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Justinian

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1972

Page One

Placement: Marketing Graduates

By BARRY WADLER

Activity and innovation are the themes in the placement office. Scarcely five months after Dean Lisle announced the appointment of Daniel J. Savage as the school's first full time placement director, the number of placements generated by that office has skyrocketed.

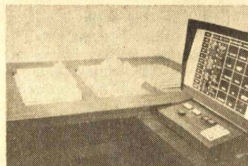
Foremost among the innovations is the recent installation of a deck size data processing machine designed to locate instantly the right student or students or the most qualified alumni for a given opening.

"We're trying to establish a reputation for being able to help a firm locate the right people to fill their needs," explains Savage. "And if we can respond quickly and accurately they'll begin to pay attention to us."

The placement office is also establishing a reputation for being helpful to students and graduates. There are more jobs listed on the bulletin board — and all of them fresh. New listings are posted virtually every day. Additionally, graduates can have their names placed on a mailing list and receive a weekly list-

ready to help, and have something to offer.

As part of that effort the placement office has sent printed formal invitations to all major law firms in the city inviting them to participate in on-campus recruiting. Letters are presently being sent to every city, state and federal judge in N.Y. state offering to place our faculties and services at their disposal



"Hello-My-Name-Is-Hal Your-New-Placement-Computer"

to help fill any clerkship opening which they anticipate. Savage adds, "We'll be sending these letters out to judges in Washington and all the major metropolitan centers in the country as soon as possible."

Savage has also made it a point to attend numerous luncheons with personnel officers and groups where he can make a presentation to them letting them know who we are and what we can do for them. His sales campaign has been paying off. More than twenty companies and firms have scheduled to recruit at the law school in the coming weeks.

All of this indicates a marked change in the placement

Students To Intern In A New Program

By HOWARD KANE

In an effort to meet the worsening shortage of competent trial lawyers the New York State Trial Lawyers Association and Brooklyn Law School will sponsor a "trial lawyer-intern" program this year that will expose students to all phases of trial work — from the research library to the courtroom.

Under the program, announced Thursday, September 21st, at a news conference in the Overseas Press Club, 1271 Sixth Avenue, the student will not merely be a general assistant or an "odd-job" functionary.

Rather, he will be a litigation intern who will participate to the fullest extent possible as an assistant, student and observer, to a leading trial lawyer and in connection with one specific case.

The unique program was outlined by Melvin Block, president of the 3,500-member bar group; Dean Raymond E. Lisle and Jerome Leitner, associate professor of law who will administer the program for the school.

They explained that the program was designed to avoid the pitfalls that have often characterized other student-law office "internships", where much of the student's time was spent on trivial "makework" projects.

In the Trial Lawyers Association-Brooklyn Law School program, the participating attorney's commitment will be initially to choose a case in his office that he is fairly certain will be tried — rather than settled — before the end of April, 1973.

The participating attorney will permit the intern to examine the file on the case in detail and will explain legal approaches and



Melvin Block, President of New York Trial Lawyer Association announces intern program with Professor Jerome Leitner (center) and Dean Lisle.

strategy and, generally, consider the intern to be his office and trial assistant for this case.

The intern will be assigned legal research for the case in question. This would involve the preparation of trial memoranda, requests to charge, and briefing anticipated problems relating to evidence. He also will observe any examination before trial, office strategy conferences and the preparation of lay or expert witnesses.

Mr. Block explained that emphasis in the program will be cases involving environmental protection, malpractice, products liability, and civil liberties, in an effort to meet the need for more "shirt-sleeve" lawyers.

An obvious benefit is the contacts made for future employment. Professor Leitner said this is a

"very substantial contact for future placement." Since this isn't a clerk's job, but one of a real trial assistant, it will create many opportunities.

How to apply: This program is not open to first year students.

Only twenty-five applicants will be accepted by Prof. Leitner for this program. If more than 25 students apply, Prof. Leitner will judge the depth and sincerity of interest of the individual candidate — also taking into consideration other appropriate criteria where applicable.

Hours: It will be up to the individual student and the trial attorney to judge how many hours will be necessary to adequately work on the case assigned. (It may be 2 hours a week, or 10 hours a week. It may be 2 hours one week or 10 the next.



"Temperamentally — I think I'm well suited to the Wall Street firms."

ing of job openings for attorneys. The lists are completely new each week and contain specialty as well as general practice positions. The current week's list is five pages long.

Where are these job openings coming from? They've always been there. But now instead of waiting for the phone to ring the placement office expends a good deal of time and energy reaching out to prospective employers informing them that we're here,

office over last year. Justinian ran a story in an early issue last year on widespread grumbling by recent graduates that the placement office under Professor John Ronayne had been in no way helpful to them. But Savage is quick to defend his predecessor. "It takes a full-time professional placement director," he says, "and nothing less. Ronayne ran this office between teaching. You've got to be here all the time to

(Continued on Page 4)

Law Review Receives Credit

By BARRY WADLER

Beginning this semester, staff members and editors of the Law Review will be able to receive academic credit for their work on that publication. Credit has been arranged through the introduction of two one-credit seminars. The special seminar program was established, "in order to integrate the work of the Law Review into the curriculum and to provide a forum for the formal exchange of views between our superior students and the faculty," according to Professor Richard Farrell, Co-ordinator of the program.

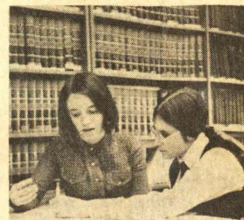
The first seminar, **Advanced Legal Research and Writing** is open only to members of the Review. It is an "intensive investigation of techniques and methods of research and writing for the Law Review." There is no final, and while a paper must be submitted, one of the two papers which Law Review staff members must write

each year would qualify for the requirement.

The second seminar, **Current Trends and Development in the Law**, is open to the editors of the Review only. Again only a paper is required for this "on going analysis of recent decisions and legislation affecting the evolution of the law."

Acceptance for membership of the Law Review is generally considered an honor and an achievement. The Review is a scholarly publication published by the school and edited completely by the students. Articles are by guest contributors while the Notes and Recent Decisions are by the staff members themselves. A note is an in-depth analysis of an area of the law. A Recent Decision is an analysis of a single case and its implications.

Students may become members of the Review in the first year by invitation or subsequently



Editor-In-Chief Nancy Erickson confers with Editor Jane Stein.

through an open writing competition.

At the end of the first semester a small group of first year students are invited to submit a Recent Decision for acceptance. In June a larger group of first year students are also invited. The invitations are based upon academic achievement in the first year; Acceptance is based upon

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— editorials —

A Case For Learning

Clinical education is a vital, necessary, but, unfortunately, sorely lacking part of the legal educative process. The introduction of clinical programs have been heralded as "innovative" or "progressive". There is nothing either innovative or progressive about clinical education. It is as old as the adage, "there's no teacher like experience". Many professional and non-professional fields have long relied on practical work or field experience to teach, train, and mature their students.

Originally, Brooklyn only offered two one credit courses in clinical education. Practice and Evidence Clinics, elective courses, are offered to seniors in conjunction with their required courses in Evidence and New York Practice. The courses are supplemental.

Recently, a clinical education program has been established under the direction of Gary Schultze. This program, open to fifty students, offers practical legal experience in the offices of South Brooklyn Legal Services, Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Legal Services, and the Correctional Association. Also, the program engineered by Dean Lisle and Professor Leitner have opened up the clinical experience to approximately another twenty-five BLS students. The Supreme Court Justice Program will allow ten to fifteen students to work as clerks for Justices of that court.

Dean Lisle, Professor Leitner and Schultze, and all others involved, are to be commended for their work. Their efforts are sincere and meaningful, but three men can not offer a viable clinical education program to an entire law school.

The initiation of these programs acknowledges the recognized need for and value of clinical education. However, they are inadequate. The five programs only accommodate less than one hundred out of approximately eleven hundred students. Furthermore, roughly one-third of the school's students attend class at night and the programs are not available to them. Also, only two of the five programs, South Brooklyn and Bedford-Stuyvesant, are credit bearing activities. This discrimination appears groundless and unfair. Failure to give credit for all of the programs discredits them, makes them unattractive, and is unfair to those students who are accepted into a clinical program, do equal amounts of work, but are placed in a non-credit bearing area.

The answer is to make clinical education a part of the regular curriculum. This proposal could be accomplished in the following ways,

- 1) All the present programs should be maintained and bear credit, as should all future programs;
- 2) Other legal service organizations throughout the city should be contacted and working arrangements established with them;
- 3) Any student who obtains work in a law office and performs substantially similar work with a similar time commitment as a school sponsored program should be given credit;
- 4) Brooklyn should form its own community law office, maintained by BLS professors and staffed by BLS students;
- 5) Courses should be devised for upper classmen that will incorporate and unify prior course material, i.e. solving of multi-dimensional legal problems.

Implementation of these or similar suggestions will create their own set of problems, but they are not insurmountable. An adequate clinical education is an invaluable preparation for professional practice. Brooklyn has moved forward, but let's not lose the momentum.

Editor;

The LSD-ABA pictured as a convention and election oriented organization in the September 20th issue is a misrepresentation of the true nature of the organization. The LSD-ABA has lobbied extensively in the past years for federal funding for clinical legal education. In fact last week the executive board of the ABA-LSD went to the White House to lobby for the authorization of the seven million dollars appropriated in Title XI of the Higher Education Act of 1968 as amended 1971. The law student division of the ABA has set aside a good portion of their law student services fund budget to minority recruitment programs in law schools. (The total allocation of the LSSF monies this year is over \$30,000.00.)

When the Temple University Law School Library burned down, the Law Student Division served as a national conduit for information and spent considerable time at convention 1972 developing programs to enable Temple University to reopen their library facilities.

The Law Student Division has prepared and published many reports for the use of law student members of the LSD. The reports include the Equal Rights Project

Report, (prepared by students of Howard University, Cleveland State University, Georgetown University, and Louisiana State Univ.) the Fair Hiring Standards and Minority Recruitment Survey Reports, etc. There are virtually hundreds of reports and surveys prepared by and available to law student members of the LSD.

Therefore I submit that the report on the convention and the comments to the effect that the Law Student Division is unproductive is not a fair evaluation of the actual workings of the division. It would be incomplete reporting to let the article of September 20th rest without further elaboration.

Howard Kane

An Open Letter

Dear Dean Lisle:

I received the enclosed on August 8th and August 14th. Neither did I request such material nor was it requested on my behalf by anyone known to me. Newsweek and Time know that I attend Brooklyn Law School (second year day) and the only way they could possibly have learned this fact is by obtaining a mailing list of all Brooklyn Law students from a source having access to such information. Obviously, the Administration of Brooklyn Law

School has access to same and it appears that this was the source utilized by Newsweek and Time.

I must protest such actions in making lists of students available, either for monetary gain or gratis, to other than professional organizations. As a member of a number of professional organizations already, I am particularly susceptible to receiving such junk mail as the enclosed and I do receive a great deal of it.

If it is the policy of Brooklyn Law School to sell mailing lists, I respectfully request that this practice cease immediately. If this is not the case, I request that you advise me as to how my name, as well as those of my classmates, ended up with Newsweek and Time magazines.

Sheldon Barasch

Letter to the Editor:

The Israeli Memorial Committee avails itself of this opportunity to express its thanks and appreciation for the response of the student body, faculty, and administration to the collection. We omit to repeat the details of the collection as they, we understand, are related in the instant edition of Justinian.

Thank you,

Edward Abrams
Steve Elbaum
Arnold Saphinsein

Graduation à la BLS

Today is June 16, 1972; the three year prison term has run its course and several hundred of us are to be released. Just about all of us are here, either in person or by an unused cap and gown. Those not wishing to attend still must pay a \$40 graduation fee. A feeble resistance has been crushed by ominous threats from the ninth floor of not freeing the 'trouble-makers.' This is very much like an exit fee from a particularly obnoxious movie.

This semester there have been five sacrificial lambs who were notified less than a week before that they 'need not attend' the release ceremony. Their fate will be October make-up exams or worse. Apparently some of our faculty believe in the old saw "Spare the child . . ." Right down to the last bitter day they strive to maintain an atmosphere conducive to fear.

The ceremony (which incidentally takes place in the Waldorf-Astoria Grand Ballroom) begins with a 'processional.' Accompanied by the flashing of cameras, agonized screams of diaper rash victims and piped in march music, the class of 1972 shuffles into the hall. There is some question of where we really are. Some think we are at a ball game. They cite the screaming crowds hanging from the upper tiers and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Another school of thought is that we are attending a mass Bar Mitzvah. However, the program guide labels this travesty a 'Commencement Exercise.'

The speeches are typical of BLS. A recently dug up graduate of the class of 1922 informs us that we will all be

like him in 2022, fifty years hence. Our ceremony is not the appropriate place at which to discuss the possibility that in fifty years strontium 90, carbon monoxide, or overindulgence might make

where, U.S.A. With diploma in hand, Johnny will take his place in Middle Americana. He will go into business for himself, make lots of money, uphold the principles of Motherhood and Apple Pie, and



that question moot. For that matter, nothing of the slightest importance whatsoever counterbalances the insipid platitudes that will be bandied about this day. Our distinguished valedictorian follows with another rousing address. Those foolish enough to listen to his prattle are immediately lulled to sleep. J.F. must be the high priest of the Greek God Somnus.

If one lets their imagination run free (and its pretty easy here!), they will find themselves unstuck in time and space. The speeches, speakers, relatives, and everything else here might be part of a 1940 movie, 'Johnny Goes to College' at the triumphant conclusion. We are not in midtown Manhattan; rather, this place is Any-

otherwise live happily ever after.

Reluctantly returning to reality, I find that the degrees are now being conferred. The elitist few are rewarded for their efforts with the privilege of shaking the hand of Dean Lisle. Then the heart of the Exercise takes place: three hundred and some odd survivors rise in unison and after being conferred transform into Juris Doctors. This mass metamorphosis truly epitomizes the essence of our three (or four) years in this institution: a sojourn of mass production. Our blueprint is that of a marionette which when wound up says, "Res Ipsa Loquitur."

The rabbi's benediction is

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An Hour With Debbie Schenck

By Steve Jackson and Mitch Pasin

If you chance to be on the 8th floor of B'klyn Law School . . . God only knows what you'd be doing there, but if you are, and you happen to smell the inviting aroma of some homemade victuals exuding from room 812, do not hesitate to enter and avail yourself of some of the tantalizing, mouthwatering delicacies that are sure to be resting on the desk therein. And while you are satiating your hunger pains if you happen to strike up a conversation with the petite blond whose office you have just invaded, then you are in for a most pleasurable experience, notwithstanding that you are on the 8th floor.

The petite blond, casually mentioned in the last paragraph is Debbie Schenck, the latest addition to that ominous horde of ex-D.A.'s, corporate tycoons, and legal scholars who are endearingly referred to by their mentors (us) as T.H.E. faculty. Debbie received her J.D. degree this past June from that "revered institute of higher education" — Columbia University.

Her B.A. she secured in a more serene setting at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.

Debbie believes that today's female lawyers are the beneficiaries of a positive prejudice. Firms are looking for women lawyers. Even the law schools are anxiously soliciting women for faculty positions. (That's one for women's lib.) Debbie, herself had an offer with a tax firm but as we all know she decided to teach the law to eager students rather than preach it to the deaf ears of un-receptive judges.

Debbie's objective in attending

law review

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publishability, that is, demonstrating a high degree of competence in writing ability, legal research and legal analysis.

Any second-year day or second- or third-year evening student who is not on probation may submit Note topics for approval before researching and writing the Note. Through this upper-class writing competition seven students were accepted to the Law Review this year out of Eleven who submitted Notes.

Last Spring saw the debut of the Second Circuit Review, in the fourth issue of the year. That issue was devoted entirely to a review of the work of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit for the calendar year 1971.

This ambitious issue, which will be an annual edition henceforth, begins with a brief biography and photograph of the court's justices and includes sections on the work of the court in each of several areas of the law. Admiralty, Civil Rights, Criminal Procedure, International Law, Patents, Securities and Taxation are among the areas covered.

An overall analysis of the work of the Second Circuit which includes New York City, is certainly needed in the legal community. "Because of a commercial concentration in New York City," says the preface to the issue, "and the presence within its jurisdiction of two major stock exchanges, the Second Circuit has come to be known as the 'Securities Bar' — the primary appellate tribunal for litigation arising from the financial community."



Prof. Deborah Schenck

law school was to become a legal journalist. However after 3 years of intensive study while working to put herself through law school Debbie opted to enter the profession and reap the benefits of her endeavors.

Debbie is not only a newcomer to our school she is also a newcomer to her area of instruction . . . Property III — Future Interests.

In fact, she has never taken this course before at Columbia or anywhere else. Nevertheless she has been given the entire 2nd

year class to educate in this field. Sort of like the blind leading the blind someone may think, but this is not so. Debbie has been doing her homework all summer on future interests and is prepared to tackle any question that might arise. The course as she has designed it will have a practical slant and be geared to the mechanics of planning an estate.

When questioned about grades she said that she would like to give everyone A's, but of course they must be deserved. She considers herself "a fair marker." (Sound familiar.) This statement must stand unchallenged for now but will be confirmed or negated in the not too distant future.

Outside of school, her life seems to revolve around a very lucky person — her husband. An executive in the banking field. One of the reasons Debbie chose to teach is that it affords her the leisure time to be the wife she would like to be. Debbie is a traditional homemaker in the sense that she likes to have dinner waiting on the table when her husband comes home. When asked if she actually likes to cook, clean, iron, etc., she said, "Well, no one likes to scrub floors! Let's just say that I enjoy being a housewife." (That's one for males lib.)

Besides cooking Debbie's interests include canoe racing and squash and she really enjoys people. All signs point to a memorable experience for the second year class.

Howard Feller's Believe It Or Not

Two steps inside the building and one is instantly beset upon by rumors. So and So flunked out 83% of his class. If the "A" train goes by at more than thirty six miles per hour the library floor drops out.

Second and third year students know how to cope with such stories. (This may be due to the fact that these people are the source of all this information.) The first year student, however, needs and is hereby getting a guide.

Before reading the guide one must be aware of two black-letter facts.

B.L.F. No. 1. The average rumor applies to the average student. For example, here are some average rumors you have probably heard. In order to do well you had better study — a lot. Don't trust Prof. Crea; he'll tell you this himself. The food in the cafeteria is nothing like what mother used to make. If you are something like the average student all three will apply. However, there is a second black letter fact.

B.L.F. No. 2. Not all students are equal. What this means is that somewhere in your class is a pitiful soul whose mother's coffee is an even better laxative than the rot served here. It also means that some character will sleep through the two classes a month he attends and will pass. Worse than that he may make Law Review. And I'm sure someone trusted Prof. Crea and got away with it.

The problem then is not what to believe but to determine who you are. If you never studied and always got A's you may get by here with passing. For the first semester, at least, it may be a good idea to consider yourself

average. When you get your marks (somewhere half way through the second semester) you can always make appropriate revisions.

Keep all this in mind while I tackle some rumors head on.

—First year class officers have a tendency to flunk out. True. My section lost two out of three.

—This newspaper sometimes doesn't carry certain stories due to fears about scholastic self preservation. True, but I can't tell you what the stories are.

—Brooklyn will flunk out 35% of the entering class by the time three years have passed. True, but only if their average falls below 3.00000, or they flunk two subjects and don't make them up within . . . whatever it is . . . no one is really sure.

—Prof. Hauptman takes class attendance into consideration when he grades. False, he takes non-attendance into account.

—You can't transfer out of Brooklyn. True, you can't. The number one student can.

—If you are caught eating something in the library the staff will yell, scream, carry on in general and threaten to report you to someone or other and take away your library card. True, only if you don't offer them a bite.

—The Hari Krishna's refuse to chant outside the school anymore due to the depressing atmosphere. False, the administration has been paying them to stay away since twenty-five students defected during the last set of finals.

—This is by no means a conclusive list of rumors. Anyone wishing to validate any I've missed drop me a line care of this paper. I'll be more than happy to spread them around.

Voice Of The People...

By Stephen Marcellino and John Dibella

Elective. The word definitely implies a choice of some kind or other. Perhaps this choice we speak of, plays or should play, a major role in our future. In the course of our college education we have often encountered, in a quixotic fashion, the windfall of electives offered. Once your major subject requirements were completed and the various prerequisites met, your inquisitiveness is only dulled by the number of electives available in the myriad of fields a major university can offer.

Now that we are in law school, our studies are necessarily restricted to the complexity of the legal world. This is the fundamental approach, but are we restricted to such a degree that the ultimate objective of our studies are deterred. The restrictions are easily reducible to: the number of electives offered as juxtaposed with the number of required courses. So with this in mind we asked how YOU felt about the number and choices of electives offered at Brooklyn Law School.



John Mitchell
First year

A firm background of the law is necessary and a fundamental approach seems best. After the fundamentals, the students should be given the opportunity to specialize in a particular area of the law.



Bob Lewinter
Second year

My first choice was Legal Services and I was very disappointed that I was unable to get it. I feel its too structured here with everyone getting required courses for their first year and basically their second year; everybody is forced to take electives at the same time. So its hard to place everybody in their first choice. Possibly a rearrangement of hours and a staggered system of electives starting in first year could be a solution. I have Real Estate Practice now, very practical in itself, but its not the excitement that wants to spur you on to continue at Brooklyn.



Pat Miller
Second year

There's not enough of them, they're irrelevant. There should be more clinical electives, more practical experience. This school is much too traditional, much too bound. Only 50 students are able to take the one Legal Services course offered, that's ridiculous. Why don't they allow the students to pick the courses they're most interested in, instead of giving electives that no one is interested in. I think the school is so narrow, there's just no electives, its absurd.



Alex Spizz
Third year

They're few and far between, the choices aren't that good; the same choices are given each semester, no diversity among the courses. Once you've taken the basic courses, in the first year I feel that you should be able to major in the field of your choice, come out sort of a specialist. I can speak for the fellows in back of room 502 that their feelings are basically the same.



Mel Ortnr
Third year

I certainly believe that the number of electives should be increased. My suggestion would be to have the senior year all electives, and let the student demand determine what courses are offered.



Gary Kotaska
Second year

I believe students should be given more elective hours. BLS does not offer enough electives that cover a wide spectrum of the law which cannot be covered in our standard curriculum.



Michael Faltischek
Fourth year evening

I think that BLS students deserve more elective hours and the choice of electives offered. There are many areas of the law, such as International Law, that need more emphasis. I believe that the Administration realizes this need and is trying to expand the choice of electives offered.

WHO'S WHO

This year any BLS student who wishes to nominate himself or herself to the Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities may do so.

Please submit a typewritten short resume in a SEALED envelope addressed to Howard Kane at the SBA office, room 403. The deadline for nominations is October 12, 1972 at 1:00 P.M.

placement

(Continued from Page 1)

respond whenever the phone rings."

Savage brings many years of experience in placement to BLS. Prior to taking this position he was Vice President of Scott Personnel in Manhattan and owner of Wall Street Personnel International of London, England. From 1964 to 1968 he served as Director of Employment Development and Training Evaluation for New York City's Department of Labor under Mayor Wagner. He has also taught Labor Law and Personnel Administration at Hunter College and Xavier Institute.

His particular area of specialty is Wall Street and has numerous contacts in the personnel departments at many firms, brokerage houses, the SEC and the exchanges. Consequently, Savage is endeavoring to make Wall Street a happy hunting ground for career-seeking BLS students.

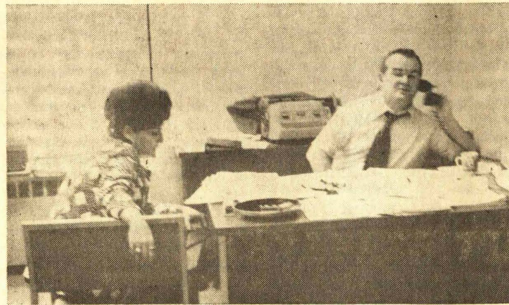
This does not mean, Savage insists, that the placement office is gearing its efforts to help only the top percent-

age of the class to get into only the "glamorous" companies and firms. "Firstly," he interjects, "we don't get any jobs for anybody. We help students to get employment; they get the jobs themselves. And we can help even the students at the bottom of their class — if they're willing to work with us. In fact our major effort is toward the bottom of the class. There are jobs there."

This month the placement office itself is a steady stream of seniors equipped with their resumes holding preliminary discussions with Savage on the job market and career objectives. Most seniors will

be engaging in a round of interviews with prospective employers in the near future. Savage casts his experienced eye on their resumes and invariably recommends a thorough rewrite with various helpful additions.

Some students have expressed resentment at being told how to modify their image and presentation. But Savage explains that this is necessary to present to an employer the kind of individual he is looking for. "We are a distributor," he says. "We're selling a product to a buyer. You've got to present yourself in the most effective way possible."



Savage confers while hopeful checks out the desk.

speaking for the Committee, explained that they chose to establish a memorial rather than consider the financial status of the families of the victims, as the German government donated large sums of money to effectuate this

end, and each Israeli Olympian was heavily insured for the trip to the games. "Furthermore" Mr. Elbaum continued, "The memorial is a permanent figure which will forever summon the tragic memory of Munich."

MUNICH MEMORIAL FUNDED

By Robert E. Slatius

Brooklyn Law School students and faculty, who will find themselves in central Israel, will come across a plaque in Mi'don which bears the school name. With civilized world numbed by the tragedy at the Munich Olympics, Brooklyn Law School students Steven Elbaum, Edward Abrams and Arnold Saphirstein established the Israeli Memorial Committee. In a one day effort, commencing at 7:30 A.M. and terminating at 9:30 P.M., on September 19, the Committee collected \$363.73 from the student body including a generous contribution from the faculty, administration and the custodial staff.

Originally the fund began with an envelope and note being passed around during a class lecture. Dean Gilbride, after a full year of dealing with a popularly elected Student Bar Association Executive Board, informed the students that such an activity requires SBA approval. In an executive board meeting, the SBA passed a resolution authorizing the establishment of the Israeli Memorial Committee and immediately sent the resolution to Dean Lisle who, cutting through red tape, modified the resolution by suggesting the use of the ground floor lobby and the one day time period. The Committee turned the money over to Israeli officials who forwarded it to the Accountant General of Israel.

The Jewish National Fund, which administers all tree plantings in the State of Israel, and the government of Israel decided to construct the memorial in Mi'don, which is halfway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Trees will be planted within a memorial complex which bears a plaque indicating the contribution by Brooklyn Law School graduating classes 1973-1976. Mr. Elbaum,



joanna
buxszan

Minding My Own Business

It seems rather surprising that here at the law school there has been no discernible reaction, as far as I can ascertain, to the fatal stabbing of Columbia Law Professor Friedmann. One would think that the brutal murder of an eminent member of the field to which we all belong or aspire would have caused much comment and analysis. I note, for example, that when the members of the Israeli Olympic team were murdered in Munich recently, there was a collection taken up at school for the planting of trees in their memory. All well and good, but I see no trees being planted for Prof. Friedmann. It leads one to wonder if this doesn't reflect the general sense of impotence and disinterest of the community at large.

It is particularly ironic that it was a man of law who was killed. Without looking too intently for symbolism, I must admit that a man of law being stabbed to death in front of a vandalized school leads to all sorts of questions of larger meaning. The school involved as a backdrop for this crime is a beautiful, imaginative building, built at, I am sure, great expense to the city, as a hopeful place for the young to learn. It is only for kindergarten through second grade. But the young children who attend this school — the hope for our future, the promise of tomorrow — cannot play outside in the multi-level play areas because of harassment by loitering teenagers, and the building itself is constantly plagued by theft and defacement. In many ways, this school is a physical symbol of the world in which we have come to live. That human blood still stains the sidewalk in front of the school, several days after the corpse that was lying there has been removed, only completes the picture.

What is to be learned from this murder? Is it that it is unwise to walk past an empty school at 4:00 P.M.? Is it that one should always give a mugger whatever he asks and never try to respond to him in moral outrage? Is it that one should never walk alone on the streets of our city?

Probably, all of those things are true, but it is for those of us with a special interest in the law to learn the most from such an event. For obviously, the law has failed. It has failed in that one of the youths allegedly involved in the crime is out on bail pending a trial

Mitch Alter

From The Desk Of The President

Stories have filtered through our janitorial staff that the Board of Curmudgeons gathered somewhere at this institution. Arduous investigative teamwork by the SBA executive board revealed the astonishing fact that those stories were indeed true.

Our thorough investigation revealed that the Board of Curmudgeons, otherwise known as the Board of Trustees to those who gathered at the secret meeting which excluded students, ostensibly met to be introduced to the new faculty members and to discuss the problems of BLS and the exciting academic year.

That secret meeting only confirms what was stated in my article in last week's *Justinian*, that we students have no control over our existences in this institution. We were not invited to attend nor did the "sponsors" of that secret meeting acknowledge that we exist. In fact if we students entered the secret meeting place (the student lounge), we would probably be arrested for criminal trespass. I can only surmise that in the minds of the "sponsors" of this illustrious gathering, the opinions of fat, moneyed capitalists such as bank or department store entrepreneurs carry more weight than us poor, lowly students. The students must not allow such callous action such as this to happen. We must have a measure of control over our lives.

Another outstanding example of executive callousness was clearly and forcefully stated in a letter a recent graduate of our law school which appeared in last week's *Justinian*. That person charged that there existed a greedy Ivy League nepotism at South Brooklyn Legal Services. The charge was checked out with reliable sources and found to be true. It appears however that the Attorney-in-Charge (really John Chipman Gray, descendant of that infamous propounder of the Rule against Perpetuities) follows an even-handed policy: He's hired as many blacks and Puerto Ricans as BLS people. This John has already screwed enough of us. If we can't "persuade" him to include some of us in his harem, the only alternative would appear to be a strike. Those who would continue to work at South Brooklyn under present conditions are like chicanos on a lettuce diet.

We students must unite and take a firm stand against these policies which are an affront to our dignity as human beings. To be more than a sounding board, the SBA needs your support. Our office is open to each and every one of its members. We welcome your support.

graduation

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the signal for the crowd to storm the central area where we 'candidates' are seated. (There is an unconfirmed rumor that several candidates were trampled to death in the awful moments which followed). For those who make it through the teeming mass of humanity there is one last, humiliating memory of BLS

as inmates. We are forced to alphabetically line up in order to receive our release papers. The large size of the diploma makes lamination too expensive, and the paper is too hard to be put to practical use. It is all over. True, there is a Bar Examination still to negotiate, and some must suffer the infamous Second Departmental Inquisition Board, but for this fleeting moment we are free.

Ed Shalf

on some other crime for which he is accused. It has failed in that the parents of the boys have no responsibility for their acts (one mother said, "At home he is a good boy. I don't know what he does outside"). It has failed because the criminal laws are so unworkable that the police are caught up in bureaucratic double-talk and paperwork, rather than patrolling the streets. It has failed because the civil rights of the criminal have been given precedence over the civil rights of the victim. It has failed because the drug laws are so unrealistic that, instead of administering to the needs of the sick — i.e. allowing the drug addict legally to medicate himself — they force the desperate addict to resort to desperate means to pay — on the exorbitant illegal drug market — for his physiologically necessary drugs. It has failed because the tax structure is such that the middle class can live in Westchester and work in New York City (as the professor did) and use our city for its own ends without fully supporting the services necessary for maintenance and protection. In short, it has failed because — by and large — society has let it fail.

It would be easy to blame society and let it go at that, except that we must remember that we are society. Everytime we turn the other way, shut our eyes, make do, excuse, everytime we say, "Well, that's how it is," we let the law fail a little more. Those of us entering the legal profession have a particularly heavy responsibility, for it is we who must make the law more protective of the people. This is no simple task; it can't be done overnight or with a stroke of the pen, but it must be a goal toward which all of us work, for the most fundamental civil right of all is to be able to walk down a street without fear, and until this can be accomplished, everything else is just smoke-screen.