

The Justinian

Volume 1973
Issue 5 *October*

Article 2

1973

The Justinian

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Recommended Citation

(1973) "The Justinian," *The Justinian*: Vol. 1973 : Iss. 5 , Article 2.
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Justinian

Housing Court Initiated

By Peter Lifson and Bob Heinemann

On October 1, 1973 a separate Housing Court dealing exclusively with landlord-tenant problems in New York City will begin operating within the confines of the civil court system. Judge Thompson of the Brooklyn Supreme Court will head the new Housing Court, which will consist of sixteen presiding officers. Each of the 16 hearing officers have had at least 10 years of bar experience and were picked by a 14 man advisory council consisting of laymen. The Housing Court will be the first of its kind in the country.

of pleadings will consist of a "summons and complaint" for hazardous and non-hazardous violations, and a "show cause" order for immediately hazardous violations. With a desire for a speedy remedy all hazardous and non-hazardous claims must be decided within 30 days, and all immediately hazardous claims within 15 days. This is in contrast with the present system where a possible wait of two to three years is possible. The Housing Court can also impose willful violations of the housing code, all remedies at law will be misdemeanor penalties for false claims of repair by landlords.



Judge Thompson Addressing Symposium

Under the sponsorship of Assemblywoman Rosemary Gunning, the required legislation passed easily, with the rare support of both landlord and tenant groups. However, no funding was provided by the State Legislature, because by statute a civil court is always funded by the city. Consequently, Judge Thompson was forced to sue budget plagued New York City to secure the necessary money for the administration of the new court. As a result of this litigation, New York City is financing the major cost of the court with nominal support from the state.

The principal task of the Housing Court will be to "preserve and promote housing in New York City" and to slow down the all too rapid abandonment of buildings in the city. According to Assemblywoman Gunning, a clear need "arose from a general dissatisfaction with housing and code enforcement in the criminal courts." The old court system was clearly unable to adequately provide for the needs of the 80% of the city's residents who were tenants or to protect the interests of the investors.

The Advisory Council, which will represent the interests of both landlord and tenant groups, the Mayor of New York, and the Commissioner of Housing and Urban Development, was created to prevent any possibility of a "clubhouse" atmosphere and will determine the nature of a violation before it is passed along to the hearing officers. Except for provided by this new branch of the civil court system. The forms

EDITORS NOTE:
Justinian will continue to cover new developments in the Housing Court.

Mayoral Candidates Discuss Issues

Senator Marchi

By John O'Reilly and Jan Schoenhaus

How does State Senator John Marchi (Rep.-Staten Island) feel about the issues that concern law students? To learn his opinions on such matters, the Justinian sought an appointment with the Republican nominee for Mayor of New York City. Sen. Marchi's office informed us that the candidate's schedule did not permit him to grant an interview with a law school newspaper. We then arranged to speak with Mr. Robert Strainere, the special legal counsel to Sen. Marchi. Unfortunately, Mr. Strainere failed to recall his appointment with this newspaper. So, after a hasty consultation with the switchboard operator, I was shown into the office of the Campaign Finance Director, Joseph J. Holzka, a man most ready and willing to speak with the Justinian.

Governor Rockefeller's new drug law is strongly supported by Sen. Marchi. The candidate feels a hard line must be taken against drug pushers. Emphasis should be given to putting drug traffickers behind bars, rather than on "so called" addict treatment programs, which like the Methadone Maintenance Plan, have been largely failures. The Justinian was interested in Sen. Marchi's attitude toward possible decriminalization of marijuana. The mayoral candidate opposes such a possibility, although decriminalization was recommended by the American Bar Association House of Delegates at its summer convention.

Crime is the major issue of Sen. Marchi's campaign. Focusing on the court system, he feels incompetent and corrupt judges must be dealt with severely or forced to resign. A monitoring system for evaluating the performance and efficiency of individual civil court judges is advocated by the candidate. Neighborhood criminal courts within precinct boundaries should be instituted to facilitate the arraignments of arrestees, thus saving valuable police time and effort. In addition, future police officers, as well as most other city employees, should be required to reside within New York City. Sen. Marchi feels that his strong position on the crime issue will win him the votes of concerned and frightened New Yorkers.

Law students are especially concerned about legal intern programs within the city government. The Justinian inquired. Sen. Marchi has long employed legal interns in his Albany office. In addition the state senator favors the continuation of existing programs such as the Kings County Supreme Court Clinical Program. Expansion of internship programs in the mayor's office is endorsed by the Republican candidate. He claims to recognize the value of such programs.

"... 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

The recently instituted Housing Court is given "unqualified approval" by Sen. Marchi. He believes such a special court will help to lessen the huge caseload presently overburdening the other courts of the city. The candidate firmly opposes the concept of "scattersite" housing, much preferring a leasing arrangement, in which the city leases groups of apartments in buildings diffused throughout New York. On the issue of condemnation, the candidate is for a "gentler" approach than the present city administration has used. He favors on site hearings for neighborhood residents, arbitration by an impartial panel of citizens, and fair and just compensation and relocation for those whose homes must be destroyed for a needed civic purpose.

On other issues, Sen. Marchi is opposed to any "Affirmative Action" program of job recruitment of women or ethnic minorities in city government. He also is a staunch supporter of most of Governor Rockefeller's proposals, including the controversial Transportation Bond Issue. In conclusion, Sen. John Marchi feels the key to New York City's future lies in restoring its citizens' senses of security and faith in the viability of middle-class urban life.

The Justinian would like to thank Mr. J. J. Holzka for his elucidation of Sen. Marchi's position on the issues of this mayoral campaign.

Mr. Beame

By Laurence Kramer

"Restore hope within us, keep our people happy and safe with a renewed pride in their city and bring back former New Yorkers to once again reside in this metropolis."



Beame and Editor Laurence Kramer

Abraham Beame, the standard bearer of the Democratic Party in this year's mayoral election, sincerely believes in the above credo. Unlike the picture many people have envisioned of Mr. Beame, as a man with barely enough energy to climb the steps of City Hall, he is a candidate

with the vigor, courage and strength that a man of half his age would envy.

Beame the man is quite different than what you might expect of the Comptroller of the City. He has not limited himself to favoured mothers. He is forthright in his beliefs. I met Abe Beame in Manhattan, at a meeting of the District Council 37 N. Y. C. Municipal Employees Union. He viewed crime as the most serious problem facing New York City in the next four years. The candidate enumerated several programs on his agenda which he believes will relieve the high crime problem within the city. As Comptroller, he was influential in the hiring of 3,000 more policemen. Mr. Beame feels that even with this number added to the ranks of the present force, the police should work overtime to patrol critical areas while even more recruits are trained. He is in favor of increasing the transit police roles by 10%. A program which he would give great attention to would be the setting up of "satellite police stations." These would be most likely storefronts with each station manned by two or three policemen with direct wires to their precincts. These would be most likely storefronts with each station manned by two or three policemen with direct wires to their precincts. These stations would give ghetto communities a closer link to help for whatever reason necessary. The "satellites" would also build a greater rapport between the community and the law enforcement officers serving it. To retain this rapport, Mr. Beame would require all new police recruits to live within the city, thus familiarizing them with the daily living conditions on a personal level.

When asked what he felt was

one of the weakest links in our criminal justice system, Mr. Beame replied the inadequate court facilities and guidelines for judges. He expressed a certain feeling of exasperation when I brought up the problem of plea bargaining. It is Mr. Beame's contention that

(Continued on Page 4)

Justinian

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

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— editorials —

I feel very strongly about encouraging students at Brooklyn Law School to participate in any area of community life that will enable them to use their legal education as a tool for social change.

The Watergate situation, the Middle-East crisis, and the politics of our present administration are all having profound effects and influence on our daily lives. We can not ignore these by burying our heads in legal journals contained in the library stacks.

I encourage you to participate actively in any project or program that will broaden your scope beyond Court Street U.S.A. an aware and concerned individual knows and does what has to be done towards positive ends.

I recommend the following as just the beginning of the numerous activities that you as a law student can involve yourself in:

1. Student Bar Association participation at any level, make our student bar association relevant.
2. Participation in the upcoming national and local political process.
3. Join a national organization e.g. law student division of the American Bar Association and take advantage of its varied programs.
4. Take advantage of the new clinical education programs now being offered at Brooklyn Law School.
5. Let your voice be joined with others in a meaningful display for the end of fighting in the Mid-East and throughout the world.

I can only encourage you to participate. But you must take the initiative.

It is our professional responsibility not to sit idle. We are at Brooklyn Law School because we desire to be active in our communities. If you want a better tomorrow, out of necessity you have to start with a better today. Get involved!

Kane's Election

The election of Howard Kane, a third year student, as President of the American Bar Association Law Student Division is a great victory for Howard and for Brooklyn Law School.

Howard has engendered respect and gained national recognition for our law school by his efforts to improve the quality of legal education, by his implementing programs of social and legal reform and generally by his ability as a spokesman for law students.

Howard Kane has been a spokesman for law students nationally, while he served as Division Delegate of the LSD during 1972-73. In that capacity a voting member in the ABA House of Delegates, which is the policy making body of the American Bar Association. Last year Howard continually worked for the funding of Title XI of the Higher Education Act which if funded would mean up to \$75,000 for each law school to use towards clinical education programs. Howard also worked to set up third year practice acts in the state legislature. These legislative enactments allow third year law students to practice law while completing their last year in law school.

We believe that Howard's election is a just recognition of his outstanding contributions to the legal and law school community. His diligence, integrity and dedication were recognized by the over one hundred law schools present at the LSD annual meeting held in August through their overwhelming mandate of votes.

We encourage all Students to join the LSD and to contact Howard or the new LSD Representative: David Segal, Jon Steiger or Donald Wolfson in order to find ways to participate in this outstanding student organization.

Letters

Dear Editor:

I personally would like to thank the students, faculty, and administrative personnel of Brooklyn Law School for their contributions to the BLS Drive for the American Red Magen David — Israeli Red Cross. I was deeply touched by everyone's generosity. But this particular fight does not end with a symbolic contribution. It can only end when the Arab Nations put down their guns forever. The American people have overwhelmingly shown that the thought of the State of Israel lives in our hearts; with the aid of our contributions, political pressure, and moral support, the people of Israel shall live; Israel will Live. Contributions are still being taken in the S.B.A. Office. We need your money, your transistor radios, we need you.

Thank you,
Arnie Saphirstein

I listened, recently, to an exchange after class. A student was adjuring the professor to cut short the "sociology" and get back to "law" . . . presumably he referred to statutes or, at the least, "cases". Without commenting on the validity of his assumptions about the relationship of "law" to "sociology", I objected to his admonition on another basis. I suspected his primary concern was not the "law" but the letter grade. I rather thought he was saying, "I can't see this showing up on an examination so let's get back to the stuff that will!"

No one wishes to minimize the importance of examinations to grades, and grades to jobs. The problem of balancing the need to learn with the requirement to become professionally certified is a difficult one. In the case of this student, however, the latter concern had obtruded to the exclusion of the former. No longer his demand that the professor responsibly present the material. Of even less importance to him is the function of the classroom as an arena in which the student lawyer learns to reason independently and to articulate his ideas.

Implicit in this view is the notion that the educational process is a "deal", a quid pro quo. The student goes to class (or sends a substitute) to "take notes". The professor delivers the information. The student obediently memorizes it. The professor composes the examination. The student writes down the "answers" culled from class "notes". The "deal" is that, having followed the numbered dots, the student "passes". Should anything vary from this Ptolemean perfection, the "student" feels free to become quite annoyed. Examples abound. As with any value system, the language reflects the reality. Of one professor, a most damning comment last year was that he didn't "give any notes," e.g. something to memorize for the final exam. Of another, it was remarked that "it doesn't matter that he's a lousy teacher because he's an easy grader", thereby relegating future professional competence to its deserved status. Of a third it was said, "Even though he told us what was going to be on the exam and I wrote it out and memorized it, dents the ones in the back who on such a wall that I refrained from inquiring about the quality of his thoughts as distinguished from the dependability of his memory.

All of this brings to mind that old dictum — fortunately not a legal one — about the slaves lov-

(Continued on Page 4)

Movie: Paper Chase

By Victor "Jake" Davich

Conversation between two first year Harvard Law students:

Ford: You planning to study all night?

Hart: Nope. Five hours is plenty.

Ford: Wanna get drunk?

So ends the first day at law school for Hart, Harvard first year. So starts "The Paper Chase", a hilarious and all too true film about law schools, professors, and the almighty grade.

Take 100 students out to slit each other's throats, a Contracts professor whose concept of law students is that "...you come in with a brain full of mush... and come out lawyers", a latent-suicidal with a photographic memory, a 191 I.Q. fifth generation Harvard son, and Hart, a confused midwesterner with only the slightest notion of competition, and you've got your average first year law school class. Well, maybe not average, but if you look beyond the last names, the pictures of Holmes in the classroom, and the sheer pomposity of Professor Kingsfield... you might just begin to see a glimmer of Brooklyn...

Timothy Bottoms makes a fine job of Hart, a young man who just can't get over that he is at Harvard Law. At first he is caught unprepared on *Nawkins v. McGee* by Contracts Professor Kingsfield, an all too proper hatchetman. But Hart learns fast. As he tells his newly acquired bedmate Susan, there are three types of law student: the ones in the back who

have already given up, the ones in the middle, and the volunteers. Of these Hart observes, "They're not smarter than anyone else. Just more courageous. But the professors will know their names. So they'll get higher grades."

After weeks of exhaustive studying, Hart make his bid for the volunteer echelon, with a flawless rendering of *Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball*. Fanfares erupt as Hart extolls "consideration" and then he is bounding down Mass Ave telling the world that "I did it in Kingsfield's class. It's a god-dam gas!" Truly, this is a first year student's Love Story.

But life is not all so clear as Contracts, and into every law student's life a hellish decision must fall: the books or the woman. Hart makes his decision, and then the nightmare begins. By the end of his first year, Hart has been through enough of the paper chase to know that perhaps there is more to law and life than the grade.

I highly recommend this film to the entire law community. If you have been there, you'll remember; if you're just on your way, you'll know what's in store. And you might as well start learning and laughing now.

Ed. Note: *Twentieth Century Fox* and the ABA-LSD have reached an agreement whereby "The Paper Chase" will be shown free to all law students at selected theatres and schools. As soon as we get the schedule, we will tell you where the free showings are.

BOOK COOP SUCCEEDS

By Shelly Barasch and
Gerry Dunbar

The Brooklyn Law School Book Coop recently ended its second semester of operation. The statistics at Brooklyn were impressive. Total sales were approximately \$24,000, but what does not appear on the record is the most important and revealing fact. We were able to pass on most of the 20% discount offered on bulk purchases by Foundation, Lawyer's Coop (CLS) and Matthew Bender. This meant an approximately \$4500 savings to BLS students. More about that below.

Many words of thanks are needed. First and foremost, the Book Coop and the BLS student body owe a debt of gratitude to Bill Holzman of the Alumni Association. He allowed us to use the Alumni Office for selling and storing books when we apparently had no other place to go, and provided an enormous amount of help too extensive to list. Thanks also to Annette Romano, his secretary.

The Book Coop depends on people who care about their fellow students for its existence. Some of those who have made the Book Coop possible are Don Wolfson, Larry Vanterman, Christine Pas-

quariello, Jeff Blum, Risa Shaw and Arnie Bartfield, Bruce Weissman, John DiBella. However, most of these will be leaving after next semester, so more students are needed to assume the responsibility for the project. The responsibility is great, the hours are long and the pay is zero, but it is something that must be done. Anyone interested should contact Shelly Barasch or Gerry Dunbar.

The reason for the existence of the Book Coop is simple. The law book companies grant at least a 20% discount to those buying in quantity. The ninth floor bookstore charges the same price as Pax, a profit making business that pays income taxes, taking that twenty per cent discount as a purely tax free profit. This profit should be passed on to the students in the form of lower prices on all books sold. We acknowledge that the administration did loan the Book Coop a substantial sum of money to meet the demands of the book companies, but this cannot be counted on ad infinitum because we have cut into the schools profit.

The Book Coop earned a small profit after expenses which will be used for a party for the Student body.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Women's Action Group meets every Wed. in room 601 at 12:00. All students are invited.

A Closer Look

Prof. Karmel

Perhaps the test of a good teacher should be whether she can keep the class interested from 2 to 4 on Friday afternoon, a time when visions of the weekend dance in the students' heads. If the writing left on the blackboard — "Disgusted with the stock market, in-vest in scotch whiskey" — and the number of students remaining after class are any indication, Roberta Karmel is keeping them interested.

Ms. Karmel, a partner in the Manhattan firm of Rogers & Wells, is teaching the Friday afternoon course in the Federal Regulation of Securities. It is her first teaching experience, but she brings to the job an impressive list of credentials. A native of Chicago, Ms.



Prof. Karmel

Karmel graduated from Radcliffe in 1959 with majors in history and literature and from the New York University School of Law in 1962 where she was Law Review editor.

Ms. Karmel first developed an interest in securities during her job with a Boston brokerage house between college and law school. From 1962 to 1968, she worked for the Securities and Exchange Commission in New York City as an attorney and eventually as an assistant regional administrator. In both capacities, she developed and prosecuted cases involving violation of securities law.

While Rogers & Wells maintains a broad corporate practice, Ms. Karmel continues to specialize in work with securities regulations. She has been with the firm for one year, following a period with another N.Y.C. firm after her S.E.C. experience.

Ms. Karmel is enthusiastic about the chance to teach at Brooklyn Law School and says that she has

always considered teaching a possibility. In line with modern theory, she believes that the purpose of legal education should be "to provide students with the intellectual discipline" necessary to practice law. She contends that "the securities field is very interesting and exciting" and wants to give her students "the basic tools for solving securities law problems." So far, she finds teaching enjoyable and is "favorably impressed" with B.L.S. students, whom she describes as "eager to learn and sophisticated about securities even when the market is bad, as in the past year. Most of those opportunities are in N.Y.C. but they exist as well in other large cities, as evidenced by the departure of Ms. Karmel's predecessor at B.L.S., Joel Held, who took a position in Dallas as a securities lawyer.

Ms. Karmel's husband is an engineering teacher at N.Y.U. They have four children — ages three, five, eight, and nine. Three of the children were born during her years with the S.E.C., giving her the dubious honor of being known as the "pregnant enforcer." Ms. Karmel would like to encourage women and especially women with children in their pursuit of legal careers. She is delightful proof that the challenges of being a mother and being a lawyer can successfully coexist.

Prof. Johnson

As a lawyer in Florida specializing in land use and control, Assistant Professor Johnson began to question his legal role in society. Many of the real estate projects he saw were at their creation destined to become slums due to poor planning and lack of adequate funds. Many times it was not possible to determine the impact of the projects and their land use implications. This uncertainty led the professor to leave his practice and continue his studies in land use at New York University.

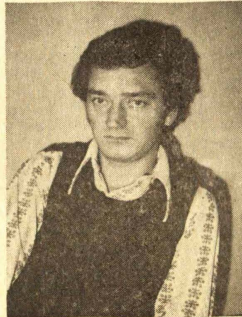
While at New York University he co-authored a book involving the practical application of his land use experience and research. Naturally, he wanted to test these applications and he saw in teaching a way of testing and sharing his theories.

He began to interview for a teaching profession at various law schools and chose Brooklyn because he saw in its expanding faculty and progressive attitude an outlet for his personal goals.

Asst. Professor Johnson stressed the need for expanded course offerings as essential to providing the young lawyer with what he needs and wants to learn. Brooklyn Law with its new elective system was ideal.

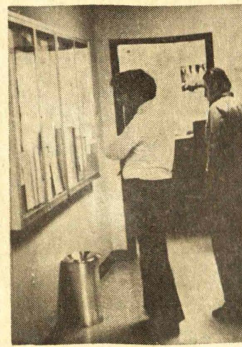
The Ass't Professor sees as essential a pragmatic approach in course instruction. He felt his own legal education was somewhat inadequate in teaching how to interview a client and determine essential issues. This art comes only with practice, in his opinion, and he would like to see actual client meetings in the last years of the students education. He also stresses some kind of para-legal training. He terms his own period of clerkship as invaluable and comparable to a year of graduate study.

The professor's general outlook on our legal system is that it is one which works though it occasionally works imperfectly. He hopes to attack some of the imperfections through his educational efforts. He looks forward to a challenging experience at Brooklyn Law School.

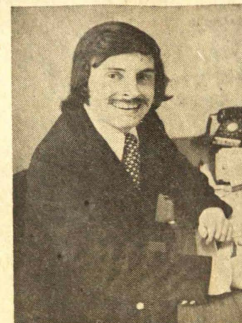


Prof. Johnson

It's Later Than You Think



ting techniques, such as the occupational worksheet, for informal introspective analysis of personal interests, aptitudes, resources, limitations and career preferences. Second, to augment our students'



Mr. Haverstick

Admiralty Law

By Charles W. Segal

The era of specialization is upon us and the legal field is equally affected. Attorneys, as well as other professionals, no longer fit the general practitioners' mold as increased numbers establish themselves in one, sometimes narrow, field of the law. Riding the crest of the specialization wave are the many special interest courses and liberalized curriculums of the U.S. law schools. Above this recent wave hovers one field of the law which has been a "specialty" since the pre-common law era, Admiralty, the law of the sea.

The Admiralty Law course at Brooklyn Law has witnessed a revitalization in the current trend of specialization. The revitalization is seen in this year's enrollment, which has increased five-fold over the previous years. In addition, although the course is given in the evening division, nearly one-half of the registrants are day session students. This increased enrollment has allowed the course's instructor, Professor Herrmann, to increase the course material and plan diverse extra-curricular programs. Currently on the schedule or the present term

is a talk, on October 24, on search and rescue operations, pollution and oil spill controls by Captain Daniels, Chief of Staff, Legal, U.S. Coast Guard; a field trip, on October 31, to the Eastern Area Headquarters of the Coast Guard on Governors Island, to observe the regulation and enforcement of sea traffic, safety, and anti-pollution rules; a talk, on November 7, by Administrative Law Judge Favola; and a talk, on November 28, by Paul S. Edelman, Esq., an admiralty attorney, from the firm of Kreindler and Kreindler. Professor Herrmann invites all students and faculty members to hear the guest speakers at 6 P.M. in room 401, on their respective dates. To close the term's programs, and in order to allow his students to experience the seaman's point of view, Professor Herrmann will sponsor a pre-holiday wine and cheese study into admiralty. The abundant extra-curricular program planned by Professor Herrmann and his rapport with the students have definitely boosted the popularity of the Admiralty Course at BLS.

Moot Court

By Marty Jacobson

On Thursday, Nov. 1st the BLS National Moot Court team will face both St. John's and Rutgers in what is expected to be an exciting and highly competitive round of oral argument. Wayne Baden, Diane Eisner and Paul Immerman will represent BLS. They were selected last spring as the best of all who competed in try-outs for our team.

In last year's national competition the BLS team handily defeated Rutgers (Newark). However, in a very close contest in the Brooklyn Bar competition St. John's narrowly defeated BLS. This year, in facing both St. John's (4 P.M.) and Rutgers (8 P.M.) on Thursday, Nov. 1st, BLS will have an opportunity, if successful, to argue a second round on Friday (Nov. 2nd). If we qualify in this second round we will be one of two teams chosen as regional winners.

It is imperative that a good turnout of BLS students is once again present to root our team to victory. A large turnout encourages our team and demonstrates the interest that all our students have in the success of BLS en-

deavors. It is therefore urged that all students and Faculty attend. The place is the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.

This year's problem is of particular interest because it turns on the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The problem, *Amalgamated Office Workers Union vs. Incorporated Village of Bucolia* concerns an action brought under the civil rights and fair housing acts, and the fourteenth amendment. The Plaintiff Labor Union seeks an injunction prohibiting defendant from denying plaintiff's housing project access to village water and sewage systems. Plaintiff's Housing Project is predominantly populated by black and spanish speaking people. Plaintiff, on the one hand, alleges that said denial amounts of invidious discrimination. Defendant, on the other hand, contends that its action is compelled by environmental considerations. Judgement was for defendant in the District Court, but the court of appeals reversed. Argument on Nov. 1st will be before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Office of Placement And Career Planning

The Office of Placement and Career Planning exists primarily to assist in fostering an effective linkage between educational preparation and successful career job performance. Although this link-up is consummated after graduation from law school, career planning and placement decision-making should by no means be relegated to a procrastinated afterthought or hindsight process in your legal academic life. To avoid the often unfortunate consequences of premature or tardy career decisions and to enhance your ability to discern employment options, you should begin to think immediately and in terms of a total system perspective about

the kind of employment that you want to secure three or four years from your day of enrollment at Brooklyn Law School.

With this in mind, the Office of Placement and Career Planning hopes that you will quickly become acquainted with its services and goals. During the next several years, our office will attempt to assume a position of importance to you both in its traditional capacity as a job placement clearing-house and as a legal careers learning resource. To attain this position, we have established a four-fold objective:

First, to assist our students in developing a self-understanding. This is approached by demonstra-

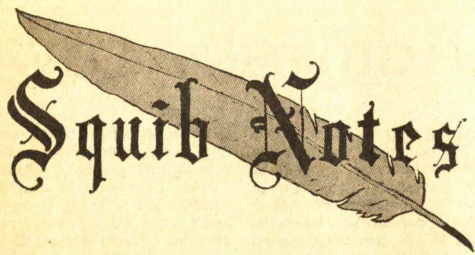
knowledge of the variety of employment opportunities in the legal profession. Through vehicles such as personal counseling, guest speaker seminars, workshops and newsletters, information is disseminated regarding the current job market and its significant new trends. Emphasis is placed on the criteria for appraising job/career opportunities in different law practice specializations — educational and work experience requirements, personal fulfillment, organizational growth, management philosophy, geographic location, work environment, remuneration, personal constraints, training and job advancement.

Third, to inculcate on our students the elementary and sophisticated techniques of the job campaign. These include the effective strategies of the resume — application letter — interview triad to be integrated by the job seeker, sources of job leads, the job cam-

paign and subsequent screening as viewed by the prospective employer; personnel rating systems, the firm visit, salary negotiations, job wanted advertisements and the use of employment agencies.

Fourth, and perhaps most important of all, to identify legal job opportunities, whether they be on a part-time, summer or full-time basis, and match them to our students' personal interests, educational background and work experience. This is followed by direct referral of the applicants to the employers.

As these objectives are undoubtedly common to each of you on a personal level, the Office of Placement and Career Planning suggests that we start to work together during the coming academic year. Feel free to come into our office, in Room 301, at any time. Remember: you cannot afford to subject your career development to chance or haphazardness.



Squib Notes

A nationwide program to mobilize citizens in updating and strengthening criminal justice has been launched by the American Bar Association's Criminal Law Section, in cooperation with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The program is keyed to publication of a new Chamber brochure, "Modernizing Criminal Justice Through Citizen Power," and a jointly-produced video tape.

The brochure and tape examine the problems besetting the nation's criminal justice system and detail how businessmen, professional persons, and other citizens can use their influence to make the system function more efficiently through implementation of the ABA Standards for Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Law Section will reprint one million copies of the brochure for distribution to state and local bar associations, local chambers of commerce, and citizen groups, according to Keith Mossman of Vinton, Va., section chairman.

The Criminal Law Section, Mossman explained, has been engaged in a nationwide effort since 1968 to implement the ABA Standards for Criminal Justice, which cover every phase of criminal justice, from arrest through final appeal.

ABA President Robert W. Meserve has referred to the standards as "a product assembled by

experts and subjected to rigorous inspection and quality control, meriting the public's confidence and support."

Results have been impressive in states that have already adopted the standards, Mossman said. "The public has been better protected, rights of the accused have been safeguarded, and a great deal of money has been saved in the process."

The 29-minute video tape, produced by the Chamber as a companion to the brochure, has been reproduced by the ABA for broad distribution. It features discussions of criminal justice problems in lay language, and points out how the standards can help solve them. Participants include Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, former Justice Tom C. Clark, Meserve, ABA President-elect Chesterfield Smith, and Mossman.

They call upon citizens to join in an effort which the Chief Justice terms "the most monumental ever undertaken by the legal profession."

Arch Booth, executive vice president of the U.S. Chamber, who moderates the video tape, has called the standards "a rare opportunity for citizen action because their effective utilization depends, to a great extent, on the quality of the response and active support from business leaders and, indeed, from the public generally."

Jewish Student Union

To all the first year students let each and every upperclassman be living proof of the fact that the average student doesn't flunk out of BLS, and the lack of upperclassman in the library be an indication of the real amount of time experience has shown us is needed to study.

There is ample time for other activities related to creating fine attorneys. The extensive clinical education programs only recently initiated offer the best opportunity for making the transition from casebook to the court room. But past experience has shown that most students would rather not make the year long commitment that clinical programs require.

The Jewish Student Union asks no commitment other than your desire, when that leaves so can you. Last year students who received nothing other than great personal satisfaction participated in our volunteer program with COLPA (The National Jewish Commission on Law and Public Affairs). COLPA is an association of practicing attorneys who volunteer their own free time to confront the legal issues facing the Jewish Community in the Courts, in administrative hearings, in the State Legislature, and in Congress.

This year we will continue our program with COLPA, and if enough students volunteer, with other Jewish organizations needing legal help. Helping the Jewish

Community should in itself be reason enough to participate, but there is the additional selfish reason that you will learn much by doing responsible legal work, which only a charitable organization short in staff could entrust you with.

To those of you who have wondered why the Jewish Student Union doesn't charge membership dues, I must confess, we don't want your money, we want your life—Your life's devotion to helping other Jewish people.

We will be getting our social and cultural activities under way shortly. In the mean time I wish everyone a happy and healthy new year.

Louis Davidowitz
President Jewish Student Union

Letters

(Continued from Page 2)
ing the servitude. No one wants to be a slave. On the other hand, everyone would like to succeed. If a self-limiting rationale provides success, there are many who would embrace it willingly. No one thinks he is embracing it. No one enjoys making out of education a mechanical process of memorization and rote. On the other hand, when a professor attempts to depart from the prescribed ritual, he meets with much skepticism and impatience. To the extent that we are skeptical of the

Who's Who

By Howard Kane

It is time again for us to select approximately twenty law students attending BLS for membership and listing in Who's Who among students in American colleges and universities. We will accept nominations from the candidate individually, from a professor, or from any member of the BLS community.

Selection will be made by November 1, 1973. It will be based on the students scholarship; participation and leadership in academic and extracurricular activities; citizenship and service to the school and the promise of future usefulness.

Application procedure: Submit a resume and a statement of qualifications conforming to the above criteria to the **Justinian Office**. Please seal the envelope and indicate that the enclosed are confidential. The resume and attachments are confidential materials and will not be for publication. We will make selections and submit the nominations to the Who's Who office by Nov. 2, 1973. Each successful candidate will receive a certificate and a formal letter of acceptance. The student's name will be published in the annual publication of the sponsoring organization.

To be nominally eligible, each student must be registered at BLS at the time of nomination, and the student must be expected to receive the degree of Juris Doctor before June, 1975. Please note that those students receiving the award in prior years are not precluded from applying again.

The **Justinian** will publish the students selected in a forthcoming issue of the newspaper.

relative value of class participation or impatient of the diffuseness of some class discussions, our objections are justified. If the skepticism and impatience reflect an insistence upon scanting our education in order to pass our examinations, we are indeed slaves and will deserve whatever servitude we get.

Beame

(Continued from Page 1)

The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals should set up guidelines within which plea bargaining could take place. This would lessen the desparaging sentencing that has been known to take place. Once sentenced, the feldon should be rehabilitated and educated with the most modern facilities available, so as to reduce the rate of recidivism.

He feels this can only be accomplished if the Mayor and the Governor together determine priorities for the system. The key to a successful general system should be cooperation, not confrontation, between the city and State. Using the past as a guide, the candidate has already demonstrated a constructive rapport with the Governor.

As more women are introduced into the police force, the question arises whether the same degree of protection could be afforded the public by police women as by policemen. Mr. Beame skirted the issue by acknowledging the great contribution women could make to the force, especially in the area of community relations and traffic control.

Bruce Balter

From The Desk Of The President

An interesting event happened at the last executive board meeting my proposal for the establishment and funding of an Athletic Club and a Legal Fraternity were met with opposition and the comment, "If a student wants to play basketball let them bring their own ball"

What we are faced here with is a lack of communication. This is the reason I refused to take any part in the past student elections, I refused to get involved in the partisan politics that seems to have been left from my predecessor's own election between Mitchell Alter and Ken Kirschenbaum.

I, therefore like my predecessor, took no part in these elections and directed the Day Vice Pres. Herbert Tepfer to run the day school elections and the Evening Vice Pres. Miss Paula Jane Seidman to run the evening elections. In fact when it was brought to my attention that some students did not sign up who wanted to run I in fact intervened in the election to postpone them for an additional week so that anyone who wanted to run could run. In one class a student came up to me in the elevator and said his name wasn't on ballot and he signed up, so I said to his class that no ballot would be accepted unless his name was written in somewhere regardless of how you voted. This was to be as fair as possible. I recommended to the Vice President, Mr. Tepfer to work out new elections for those classes with problems.

Now we come back to my initial comment. If people would take the energy that they have and channel it into constructive action and not sideline criticism we could then get our program of the ground.

I felt that just as much as the Women's Group, Balsa, Jewish and Italian Law Groups have a right to be heard and have speakers, no one should deny those students who wish to participate in the Legal Fraternity and Athletic programs. My reason is we need some thing in this commuter school to bring us together socially, and as people not as competitors.

Therefore I will propose before the Delegate Assembly that we sponsor Phi Delta Phi the International Legal Fraternity headed by Mr. Lindy Marrazzo, and the Athletic Program headed by Mr. Peter Martin and Mr. Arnold Bartfeld. We intend to get our proposed job recruitment program I started on last year to have interviews for federal, state and city guideline assistance starting in November to be headed by Mr. Bill Bellard.

In short my feeling is one of I can't understand the need for parliamentary procedure and everyone sitting on the side waiting for me to make some mistake so they can jump. Mr. Spilky who wrote a letter last issue met with me and cleared up his misunderstanding, and I suggest to others that you speak to me and not indirect intermediaries. We have alot to do together, not at each other.

Last Wednesday we had an open meeting for all students to make recommendations and volunteer for various committee assignments. We found this meeting very fruitful, accompanied by renewed energy and constructive criticism especially by many First Year students. Mr. Don Wolfson will now be contacting those who signed up for the various committees.

One final example. It was complained by some that Balsa did not file their budget request on time. My reply was who cares. So long as we can still bring it up we should let them be counted in the budget proposals. I can't comprehend why some people wish to make everything into technical issues. It is my desire that this article be the last that directs itself to such issues and from now on the newspaper space be directed at what the late editor Mr. Jon Miller had hoped to do with the paper this year. That is to deal with national and local issues that would reflect the maturing of the Brooklyn Law School student's awareness to the legal community which surrounds us.

Bruce M. Balter

It would have been illuminating to include the programs of Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Biaggi, but their schedules were too tight to grant us ten minutes to ask a few questions. That's politics!