

# The Justinian

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# Justinian

Volume XXXIII - No. 9

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1973

Page One

## Mrs. Jurow To Step Down As Librarian

By Drayton Grant

Lucie Schumer Jurow is retiring at the end of this school year, and though she will help her successor, from now on the rest of us will have to find our own way. When research hasn't paid off, we'll be forced to muddle through the library without turning, as classes have done for over two decades, to Mrs. Jurow.

Somehow the freshman course in legal research was too short to include every digest, and that particular Sunday, no one at the library knew how to help me. After I spent an entire day looking through past issues of the *New York Law Journal*, from 1970 to



Mrs. Lucie Jurow

the present, searching for an article my employer had seen and needed, type was swimming before my eyes. I was ready to kiss Mrs. Jurow's hem when she referred me to *Clark's*. Everyone relies on her total professional competence.

Mrs. Jurow is a graduate of both Adelphi College and Brooklyn Law School, which she attended simultaneously. She holds both an S.J.D. and LL.B. from B.L.S. As soon as the Brooklyn Bar Association accepted women, she became a member and today she is a trustee.

The student body has, at most a four-year memory of this institution. Mrs. Jurow has ten times that. She recently discussed the library's past and future.

When she first became Librarian, the library was on the top floor of the old building. All books, except reports were housed in locked glass shelves; the space was cramped, with no room for growth and little for study.

The moving of the law library from Pearl Street to Joralemon was not made by commercial movers. Mrs. Jurow thought up a plan at once safer and thriftier. Six graduating seniors who had worked in the library were chosen, and in eight working days, the entire library was installed in its new space, without a book out of place. Mrs. Jurow likes that story. IT IS TYPICAL OF THE RESOURCEFUL AND INTELLIGENT ADMINISTRATION THE LIBRARY HAS HAD DURING HER TENURE.

The present students accept as their due: quiet carrels, four spacious levels of stacks, ease of access to them, and the whole open stack system. Mrs. Jurow also administers the faculty library on the eighth floor.

As soon as the library had room to expand, the budget reflected the school's enthusiasm for enlarging our printed resources. Between September of 1968 and December of 1969, 5,000 volumes were added. When Mrs. Jurow came, the annual budget for books was \$4,000 - \$5,000 per year. As she leaves, library funding for new books has tripled in the last three years alone to \$75,000. Even allowing for inflation, there is still a real commitment by the administration to the library as evidenced by these statistics.

Many more interdisciplinary works are being purchased now, e.g., works on psychology and the law, sociology and the law, and economics. The library also grows by book donations, which are accepted if the librarian can either use the books for our collection or trading them for some other volumes which we need. She never sells off the books we already have.

The library, when acquisitions fill the present floors, has room to expand into the basement and out under the plaza. Within a few years, Mrs. Jurow is certain all law libraries will have microfilm. Books in lesser demand will disappear from the shelves, and will reappear on microfilm and be read out on reader-printers. In anticipation of the coming boom, the various publishers are each working with different size film, hoping to force the libraries to buy the brand of reader - printer they manufacture. Mrs. Jurow says the sizes will eventually be standardized, thereby eliminating different kinds of equipment.

Ultrafiche, a kind of microform, and a reader-printer, sold by West Publishing Company, are being installed in the faculty library over the summer to replace volumes which are now being removed to create additional space for new faculty offices.

Though cooperative centralized libraries are the frequent topic at librarian's conventions, Mrs. Jurow doesn't believe that local libraries will ever be willing to relinquish their autonomy. She does believe cooperation between libraries, a common practice, will continue to grow. "People like to hold on to a book when they read it. Libraries as we know them won't disappear." May the same be said of librarians like Lucie Jurow.

On Friday, May 11, 1973, students from Brooklyn Law School, University of Virginia Law, University of Richmond Law and Duke Law; State legislators and law school Deans from Virginia, attended an *Introduction to The Law* project at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Howard Kane and Donald Sherer, two second year students, were instrumental in the implementation of this project. Mr. Kane is the campus ABA-LSL

*Ed. Note: Student Bar Association elections were held in April. Elected were first year students Bruce Balter, President; Herbert Tepfer, Vice-President; Jack Lebe- whol, Treasurer; Jon Steiger, Corresponding Secretary; Nina Rezmick, Recording Secretary and second year evening student, Paula Jane Seidman, Vice-President. The following is a statement prepared by the new President and Vice-President.*

The aim of our administration will be to enhance the image of the graduating Brooklyn Law School student to the public and the legal community.

In reflecting back upon freshman orientation, one can't help but remember the feeling of "you're on your own for three years." This self-defeating attitude coupled with negative comments about chasing ambulances is going to be replaced once and for all, as we realize that the present classes represent the highest standards of any former classes, as we at Brooklyn Law take our rightful place of accreditation and front-line standing before the metropolitan law schools.

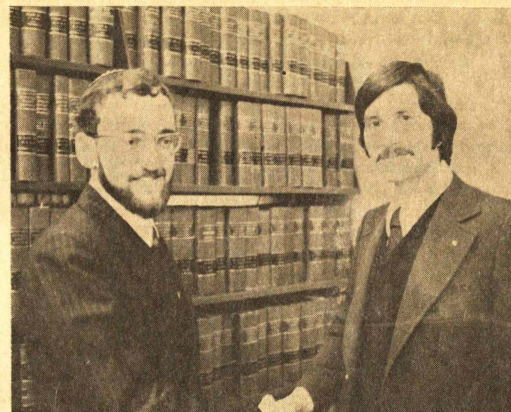
We must realize that as graduating seniors in a block of some 400 on the job market, that we don't represent threats to each other but potential business associates and future contacts ready to help each other through an active alumni association.

Our administration is not going to be responsive to the criticism of those who sit on the side with a "what have you done for me lately by the way of a wine and cheese party." We will work together with all students, faculty and administration who wish to see effective job recruitment program come to this law school, see

## A.A.L.S. Committee Evaluates B.L.S.

A Visitation Committee from the Association of American Law Schools spent Monday, April 30 and Wednesday, May 10 evaluating Brooklyn Law School. The Committee visited classes, spoke with members of the faculty and student body and examined records in an effort to assess the performance of the school.

The Committee was made up



Vice President Herbert Tepfer and President Bruce Balter.

full time clinical education programs once and for all implemented here where we are surrounded by every federal, state and city court conceivable, and not let ourselves take second place to other city law schools less centrally located.

At the same time we must support those groups that will associate us with a broader national perspective; specifically, active support of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association and *Justinian's* involvement with public issues of concern to the legal community.

In addition, we intend to be responsive to the needs of the various new groups in the process of formation that seek to make valuable contributions to the school in their own area of involvement. Specifically, we are revitalizing Phi Delta Phi, the national legal fraternity, the New Jersey Law Students Committee

which we have formed and hope will actively help us in securing a course in New Jersey Practice at Seton Hall, for credit, for our students, and the Italian Law Students Association and Jewish Students Union which seek to serve their constituents' special needs and help foster active community involvement.

Finally, we must make effective use of the night student delegates to give the night school its equal share of funding, speakers, parties and programs suitable to their time and specific needs. We have to remember that we're all in this together for the next two to three years, and with your help and active participation it can be years well spent.

Wishing everyone good luck during finals and a pleasant summer vacation, we remain, cordially,

Bruce M. Balter, President  
Herbert Tepfer, Vice President

## Minority Recruitment Program Held At Shaw

On Friday, May 11, 1973, students from Brooklyn Law School, University of Virginia Law, University of Richmond Law and Duke Law; State legislators and law school Deans from Virginia, attended an *Introduction to The Law* project at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Howard Kane and Donald Sherer, two second year students, were instrumental in the implementation of this project. Mr. Kane is the campus ABA-LSL

Representative and a national officer of the LSD. Mr. Sherer has expertise in the area of minority relations as a coordinator of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and he was recently appointed advisor on Minorities to the Public Personnel Committee of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

The program, which was financed by the LSD, Shaw University and Professor Herrmann, began at eleven A.M. with keynote and formal addresses to 50 inter-

ested undergraduates. Dr. J. Archie Hargraves, President of Shaw University and Mr. O. A. Dupree, Development Officer at the University and Professor Herrmann addressed the participants.

Professor Herrmann is a Trustee at Shaw University and played an integral role in making the on-site arrangements for this program.

The program was highly successful. Kane believes this may be the beginning of a new Minority

recruitment effort here at Brooklyn Law School. Mr. Jerry Dunbar, another second year student at Brooklyn Law School, is hoping to establish a recruitment team which will travel to Universities with predominantly minority student enrollments. Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Kane envision that this program could begin in the Fall of 1973. He said that the LSD has matching grants which could cover the costs of a Brooklyn Law School Minority recruitment effort.

"... a function of free speech under our system of government is to invite dispute. It may indeed best serve its high purpose when it induces a condition of unrest, creates dissatisfaction with conditions as they are, or even stirs people to anger."

Mr. Justice Douglas



# Comment: In Pursuit Of Justice Freedom Of The Press

By Howard Kane

*Ed. Note: Mr. Kane is Law Student Division representative and recently chaired an LSD conference here in New York. The theme of the conference was "Freedom of the Press, the Shield Laws and the Newsman's Privilege." This column is reserved for future commentary on current issues relating to the Judicial System.*

Case by case, throughout the United States, the courts are moving toward an unprecedented censorship of the Press. The constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press is being challenged each day by state and federal courts. Judges are trampling on the Constitution each time they set aside the first amendment.

The courts are telling us, by the case method, that the reporter's duty to gather news and the public's right to complete information is not anchored in the First Amendment but exists at the sufferance of the courts.

John Peter Zenger, patron saint of the American Press, was jailed for refusing to reveal the author of an anonymous letter he had printed. The law of the land continued in that tradition and so there is no common law privilege in the United States of a journalist's right to refuse to reveal his sources.

The Law Student in 1973 is watching our Constitution being limited and defined with microscopic inaccuracy by the courts. In response, fifty states have introduced laws to include the newsman under the umbrella of professional relationships, but only in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania have they been even partially successful.

The basic argument for newsmen's privilege is that it will insure the free flow of information. Information for many news stories is given with the understanding that the informer's name will not be disclosed. If the news gatherer is compelled to break this trust, that source and future sources for delicate stories will evaporate. As a result, information which the public has a right to know will never appear in print. To compel a news gatherer to disclose the

identity of sources, to whom he pledged anonymity, would weaken the effectiveness of one of the principal tools which he employs in his task of keeping the public informed.

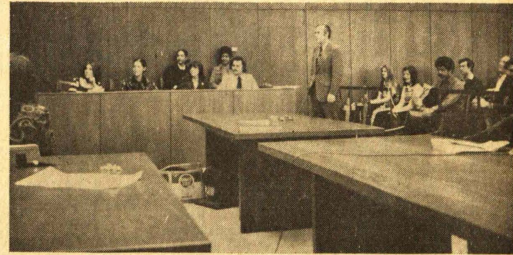
To deny the newsgatherer this privilege is to deny the public the news and to do that is a first step towards the Star Chamber. Many accept the view that freedom of the press is not to be claimed and defended as an end in itself, but as an essential pre-requisite to a much more important end, the freedom of the individual.

Limits to freedom must be set by law (IPI Report, February, 1958). There can no more be an "absolute" right to secrecy than a right to "absolute" freedom. There are many involved questions being raised each day. The one I have often heard is: Do a person's obligations to further the ends of justice as a citizen transcend the journalist's claim to the privilege to protect sources?

In answering this, I feel that the newsmen's right to protect sources is the public's right to know and is not a limited shield to obstruct justice.

I believe the enactment of legislation to protect newsman from having to disclose confidential sources would advance the basic principles of the First Amendment without unduly restricting the legitimate interests of law enforcement. By the enactment of appropriate legislation, we can stem the pollution of the First Amendment by special grand juries, restrictive court orders, censorship, and the arrest of newsmen.

The Press is feeling the brunt of the actions recently by the Justice Department, the Executive and the courts; but the press is only the incidental target. The assault is mounted against the American people.



## School Sponsors Demonstration Trail

By Trudi Mara Schleifer

On Saturday, April 28, 1973, a demonstration trial was presented in the Moot Court room of the Law School. The demonstration was prepared and presented under the auspices of the Law School and the Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

The demonstration was based on an actual recent case involving product liability; the action was for wrongful death. The various stages of the trial were presented by different attorneys on each side at each stage. One of the attorneys was counsel for the plaintiff in the actual case; another was counsel for the defendant; and the defendant's expert witness in court repeated his testimony on the stand in the Moot Court room. The demonstration had the further benefit of the presence of two judges from the Supreme Court of the State of New York: the Honorable Lester Holtzman (during the morning session) and the Honorable Thomas R. Jones (during the afternoon session).

The demonstration was im-

mensely valuable in illustrating the trial techniques of skilled lawyers and in displaying some of the interplay among the judge and opposing counsel. The process of jury selection was revealing, although it appeared to have been handled with somewhat more levity than one would expect.

The demonstration was valuable in that several attorneys, some from out of state, discussed points of law and practice in their respective jurisdictions, such as Illinois and Ohio, and provided some general practice advice. Aspiring attorneys were advised to keep jury selection as brief as possible. Gut reaction, it was said, is important in selecting jurors. Additionally, there was some brief discussion of environmental law. This field, we were told, is not a formal area of full time practice, but it may provide an occasional challenging case.

This was the first demonstration trial at the Law School since December, 1971. Professor Leitner is to be commended for his efforts in making the demonstration a success. Such programs should be repeated in the future.

## Committee Reports On Clinical Education At B.L.S.

Clinical programs have long been a feature of the educational offering to students at Brooklyn Law School. Because of the school's unique and advantageous location, in one of the important legal centers of New York City, opportunities for clinical education have for many years presented themselves. Thus, in the past, clinical activities have been pursued in the nearby offices of the Kings County District Attorney, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and the Supreme Court of Kings County.

While before 1969, clinical programs at Brooklyn Law School were, for the most part, voluntary and rather informal in structure, the school began, at that time, to respond to the new interest in the subject. Beginning in 1969, the school's first formal clinical program was inaugurated. Under the direction of Professor Michael Botein and Professor Stephen Raphael, a team of Brooklyn Law School students undertook to assist the full-time paid staff at the offices of the Fort Greene Legal Services Corporation, a federally funded legal services office designed to provide assistance to the indigent. This pilot program, although given on a voluntary and

non-credit basis, was carefully structured, supervised and disciplined. It met with the enthusiastic approval of both the student participants and the professional staff with whom the students worked.

In the fall semester of 1970, the school engaged its first full-time Director of Clinical Programs, Gary Schultze, who now has the rank of Assistant Professor of Clinical Education. Mr. Schultze had been, from January, 1969 to August 1970, a Staff Attorney for the Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Legal Services Corporation, another O.E.O. funded legal services office. Since joining the school, Professor Schultze has devoted his full time to the direction and supervision of the civil clinical program described below.

In 1972, the Faculty Committee on Clinical Programs was formed and Professor Jerome M. Leitner was appointed Chairman. Professors Oscar Chase, William S. Herrmann, Jr., Henry M. Holzer, Fabian G. Palomino, David G. Trager, and Gary Schultze were appointed to this committee. In 1973, at the request of this committee, its structure was reorganized to provide for student mem-

bership on the committee. Accordingly, the President of the Student Bar Association appointed three students, Denise Guggenheim and Enid Cruz as members of the committee, and Jenny Middleton as an alternate member. Since that time, the word "faculty" has been dropped from the title of the committee.

The committee has received many suggestions for new clinical programs. These suggestions have come from many sources — from members of the committee, from other faculty members, and from students. A number of these have been approved by the committee and all of those approved by the committee have ultimately been approved by the faculty as a whole and integrated into the school's curriculum.

At present, the programs listed below have formally been approved for inclusion in the school's Clinical Education Program:

Clinical Education Elective (Civil)  
Clinical Education Elective (Criminal)  
Clinical Education Elective (Police Legal Division)  
Litigation Intern Program  
Criminal Investigation and Criminal Procedure Clinical Program

Kings County District Attorney Clinical Program  
United States Attorney (EDNY) Clinical Program  
Securities and Exchange Commission Clinical Program  
Kings County Supreme Court Clinical Program  
Legal Aid Society Clinical Program  
New York City Criminal Court Clinical Program

As can be seen, Brooklyn Law School offers its students a rich and eclectic selection of clinical education programs. Some are offered for credit and others are purely voluntary. All, however, will be subject to the continuing evaluation by the committee. The committee will continue to receive and act upon suggestions for expanding the clinical offerings. Some which are now voluntary may, as a result of evaluation by the committee, be recommended for the granting of academic credit. The committee is also presently studying the possibility of recommending to the faculty an expansion of the total permissible credits for clinical courses.

Student response, thus far, to existing clinical programs has been extremely favorable. As a

result of their experiences, they have come better to appreciate the nature of the legal profession and their special role as members of the legal community. They have realized a distinct awareness that the lawyer carries a unique responsibility for his clients and they have felt a sense of pride in being able to discharge this responsibility in a professional manner. They also have an increased confidence in their abilities to meet professional challenges upon becoming members of the Bar.

Ed. Note: This report was prepared by Professor Jerome Leitner, Committee chairman.

### STAFF CHANGE

The Justinian is pleased to announce the selection of new Editors for the for the coming academic year. Jon Miller, second year evening student, will serve as Editor-In-Chief and John Di Bella, first year day, will be Managing Editor. Increased participation and a broader legal scope will be the goals of the new Editorial Board.



# LSD NEWS

TO: LAW STUDENT DIVISION MEMBERS

FROM: HOWARD KANE

The Law Student Division Annual Meeting will be held August 5-8, 1973 in Washington, D.C., at the Washington-Hilton Hotel. We expect this to be one of our best attended Annual Meetings.

We have three objectives: (1) Impart a degree of substantive knowledge, (2) Carry on traditional business, and (3) Acquaint the attending members with the Washington D.C. area. Our success in obtaining these objectives will depend upon you to some extent. We will make every effort to keep you informed of our progress and our needs. What we ask of you is just a little cooperation and to enjoy the meeting and the city.

The first meeting is to be accomplished through three seminars and a joint program. The first seminar will be a panel discussion on FREE PRESS. This will deal with the question, "Is a Free Press a challenge to a Free Society?" The panel will be made up of prominent journalists and others with expertise in the area.

There will be two other seminars running simultaneously. One on RACE, RACISM, AND AMERICAN LAW, will emphasize the challenge to the law student of today.

The other seminar will be CURRENT TRENDS IN LEGAL EDUCATION. Again, the panel will be made up of persons who have distinguished themselves in this area.

There also will be a joint program of the Law Student Division, the General Practice Section and the Section of International Law on Tuesday, August 7, 1973 at 3:00 P.M. at the Department of State.

The second objective is, of course, vital to the maintenance of the organization. Information on election rules and procedures will soon be forthcoming. It is our intention that the Annual Meeting not be just a part of the election of national officers. Rather, the election of national officers will be part of the Annual Meeting. John E. Frazer, chairman of the nominations and elections committee, will be communicating directly with the circuits regarding rules and procedures. There also will be the house of delegates meeting dealing with bylaws revisions, resolutions and other pertinent business.

The third objective is also important. Washington, D.C. has many places of particular significance to law students such as The Supreme Court, The Capitol, The White House and The Military Court of Appeals. We have planned a bus tour of the city for August 5, 1973.

It is our sincere hope that each participant in this meeting will leave satisfied with the events presented. Registration forms for the convention should be clipped from the student lawyer and sent out to our Chicago staff office. If you are interested in attending the convention there may be reimbursement available. Contact Howard Kane in Room 602 day or the SBA or Justinian offices. Home phone is 212 584-1234.

Ed. Note: Howard Kane is a candidate for President of the LSD. The elections will be this summer at convention. We wish Howard the best of luck.

## Justinian

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## Trager Discusses Legal Education

By John Di Bella

Professor David Trager comes to Brooklyn Law School with an impressive background of legal training and experience. His educational experience is derived from the streets of New York City by way of Columbia University and culminated in the prestigious halls of Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1962. Upon graduation, Professor Trager was engaged in a private practice in the New York area until 1967, after which he joined The Appeals Division of the Corporation Council's Office.

### Former Clerk to Keating

In 1968, he became law clerk to Judge Kenneth Keating of the New York Court of Appeals. This position was short lived by the appointment of Judge Keating as Ambassador to India by President Nixon. Professor Trager then moved on to the office of Chief of Appeals, U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern district in Brooklyn.

In 1972 David Trager decided to involve himself in the difficult art of teaching law. Professor Farrell, a close friend, persuaded him to come to Brooklyn Law School for his baptism in this demanding area of the law.

Professor Trager's baptism has focused on the area of Constitutional Law and Conflicts of Law. Although the job may be new, the subject matter is well defined and is well presented to his classes. Professor Trager's approach is based on a critical microscopic dissection of each case covered in class to determine the essentials of the case, to analyze the approaches that the court undertakes, and to formulate a general doctrine of law. Such an approach calls for astute student preparedness which Professor Trager not only expects but demands from each student.

### Sees Changing Profession

Professor Trager perceives an evolutionary change occurring in the very nature of the legal professional. The lawyer of the fu-



Professor David Trager

ture cannot be dependent upon a good pair of vocal cords but must also be a writing tactician, capable of researching vast amounts of legal concepts, critically analyzing the data, and writing a concise and intelligent brief. The jobs of the future will require extensive and concise writing ability and he feels that our graduates must be prepared for this challenge.

### "No Fault" Changes Practice

He also sees a change in the substantive areas of law that will be of importance in the future. With the insurgence of "No Fault" insurance in America and the possibility that the concept of "no fault" itself may spread to other areas of the law, the student must be prepared for dramatic changes. The lawyer may find that traditionally lucrative areas of the law may be transformed and limited by social demands. The lawyer of the future must accept change and be prepared to thrust himself into virgin territories of legal interest that are blossoming in this decade. For this reason, Professor Trager welcomes the new elective system at Brooklyn Law School as a necessary response to the changing world of law that is presently occurring. He hopes that each student will take full advantage of the elective curriculum at BLS.

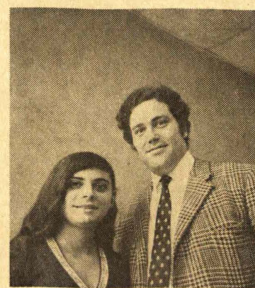
Professor Trager accepts the challenge and looks forward to his future teaching assignments.

## Moot Court Chooses Chairmen and National Team

By Larry Hauptman

The Moot Court Honor Society, under the direction of new leadership, hopes to assume a more dynamic and visible role in the law school community. The recently selected new co-chairpersons, Jon Rothblatt, Don Tanen, Judy Teitelbaum and Sally Weinraub, feel that an effective moot court program is an extremely important aspect of a legal education, especially for those students who plan to engage in litigation work. They note that a student who is actively involved in the Moot Court Society has the unique and valuable opportunity to participate in many varieties of appellate practice, from both sides of the bench—initially as counsel, and later as judge.

New policies have been formulated in order to implement these goals. The freshman moot court competition, successfully completed last month under the direction of outgoing co-chairpersons Craig Purcell and John Hester, remains the initial screening procedure. Students who won three rounds of oral argument, OR who submitted outstanding written briefs, became eligible for membership.



Diane Eisner and Wayne Baden, members of national team.

To become a member of the Society, these students will have to prepare a record on appeal suitable for next year's freshman competition and present an oral argument in a second year competition to be initiated next fall. This competition will be the basis for selection of the various moot court teams which will represent BLS in 1974.

On May 3, after three days of oral arguments, the team which

(Continued on Page 4)

## Women's Group At Conference

The Fourth National Conference on Women and the Law, held in Columbia, South Carolina at the University of South Carolina Law School, March 16-18, was a tremendous success. Three hundred women from law schools all over the country made their way to Columbia by plane, bus and car. Three representatives from Brooklyn Law School were present — Ruth Fay, Elaine Gerstler, and Eileen Shapiro. Almost every student present had their way paid by her law school directly or through the Student Bar Association. All parts of the country were represented — Oregon, California, Texas, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and others.

### Representative Griffiths Speaks

The Conference Committee was able to raise \$10,000 in foundation money to pay for transportation for all speakers and seminar leaders, accommodations for all participants at the Hilton and in addition to cover the cost of videotaping all seminars and speeches. These videotapes will be available to schools across the country after the summer.

After registering on Friday night there was a speech by Martha Griffiths, a U.S. Representative from Wisconsin. Her speech focused on some problems particular to women that the Equal Rights Amendment would remedy — if passed. Three of these problem areas are: 1) women are generally given longer prison sentences than men for the equivalent crimes; 2) women have great difficulty obtaining professional credibility; 3) serious problems are present in employment areas.

### Seminars

A wide range of seminars were held on Saturday and Sunday dealing with the areas of clinical programs, women as litigators, alternative forms of practice, marriage and divorce, abortion, prostitution, rape, juveniles. Also welfare, organizing the women's community, class actions and employment discrimination. These seminars were run by women lawyers, professors and women who had set up activist programs. Ms. Nancy Stearns and Ms. Jan Goodman from New York were both present and active at the conference. Both have been litigating actively in the Federal Courts. Ms. Stearns is with the Center for Constitutional Rights and Ms. Goodman, previously of the Center is now setting up her own law firm. Both have been involved in the Women and the Law Program at Rutgers.

### Future Meetings

A buffet dinner was held Saturday night with Florence Kennedy speaking. Ms. Kennedy has recently given up a good deal of her active practice to speak at women's meetings across the country.

At the final General Session on Sunday, it was decided that next year's conference would be held at the University of Texas Law School in Austin, Texas. The Conference was an extraordinarily valuable experience for the women who attended and it is hoped that next year attendance will rise to a thousand participants.

Ruth Fay



## Blumenthal Talks On Criminal System

By CAROL FEIN

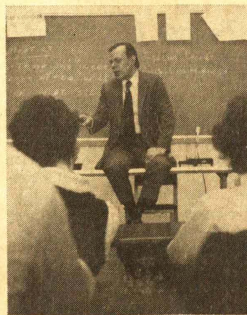
Assemblyman Al Blumenthal came to Brooklyn Law School on April 12th to discuss his candidacy for mayor with the students and to ask for support in campaigning. The atmosphere in a full Room 401 was informal as the assemblyman began by abandoning his speech in favor of open discussion. Comfortably seated on the desk, Mr. Blumenthal answered a wide variety of questions from politics to housing to criminal justice. Unfortunately, such a casual format and the limited time available prevented Mr. Blumenthal from thoroughly expounding upon his ideas for treating the problems of New York.

Asked if New Yorkers were ready to elect another "liberal" as mayor, Mr. Blumenthal replied that he did not believe New York was running a conservative trend. He noted that McGovern won the city by 82,000 votes in the Presidential election, and that it was only in the Rooney/Lowenstein congressional race that a New York progressive lost, a result he attributed to redistricting. Al Blumenthal is a "liberal" but a non-ideologue, rejecting the imposition of the motif such as categorization suggests. He is very cool, very rational, and very convinced he can revitalize the city. Commenting that the "conservatives" do not hold a monopoly on concern for law and order, Mr. Blumenthal stressed that crime was the non-partisan concern of all the candidates. He distinguished the

conservative concern as mostly rhetoric. Illustrative of this, he explained that the conservative state legislature cut the budget resulting in a decrease in the size of the city's police force.

On the reform of the criminal justice system, Mr. Blumenthal decried the present system in which there are approximately 127,000 felony arrests and only 600 felony trials in New York City per year. He ascribed the disparity to the practice of "phony arrests," where evidence is insufficient for indictment. The assemblyman advocated a single court system in which courts would be unified; an impartial appointment of judges after legislative hearings, and an effective and active court on the judiciary to serve as a check on judges empowered to remove those considered incompetent. Mr. Blumenthal also emphasized the need for enlarging judicial personnel, and expanding training in this field. He also made the observation that there must be a fundamental change in the public's expectation of the criminal justice system. The system needs to improve, and the public must understand that the system effectuates a "cops to correction" process.

Mr. Blumenthal proposes a revision of the current penal law to proscribe a more structured form of sentencing guidelines. He feels that the present system leaves too much to the delicate discretion of the individual judge. He also ad-



Assemblyman Al Blumenthal

vocated the elimination of most victimless crimes as one method of promoting speedier trials.

Al Blumenthal was acclaimed by the *New York Times* as "the single most valuable member of the State Legislature." He emphasized the need of the mayor to restore a sense of credibility and respect to New York City. As assemblyman, he has been active in many fields of social policy in the legislature. His concluding comment was an appeal to civic duty. "If you want to be an officer of the court, you must have a commitment to it even if you don't believe in it sometimes. If you want to be a part of society, you must have a commitment to it even if you don't like it sometimes; and if you want to be a part of this city, you must have a commitment to that, too, even if you don't like it sometimes."

## Mrs. Herrmann Honored

On May 5th, Dr. Mary Margaret Herrmann, wife of Professor William Herrmann, was honored at a luncheon given by the Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn. Mrs. Herrmann was presented with a commemorative plaque as *Humanitarian of the Year*. Mrs. Herrmann was honored for her tireless work in local community programs and charities sponsored for the benefit of the underprivileged. Mrs. Herrmann was also acknowledged by Shaw University for her work among the un-

derprivileged and she was given in 1972 an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. It was apparent that the response of those gathered at the luncheon manifested the great love and appreciation that they have for Mrs. Herrmann.

This is the second year that a member of the Herrmann family has been so honored by this organization. Last year, Professor Herrmann was given the *Man of the Year* award for humanitarian and legal assistance rendered to the Church and the Community. Professor Herrmann was also honored by Shaw University in North Carolina with an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree and a seat on the Board of Trustees.

Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann are also jointly involved in other Church related programs in New York State.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Wade Bowman, one of the friendly faces that keeps watch over the school entrance, is the President of the Church organization that gave the award to Mrs. Herrmann).

## Copla Fights Discrimination

By Fran Grossman

A short while ago, Mr. Dennis Rapps spoke to an audience of Brooklyn Law students and introduced them to some of the activities of the National Commission On Law and Public Affairs (COLPA). Mr. Rapps is the Executive Director of COLPA, a non profit legal organization servicing problems of religious discrimination.

The Commission functions nationally by offering legal advice, doing actual litigation, lobbying and submitting amicus curiae briefs in support of civil rights cases whose verdicts might have any relevance to the aims of COLPA. These aims have as their central concern the difficulties faced by Orthodox Jews in employment because of their adherence to religious convictions. The wearing of beards and skullcaps and refusal to work on Saturdays and Jewish holidays poses problems in various fields of employment in both the private and governmental sector.

However, Mr. Rapps stressed that the organization covers a much broader scope which frequently encompasses the members of many faiths. An example of this is seen in COLPA's battle for increased state aid to parochial schools. Any court decision on this matter would affect Catholic and

other religious schools as well as yeshivas. A more specific example given was the demand for kosher food recently made by four Black Muslim prisoners arrested after a much publicized two day stake-out in Brooklyn's Williamsburg section. The rights of prisoners to be served specific foods in accordance with their religious dietary laws had been won by the Commission in a previous case involving an Orthodox Jewish prisoner.

Some of the issues to which COLPA has paid its most recent attention are Sunday Blue Laws which are presently in committee in Albany, a state by state survey of "ritual" slaughter statutes and the controversial Seward Park Housing Project in Manhattan's Lower East Side. While most of the Commission's work is provided by New York cases, there have been numerous out of state requests for aid as well. The expanded range of problems that are now being handled involves many federal questions and has triggered the establishment of a Washington office in close proximity to the Capitol.

A few of the students of BLS have volunteered for some of the projects mentioned. The newly formed Jewish Students Union hopes to implement a program by next fall whereby projects can be worked on by other students interested in taking part in what COLPA is all about.

## Moot Court

(Continued from Page 3)

will represent BLS in the National Moot Court Competition next fall was selected. The winners were Diane Eisner, second year day, and Wayne Baden and Paul Immerman, both first year day students. Professors Gershenson, Farrell and Trager, as well as last years' national team members, Jon Rothblatt, Don Tanen and Sally Weinraub, were the panel of judges for the final round selection.

The Editors and staff of *Justinian* wish everyone the best for finals and the coming summer holiday. Graduating seniors who wish to subscribe may do so at our office (we're down the hall from Holzman's H.Q.)

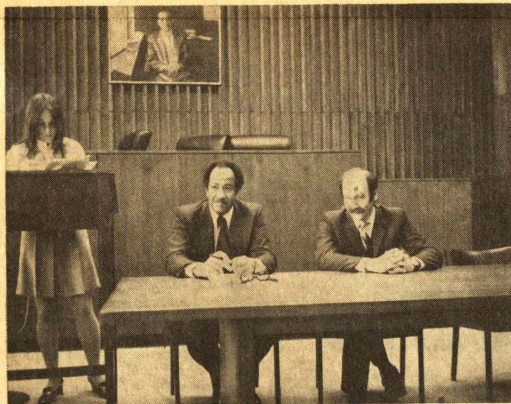
## Information Program

Brooklyn Law School will participate in the implementation of a new city program designed to provide a public information and referral system to city services and agencies at all branches of the Brooklyn Public Library. Professor Oscar Chase has been named by Dean Lisle to serve on the project's advisory committee.

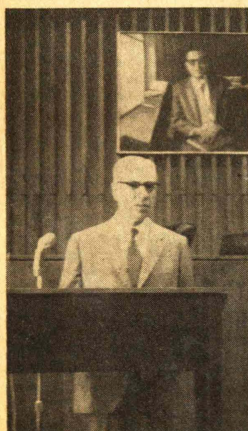
Under the sponsorship of the Administration and Management Research Agency, a nonprofit corporation which conducts studies into urban problems, the program will place two community residents in each branch of the Borough's library system to provide ready information about city services, citizen rights and other problems which daily confront

city residents. Professor Chase explained that the Citizens Urban Information Center, as it will be called, will be designed to aid the layman in understanding his basic rights and cut through much of the red tape ordinarily associated with determining which city agency or department to approach about a particular problem.

Professor Chase also indicated that an effort will be made to develop a clinical education program so that students will be able to take part in the program. He noted that there might be a problem in working out a credited program since no lawyers will be available to provide supervision.



## LAW DAY



Brooklyn Law School held its annual Law Day ceremony in the Moot Courtroom on May 1. Speakers included Federal Judge Orin Judd (left), Criminal Court Justice Ernst Rosenberger and City Traffic Commissioner Benjamin Ward (above). Introductions were made by S. B. A. Vice President Meryl Wiener.

## Alumni Association

The Alumni Association of Brooklyn Law School is desirous of enrolling all of the members of the Graduating Class. Dues are \$1.00 per year for the first three years after graduation. The benefits include four issues of *Veritas*, three Symposium and class reunions a year, libation, of course, help and assistance to all graduates.

What has the Alumni Association done for you lately? Check the Scholarship Fund, Student Loans, SBA, Placement Office, *Justinian*, Law Review, and your 'classmates.

Dues will be cheerfully (and thankfully) received in the Alumni Office — room 302. It's the biggest bargain in town.

William Holzman  
Alumni Director