

# The Justinian

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Volume 1973  
Issue 7 December

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Article 1

1973

## The Justinian

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### Recommended Citation

(1973) "The Justinian," *The Justinian*: Vol. 1973 : Iss. 7 , Article 1.  
Available at: <https://brooklynworks.brooklaw.edu/justinian/vol1973/iss7/1>

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# Justinian

Volume XXXIV - No. 5

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1973

Page One

## Moot Court Team Suffers Setback

The Moot Court Honor Society was in high gear last week in both inter-law school and intra-mural moot court competition.

### National Competition

On Thursday, November 1st, the three member BLS team participated in the regional portion of the National Moot Court Competition. The Competition took place at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

With a sizeable number of BLS students on hand, Wayne Baden, Diane Eisner and Paul Immerman defeated both St. John's and Rutgers-Newark in the first round. Columbia, NYU and Rutgers-Camden were also successful, and along with Brooklyn went on to the second round on Friday.

BLS was paired against NYU in the second round. Although both schools did well, the general consensus of those present was that our team was more persuasive and better prepared. But the Judges apparently had other criteria.

After a lengthy deliberation NYU was pronounced the victor. Somewhat unprecedented for the National Competition, one of the

that it was the 50th anniversary of his graduation from NYU. This year the same individual again judged his alma mater in their successful first round argument against Hofstra. Next year it will be his 52nd anniversary.

NYU almost always wins the New York Regional Competition. Yet, they don't fare nearly as well in the subsequent National Rounds. Those who have closely observed the Competition raise the following question: Is the New York Region that bad, or is it that the best teams from our region somehow never reach the National Rounds?

### Intra-Mural Competition

Also completed last week were the final rounds of our own Second Year Moot Court Competition. The three winners, who will represent BLS in the 1974 National Competition, are Carl Koerner, Stephen Messinger and Lawrence Urgenson. The alternate is Linda Lamel.

Teams were also selected for the Jessup International Law Competition, the New York State Competition and the Brooklyn Bar Association Competition, all to take place next Spring.

## Goodell Criticizes Nixon Politics

By Stephen Glasser

Former Senator Charles Goodell spoke to a good sized gathering of BL students here on Tuesday, November 13. Although his topic of discussion was "Civil Liberties: Watergate and the Ellsberg Break-In", Mr. Goodell went on to make his views known on a variety of other subjects, from the possible impeachment of Richard Nixon, to the inside account of his losing battle in 1970 for the Senate.

Charles Goodell, a Republican, was appointed to succeed the assassinated Robert Kennedy in 1968. The 1970 election, a close and bitter campaign in which the Conservative Buckley defeated both Goodell and the Democrat Ottinger, was marked by Vice-President Agnew's attacks on his fellow Republican with such names as "radical lib" and the "Christine Jorgenson of the Republican Party". It has recently been disclosed Mr. Goodell's name was on the White House "Enemies List".

John Steiger of the SBA gave Mr. Goodell an introduction the Senator later characterized as "generous". Mr. Goodell spoke for about 30 minutes. He is a polished articulate speaker, obviously well versed in his topics as he spoke without notes. His views on the necessity of safeguarding our civil liberties can be found in his recently published book, **Political Prisoners in America**.

Mr. Goodell spoke first of his years in the Senate. His most important accomplishment, he said, was leading a revolt against Agnew's nomination for Vice President in 1968. He also values his part in promoting Gerald Ford's elevation to Minority Leader of the House. In his address he expressed confidence in Mr. Ford as a VP and possibly a "caretaker" President. Mr. Ford, he said, was "open, honest, hardworking, and decent". Another of Mr. Goodell's accomplishments was, in 1969, being first Senator to call for an amendment to end the War in Vietnam.

The ex-Senator's discussion of civil liberties began with an historical survey from the Alien and Sedition Acts under which a Congressman was thrown in jail for disagreeing with Pres. Adams, to the post World War I roundup of Communists; and to the 1969 Brandenburg decision with its far reaching 1st Amendment protec-



Charles Goodell

tion. As of today, "our civil liberties are at the highest level of history, but more endangered than ever." The Nixon Administration has "equated dissent with disloyalty and subversion." While such attitudes are not new, the "Nixon Administration has carried it out to the degree almost to the point of the end justifies the means." The people in the Administration have no understanding of civil liberties, Goodell continued, and that is evidenced by Watergate.

The Ellsberg break-in is another example of this pervasive anti-civil liberties attitude. Mr. Goodell is in an excellent position to discuss the case since he has acted as counsel to Daniel Ellsberg. That case was the first time in American legal history that the government charged a defendant with espionage without a link to a foreign agent and without an intent to injure the United States.

Ellsberg also became the first man in American history to be charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of its lawful function of dissemination of classified information. Mr. Goodell contended that "the government stretched and distorted criminal law in an effort to get Ellsberg", and was not above burglary or asking the presiding judges at the trial if he'd like a top federal position. Indeed, Mr. Goodell found that, his own New York City apartment was burglarized without any valuables taken. The connection now seems obvious to him. It was also a well known fact, said Goodell, that his Senate office telephone was tapped.

Mr. Goodell emphasized that we must remain vigilant and recognize the current threats to our civil liberties. As future lawyers, we are obligated to educate the American people and focus attention where it is necessary, on the challenges to these liberties.

A question and answer period followed in which diverse topics were discussed. In reference to his senatorial campaign, Mr. Goodell spoke of the ethical problems involved in raising money while running against two millionaires. Prof. Crea then attempted to put the speaker on the spot by asking whether it "would have been an act of statesmanship" to quit the race and let Ottinger win over Buckley. Mr. Goodell replied that, although the night before the election he strongly considered that course, his analysis revealed Buckley would still win if he dropped out whereas if Ottinger had dropped out he Goodell would have won.

Mr. Goodell assesses Sen. Buckley's term of office in one word: "disastrous." Mr. Buckley's legislative record, he adds: is "nil"; "He does nothing else for the state than to organize the Conservatives and speak to them." As for the question on everyone's mind

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Wayne Baden, Diane Eisner, Paul Immerman.

three Judges dissented and felt that Brooklyn was the better team. Also unusual was the fact that the Judges made no comments following the competition concerning the particular strengths and weaknesses of the two teams.

When one Judge (not the dissenter) later approached a disappointed and understandably frustrated BLS team member, he stated that perhaps Brooklyn did do a superior job, but "you will soon learn that you do not necessarily win every case you may deserve to win."

While the BLS-NYU argument was taking place, Columbia defeated Rutgers-Camden. Thus NYU and Columbia will represent the New York Region in the National Rounds next month.

An interesting side note relates to last year's National Competition. Brooklyn argued against NYU in the first round and it was somewhat disturbing to those present when one of the Judges, prior to announcing that NYU had defeated Brooklyn, proudly stated

## Government Agency Symposium On Jobs Held at BLS

By Peter Lifson

On Saturday, November 17, 1973, Brooklyn Law School, along with the New York Federal Executive Board, co-sponsored a one day job seminar. The symposium was co-chaired by Henry W. Haverstick, Director of Placement and Career Planning at Brooklyn Law School, and Samuel M. Kaynard, Chairman of Legal Affairs Committee of the New York Federal Executive Board. The keynote address was given by Robert Morse, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York.

Over 20 federal, state and city governmental agencies were represented. Students from 14 law schools attended, from as far north as Boston and as far south as

Philadelphia, along with the placement directors of those schools. The purpose of the seminar was to inform students what kinds of governmental jobs are available, as far as summer and permanent employment is concerned. This objective was accomplished by telling what legal work each agency did, the training available, the entrance requirements, and how to apply.

In his introductory speech, Mr. Morse pointed to certain advantages of public offices over private ones and he stressed the danger of specializing too early. In the beginning of your career, "Concentrate for a broad base, a broad responsibility and don't overspe-



Director Haverstick

cialize too early", advised Mr. Morse.

He further stated that, "One narrows his horizons by limiting his service to private practice."

Morse went as far as to say that public office was almost essential in making a good private lawyer. "No person can be a fine private lawyer unless he knows the public problems," he said.

Another advantage in working in public office is the greater chance of impact and quicker recognition. The intensity of work is greater, but the first draft of an assistant U.S. Attorney is noticed and recognized, whereas the first draft of a private lawyer in a

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

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## — editorials —

A self-confessed admirer of the British advocacy system, Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger has advocated the grafting of certain features of that system onto the practice of American legal advocacy. We believe it is misguided Anglophilia to urge that American lawyers be divided into the equivalents of solicitors and barristers. The British bifurcation of attorneys into "office lawyers" and "trial lawyers" is deeply rooted in the tradition and practice of British advocacy. It has worked long and well to provide the English people with quality representation in the law courts. But the United States, at least since 1776, is a nation with its own legal traditions and practices, deeply rooted in the unique American experience. We are not a people accustomed to rigid compartmentalization either in our personal or professional lives. Adoption of the British system in the U.S. through a special certification for trial lawyers, as advocated by Mr. Burger, would be a step in the direction of the total compartmentalization of American law practice. We believe in the urgent necessity for reform in the training of American attorneys. Certainly, far too many practicing advocates are not giving their clients competent legal representation. This injustice must change. The answer lies not in the adoption of a foreign legal tradition, but rather in a strenuous re-examination and determined reform of our own.

## Letters

To the Editor:

I have been actively involved in the Law Student Division since the early part of my first year in BLS. I shared the post of alternate LSD Representative and co-organized the Second Circuit meeting of the LSD last April in New York City, where Judge Weinstein, Jacob Fuchsberg, and other prestigious speakers were present. I attended the national conference in Washington last summer, where Howard Kane was elected President of the LSD and in his words I was vital to the campaign. I also made numerous contacts with other law students and leaders around the country in the attempt to further nationalize the name of BLS. I have also contributed LSD columns as well as a report on the Ramsey Clark speech at the national meeting. Furthermore, I am familiar with and worked closely with Al Togut, Second Circuit Governor of the LSD and Bob Algaze, Lt. Governor. I have at this point, Bob Algaze's public support for the position of Circuit Governor come next April shall I decide to seek the position.

It is with this background that I question the tactics and decision of the Executive Board and in particular, Herb Tepfer, in naming an inexperienced Freshman to the post of LSD rep on the Executive Board. This is not to be

taken as a criticism of the individual named for the position yet I question whether his appointment was in the best interests of BLS.

One justification given by Herb Tepfer for his appointment is that now the Freshman have a voice in the government. This is to me a worthy goal but if the President is so enamored with giving the Freshman a voice let him create a permanent position thereon. The vacancy of the LSD position was not even announced and simply filled with someone lacking experience essential for the position. The Executive Board simply passed the appointment through with little consideration or debate.

This is merely one example of what is now taking place in our student government. Its wisdom and honesty are, in my mind, questionable. I was asked by an officer of SBA to keep quiet as there is nothing that can be done at this point. It is precisely this type of secrecy and government administration that resulted in the downfall of the Balter Administration.

David Segal, 2nd yr. day

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the compliment: Closer Look-Professor Allan

(November 14, 1973), but I am a little confused, and for that matter concerned, about the criteria which "qualifies (me) to teach and to teach well." Having been "successful" and having earned a lot of money only qualified me to enter a higher income tax bracket, but not to teach in the fullest sense of that word.

To teach at this, or any other truly education institution, where the purpose of its being must be presumed to be the intellectual and scholarly growth of the student community, professorial staff and the institution itself, one must have the intense desire and ability to communicate knowledge to others who seek it, within a milieu which possess and exhibits the excitement of creating and thinking with that knowledge.

Very truly yours,

Richard Allan

Dear Editor:

I take exception to being publicly libeled in Mr. Victor "Jake" Davich's review of the "Paper Chase." As a student at Brooklyn Law School I believe I am included in Mr. Davich's statement which refers to "every law student's life." Yet, for me, the choice has never been "the books or the woman."

Connie A. Raffa,  
Second Year Evening

To the Editor:

We have all been so preoccupied of late with developments concerning our government in Washington, D.C., that I suspect many students have devoted little attention to what has (or more accurately, what has not) been going on here at Brooklyn Law School. Already, half of a semester is gone, and there has not been any attempt by our student government to act upon budget requests of bona fide student organizations, all of which have presumably been submitted as early as last May.

However this may be affecting other student organizations I do not know. But as a member of the BLS chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, I can categorically state that our student group has had much of its well-laid plans stifled as a result of this unconscionable delay. An example is our "Conversational Spanish for Lawyers" course which has been open to all BLS students. For a number of weeks, participating students have had to donate cash from their own pockets in order to keep the program going.

We know funds exist. We know SBA exists. We know(?) an elected student administration exist. What's the delay? We must hold open budget hearings now, so that carefully considered full year budgets need not be spent heedlessly over the course of one semester.

By Steven Lember

To the Editor:

There appeared in the SBA President's column in the October 24 issue of *The Justinian*, immediately prior to my resignation from the Faculty-Student Curriculum Committee, a statement that my view of then-current difficulties of the SBA was the result of a "misunderstanding" on my part, and that a mere conversation cleared the difficulty. That statement is contrary to fact, and I am content to let the record of subsequent SBA events substantiate the accuracy of my position.

Stephen Spilky

## ABA PRESIDENT DEMANDS INDEPENDENT PROSECUTOR

The president of the American Bar Association today called on Congress to reestablish the Office of Special Prosecutor for the Watergate investigation and to make it independent of the direction and control of those under investigation.

Chesterfield H. Smith also strongly criticized President Nixon for making a direct and outright attack on the U.S. system of justice when he fired Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Smith said, "The President effectively stopped the investigation into evidence, stored in the White House, of possible criminal acts of people who work or who had worked in the White House or had been part of the Nixon Administration."

In a speech before the National Legal Aid and Defender Association here, Smith said he is urging the ABA, through its Board of Governors and House of Delegates, to present the view of the ABA to Congress and to the American people. As a first step, he has called an emergency meeting of the ABA Board of Governors for Saturday, October 27, in Chicago, to consider appropriate actions.

Smith said the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government should each share a common concern that justice be done. "That principle is not working, however, since the executive branch is wholly and completely uncooperative in turning over available material which might help to establish the guilt or innocence of employees or former employees of the executive branch."

He continued, "The President is not above the law. He cannot unilaterally withhold from consideration executive materials which might materially affect the decision to prosecute or not to prosecute, nor can he mandate that a prosecutor not seek such material for submission to a grand jury."

"It seems to me that the decisions made and the rules established during this great controversy will have a profound and lasting affect on our nation's future. At stake are the basic principles which give strength and viability to our society."

"The people of this country

will never believe that justice has been done in 'Watergate' until such time as a prosecutor, independent of the White House, is permitted to go into all aspects of the matter. I pledge to do all within my personal power to see that the ABA, if requested, assist the U.S. District Court and any and all federal courts in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities in this governmental crisis."

"I want the American people to again feel assured that the lawyers of America are firmly committed to preserving our society under law and to safeguarding our liberties under law."

Smith emphasized that the ABA "throughout its history has moved with speed to protect the rule of law represented by our constitutional government when that rule was placed in jeopardy." He likened the present controversy to 1937 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt "proposed by legislative action that the composition and functioning of the federal courts — with particular emphasis on the Supreme Court — be significantly altered to comport with political necessities as seen by the President."

"The American Bar Association assumed a strong leadership role in that controversy of preserving the independence of the judiciary, the separation of powers, and the rule of law by opposing the proposed encroachment by the President. . . . In large measure due to the non-partisan opposition of the ABA and the legal community, the proposals of the President were defeated."

"It seems that again the American Bar Association and the legal community must rally to the defense of the rule of law and again — in a non-partisan, non-biased manner."

He again praised the action of three "great lawyers" — Elliot Richardson, William French Smith and Archibald Cox — "who, in a most dramatic way, have emphasized to the people of this nation that they are lawyers who honor and cherish the traditions of the legal profession and that they are lawyers who properly and without hesitation put ethics and professional honor above public office."

## Legal Frat Revived

By Lindy Marrazzo

Phi Delta Phi, the international legal fraternity, after a number of years of passivity at BLS, is re-emerging this year to play an academic, recruiting, and social role at BLS.

Some students may ask: Why a legal fraternity? The answer is simple and may have a lasting effect on one's life as an attorney. For a prospective barrister, a legal fraternity fills the gap between college and the world of the Bar and the Bench. Indeed it is the first step toward the professional brotherhood which makes the law the finest of all endeavors. A legal fraternity fosters those close friendships both personal and professional which are cherished throughout life. It stimulates the give and take of good conversation and provides a convenient

forum of valuable review sessions and friendly debate. It brings you into contact with eminent professionals and teachers you otherwise might not meet.

One may then ask: Why Phi Delta Phi? First Phi Delta Phi is the oldest and largest legal fraternity dating back to 1869. The roster of eminent jurists, barristers, and national leaders who are or were Phi Delta Phi Brothers is unmatched anywhere. It includes: Earl Warren, Benjamin Cardozo, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Robert Kennedy, John Lindsay, Sam Ervin, Howard Baker, Gerald Ford, William Fulbright and countless others.

Phi Delta Phi also affords its members a number of unique programs and benefits including: 6 different insurance plans (includ-

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## Cox Addresses City Bar Association

By David C. Sprafkin

In March, 1868 the U.S. Senate organized a court to try the impeachment of President Johnson. On March 31 the taking of evidence began. Among those who successfully represented the President was William Evarts. Ironically, one hundred and five years later it was the grandson of Evarts, Archibald Cox who was appointed Special Watergate Prosecutor.

On Monday, November 12, Mr. Cox addressed an SRO crowd in the Great Hall of the Bar Association of the City of New York. His remarks were developed from what he characterized as the "single greatest need we have today, the restoration of confidence in the basic integrity of government." Our present plight began long before Watergate, "with the abuse of governmental authority and position for the sake of perpetuating the personal and political power of those currently in office." Watergate merely brought to a head an already intolerable situation. Whether or not the charges and accusations are proven, there has been an obvious impairment of the governmental process and a disintegration of the public confidence it was once assumed to have.

Moving from the symptoms, Mr. Cox focused on some proposed remedies. He emphasized the nec-

essity of an exhaustive non-partisan investigation into the Watergate affair and all related events. Following must be the prosecution of those guilty of criminal offenses and a full disclosure of all related facts. Prosecution is essential, Mr. Cox insisted, to demonstrate that criminal justice can be, and is administered evenhandedly to all, whether they violate their obligations of high public office, or they commit one of the more common crimes.

Mr. Cox went on to discuss the appointment of a Special Prosecutor. He underscored the requirement that the prosecutor have total independence and impartiality. He praised the newly appointed Special Prosecutor: "Those of us who know Leon Jaworski may feel considerably reassured... but the general public does not, and their measure of confidence in the investigation is likely to be whether the man is named by the chief executive or the Attorney General, and whether he is answerable to anyone within the executive branch."

Citing the public outcry that followed the "Bloody Saturday" firings, and the resulting Presidential turnabout, Mr. Cox pointed to the "extent of this country's dedication to the principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men."

## National Institute of Justice Envisioned

By Morgan Kennedy

Our legal system is a functioning mechanism in a complex society, and it must constantly redefine itself in order to meet our social needs. In order to accomplish that goal, it needs research and development.

Research is a vital element in American business and science. These institutions are able to meet the demands of the times because they devote substantial resources to the analysis of problems before they have even been encountered. But our legal system does not have the benefit of information-gathering mechanisms, and, as a result, its efficiency, and ability to meet the needs of society is seriously hampered.

It is ironic that in a system predicated on truth and fact, most of our judgments on the social impact of the law are founded on mere speculation.

A Commission of the American Bar Association has recommended the foundation of a National Institute of Justice to remedy this deficiency. The goal of the NIJ would be to learn about how law functions in our society, and the impact it has on people's lives. After having investigated a particular issue, it would then be in a position to make authoritative statements, and assume a position of leadership in influencing change. Chief Justice Warren Burger, discussing the problem, has said, "... our profession cannot fulfill the promise implicit in the idea of the rule of law and equal justice under law if we content ourselves with being experts and specialists in great concepts but amateurs in execution."

The NIJ is now only at the planning stage. It will probably

be several years before it is implemented. The ABA Commission on the NIJ has agreed upon basic guidelines. The NIJ would be a non-profit, federally chartered corporation, like the National Science Foundation. It would solicit financial support from Congress, and private foundations. One of its main functions would be to determine important research goals, and to operate as a fiscal agent, receiving and disbursing funds for research and its evaluation.

One of the Institute's purposes would be to conduct a continuing study on how the legal system functions. It would study and finance different efforts to improve legal processes and the administration of justice. It would also have a diagnostic function, to discover and evaluate bottlenecks in the flow of civil and criminal justice, and to recognize developing problem areas.

The scope of its research would be as broad as the system itself. It might investigate the consumer's access to the courts, victimless crimes, delivery of legal services to the poor and lower middle classes, corrections, the state courts, police administration, juvenile justice, resolution of disputes outside of court, legal education, and the legislative process.

Each of these individual areas presents a multitude of unanswered questions. William Pierce, a member of the ABA Commission, considered the contribution that the NIJ could make to the legislative process. "Responsive, remedial legislation... cannot be obtained unless it is founded upon scientific legal research, social, economic, and political analyses,

predictions of the effects of a change in law on behavior of the society and its elements, and highly skilled technical drafting." One function of the NIJ in this area would be to create a computer legislative research facility, that would contain all of the State and Federal statutory law. By computer retrieval, legislative draftsmen could easily become aware of inconsistencies in statutory language, and identify situations where unnecessary ambiguities may be avoided.

The NIJ could also fund social-scientific research into the impact of the law on behavior. One of the law's major goals is to influence social behavior, but surprisingly, our legislators hardly utilized any scientific research when they are formulating legislative policy. This is an important area for change.

The legislative process is just one component of the entire legal system, and it is apparent that it is a fertile area for research and investigation. It is easy to list areas that need research and development, but it will be hard to establish priorities when so many areas of the law are facing serious functional difficulties.

The ABA Commission has determined that the NIJ is feasible, desirable, and necessary. There will have to be further exploration in order to examine and implement specific components of the Institute.

It is important that legal institutions, organizations, and law schools become involved in discussion on the National Institute of Justice. It should command our interest, because we have a stake in what it may offer.

## A Closer Look

### Prof. Brandt

What induces a young lawyer to give up a promising career in a law firm to teach? Susan Brandt nurtured the desire to teach back in the days when she attended NYU Law School, where she was editor of the law review. The personal satisfaction from working on a journal, the interaction with other students and faculty and the exchange of ideas inspired the ambition to instruct in a law

Prof. Brandt was "Conflict of Laws" which she finds an exciting area in which to concentrate. "Thirty years ago conflict of law was a settled field and thirty years from now it will probably be settled," pointed out Prof. Brandt, "but right now it's in a state of upheaval." As the students in her class have learned, there is presently a controversy as to which theory will govern choice of laws, a situation which Prof. Brandt hopes will create lively discussion in the classroom.

#### Happy at BLS

When interviewed several weeks ago, Prof. Brandt indicated that she was happy with her choice to teach and with her choice of Brooklyn Law School as the place to teach. She implied that the attitude of the school, the recent innovations, and the continuing efforts to change and improve had impressed her from the start, and had in part motivated her choice.

Contrary to popular belief, teaching can involve more hours than working for a law firm. Prof. Brandt finds that there is less time for favorite pastimes such as needlepoint and watching old movies. She does enjoy bicycling around New York with her husband, a trial lawyer, and fits this into a very busy schedule.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**  
We are sorry to say that 20th Century Fox will not be admitting law students to see "The Paper Chase" free of charge, nor will any discounts be given.

## Admiralty Class Takes To The Seas

Stepping upon land after a sea voyage you walk onto an island of tidy homes, brick walkways, expansive lawns, ancient trees shedding their leaves in a splash of fall color, tennis and golf courts, swimming pools, and private clubs. Would anyone doubt that he had entered paradise? Yet this landscape exists in the very heart of New York City in New York City harbor on Governor's Island.

The home of the United States Coast Guard's Atlantic Region (3rd District) headquarters since 1966, Governor's Island, a ten minute ride by Coast Guard ferry from Manhattan, was formerly occupied by the United States First Army, who left their mark in the form of a myriad of plaques and mementos located about the island. The island serves as home to some 6,500 Coast Guard personnel and dependents and it is for them that the amenities of life described above have been constructed. Additional Coast Guard personnel live off the island or aboard the various ships docked at the island. All the personnel have use of the island's facilities including its school and fire department, run by the City of New York, its various houses of worship and recreational facilities, and of course, its post exchange (the PX).

Governor's Island, however, is far from being a Coast Guard recreational base, as students from Professor Herrmann's Ad-

miralty class recently discovered. On October 31, 1973, now an historic date in BLS history, 20 BLS students landed on Governor's Island as part of Professor Herrmann's expansive extracurricular program in Admiralty. After meeting with Capt. Edwin H. Daniels who had previously been a stimulating and interesting guest speaker at the law school, the class was introduced to Lt. Denise Howard a June 1973 graduate of BLS, we had cocktails and lunch at the Officers' Open Mess at prices so low that they are an experience in themselves.

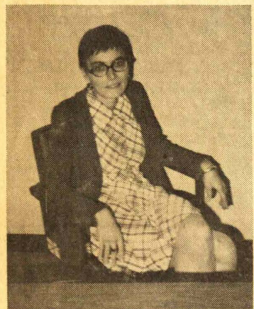
A guided tour of the island's Admiralty related Offices followed lunch. The first stop was the Search and Rescue (SAR) Control Center where Lt. Lee Carpenter, the officer in charge, explained the various tracking and rescue procedures of the Coast Guard and in particular of the Atlantic Region Headquarters. After a short question and answer session the tour moved to the island's auditorium where they were addressed by the Chief of the Environmental Branch of the 3rd District, Cdr. Ernest Bizzozero who spoke on oil spills, their regulation and enforcement; Cdr. Ken Long, Chief of the 3rd District Boating Safety Division, who spoke on recreational boating, boat construction and federal standards, and the Coast Guard Auxiliary; and the Chief of Intelligence for the 3rd District Lt. Cdr. Jack Murphy who spoke on

U.S. Code enforcement in the areas of base security, drug control and the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard intelligence agent. Short question and answer sessions followed after each speaker concluded.

The students, by now laden with information and Coast Guard paraphernalia were then given the option of leaving or being accompanied on a private tour of the island. Those who opted for the tour were shown by Lt. Cdr. J. W. Lockwood the various other facilities of the island not specifically related to Admiralty. Included were the island's docks, school, fire department, buoy display and shops, various personnel quarters, and historic Fort Jay, now an officers' compound, built by New York City college students in defense of New York during the American Revolutionary War.

The program was authorized by Vice-Admiral Benjamin F. Engel, Commander of the 3rd Coast Guard District. It was organized and executed by Lt. Cdr. J. W. Lockwood under the direction of Capt. George W. Wagner, District Chief of Staff.

The tour served to greatly illuminate the information presented in class by Professor Herrman and the various guest speakers he has arranged for, and is an example of the excellent facilities available for the use of Law as well as Liberal Arts and Sciences students in the city.



Prof. Brandt

school. Professor Brandt suppressed this ambition for awhile by deciding to get some practical experience by working for a law firm. For two years she worked for the firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, and admits to finding her position in that firm's corporate department stimulating and rewarding. Yet Prof. Brandt's earlier ambition resurfaced last year and as a result Brooklyn Law School has a new and enthusiastic professor.

The first course assigned to

## Job Seminar

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partnership is barely recognizable after going through the mill.

Mr. Morse was quick to point out that he didn't feel a career dedicated entirely to public office was necessary. However, it takes a good four or five years to expand your base enough to keep you in touch with your profession the rest of your legal career. He said, "A career of the spirit does not mean total dedication to public office."

Morse closed his speech warning that any legal career meant one could never stop learning and renewing, and advised we "Think in terms of growth."

At the end of Mr. Morse's speech, six different panel discussions began simultaneously. The lead member of each panel gave a 15 minute talk on their agency, what they did and what kind of people they were looking for. Students had an opportunity to walk in and out of each room getting snatches of information from each panel.

This session was followed by lunch. In the afternoon there was a two hour agency contact session. Government agency representatives were assigned to individual rooms giving students a chance to get further information on the particular agencies they were interested in. Also, during the last period of the seminar, some of the agencies gave personal interviews to applicants.

By Bob Heinemann

Twenty-six government agencies on the federal, state, and local levels, were divided into six panels to describe the nature of the work done by their employees and to discuss the prospects of joining their ranks as one of the employed. Although all attorney positions in the federal government require bar membership, a law student or graduate may be hired as a law clerk trainee but must be admitted to the bar within fourteen months of beginning employment. In the case of New York city agencies, the grace period is eighteen months. Some summer jobs are available, and although they are scarce and highly competitive, they pay very well and applications were encouraged by all agencies regardless of their ability to hire at present.

New York City job opportunities can be divided into two positions—clerk and attorney trainee. The requirements for clerk are either a B average, standing in the top 25% of your class prior to entering your third year of law study, being a member of the editorial board of your law review, or a moot court member. In addition, an oral examination is required. The salary is \$14,000 a year. An attorney trainee job requires the same qualifications, plus the taking of a written examination. The attorney trainee is paid \$12,000 a year. Applications should be made early in the fall for work beginning the following September.

The Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) drew one of the

## Goodell

(Continued from Page 1)

— the impeachment of Nixon — Mr. Goodell commented that "without further evidence he will not be impeached. But I think enough further evidence will come out and he will be impeached."

Mr. Goodell hinted he is planning to run for some office in New York in the future.

larger crowds of the day as did H.E.W. E.P.A. listed a starting salary of \$14,700, with a government grade level of G.S. 11. All applicants must fill out Standard Form 171 (a requirement for applying to any U.S. Civil Service job), and mail it directly to E.P.A.'s Washington field office. You must also take a Federal Service Entrance Examination.

E.P.A.'s New York office has expanded from 8 to 13 attorneys and plans to add another five positions. Summer jobs will be limited to five people and their pending applications are "two feet in height." A hiring decision won't be made until April or May. Although some minimum legal experience is desirable, E.P.A. official Peter B. Devine expressed a desire to "stick to new law students."

### Dept. of HEW

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which was represented by Gerald R. Choppin, employs a total of 200 lawyers with their central division located in Washington. There are ten regional offices including one in N.Y.C., and Mr. Choppin urged you to "write directly to your regional office." The starting salary is \$14,600. New lawyers will have a broad range of duties and much responsibility. H.E.W. would "rather have good lawyers" than legal specialists. All training will be on the job, so grades and proven ability to perform will be at a premium in hiring. H.E.W. is "no place to incubate somebody" since you "may have a client within a month." But Mr. Choppin urged students not to hide their grades because many additional and less tangible factors are considered when evaluating an applicant.

H.E.W. is open all year for job applications and most full time jobs begin in December. Interviews are difficult to get, (with 1,000 applicants vying for 30 positions last year, cut to 20 this year) and all are urged to file applications first. However, "those that come to Washington will get a hearing" regardless of the number of applicants. H.E.W. is trying to expand its hiring program to 2nd year students for summer employment, but lack of funding is holding up its efforts.

### Interviews

Most of the agency officials commented on the scarcity of immediate and permanent job openings, but all stressed the fact that some applicants will be hired and that there is always an effort to create new openings for others. The job opportunities that were available were diverse and interesting. A few agencies did conduct job interviews on the spot including: The Office of General Counsel, the Department of the Navy; the Securities and Exchange Commission; the U.S. Department of Labor; the Interstate Commerce Commission; and the N.Y.S. Department of Social Services.

## LEGAL FRAT

(Continued from Page 2)

ing professional liability insurance) student loans and a \$100 scholarship awarded to the Brother whose grades are highest in the fraternity.

With the help of the SBA, it's president, and you as prospective attorneys, we hope that Phi Delta Phi will again command a leadership role at BLS.

Further information on Phi Delta Phi will be available in the SBA office and from myself,

Lindy Marrazzo

## Law Student Division

The LSD is actively involved in the present controversy surrounding our national government. Circuit conference meetings were held in Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Wash. D.C., and New York. The issues of whether President Nixon should resign, be impeached, or whether no action should be taken were raised and discussed. Furthermore, at Pres. Kane's direction, a poll was taken of law students within 15 states at 35 to 40 law schools including New York, Washington, Wash., D.C., Oregon, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and others. The results were:

72% for impeachment;  
23% for resignation, or in the alternative impeachment,  
5% either for no action or were undecided.

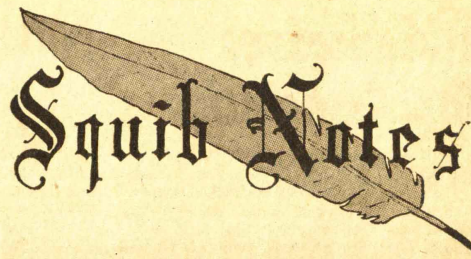
At each of the above mentioned circuit conferences it was resolved that the LSD should seek the impeachment of President Nixon.

It was recently brought to the attention of Pres. Howard Kane that the Texas Bar Examiners have imposed a new requirement on entering law students, to wit, fingerprinting. Texas law students sought the aid of the LSD. A national conference on fingerprinting was set up in objection to the requirement. Professor Elliot Landau of BLS delivered keynote address. Other speakers were former Senator Yarborough, a State Congressman from Texas, and Howard Kane. Members of the Texas Supreme Court and Bar Examiners were invited to speak but did not appear.

Texas law students will continue to challenge this rule with LSD support by way of amicus briefs should court appeals arise or through other channels.

On September 8, 1973, a new Committee was created by our Board of governors — The Rights for Women Committee. One primary purpose is to develop programs which women law students find relevant. The organizers of this committee would like to see this implemented on the local levels within each circuit. There is a position available for one woman from each circuit whose major duties would be to effect these policies locally as well as keeping the circuit governors and the Rights for Women Committee informed of developing activities as well as the suggestions preferred by the female law students within her respective circuit.

Any women students interested in this position or in seeking more information on this subject should contact Howard Kane, Jon Steiger, or myself.



## Freshman Statistics

### SEPTEMBER 1973 - ENTRANTS

Applications received	3792
Size	328
Number of Women	69
Average LSAT	606
Median LSAT	607
Average GPA	3.0
Median GPA	2.9
Number of undergraduate school represented	112
Number of states represented	8
Schools providing large blocks of students: Brooklyn, City, N.Y.U., and Queens.	

## Student Placement Committee

By Mark Stumaker and William Bellard

In pursuit of the SBA's hope of establishing a Community Career Placement Service, William Bellard and Mark D. Stumacker have undertaken the structuring and operation of the program. The objective of the Service will be the creation of a nexus between Brooklyn Law School and the external legal community. The latter will specifically encompass BLS alumni, Justices of the New York Civil and Supreme Courts as well as municipal administrative agencies. Fulfillment of the creators' plan will be the heightened contact among BLS students and the outside community for the expressed purpose of securing a wider degree of job placement opportunities for both present and future graduates of our institution.

### Objective of Service

At the base of the structure, students will be given access to an interviewing procedure in order to align students with particular qualifications and preferences for specific legal employment: part-time, summer and most importantly, career positions. Each and every BLS student who desires an interview and exhibits an interest and understanding of the placement process will be met with various job opportunities.

The program is not designed to deny the efficient and well determined job done by the Career Placement Office, but rather to parallel and work along side that office. It is often the case that only those students with the highest rank and the most prolific experience are the ones not only obtaining the job positions but also merely being granted the interviews. It is the objective of the Service, on the other hand, to remedy this situation, by casting off the schedules, of grade requisites and to allow a more equal development of opportunities. Further details regarding procedure and applications will be issued shortly.

## Who's Who, '74

Mr. Howard Jay Kane  
Mr. John Di Bella  
Mr. Howard J. Bobiner  
Mr. Donald Wolfson  
Mr. Laurence Kramer  
Ms. Robin Wendy Weiner  
Ms. Paula Jane Seidman  
Mr. Herbert Tepfer  
Ms. Jane Wallison Stein  
Mr. Sheldon Platt  
Mr. Stewart H. Wahrsager  
Ms. Helen R. Neuborne  
Ms. Joyce Needleman  
Mr. Bruce E. Fader  
Mr. Alan Stein  
Ms. Toni Robinson  
Mr. Thomas G. Roth  
Mr. William T. Schiffman  
Mr. Louis G. Adolfsen  
Mr. Kenneth W. Malamy  
Ms. Gail Alpern Schneider  
Mr. Barry L. Aaron  
Mr. Steven S. Elbaum  
Mr. Donald Tanen  
Mr. Donald Sherr

## Tort Competition

The Law School announces the 1973-74 competition of the annual Abraham Markhoff Memorial Essay Contest, established under the terms of the will of the late Abraham Markhoff of the class of 1930. Members of the senior class (day or evening) are eligible to compete for a \$250.00 prize.

Entrants shall submit a research paper on any contemporary legal problem in tort or workmen's compensation law. The paper may be descriptive and/or critical in approach.

Entries are to be limited to 4500 words in length, typewritten and double spaced. Citations are to be in conformity with the Uniform System of Citation.

Entries are to be submitted, in triplicate, to Professor Nightingale, Professor Crea or Professor Leitner, no later than April 30, 1974.

## Appellate Advocacy

On Friday evening, December 14, 1973 (6:30-9:00 p.m.) and Saturday, December 15, 1973 (9:30 a.m.-noon and 2:00-3:00 p.m.), in the Moot Courtroom, Appellate Advocacy students will orally argue the case they have worked on all semester — an actual one, now pending in the First Department, to which I have been assigned, involving an appellant who was convicted of killing his common-law wife.

The arguments will be made to a bench of 5 judges, all of whom (with one exception, on Saturday afternoon) are members of this Faculty.

All those who wish to attend are cordially invited.

Prof. Holzer