of all the members of the faculty teaching the course, with each member of the committee being responsible for the grading of specific part or parts of all the examination papers.

"At the same time, reaffirming academic freedom, in allowing professors to re-evaluate parts or parts of the examination..."

The framers began their comments by explaining the situation which occurred to last year's senior class in their Evidence course. This year's senior class was fearful that the same situation might arise and, that a committee system of grading exams could prevent it.

Objections to the resolution were raised. Wasn't the approach all wrong? Wouldn't this lead to departmental exams which destroy individuality which is so important in teaching? Wouldn't this also foster an unfair burden upon a class whose professor taught the course by a different approach? Shouldn't the resolution call for the elimination of departmental exams?

The vote was taken. The proposal was defeated.

The meeting was adjourned.

Cheating

(Continued from Page 4)

oration. No administrative action was taken.

Proctors, due to advancing age, are not equipped to deal with the exigencies arising out of a testing situation. Students who are aware of these infractions are hesitant to imprecise the wrongdoer. The argument for more efficient proctors becomes moot as anyone inclined to cheat can certainly devise a better mousetrap.

The perpetuation of proctored examinations belies the very professionalism of this Institution. In a profession which espouses honesty as its foundation, why are its fledgling members so "burdened with watchdogs?"

Consistent with this honesty must be the implementation of an honor code. All allegations, decisions and determinations would be made solely by the student body. The adaptation of this code would imbue all students with a sense of professionalism such that an accusation of dishonesty would no longer be a burden but a duty.

Howard Jahre
Robert Slatus

Fine Flicks French Connection

This flick has something for everyone. It has working-class Italians, Park Ave. South type Jews buying heroin from the French with Puerto Ricans stealing tires and Blacks getting busted in bars. (one Black is really an undercover policeman, so the bust is all right). It even has the hero cop getting laid for free.

You can tell it's a D'Antoni film. In the first scene a guy gets shot in the face in a hallway in Marseilles. The murderer stoops over the body and takes a piece of french bread which the dead guy was carrying and plops it into his mouth. Real earthy- it only proves one thing; that murderers like french bread too.

The French Connection hits the nail on the head. It puts the blame for the drug traffic in America where it belongs — on the French.

Everybody knows that whenever Americans want something that is not good for them and cannot get it in America — it come from the French; (i.e.) French films, the French kiss, French underwear, French fries (for years Americans thought French fries were good for them until they found out the bad things put fat around their hearts).

The beautiful part about blaming the French is that there are no French minority groups in America to complain about being picked on. Did you ever hear of the François B'nai B'rith, or the French-American Civil Rights League or the NAAFP? Of course not.

Not only that; but the French never really did care what Americans said about them anyway, and so are not likely to say anything in return.

Oh, I tell you. This movie is a real boon to solving our drug problems. There is only one question which still remains in my mind; that is — what really bombed us at Pearl Harbor?

The film is exciting and entertaining; but the whole scene is sad. It is sad because the real oppression comes from drugs. The real pigs are the ones who make money from the unhealthy situation of other human beings. The real sadness is that the drug problem in America is still a game of cops and robbers; and not a medical/socio-economic problem which has to be cured.

The advertisement for the film is: "The French Connection is real — shot on the streets of New York, where it really happens." What "really happens" on the streets of New York, unfortunately not as entertaining as good guy chases bad guy, is the death of three persons a day due to the abuse and use of drugs.

J. J. Titone

Alumni

(Continued from Page 3)

in their firms. Forms were distributed through which the alumni could request students or graduates for either full-time, part-time, or summer work.

Furthermore, the Judge spoke of up-coming workshops in various fields of the law in which Alumni could participate and become more actively involved in learning experiences going on in the school. In line with this was mention of September's symposium of the new Criminal Procedure Law.

A key moment of the President's address was the presentation of plaques to members of the Alumni who had made a substantial contribution to the building fund. They were the Honorable Max E. Cooper, the Honorable Alphonse P. Guardino, Jerome Cohen, Stanley Nathanson, Samuel J. Raiff, Alexander Spilberg, and Irving Weinsoff.

Shortly thereafter, Dean Lisle delivered his first address as Dean of Brooklyn Law School to the Alumni. In his address he stressed the elements of strength which the school possesses and which have become even more apparent to him since he became Dean. He mentioned, as one of the school's chief



Dais at the Alumni Luncheon

assets, the continuation on its staff of Dean Emeritus Jerome Prince who remains physically as well as mentally and spiritually a member of our community, constantly available for counsel." He praised the "responsible and extraordinarily mature student body." "They are critical at times, but so they should be. Like us, they are groping for something better." The Dean also gave his view of the faculty as one of experience, strength, and "tremendous potential for the future." He mentioned growth in student-faculty activities such as an expanded Law Review, Faculty and Student directed Moot Court activity, extensive clinical work in the fields of legal services and law counseling. The Dean closed his address by stating that, "I have found a Brooklyn Law School which is on the march. With your help it shall continue to march forward. It cannot afford to and will not remain stationary and let the changes in society pass it by."

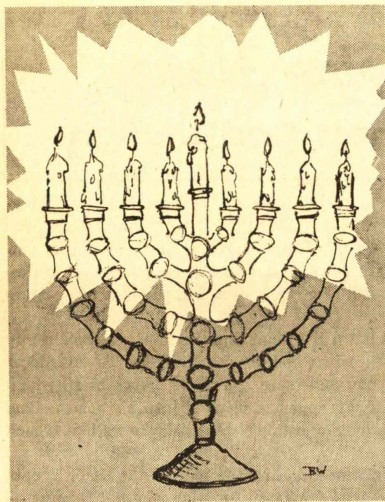
Special Announcement

At its meeting of November 19, 1971, the faculty adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a Research Assistant Program for Brooklyn Law School. Among the objectives of the Program are to foster the further development of legal scholarship at the school, to provide opportunity for faculty-student cooperation in contributions to professional legal literature, and to enable students to demonstrate legal research and writing abilities and obtain recognition therefore while still in law school.

Under the Program, each faculty member would be entitled to appoint at least one Research Assistant from among eligible students in the Program. A student appointed by a faculty member would be known as "Research Assistant to Professor —," and this designation would be entered on the student's transcript upon no-

tice of the faculty member that the student has satisfactorily completed his work. The Research Assistant Program will be a strictly academic program, and assignments to Research Assistants will require the student to perform duties which are academic in nature only.

A Committee on Research Assistants, consisting of Prof. Humbach, Chairman, Prof. Fink and Prof. Palomino, has been appointed to work out a detailed set of ground-rules for the operation of the Program. These ground-rules will include provisions regarding the eligibility, appointment and recognition of students in the Program. The Committee will also investigate ways in which the Research Assistant Program can be integrated with the school's program of scholarships and similar student assistance.



The Justinian invites readers to submit original artwork on the Xmas/New Year/Peace on Earth theme by Dec. 20 for to print in the Dec. 23 issue.

HAPPY CHANUKAH

Chanukah runs eight days, beginning this year, on Monday December 13.

A hit and run guerilla campaign was waged in the Judean mountains some twenty-one centuries ago. The national liberation army of Jews struck relentlessly at the imperialist forces around Jerusalem, the provincial capital. Finally, with the city cut off, the rebels slipped past its defenses and liberated the compound of the Holy Temple, a strategic high ground.

Though full independence was yet some years away, the troops sought to reestablish the national Jewish religious base. They re-sanctified the despoiled Temple and once again lit the golden Menorah (candelabra), one of the religious implements. A mere one-day supply of pure oil could be found in storage but the Menorah miraculously stayed lit for eight days till a fresh supply of oil arrived.

Since that time Jews commemorate the event specifically and their freedom struggle generally, with Chanukah, the Freedom Festival.

leads to corruption is the isolated life that the policeman feels he leads. Wherever he lives, he feels isolated from society by the nature of his function. He feels that society is hostile to him. He, therefore, reacts hostilely to society and that's not because he's paranoid. He's not paranoid. It's true. As I've often said, if somebody wakes you up in the middle of the night and says, "Cop," you don't think of a benevolent fellow, protecting you and your house from burglary. You're thinking of a man on a motorcycle or a car who is coming up behind with a light flashing, pulling you down for speeding. In other words, you think negatively of a policeman. Multiply that by ten thousand and you get what the people of the ghetto think of policemen. That has an inevitable effect on the policeman's attitude towards you. It drives them into each other and it contributes to their own unwillingness to examine their own house.

Communication between the police and the community would have the effect of breaking that down and would also have the effect of giving the community the feeling that they could complain to someone in the department about corruption. And so any

measure that establishes communication between the community and the police will have an indirect effect on cutting down corruption, in my judgment.

Justinian: Since we have more or less established that there is a tremendous amount of corruption in the Police Department, how can this situation be remedied without the mass removal of men from the department, or will it take generations to reverse these patterns?

Mr. Knapp: Well, you don't necessarily have to remove them. What you have to do is establish a mechanism or bridge whereby they can come back and make a break with that pattern and establish a reputation of integrity in their own minds, and in the minds of their fellows. Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Smith have both been talking about the necessity of such a bridge. I think the mere fact that those two men are talking about it is about as dramatic an illustration of the results of our hearings as you can well imagine. It would have just been unthinkable for them to say that publicly before our hearing because that is admitting the pattern exists.

Detective Serpico has always said that at least 90% of the force wants to belong to an honorable force and would be willing to give up the prerequisites of corruption, which in some cases aren't that important to individual members, if in return, they could have the pride of being members of an honorable force. I think Serpico is correct. Then if you establish a bridge to get back, you don't need two generations. You just need a few years for the trend to change.

Justinian: Are you happy with the situation, and what impact do you think it will have on the city?

Mr. Knapp: That's the 99 thousand dollar question. Only the future can tell.

Hambrecht Resigns

[This article appeared in the Long Island University student newspaper, Seawanhaka]

By David Medina

Dr. William Hambrecht has resigned the post of Director of Administrative Services to become Assistant Dean for Administration at the Brooklyn Law School.

The surprising announcement was made by Hambrecht last Friday afternoon in an interview with *Seawanhaka* and WLIU. When asked how long he had been contemplating the move, he said the offer and his acceptance had been made that morning. The resignation comes one month after Alexander Aldrich made a similar move and relinquished the presidency of the Brooklyn Center to become State Commissioner of Parks and Recreation.

Hambrecht will take over his new responsibilities Tuesday. The 59-year old doctor of philosophy said that at Brooklyn Law School he would be dealing with only 1,100 graduate students as compared to 7,000 students here. He also cited the fact that the law school has just built a brand new administrative building where his office will be located.

"It was the kind of an offer you just couldn't turn down," he said explaining the sudden resignation.

As Assistant Dean of Administration, Hambrecht said he expects his work to be similar to what he has been doing at the Brooklyn Center for the past two years. At LIU, he was directly responsible for all non-educational activities—including security, maintenance, buildings and grounds and the budget. He was considered one of Aldrich's closest administrative aides, after having worked with the ex-president as a special assistant to Gov. Rockefeller, and as deputy director of the New York State Youth Division, between 1960 and 1966.

Very little else is known about Hambrecht, primarily because he has apparently made a conscious effort to keep things that way. As he put it, "I have gone through my life with a certain degree of anonymity, which I like very much."

In a statement released by Executive Dean Eugene Arden, he said: "Dr. Hambrecht has served the Brooklyn Center in a position which has grown more difficult

each semester, as financial problems have multiplied.

"He had the unenviable duty of saying 'no' to requests for expenditures, and he therefore had to work under the great pressure most of the time. In some measure, the balanced budgets we have had in the past two years, when so many other colleges have had deficits, are due to his hard work."

Hambrecht came to the Brooklyn Center in Sept. 1969, when he was appointed to the newly created position of Director of Administrative Services by Aldrich.

He received his BA degree from Fordham in 1934. Majoring in accounting and minoring in finance, Hambrecht received his Masters in business administration from NYU in 1936. He earned his doctorate in philosophy in 1961 from NYU, where he majored in public administration organization, management and law enforcement, and minored in money and banking.

As a deputy director in the state's youth division from Sept. 1960 until Oct. 1963, he had administrative responsibilities for personnel, public information, budgeting and accounting. He also served as an unsalaried secretary and member of the board of directors of Youth Research Inc. He was also a member of the planning committee of the Frederick A. Moran Institute at St. Lawrence U.

In October, 1963, he was appointed special assistant to the governor in Albany where his responsibilities were as a liaison between state departments and agencies and as a "trouble shooter" with special responsibility related to the handling of emergencies. He held his position until April 1966.

His last job before coming to the Brooklyn Center was as associate commissioner of a narcotics addiction control commission.

Prior to any professional experience, Dr. Hambrecht served as a New York City police officer for 41 years.

He and his wife Kathleen have been married for 34 years. They have a son, George and a daughter, Margaret. Presently, they are residing in Jackson Heights, Queens.

POEM by H.S.

To think some day it should have come to this,
remembering emotion's bills remiss,
The mask is stripped off comes the grim disguise,
At last I see the light through older eyes.

The youthful glow of heart is almost past,
the pace doth quicken, rocky grows the path,
the age-old truths are merely bold-faced lies
at last I see the light through older eyes

Merciful melodies play in aging ears,
cannabis cannot but waste more precious years
the absence of real worth's what I despise,
at last I see the light through older eyes

Employ erections damn the consequence,
what you need's the present not the hence,
you hurt if you're one of a hundred guys,
at last I see the light through older eyes.

Quarantined Querrilous people lie and wait,
to lawmakers and nuts they've left their fate,
some god with legs decides who lives and dies,
at last I see the light through older eyes.

The button's pushed and fish and birds no more
do fly and swim in air or towards the shore,
in their stead a mushroom cloud doth fly,
no more see I the truth through atomized eyes.

Summons

To: The Faculty & Student Body of BLS

Re: The SBA Christmas Festivity

You are hereby summoned to appear in the above captioned proceeding before Bacchus, J. Notice is hereby served that food, fine drink and music are an integral part of the action.

Date: Friday, December 17

Time: 8 PM

Place: Student Lounge, 3rd Floor

Failure to comply will result in a breach of your covenant for spirited enjoyment.

Ima Feoffee
JSC