

# The Justinian

---

Volume 1973  
Issue 5 October

---

Article 1

1973

## The Justinian

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

---

### Recommended Citation

(1973) "The Justinian," *The Justinian*: Vol. 1973 : Iss. 5 , Article 1.  
Available at: <https://brooklynworks.brooklaw.edu/justinian/vol1973/iss5/1>

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





# Justinian

Volume XXXIV - No. 2

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1973

Page One

## 9 Profs Join Faculty

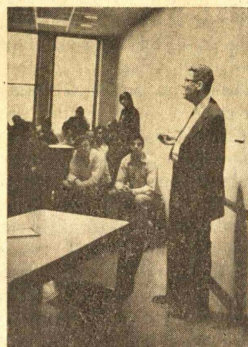
Dean Raymond E. Lisle informed the *Justinian* that five full-time professors have been added to the faculty of Brooklyn Law School for the current academic year.

Professor Elliot A. Landau, who holds degrees from the University of Chicago and from DePaul University and has been teaching at Drake University School of Law, will teach Administrative Law, Labor Law and Law and Discrimination. He wrote the Law of Employment Discrimination, Legal and Social Materials on Discrimination and numerous law review articles. He is a former senior law clerk to Judge Otto Kerner of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Assistant Professor Richard Allan, with degrees from Washington Square College and NYU School of Law, will teach Federal Jurisdiction. He has been an associate of Kelley, Drye, Warren, Carr & Ellis, a partner in the firm of Jesse Moss and an assistant district attorney of New York County.

Assistant Professor Margaret Berger, who will teach a new course in civil procedure, has degrees from Radcliffe and Columbia University School of Law. She has contributed extensively to treatises and other works on civil practice, and is co-author of a forthcoming multiple volume treatise on the proposed federal rules of evidence. She practiced as an associate with Nordlinger, Riegelman, Benetar & Charney and as a partner in Berger & Berger. She participated in the drafting of credit card legislation and was Associate Counsel of the Committee on the Judiciary of the New York State Constitutional Convention.

Assistant Professor George W. Johnson with a degree from Davidson College and law degrees from the University of Florida and New York University will teach Equity and Land Use Control. He



Dean Raymond E. Lisle

is a former law clerk to Chief Justice Stephen C. O'Connell of the Florida Supreme Court and specialized in real property law with Johnson, Molsinger, Trisman & Sharp of Orlando, Florida.

Assistant Professor Susan Brandt with degrees from Cornell and NYU will teach Conflict of Laws. She is an associate of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison.

Dean Raymond E. Lisle also announced the appointment of (4) four additional adjunct professors to the Brooklyn Law School faculty.

Ms. Roberta S. Karmel, a partner of Royal, Koegel and Wells, and Mr. William Nortman, Assistant Regional Administrator of the New York Regional Office, Securities and Exchange Commission, will teach courses in Federal Regulation of Securities. Professor Joel Held of Lipkin, Gusrae & Held, who formerly taught the courses, is transferring his practice to Dallas.

Professor Karmel, a graduate of Radcliffe and of New York University School of Law, where she was a Law Review editor, is a former Assistant Regional Administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission and has written a number of articles on various phases of securities law. Professor Nortman is a graduate of Brooklyn College and of George Washington Law School.

Mr. Frederick Alan Provorny, who taught two years at Syracuse

(Continued on Page 4)

## Kane Elected LSD President Justinian Honored

By John DiBella

Late this summer the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association assembled in Washington, D.C. for their annual convention with the main order of business focusing upon the election of national officers and, especially, the election of the president of the division. One of the four candidates seeking the office of the presidency was Howard Kane, a senior at Brooklyn Law School.

### The Campaign

The candidates for the presidency carried out a campaign that can best be described as low keyed, with the general strategy being one of personal contact with each of the voting delegates. Most of the 150 schools within the Division were represented by one voting delegate.

Brooklyn Law School was also ably represented by Jon Steiger and David Segal, second year students.

The issue of the campaign centered around programs to increase the membership of the Division; organize the LSD into an effective lobby organization; increase interest in legal programs, and finally to settle the status of students from non-approved law schools. The status of non approved law schools was by far the most emotional issue and at times threatened to destroy the unity of the Division itself. The House of Delegates questioned the authority of the past Executive Board to unilaterally limit participation in the Law Student Division.

Many of the delegates took the position that the ABA should not dictate policy of the Law Student Division and that the Division is an organization for all law students. The final solution to this perplexing problem was never arrived at and the debate was left open for future action by the Division. The House of Del-

egates did vote to allow the students from non-approved law schools to take their place on the floor of the Assembly.

### The Election

The *Justinian*, prior to the election, polled many of the voting delegates and found that Howard Kane was by far the front runner among all the candidates. The delegates were aware of Kane's active involvement with the Division, his diligence and sacrifices, and his overall program for dynamic change for the Division. The final vote of the delegates at the election only confirmed the *Justinian* poll, as Howard Kane was elected President by a commanding majority of the voting delegates.

Though the term of office is only for one year many of the delegates, as well as the membership who attended the convention, and met Howard Kane, personally confined to the *Justinian* that they have great expectations for the development of the Law Student Division under Howard's guidance.

### President Kane

The newly elected President and his attractive spouse, Ronnee, were busy after the election accepting best wishes from the delegates and the general membership. President Kane reiterated that his primary objectives as President is to make the Law student Division a powerful and respected organization in the legal community and to create the programs which meet the needs of all the law students in the Division.

### Justinian Is Number One

While at the convention the Law Student Division announced the winners of the annual competition among law school newspapers. The criteria used to judge the competition was based upon the content of the paper, presentation, circulation, coverage of legal events, and the organizational

"... 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



Jon Steiger and Howard Kane

competition with some of the Ivy League Schools and larger institutions. Even with this initial handicap the Law Student Division announced that the *Justinian* won the competition and was the number one newspaper in its class. A beautifully inscribed plaque was awarded to the *Justinian*.

With this award marking the initial national recognition of the *Justinian* we are now moving forward with this newly acquired accolade to become a driving force not only in Brooklyn Law School, but throughout the city and country.

The Editor-in-Chief during the award winning year was Elliot Schaffer and the Managing Editor was the late Jon Miller.

Professor Schultze, no later than October 5, 1973.

### Brooklyn College Lay Advocate Program

Brooklyn College has begun a program, under the supervision of an attorney, which offers guidance and assistance to its students in connection with intramural problems. The College is seeking law student volunteers to assist its students in implementing the program. In addition, the College hopes soon to expand the program to offer general legal services to its students. Interested students should apply to Professor Schultze.

### Coney Island Hospital Drug Abuse Treatment Program

This program maintains a legal service division, under the direction of James Slater, Esquire, a Brooklyn Law School alumnus, which offers legal service in all fields of law, to participants in the hospital's drug rehabilitation program. Mr. Slater seeks one third year and one second year student to act as volunteer law assistants

(Continued on Page 4)

## New Clinical Programs Initiated

By John O'Reilly

In an effort to provide opportunities for future careers and an educational experience, Brooklyn Law School is offering four programs to its students.

### The Litigation Intern Program

The Litigation Intern Program, sponsored jointly by the school and The New York State Trial Lawyers Association, having successfully completed its first year is commencing its second year of operation. The program is designed to permit students to act as a litigation intern. Volunteers participate to the fullest extent possible as an assistant, student and observer to a leading trial lawyer. 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, 1974.

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. In addition, he will observe any examination before trial, office strategy conferences and the preparation of key or expert witnesses.

The program concentrates, as much as possible, on cases involving environmental protection, malpractice, products liability, and civil liberties. In effect, it is an effort to meet the need for more competent trial lawyers.

The program is open to twenty-five second and third year students. Preference will be given to

those third year students who applied last year and could not be accommodated. Application for participation in the program is to be made to Professor Leitner or the faculty secretary no later than Friday, October 5, 1973.

### Kings County Supreme Court Clinical Program

In addition to the internship program, openings exist for ten third year students to act as volunteer clerks to judges of the Kings County Supreme Court. These students assist the judges to whom they are assigned, essentially in the areas of legal research, preparation of memoranda, assistance in the preparation of opinions, and administrative assistance.

Six Students will be assigned to trial judge and four to the judges

at Special Term, the division of the Court that handles litigated motions. Interested students may apply by submitting a resume to



Prof. Leitner



## Justinian

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

Editor-in-Chief  
LAURENCE KRAMER

Managing Editor  
JOHN DI BELLA

### Staff

Susan Alexander  
Jay Breakstone  
Fred Brody  
Victor Davich  
Ronald Eisenberg  
Edward Fernback  
H. Flamenbaum  
Ann Flannery  
Stephen Glasser  
Steven Goldberg

Drayton Grant  
Bob Heineman  
Anne Hunter  
Howard Kane  
Mark Kasner  
Morgan Kennedy  
Joseph La Barbera  
Elyse Lehman  
Peter Lifson  
Jane Mailman

Sidney Meyer  
Allan Millen  
John O'Reilly  
Kenneth Raphael  
Marc Richter  
T. M. Schliefer  
Jan Schoenhaus  
Charles Segal  
David C. Sprafkin  
Joseph Supp

345

## In Memoriam

At a time when students and members of the faculty openly criticized Brooklyn Law School, Jon Miller was its propitious friend. Jon's friendship stemmed from his status as a student but from his sincere devotion to the belief that Brooklyn Law School merited respect and admiration from every student, professor, and member of the legal community. Jon was not oblivious to the failings of our school but he eagerly and enthusiastically accepted the challenges that confronted the Brooklyn Law School Community. One such challenge was to uplift the Justinian to new heights of responsible journalism. As Managing Editor Jon Miller formulated the strategy and expended the time and energy to instruct the staff to an awareness of the vital role that the Justinian must play in the affairs of the school and the legal community at large. By his guidance and devotion the Justinian was recently honored by the Law Student Division as the number one law school paper in its class.

Jon also used the Justinian to promote change and progress. His articles, interviews, and editorials on issues facing the school and the application of Brooklyn Law School for admission into the Association of American Law Schools forced many members of our school to reflect upon their own limitations and to strive to overcome them.

## Letters

### Student Committees

The integrity and purpose and style of Administration is usually set by its president. The country is yet learning that, much to its sorrow. The students at Brooklyn Law School, as a body politic, are also subject to this truism, and the incumbent president of the Student Bar Association is no exception.

Bruce Balter is best described as elusive — I have not been able to discuss with him, despite both written and personal requests that he do so, the question of when the three student vacancies on the Faculty-Student Curriculum Committee are to be filled by the Executive Board of the SBA. Were this question an isolated one, it would not necessarily be a matter for public concern.

Neglect of vital appointments, however, seems to be endemic to the Balter administration. To my knowledge, not one appointment of a student to any of the many vacant student seats on faculty-student committees has yet been made this academic year. One might argue that the fault lies with the Executive Board, which in actuality is the appointing body. Certainly that is a factor. In the present administration, however, the problem is a personal one, not merely a case of institutional procrastination. The rift between the Balter and non-Balter factions on the Executive Board makes the

chance for immediate appointments to the faculty-student committees rather bleak. In my opinion, the Balterites are to blame. While Balter busies himself with unilateral and illegal appointments of Ken Kirschenbaum and other cohorts to SBA posts of dubious origin, the important business of the SBA languishes from inattention.

The real casualty of this factionalism is faculty-student cooperation. The basis of effective committee work by students on behalf of the student body is the selection of qualified student committee members for each biannual vacancy. Committee work, which may be defined as a continuum of detail, is dependent on the merits of the committee members. This is especially true in committees as small as faculty-student committees. The appointment of favored nonentities to a mediocre administration, which is the apparent threat this year, can undo in a moment the years of effort which underlie the creation of faculty-student committees on substantive school matters here at Brooklyn Law School.

Faculty-student cooperation, and effectiveness of the student voice in school affairs, are not automatic results of the existence of the SBA. As students claim that evaluations of faculty members should be based on merit and actual performance, so, too, faculty members can claim that evaluation of student participation in school decisions should be based on the

(Continued on Page 4)

## First Impressions

By Victor Davich

The First Year: Notes from the front.

Confessions of the Returnee:  
The First Day, and

I'm already three years behind. 9:30 A.M. . . . Arrive at Boro Hall after refreshing E-train sauna. Try to get a locker: "Are there showers down there?"

9:45 . . . Room 702, my home-room. My everything room. Designed by a great architect for Pygmy University in Zanzibar. But a revolt forced clearance. Find a seat; it's as wide as a postage stamp.

Listening to conversations around me.

"Yes. Liability in negligence in *Lucretia Borgia v. Pepsico*, 26 Bolivia, 289."

"Oh, no! If you read note 26, page 89 of *Disneyland Law Review* you'll find. . . ."

Suddenly it dawns on me: I'm in the wrong room! They must be third year students. Check schedule. Nope. Right room. Another revelation: My first day. I'm already three years behind. In college, I was only a year behind after the first day.

10 A.M. . . . My first class, Professor Z—. Property. Did you ever see a guy who looks like he knows everything. No, not Prof. Z—, the guy sitting next to me. He's got to know more than Z—. Keeps raising his hand everytime Z— says something. And Z—'s a full Professor. This guy keeps disputing Z—. And after only half an hour. The guy's definitely a genius. You can see that by the look on Z—'s face: sheer disgust.

Property class very interesting. I learn about whale harpooning, fox hunting, herring fishing, and diver salvage problems. Ah, but is it Law?

Noon . . . class over. I am paralyzed from my nose up. What happened? I don't understand what polar bear infringement rights have to do with the Second Restatement. Is this law or forestry school?

Everybody else seems to understand what happens. They trail — Z out of the room, drawing diagrams of pigeon flocks on their shirts in order to demonstrate the property rights of pigeons. 2 P.M. . . . Back in 702 for Contracts. Either my seat shrank or I expanded from that Bologna sandwich in the school lunchroom. The class seems a trifle more subdued. One guy is upset. The genius. Seems Z — told him to take his pigeons and . . . Ah, but is it Law?

Professor Y— arrives. We've heard rumors to the effect that he actually smokes during lectures. Frightening.

Lecture begins. Prof. Y— runs it pretty loosely. Someone asks about notes. Prof. Y—: "Forget 'em. Just ask questions. Books: "Go buy them if you want." Tests: "I'll ask you about nothing. And everything" Very Zen, Prof. Y—. Some of the guys don't like this stuff. What will they do with the hidden tape recorders?

The lecture by Y— is a lucid condemnation of everything. As usual, I understand nothing.

4 P.M. Class over. I gather my belongings. This morning I arrived with a pad, pen, and train map. Now I have 300 mimeos, six books, and a headache. Plus I'm three years behind. Thought as I enter the IND station: Can I sue this school for mental cruelty? Now, I think that is Law.

## Advocates For Senior Citizens

By Michael Israels

I am engaged with several New York area law students in developing a project for providing general counseling and legal referral services to elderly residents of the Lower East Side of Manhattan. Responding to the recently spotlighted need to provide expanded, on-going services to the Jewish aged, we propose that an effort be made to recruit and train law students on a voluntary basis, to add free, specialized legal assistance to the existing social services being offered and developed by Project Ezra, a program developed by the Jewish Association for College Youth ("JACY"). In addition, such an extension of services would give Jewish law students an exposure to the social needs and concerns of their co-religionists, serving as an important generational link between the student and the elderly Jewish resident. The project's goals would include sensitizing the law student to the problems confronting the Jewish Community within the inner city, providing him with additional general knowledge concerning Jewish life, and strengthening his capacities to deal with various types of community and personal legal problems.

The demand for legal services in the New York area greatly exceeds the existing supply of such services. Of particular importance here are the special needs — due to culture, language and social orientation — of the Jewish community of the Lower East Side. Since a natural bond exists between the Jewish law student and his prospective client, this proposed service would appear to be a logical step in the direction of providing better legal services for those who lack financial resources.

### Services Provided

The areas of legal aid would be divided into two specific fields: Personal Legal Problems and Assistance in Dealing with Governmental and Administrative Services: (a) Personal Legal Services would include consumer issues, landlord-tenant relations, individual and/or family problems, etc.; (b) Governmental Services and benefits that an aged resident is entitled to — Medicare, rent allowances, Social Security payments and the like.

### Volunteer Training

The volunteers involved with this project would be drawn from law schools in the metropolitan area. An effort will be made to establish a credit arrangement for this program, enabling students to function in this area of service as a part of a credit-bearing clinical training process. Discussion with existing legal service groups will be initiated shortly regarding arrangements for volunteer training and for the purposes of establishing a referral system with these agencies.

We are looking for interested students and faculty to form a Steering Committee to help get the project planned and into operation. We will also, eventually, be looking for students and recent graduates to work a few hours per week in a neighborhood office.

Our project — while it will be planned and coordinated by students — is under the sponsorship and guidance of two agencies of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Greater New York: The Jewish Association for Services to the Aged (J.A.S.A.) and the Jewish Association for College Youth (J.A.C.Y.).

[Editor's Note: If you are interested in such a program please contact John DiBella at the Justinian office].

## Moot Court

On October 22, oral arguments will commence among second year students to select teams to represent Brooklyn Law School in the 1974 National Moot Court Competition, and the 1974 International, and Brooklyn Bar Association competitions.

Records on appeal for the problem are on file in the Library, and schedules for the oral competition will be posted in the Moot Court Room. From now until the close of the competition, the Moot Court office will be open and operated between 12 and one p.m., Mondays through Thursdays.

Second year students are currently working on problems to be used in the Freshman Moot Court competition and are making up records on appeal these records are due October 8, and the best

ones will be used for the Freshman competitions.

Third year Moot Court honor society members have met and formed committees to carry on society activities during the year. Plans are under way to write a research manual for Moot Court and also a Moot Court Society constitution.

The 1973 National Moot Court team is working hard on their brief. The case is *Amalgamated Office Workers Union vs. Incorporated Village of Buclia*. Their brief is due about October 22, and their oral argument is set for early November. Further details forthcoming in a later issue.

In the meantime, the Moot Court society wishes you all a Happy New Year.



# A Closer Look

## Prof. Berger

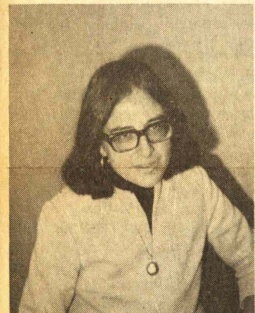
By Morgan Kennedy and  
Eddie Fernbach

Margaret Berger, a new Professor, has impressive credentials. She did her undergraduate work at Radcliffe, and was a Stone Scholar at Columbia Law School. After Law School, she joined her husband's law firm, and eventually became a partner.

Prof. Berger has had a long and productive association with Jack Weinstein, the eminent U.S. District Court Judge. She was Judge Weinstein's clerk and worked on his Civil Procedure casebook. Judge Weinstein selected Prof. Berger to work with him on his forthcoming treatise, "The Federal Rules of Evidence".

Few women studied law when Prof. Berger was at Columbia. She was one of five women in a class of one hundred fifty students. She feels changing social expectations have substantially increased women's opportunities in the legal profession.

Students have asked Prof. Berger which field of the law offers the most opportunity to graduates. She feels that because of the tremendous expansion in the profession, a student no longer has to



Prof. Berger

tailor goals to meet the employment market. "Today, what counts the most is the student's individual interests."

The rights of consumers and minorities, and ethical standards are important issues in the profession. Prof. Berger feels the legal

code of conduct should be taught and discussed in law schools. It deserves some of the emphasis attached to the study of the substantive law.

In her first weeks at Brooklyn Law School, she has realized that the School is undergoing tremendous changes. She is impressed by the changes in curriculum, and the diversity and educational background of the student body.

Prof. Berger feels that civil procedure is an elusive subject, and realizes that many students may find it more difficult than their other courses. The reason for this is because it is difficult to point to a beginning in our civil procedure, a foundation which leads to logical growth.

Prof. Berger has two children, who don't seem to tax her strength in the least. She's very personable and seems to be enjoying herself in the School.

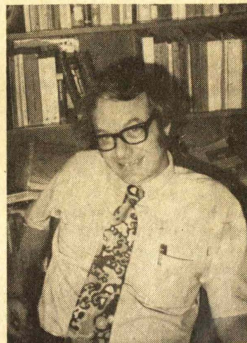
## Prof. Landau

By Anne Hunter and Fred Brody

If perchance a red haired man dressed less than conservatively (a bright red shirt) should confront you in the halls of BLS and ask "Why did you come to law school?" He will then thrust a ten dollar bill in your face and inquire "For this?" Subsequently he will whip a copy of the Constitution out of his pocket and say "or for this?" For now, you have just met Eliot Alan Landau, a new professor teaching Administrative Law, Labor Law, and Law and Discrimination, who believes in doing everything with a flourish. During a two hour interview he broke into song twice and recited John Donne's "For Whom the Bell Tolls." A secretary outside his office was heard to say "They say he does this all the time."

Before coming to BLS Professor Landau taught at Drake Law School. Prior to teaching he was the senior law clerk to Judge Otto Kerner, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago, from May 1968 to September 1969. He received his B.A. at the University of Chicago, his J.D. at DePaul University and was also a LL.M. candidate at the University of Illinois College of Law. He has published numerous articles, principally while at

Drake and at DePaul, where he was associate editor of the law review. He has also co-authored with Dunahoo THE LAW OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION to be published in the fall of 1973, as well as a casebook also dealing with discrimination, which is presently under consideration for later publication. His experience and interest extend into



Prof Landau

several fields including arbitration, civil rights programs, drafting anti-discrimination laws, and law reform. He is considered an authority in Federal jurisdiction and has been offered the opportunity to clerk for two separate U.S. Supreme Court justices. Professor Landau has also served as an advisor to several U.S. senators and is presently working with Senator Sam Ervin, chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

Anyone speaking with the man can have no doubt concerning his ferocity as a human rights, anti-discrimination, political, get-off-you-can-don't-be-corrupt preacher advocate school of professor. He may show you a picture of a black man chained to a tree or a family starving in Appalachia and then tell you that their suffering made things easier for you and consequently you are lucky to be in law school (especially if you are a woman . . .). He will readily tell you that his own motivation stems from the discrimination he felt growing up in Chicago. When black people asked him why he was involved in the Civil Rights movement in the earliest days of SNCC, he would reply that he considers the rights of blacks in this country to be the first line of defense for himself as a Jew and for all other minorities as well.

He believes in old fashioned ideas. He thinks, first and foremost, that a lawyer's word should always be good and feels that the value of the ethical approach can be brought home to students—in monetary terms, if necessary. The country he believes in is much more than "New York and San Francisco connected by American Airlines with a change in Chicago." He is tired of the elitist system we have developed which looks down on competent plumbers, conscientious garbagemen, or caring waiters and thus robs them of the dignity of the individual.

Professor Landau would like it to be said of him "May his memory be for blessing," and he feels that by teaching, he can achieve that goal in several ways. He can try a limited number of test cases with impact, write to educate those who have already graduated in the changes in the law, and research and report on new ideas. Most importantly, however, he would like to excite others to his approach for in this manner he can win a "lifetime of cases." So if you encounter the red haired

(Continued on Page 4)

# Ramsey Clark Joins Faculty

By David Segal

Along with many fellow students, I too, have followed the path of apathy in recent years. Unlike the activity and spontaneity of the late 1960's, there are few ideas, few books, and even fewer speeches today that agitate us enough to work for or against a cause. A pleasant exception to this indifference was Ramsey Clark's speech to the Law Student Division at the ABA convention in Washington, D.C.

If necessary, you could entitle the speech, "The Role of Law in the Years to Come" though labeling the speech could only detract from the breath and energy of it. Mr. Clark began by setting up the sides of battle; change vs. status quo. He asked whether laws and human attitudes could adapt to change or whether by studying the laws we seek to "sharpen the mind by narrowing it."

Mr. Clark believes that the democratic processes can meet the needs of the people and must effect the necessary changes. This, he feels, is the purpose and value of the government and the laws themselves. He defined "free will," as the human possibility to make change within the confines of our social compact. We have passed from the Age of Anxiety to the Age of Unintelligibility and now, in the crowded world in which we live Mr. Clark suggests an Age of Simplicity. The law he feels, is one potential answer to bringing about such an age. Earl Warren's Court was, for Mr. Clark, an example of exactly what direction the law should take. That court provided change through moral leadership not through force.

Such authors as Melville and Thoreau were cited and their ideas used as "precedent" to building an attitude of "political compassion." Mr. Clark relied on this idea throughout his speech. He explained that you cannot drive addicts and alcoholics away with force, you can only hope to "eliminate them" through compassion. "The beauty of life is our differences, not our sameness," and we cannot be closeminded or indifferent to change or other views.

The law has been and can be used to bespeak social change (e.g. the New Deal, Civil Rights Programs). It is up to lawyers to use the law as the tool to affect change for the improvement of all the people.

It was a privilege to have the opportunity to listen to this sensitive, compassionate man who has gone forward in his life without sacrificing his principles. This privilege will now be shared by the student body at Brooklyn Law School as Dean Raymond E. Lisle announced on May 30, 1973 that former Attorney General Ramsey Clark has joined the Brooklyn Law School faculty as an adjunct member. He will give a seminar on Law as an Instrument of Social Change. The course will analyze what the law and lawyers can do to achieve social change. Specifically, there will be consideration of the essential legal rights of the poor, of the deficiencies in and impediments to their fulfillment and of the methods of redress now used or available and an exploration of new ways of guaranteeing full exercise of all essential rights by every American resident. In subsequent semesters, it is anticipated that Mr. Clark will give seminars in special problems in criminal procedure and constitutional law.

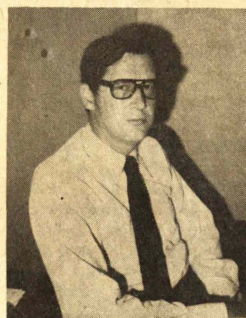
## New Librarian

By Drayton Grant

Paul Garratt, our new Acting Librarian, had his first day on the job the day classes began. He comes here from Rutgers University at Newark, from which he has taken a leave of absence, and he has been very impressed by the staff members' dedication and initiative, and very grateful for Mrs. Jurrow's preparation for his arrival.

Mr. Garratt grew up in Washington, D.C., and earned his A.B., LL.B. and LL.M. at George Washington University. He worked for several years in corporate law, but found that he heally missed an academic environment. He went to Drexel University for a M.L.S., which led to his Rutgers work. He loves the requirements of his job, and points out that a law librarian must keep up with all developments in the law, while a practitioner or a professor becomes more specialized and does not follow new developments in every field.

General directions the library will move in, set before Mr. Gar-



Paul Garratt

ratt arrived and extending beyond his one-year appointment, include the acquisition of more federal and state documents.

As the curriculum changes, so will the library. If students have any comments on the library, or suggestions to make, Mr. Garratt will be very glad to hear them.

# Calendar

## 1973 FALL SEMESTER

Classes Suspended (Evening Division only) . . .	Friday, October 5
Classes Suspended . . . . .	Tuesday, November 6
Thanksgiving Recess . . . . .	Thursday, November 22 through Sunday, November 25
Classes end . . . . .	Friday, December 21
Winter Recess . . . . .	Saturday, December 22 through Tuesday, January 1
Final Examinations Begin . . . . .	Thursday, January 3

## 1974 SPRING SEMESTER

Beginning of Spring Semester . . . . .	Thursday, January 24
Classes suspended . . . . .	Monday, February 18
Spring Recess . . . . .	Thursday, April 11 through Wednesday, April 17
Classes end . . . . .	Friday, May 17
Final Examinations Begin . . . . .	Monday, May 20
Memorial Day, Holiday . . . . .	Monday, May 27
Commencement . . . . .	Friday, June 14



## News Line: Law Student Division

By David Segal and Jon Steiger

The American Bar Association had its annual conference this summer in Washington, D.C. The Law Student Division of the ABA was actively represented from states all over the country. Aside from the SBA, the LSD is the largest organization in our school and we certainly made our presence known among the 200 law schools represented at the convention.

As I saw it, one of the primary goals of our participation in this convention was the election of Howard Kane, a 3rd year student at BLS, as president of the LSD. This position is a very powerful one as it is national in scope. We were successful in these endeavors and now BLS has a good chance of expanding its name and reputation nationwide. There were many other important events taking place at the convention. For example, Chesterfield Smith, President-elect of the ABA addressed the LSD. He spoke of his dissatisfaction with legal services delivered only to those who are able to pay large fees; he expressed interest in raising judicial salaries to attract more well-rounded and qualified people to these important positions; he spoke of the moral failure evidenced by Watergate especially among the lawyers, and he stressed the need for a national appeal to the legal profession regarding the ethics, discipline and moral responsibility required of a lawyer. Lastly, he spoke of the creation of a task force to investigate how national law enforcement agencies (e.g. the U.S. Attorney General's Office) can be used to strengthen the law; rather than serve political agencies, as they have in recent years.

There were also numerous lectures, educational activities and meetings taking place throughout the week. The Women's Caucus, Gay Liberation Group, BALSA and other groups were represented and held meetings. There was a panel discussion on "A Free Press" conducted by eminent newsmen, as well as one on "Law and the Aging." Furthermore, many of the sections of the ABA held meetings conducted by prominent members of the profession. I found Doctors Masters-Johnson's discussion in the Family Law section of particular interest.

But, perhaps, the most important aspect for me was the meetings and discussions of problems affecting all of us as law students. We spoke with each other about regional, individual and national problems. I felt we were all introduced to new perspectives and viewpoints which was certainly an indication of a true learning experience. I saw again how crucially important it is for Brooklyn Law School's recognition to expand to a national level, so that we can attract students from around the country and thus, have a more well-rounded and representative student body. It is my feeling that in a significant way, the LSD can help bring this about.

Those students in first year contemplating membership in the Law Student Division and those non-active members curious about what benefits they gained by joining should be interested in the Divisions activities as reported in the Annual Report 1972-1973.

### Clinical Education

The legislative battle to receive funding for Title XI, which is a 1968 Amendment to the 1965 Higher Educational Act providing up to \$75,000 per law school for clinical programs has continued, largely by a national lobbying effort by the Law Student Division.

### New Programs and Objectives

Of significant importance was the recognition of the Women's Caucus and the creation and appointment of a national officer, to oversee the efforts of the Division women to insure that women law students receive all the rights, responsibilities, duties and opportunities that are offered by the legal profession.

In response to a recognized need for more emphasis towards the lawyer in his role as a counselor, the Division has taken over the administration of the Client Counseling Competition. Professor Louie Brown of USC developed a legal teaching technique which was originally called the Mock Law Office Competition. It began on an interscholastic level with two schools competing. In April of 1971, a suggestion was submitted to the Division that the competition was a worthwhile activity and the Division's involvement would be beneficial. The Division was granted the authority to take over the administration of the program which has since proliferated to many schools.

**Law School Services Fund.** The fund appropriates Division funds for important projects. Last year over \$32,000 was given to 84 schools.

The Women's Group at Brooklyn Law School was a recipient of a \$250 grant to help organize and subsidize a speakers program with Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman and State Senator Carol Bellamy. While this was a small grant as compared to other law schools it demonstrated that any group with a little initiative and dedication can receive funding. This is important to keep in mind when the battle for SBA allocations comes up in a few weeks.

## New Faculty...

(Continued from Page 1)

University School of Law and is now associated with Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, will teach Sales and Secured Transactions in the evening division. Professor Provorny is a former editor of the Columbia Law Review and was law clerk to Judge Medina of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

[Ed. Note: Individual articles on each professor will appear in future editions of the Justinian.]

## Prof. Landau...

(Continued from Page 3)

man, he may just sweep you along with him. He's trying to get a lot of things done, but then they say he does that kind of thing all the time.

## Letters...

(Continued from Page 2)

merit and actual performance of the student members of the various faculty-student committees. It appears that the Balter administration is intent on flunking this important faculty evaluation.

Stephen Spilky

Ed. Note: The writer of the above letter is a member of the Faculty-Student Curriculum Committee.

## Clinical Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

to him. Applicants should contact Professor Schultze immediately.

While all the foregoing programs are on a voluntary no-credit basis, the benefits to the participants are numerous. The programs are designed to insure that the students do not encounter the pitfalls of being employed in "make-work" projects. In particular, participation will provide valuable contact for the future and educational experience.

Bruce Balter

## From The Desk Of The President

I most heartily believe that this year holds new opportunities for Brooklyn Law School to reach out and take its rightful front line position amongst the metropolitan law schools.

We have just welcomed a freshman class that represents the highest LSAT and grade point index scores to date. One of our students, Mr. Howard Kane, was elected President of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, and has just returned from the World Peace Law Conference held in the Ivory Coast of Africa. I myself have just returned from Washington where I attended the Forty First Biennial Convention of Phi Delta Phi the International Legal Fraternity. Justinian, our student newspaper has won national recognition. On all fronts Brooklyn Law School is moving ahead. We are going to evaluate new plans for increased clinical education programs this year. It is my desire that we take advantage of our excellent location, as we are surrounded by every federal, state, and municipal court conceivable, by participation more fully in such programs. If we couple this with our new elective system, one can't help but feel a new sense of opportunity open to all.

We now have a student group representing almost every particular need from the Jewish Student Union and the Italian Law Students Association to the Women's group, Phi Delta Phi and the New Jersey Law Students Committee.

What remains in my mind however, to still be the most pressing issue before us is the student interest. True this is a commuter school, but if we truly reach out to take advantage of all that lies before us now and stop relying on the old comments about chasing ambulances this self defeating attitude will be replaced once and for all. We must realize that as future graduates in blocks of some four hundred at a time 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.

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 the coming year, I remain cordially,

Bruce M. Balter

President of the Student Bar Association

to regulate other aspects of financial life.

### NEW SUPREME COURT RULING

The Supreme Court's recent ruling on obscenity will be discussed as part of a Course of Study, Law and the Publishing and Entertainment Media, scheduled for October 18, 19, and 20, 1973, at L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C.

The registration fee for the course is \$225, which includes admission to all sessions, specially prepared study materials, a reception, a dinner and two luncheons.

For further information, write or call Paul A. Wolkin, Director, or Donald M. McClay, Assistant Director for Courses of Study, ALI-ABA Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education, 425 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, Telephone (215) 387-3000.

### TRADE SECRETS

Despite the intricacies and enormous economic importance of trade secrets little has been written to guide lawyers who counsel clients concerned about trade secret law. Now, the Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education has announced the publication of an important new Practice Handbook, *What the General Practitioner Should Know about Trade Secrets and Employment Agreements*, by Arthur H. Seidel and Ronald L. Panitch.

The book is paper bound, contains 150 pages, and is available for \$7.50 from the ALI-ABA.

## Squib Notes

### HOFFSTRA LAW SCHOOL GETS FULL APPROVAL OF BAR ASSOCIATION

The Hofstra University School of Law was given full approval by the American Bar Association on August 8, during the 1973 annual meeting of the ABA House of Delegates. Provisional approval was given to the school in 1971, when it had only a first-year program; full approval could not be granted until the entire three-year program was in operation.

### JANE STEIN

Mrs. Jane Wallison Stein, Editor-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Law Review, will be honored on Oct. 3, 1973 at the Brooklyn Hall-of-Famers Testimonial Dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Towers Hotel.

Mrs. Stein and Mr. Stein were also honored by the birth of their daughter, Elizabeth, during the summer recess.

### LAW STUDENTS PROPOSE 'BILL OF RIGHTS FOR UNMARRIED'

The U.S. government, insurance companies, employers, landlords and credit agencies routinely discriminate against the 30 million citizens who are unmarried adults, according to a charge leveled by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

The law students propose that legislation be enacted to halt this prejudicial treatment.

The resolution asks the ABA to favor "revision of all portions of the United States Internal Revenue Code or of the income tax laws of the various states which imposes higher taxes on single people than on married people."

The law students also suggest that similar legislation be enacted