

# The Justinian

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## The Justinian

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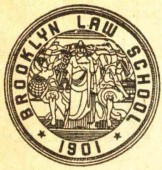
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# Justinian

Volume XXXV - No. 3

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1974

Page One

## BLS/SBA Hosts ABA/LSD Conv.

By Jan Schoenhaus

On Saturday, October 26, Brooklyn Law School played host to a conference of the American Bar Association Law School Division of the Second Circuit. The morning session of the convocation was devoted to a discussion of the question "Are Bar Exams Necessary?"; in the afternoon, conference participants heard an address by noted attorney Louis Nizer on his recent book "The Implosion Conspiracy."

After being provided with refreshments in the Student Lounge, the students involved in the meeting proceeded to the Moot Courtroom for the discussion on the Bar Exam. Robert Algaze, a student at the University of Connecticut School of Law and Government of the LSD Second Circuit,

delivered some introductory remarks. Mr. Algaze urged those present to participate in the affairs of the Law School Division: "Without participation, without student involvement, nothing can be accomplished." Condemning those who refuse to become committed to working for change, Mr. Algaze pointed to the results achieved by the LSD when members joined together to exert pressure on the ABA House of Delegates. Although it is said that the ABA is oligarchic and inflexible, "as a result of LSD lobbying and votes in the House of Delegates, the ABA changed its position on the decriminalization of marijuana, the federal income tax liability of single taxpayers, and the Equal Rights Amend-

ment." Following Mr. Algaze, LSD National Vice-President Craig Smith of Alabama urged a concerted drive to enlist new members in the ABA/LSD.

Arthur Karger, Chairman of the New York Board of Law Examiners, was the first speaker on the topic, "Are Bar Exams Necessary?" Mr. Karger conceded that the Bar Exam was a "real whopper" and that the four month period, from July to December, necessary to grade the exams, was a long time. However, the Board Chairman explained that the Examiners must read through 3,200 exams each containing 12 essays and still be as quick and careful as possible.

Quoting Harvard Professor Erwin Griswold, Mr. Karger gave three basic justifications for the requirement of the Bar Exam in the admission of new attorneys to the Bar: first, to protect the public from unqualified, unknowledgeable practitioners; second, to provide safeguards against the deterioration of law school standards; and third, to encourage law students to extend the scope of their studies. Mr. Karger further contended that the Exam is a sort of "quality control" of the law schools and that today's higher standards in those schools "are attributable to the Bar Exam." In 1921 and again in 1971 the American Bar Association declared that "Every candidate for the Bar should be subject to an exam." Mr. Karger supports that official position.

Mr. Karger was followed by  
(Continued on Page 4)



Louis Nizer chats with conference participants, SBA Pres. John DiBella and V.P. Paula-Jane Seidman.

## Thousands Obtained For Lounge Decor

By John O'Reilly

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been obtained by the SBA Lounge Committee to be used to redecorate the student lounge. The lounge renovation is expected to be completed before the start of the spring semester.

Hoping to make the lounge a "more comfortable place," members of the Lounge Committee, third year students Ralph Siciliano and Kathy Timon and SBA President John DiBella, worked during the summer on a redecoration estimate. Last spring, through the efforts of Pat Kane, the SBA designated two thousand dollars of student funds for the lounge redecoration. The Lounge Committee's original recommendation, calling for the school to allocate twenty-three thousand dollars for the renovation of the lounge, was rejected by the administration as being too costly. Assisted by Miriam H. Kamen, Treasurer of the Alumni Association, the lounge committee revised the estimate downward to a total of fifteen thousand dollars. However, Dean

Gerard Gilbride, suspecting that the estimate was too conservative and that more money would be necessary to purchase furniture and carpeting of durable quality, suggested that the Board of Trustees consider the higher estimate. On October 9, the Board of Trustees approved the twenty-three thousand dollar redecoration allocation.

The actual redecoration of the lounge will be done by an interior decorator recommended by a member of the Board of Trustees. The interior decorator will draft plans and suggest items to be purchased by the lounge committee. Final approval by Dean Gilbride of committee decisions is required before any money is spent.

Presently, committee members Timon and Siciliano plan to have the lounge painted and to have carpeting installed. A stereo sound system will be acquired for use at social functions and part of the carpeting will be removable to allow dancing. In addition, new

sofas, lounge chairs, coffee tables, standing lamps, and planters are expected to be procured. The lounge committee also proposes to designate a study area and the committee plans to purchase work tables and chairs for study use. Moreover, Dean Gilbride has recommended that the L-shaped area to the right of the doors, including the alcove, be set apart by room dividers and used as office space in the future. The committee's goal is to make the lounge useful and comfortable by purchasing items which are durable, but not spending all the available money on a few purchases.

Several alumnus have agreed to help defray the cost of the renovation by purchasing and contributing some of the items mentioned.

When the renovation of the lounge is completed, SBA President DiBella plans to solicit contributions by students of artistic works. Such donations will be installed in the lounge and, hopefully, add to its new-found beauty.

"A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

SUTHERLAND, George in Grojean v.  
American Press Co., 297 U.S. 233, 250 (1963)



## Controversy Surrounds Family Court

By Kim Steven Juhase

June 13, 1974 — Roger Hane, well-known artist, bludgeoned to death in Central Park.

September 7, 1974 — Morris Rotter, "good Samaritan" cab driver, shot to death in Manhattan.

These are but two murders in a city where hundreds of murders occur a year; yet these two particular murders have prompted State Senator Roy Goodman to call numerous press conferences and the New York Daily News to publish a scathing editorial. What makes these two homicides special? Those charged with the crimes were youths under 16 years of age. The youths, because of their age, if found guilty, face a maximum internment of three years.

Juvenile crime has become a major problem, not only in New York City, but around the country; statistics show that crimes by youths under 16 years of age continue to rise. According to New York County District Attorney Richard Kuh, in 1973 15 juveniles were charged with committing 7 murders in Manhattan. As of August, 1974, 15 juveniles had been charged with 8 murders. Many people feel this trend can be stemmed by changing the juvenile system in New York State; yet nobody seems to agree on the origin of the problems or its solution.

State Senator Roy Goodman (R-L, Manhattan), who is running for re-election this year, released on September 3 the results of a two month staff investigation on the handling of juvenile delinquents by the New York City Family Court. His report concludes that the trouble with the juvenile justice system in New York is an "astounding fragmentation and compartmentalization within the system."

Presently the Department of Probation, the Family Court, the social service agencies and the New York State Department for Youth are run as independent units without any coordination. A good example is in the handling of a youth once a finding has been made as to his guilt. A Family Court Judge, relying on a report

from the Probation Department, has a choice as to where a delinquent child is to be placed but can only set a maximum term. The agency where the child is placed determines the minimum length of confinement. When a youth is released, the Family Court Judges are not notified.

Desiring to rectify the situation, Senator Goodman is calling an "emergency summit conference" of the chief judges of the Family Court and the heads of the Department of Probation and of the rehabilitative services. Goodman hopes that a consensus can be reached on reforms to be presented to the next session of the Legislature.

In his report, Goodman terms the system a "scandalous outrage" and writes that "the findings demonstrate that juveniles are frequently released prematurely to prey upon the public and create a grave public hazard." Two-thirds of the report consists of an outline of 10 cases presumably illustrating Goodman's position that once a youth is released, he is not rehabilitated.

The Senator's staff denies he is taking a "law and order" stance, but claim that he is only attempting to excite the public on this issue. "You have to arouse public opinion either pro or con," according to Pamela Roderick, Senator Goodman's press secretary. "Those things that get the most public outrage get the most money. That is how we got aid for the City University."

If one believes Senator Goodman's position as interpreted by his staff, then Goodman is being misunderstood by the press and it seems, the public. The Daily News in a September 5 editorial interpreted the Senator's report by saying that "the lawmaker was shocked at the free and easy manner in which callous, cold blooded young killers are turned loose by the tut-tutting, bleeding hearts who reside in the Family Court."

Despite the fact that the Daily News exaggerated Goodman's report and is wrong about the Family Court Judge's responsibility in releasing juveniles, their  
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## Justinian

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## — editorials —

### Lounge Renovation

Will the dragon of student apathy be slain by a brightly furnished room? While the efforts of the SBA Lounge Committee in securing twenty-five thousand dollars for the renovation of the student lounge are laudable, the expenditure of such a large sum of money on the lounge raises several questions.

The money was raised through the efforts of a small group of people. This same small group will determine the furnishings and decor of the lounge. Seemingly, there is no provision to allow other members of the BLS community an opportunity to offer suggestions or advice to make the room more comfortable and useful. Indeed, many students did not know of the movement to redecorate the lounge until after the Board of Trustees gave the committee twenty-three thousand dollars of the school's money. While not questioning the judgment of the Lounge Committee, it would seem that other students should be given the opportunity to contribute more than their artistic works to the new lounge.

In addition, one has to wonder about the wisdom of allowing the Board of Trustees to recommend an interior decorator. Redecoration of a room the size of the lounge requires special expertise. The Justinian feels certain that students do not want another "brick job."

Finally, the merit of a large expenditure on the lounge is questionable in itself. Some may feel that the money could be put to a better use than the purchase of carpeting for the lounge. Revision of the clinical education programs was rejected last year because it would be "too costly." Some may argue that the lounge should remain as is because students will not use it anyway. The Moot Court Room, described as "the most beautiful room in the school," is underutilized because students do not attend events scheduled there. This is supposedly the same reason the school does not allocate money for a speaker program. Student apathy is no excuse for proceeding without first giving students an opportunity to be apathetic.

### Help Wanted

The Justinian welcomes new members to its staff. Help is needed with reporting, copy editing, layout, photography, original and creative ideas for stories, news columns, cartoons, humor, etc.

### Brooklyn Moot Court Team To Compete In Nationals, Nov. 7

This Thursday, at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., the National Moot Court team of Brooklyn Law School will participate in the Twenty-fifth Annual National Moot Court Competition. The members of this year's team are Carl Koerner, Stephen Messenger and Laurence Urgenson.

The case they will be arguing is *Howard A. Lincoln v. Sweetwater College, Robert Ore and the Flim Foundation*. Petitioner Lincoln, a black, claims a violation of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. He is seeking admission and damages under 42 U.S.C. §1983 as a result of the alleged discriminatory admissions policy

of Sweetwater College. The immediate effect of Sweetwater's admissions policy has been to not admit petitioner Lincoln but to admit in his place a white student, William A. S. Prentiss. The lower courts have held that the affirmative action which is intended to redress prior racial discrimination is not violative of 42 U.S.C. §1983, and the Fourteenth Amendment.

Copies of the record on appeal are on reserve in the library as are the briefs of the competing law schools. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York is at 42 West 44th Street. Everyone is welcome.

# Humanize The Law: Reverse The Over-Work Ethic

By Prof. Oscar Chase

On the very first evening of the first year I began my legal education, I heard an address by the Dean of the law school, in the course of which he told the following story: "One Friday afternoon the senior partner called in the young associate and told him that a memo was needed by Monday morning on a complex legal point. Would the associate please do it? After looking over the problem in question, the young associate realized it would be difficult to complete the work on time. Resolving to do his best, he called his wife to tell her he would not be home that evening, and that indeed they had better cancel all plans for the weekend. He worked late Friday night, got in early Saturday morning, and came home for dinner Saturday evening only, because she absolutely insisted. Though he put in most of Sunday as well and got an especially early start on Monday, he was unable to quite finish the job by the time the senior partner arrived at 10:30 a.m. Monday. Informing his boss of the slightly unfinished nature of the work, the young associate noted by way of excuse that his wife had absolutely refused to let him work on Saturday night. The senior partner looked at him searchingly and then asked, 'My boy, are you losing interest in the law?'"

This story was told to us to illustrate the rigors of the profession we were entering and to counsel us to steel ourselves for the coming trials. Thinking back on it now, I realize that the story serves another important purpose: it illustrates the potential of the legal profession to turn "people" into "workers." I call it the "overwork ethic." Along with the "huge buck" ethic and the "narrow view" syndrome, it is one of the most de-humanizing aspects of law practice. (Because of time and space limitations, I will confine my discussion here to the "overwork" ethic. Should the Justinian be foolish enough to open its pages to me again, I will try to explore the other concepts as well.)

Like almost every other occupation, the practice of law involves both humanizing and de-humanizing aspects. A well-handled legal problem can bring personal satisfaction in many ways: added self-esteem through mastery of difficult material; the warmth of mutually reinforcing relationships with colleagues, clients, and even opponents; the special gratification brought by the vindication of a client with a claim to which

one is personally sympathetic; and, of course, the emotional reward that accompanies a well-earned, reasonably well-paying livelihood. The negative aspects are in large part due to a failure of perspective.

The "overwork ethic" is the principle that personal fulfillment and professional success at law (however defined) cannot be achieved without the acceptance of a work schedule which is so demanding that it deprives one of time for the meaningful realization of other human rewards, including loving relationships (e.g. family) and aesthetic, spiritual and physical pursuits.

Time and again law becomes so all-consuming, so demanding a mistress (lover) that there "is not time" for other things. I don't know who suffers more often from this syndrome — my colleagues on Wall Street or my colleagues committed to a cause. In neither case does the game seem worth the candle.

Of course, every professional who serves important needs of clients will sometimes be called upon to work late or give up a weekend in order to fulfill that personal trust. But there is a great difference between setting up one's life so that the call seems never ending and setting limits to professional obligations which recognize the many dimensions of the human spirit.

Yet this problem is not so simple as it may appear. For one thing we must be aware that what is appropriate as a work schedule at one stage of life may not always be so.

To some extent the demands of work are heaviest on law students and on new practitioners. In part this reflects the overly competitive nature of the profession — competition which is merely a reflection of the society as a whole — which somehow seems to students even worse than it really is. To this extent these demands are unhealthy and unnecessary. But it may also reflect the reality that for many the years of training are relatively free of conflicting time demands. (Ask your friends with children what I'm talking about.) Thus more time is available for work without giving up the pleasure principle entirely. More important, it is in the years of training that a base of learning is achieved on which the future career will rest. I do not mean the memorization of long lists of case names which will be forgotten or irrelevant in half a

decade. I mean the sound understanding of the law which comes from wide reading, deep thought, and serious discussion with colleagues and teachers. This process continues, or should, throughout professional life, but is much abbreviated when work begins because of the day-to-day demands of job. So it is best done early. And, if you will forgive me, it is an interesting — even exciting — endeavor.

Of course, even these factors do not justify a one-dimensional approach to life even for a "mere" three years. Yet, for many students, resistance to that approach requires courage and self-respect.

At other stages of personal development, the importance of work should be de-emphasized. I have in mind particularly the early years of parenthood. Men are beginning to realize that we have been deprived of a fair opportunity to nurture our children by the demands of our work. Women have simultaneously been deprived of a meaningful opportunity to participate in professional life by the demands of child care. We have only begin to find a solution to this bind. Some women have attempted to have it both ways by dropping out of the job market or working only part time, until children are of school age, or by hiring full time child care. These solutions still call on the woman to sacrifice professional advancement because of the demands of family life and still allow most of the family satisfactions. Why should this continue? I see no reason why the profession (or any profession) should not recognize that child care might be shared by men and women, and that therefore a reduction of work time to three or so days per week ought to be accepted as normal for men and women during the child care years. A reduction of pay would be expected but certainly not a reduction in status. Today that solution is not yet open to men, and to the extent that it could be realized by united pressure, most men (including myself) have yet to make the full leap of consciousness which would allow them to seriously make that fight. This is but one example of how the profession must learn to "breathe" to accommodate the diversity and growth of its members.

Ultimately our task is two-fold. To humanize our work, we will first have to realize our own humanity. Then we will have to insist on its realization by society.

### Clark Limits Campaign Contributions

By Bob Heinemann

Nov. 4 —

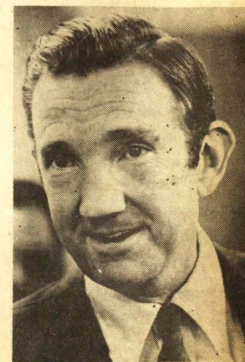
One of Brooklyn Law School's professors is running for Senator of the United States. Every Monday afternoon from 4 until 6, he can be found teaching Law as an Instrument of Social Change. And if Ramsey Clark should be elected on November 5, he will have taught us how people can be the instruments of campaign financing change.

Clark has limited campaign contributions to \$100 per person. This ceiling is strictly enforced. A husband and wife who send in

a joint check for \$200 have it returned to them with the request that they each send a \$100 individual check instead. If a contributor has already given \$75 and then wishes to purchase two \$25 concert or dinner fund-raising tickets, he will only be allowed to buy one.

Only one committee has been set up to receive all of Clark's campaign contributions, both for the primary and the general election. There is no way to hide his average contribution of \$20; nor

(Continued on Page 3)



Ramsey Clark



# Djonovich Arrives: Will Revitalize Library

As 1974 was the year of the bricks; 1975 may well be the year of an eagerly anticipated expansion of the library. Expansion will include additions to the international law section. Furthermore, the recent designation of the BLS library as an official government document depository will necessitate various changes in the present physical plant.

To do the job, B.L.S. is bringing to its faculty the man who is presently the foreign law librarian and associate curator of the N.Y.U. Law Library. During his past eleven years at N.Y.U. Law School, Dusan Djonovich built up a virtually non-existent international law collection into one now numbering 80,000 volumes.

Mr. Djonovich was graduated from the University of Belgrade Law School. During the second War he fought the Nazis in the mountains of Yugoslavia. After the war he went to Italy and eventually he came to the U.S.

Mr. Djonovich received a M.L.S. from Columbia University. He was awarded a Certificate of Advanced Librarianship this year and he is presently completing his doctoral thesis. Among his publishing credits is the editorship of the Russian-English Law Dictionary. He is also the editor of the second

edition of *Law of Notaries Public*.

During his interview with the Justinian Mr. Djonovich discussed the expansion of the library into the lower level area under the plaza. He talked about the necessity of study carrels alongside all research materials. He also mentioned the possibility of obtaining quieter copy machines and their placement in an area less disruptive of scholarly silence. On the subject of noise abatement, carpeting was not overlooked.

Looking ahead, Mr. Djonovich spoke of the eventual need for microfilm equipment. Such equipment would be used to free the shelves of duplicate reports.

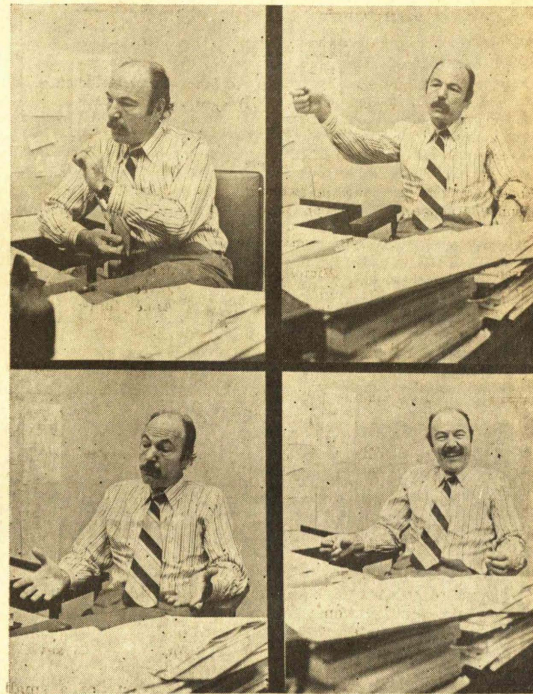
One of the toughest problems facing Mr. Djonovich will be how to acquire materials on a fixed budget which, like everything else, is being whittled away by spiraling inflation.

The entire library card system must be re-classified by the new Library of Congress subject matter method. At present, text books are classified alphabetically by author. Mr. Djonovich intends to start the re-classification as soon as he joins us in December.

A problem is whether the library budget will allow for such necessary expenditures. It will probably not cover the extensive

organization required by the designation of B.L.S. as a government depository nor allow for the acquisition of pre-1974 government documents (the library will only be receiving current materials.) Funding for the library should be provided for the installation of carpeting, which is acknowledged as the best flooring for a library; for the re-design and restructuring of the library to create more space; and for the acquisition of micro reproduction equipment, a facility found in almost any library of note. Mr. Djonovich, however, takes an optimistic view toward the money and the space problems of our library. He noted that there are two ways to expand our library space. One is to install micro reproduction equipment. The other is to utilize the large underground room beneath the school front plaza. Combining these methods would eliminate any space problems the B.L.S. library might encounter within the next 3 to 5 years. However, both solutions require funding.

Mr. Djonovich stresses service as the single most important purpose of a library and assured Justinian interviewers that he did not believe in "closed door librarianship." His claim is corrobor-



Dusan J. Djonovich

Photo by D. Sprafkin

ated by his reputation at N.Y.U. for being extremely helpful and receptive to students. Mr. Djonovich's plans to improve B.L.S.'s library service include divesting the professional library staff of routine clerical tasks in order to free them to fully utilize their professional skills. He also hopes to arrange courses for library personnel, and, eventually, to have

a librarian on duty during the evening hours.

It would be a shame if B.L.S. should undermine this opportunity, created by the appearance of Mr. Djonovich, to expand its most important asset by inadequate funding. We hope to see the library high on the list of priorities.

## BLS to House Government Documents: Massive Job Ahead for Library Staff

By the Library Staff

"Government publications are among the oldest written records, and if measured by their influence on civilization, are probably the most important of all living records."

Successful negotiations conducted last year between the U.S. Superintendent of Documents and the members of the administration, faculty and library staff of Brooklyn Law School culminated in the designation of Brooklyn Law School as a depository library for government documents. In effect, what this means is that the library may now receive free from the Government Printing Office publications of all the various departments and agencies which we must then "make available for the free use of the general public."

The Depository Library Act of 1926 as well as previous similar acts enabled Congressmen and Senators to designate two libraries within their respective district as depositories of government documents. The advantage is having the resources of the most exhaustive researcher and publisher in the world available to the general public. The U.S. Government investments in research are growing from five billion in 1925 to 30 billion in 1974.

The designation of the library as a depository will have far-reaching effects on the quantity and quality of its collection as well as on the quantity and quality of research done by students and faculty.

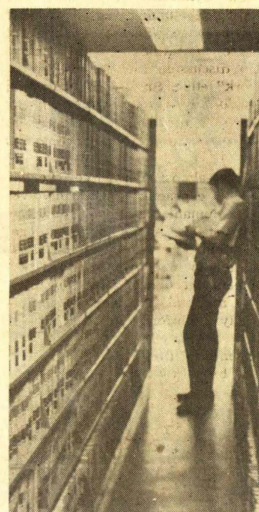
The availability of these materials will fulfill an urgent need for

data (social science data) severely lacking in many law libraries. This is in keeping step with the changing approach to the study of law. A more interdisciplinary approach is now emphasized and encouraged.

As the government plays a more directive role in Society, supports a growing percentage of basic and applied research, concerns itself with more and more of the activities of its citizens, and issues reports and other publications on its work, access to these publications is essential in academic libraries. An adequate collection of government documents is one of the most valuable and essential resources of a research library.

In number and variety the publications of the U.S. Government probably exceed those of any other government or of any commercial publisher. In size they range from pamphlet to ponderous volumes, and in content they vary from articles with a popular appeal to technical treatises of value mainly to the trained scientist. Taken as a whole, they constitute a great library covering almost every field of human knowledge and endeavor.

Government publications fall into the following types: administrative reports, statistical reports, committee or commission reports, reports of investigations and research, bills and resolutions, hearings, journals and proceedings, laws and statutes, compilations and codes, decisions and opinions, rules and regulations, press releases, maps and charts, films and other visual materials.



Many of the publications are transcripts of original records and constitute primary source material in the history of government administration and activities. Others, such as the annual reports, contain accounts by executive officers of the work under their direction.

These books and pamphlets are not mere dry statistical records but touch all facets of human life. Government documents are the living record of the efforts of a people to govern themselves.

It would be impossible to state

the complete number and variety of every document our library will acquire. However, a listing of very few titles will serve as an illustration of the wide range of interests covered in these documents. "Agricultural Statistics Series" reveals vital information to the farmer on acreage and food prices; "Tax Policy Research Studies," issued by the Treasury Department, are valuable to the tax researcher, and finally hearings of the various committees and sub-committees, which contain testimony, discussion, research papers, statistics, and other data which make them an information resource of unparalleled value.

The practical aspects of this undertaking, such as where to shelve the collection, have yet to be finalized. Indications are that these materials will probably be housed in the basement. Arrangements as to whether there will be open access to this area must also be decided.

Since the amount of materials arriving daily will prevent them from being entered in the card catalog, an arrangement is being made to have a book index. This will involve marketing entries in the Monthly Catalog.

The Monthly Catalog is indispensable to the person desiring to keep in touch with government publications. Each issue contains an index arranged by subject, titles, name of the issuing government agency and the series title, if any. The library will make fur-

### Clark

(Continued from Page 2)

is there any desire or need to. Even so, Clark raised \$230,000 from 11,500 people for the primary race, finished with no debts, and retained a \$12,000 surplus. An additional 5,800 people have made contributions since the primary.

Obviously, this type of campaign financing relies on the general public. No special interest can expect to buy a piece of a candidate with \$100.

Clark feels that campaign financing abuses won't be eliminated until Congress enacts legislation designed to encourage the small contributor by providing matching funds up to \$25 per person, and until spending parity is enforced between competing candidates.

In a democracy, there is no place for the wealthy, special interest group buying favors and elections. That only creates Water-gates and apathy. The real special interest is the general public, individually and collectively. And there is a professor at BLS, running for the Senate, who understands that.

ther announcements regarding the use of this tool.

As the scope of the federal government broadens, citizens will look more and more to the federal agencies for information outside the traditional concepts of governmental activities. The library is truly fortunate as one of the storehouses of such vital information.



## Circuit Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

another Exam supporter, William Pinkus, Counsel for the Foundation of Legal Education and Professional Responsibilities. Mr. Pinkus compared the passing of the Bar Exam with obtaining a driver's license. Both are reviews of skills necessary to protect the public from incompetence. The system of justice is so vital and finely-balanced that a license to practice law must be required. The Bar Examiners perform a governmental function insuring, in the best interest of the American people, that only competent and ethical individuals are permitted the privilege of defending and representing members of the pub-

warding good lawyers with successful careers and consigning bad lawyers to the proverbial doghouse.

After being served a buffet luncheon, the conference participants returned to the Moot Courtroom to listen to a talk by Louis Nizer. An extremely effective speaker, Mr. Nizer held much of the audience spellbound as he discussed the Rosenberg Spy Case, the subject of his recent book, "The Implosion Conspiracy." Following this address, Mr. Nizer answered questions from those present. When asked about the legality of the pardon given former President Nixon by President Ford, Mr. Nizer stated his belief that the pardon was constitutionally valid and that the president's pardon-

# NYU Job Symposium: Employment Outlook Good

By Ken Raphael

On October 5, New York University School of Law held a symposium the topic of which is of great interest to the BLS student body. The subject was placement, particularly opportunities available to the student after law school. Rather than painting the somewhat bleak picture that law students have become accustomed to hearing about, the symposium introduced the attending students to a large number of employment opportunities.

The conference consisted of various panels, each of which dealt with a different aspect of legal practice. The following includes a brief synopsis of some of these panels.

### Government Agencies

Representatives of five government agencies were present. All agreed that a young attorney entering government service had a much greater degree of responsibility immediately thrust upon him than an attorney who was just beginning his private practice. The representative from the New York City Department of Investigation noted that a young lawyer soon gets the opportunity to conduct hearings into alleged episodes of corruption, with full powers of recommendation to the District Attorney's office. The attorney from the Board of Education stated that that bureau's legal department has the responsibility of reviewing board policy and determining if it has infringed on any student's rights. It was also noted that in the Securities and Exchange Commission a young attorney has an opportunity to engage in litigation within a short period of time. In the New York State Attorney General's office, one is immediately vested with a

caseload for which he or she is completely responsible.

### Criminal Law

There are a number of openings in the various District Attorney's offices. In the Bronx, for example, there are ninety-six Assistant D.A.'s. As a prosecutor, an ADA is given the option of whether or not to seek indictment, to prosecute or dismiss the charges. Assistant D.A.'s are given a great deal of discretion. The representatives from the D.A.'s office and the Legal Aid Society stressed the fact that the experience to be gained from working in their organization is invaluable compared to private practice. In fact, they noted that it was virtually impossible to go into private practice immediately after graduation. They also noted that criminal lawyers live in court. Civil lawyers, on the other hand, just sit by phone and make money.

### Varieties of Private Practice

Interest in this particular topic was so strong that it resulted in the formation of two panels. The two representatives of large law firms agreed on the fact that one is likely to receive the best possible legal training working for a large firm. They also agreed that there was a greater opportunity for specialization in a large firm. However, they differed on the benefits of such employment. One attorney noted that the opportunity for advancement were great, while the other termed the experience "extremely stifling." It appears that large firm employment is a matter of personal preference. Proponents of small firms emphasized the broad experience one is likely to get in varied areas of the law. As opposed to a large firm where a young attorney works only on a small part of a case, the small firm affords one

an opportunity to work on a case from its inception to conclusion. There is much opportunity to become involved in litigation. As in a large firm the workload is tremendous; however each attorney is expected to bring in a certain amount of business.

### Entertainment and Copyright Law

A background in anti-trust as well as copyright and contract law is advisable in order to practice entertainment law. Often, a young attorney receives his training in an entertainment company or agency's legal department. It is there that one learns the ins and outs of the entertainment business. Opportunities for advancement in the legal and business ends of the industry present themselves after a period of approximately two years.

### Alternatives After Law School

Areas discussed by this panel included teaching, LLM programs, judicial clerkships and working abroad. Teaching and teaching fellowships were described as highly competitive field, especially if one is seeking a fellowship. Generally, the criteria for such awards are law school grades, legal writings and the individual's desire to teach. LLM programs are open to all students. Its advantages include making oneself a more saleable and marketable product on the job market and exposing oneself to a number of employers while in the program. Judicial clerkships have the advantage of exposing the young attorney to a broad background in a number of cases. The representative from the International Legal Center, located at 866 United Nations Plaza, noted the opportunities for community service abroad. He described the program as one involving the establishment and maintenance of legal programs

(Continued on Page 7)



Karen Goldenberg, lieutenant governor 2nd Circuit, sitting opp. John DiBella.

lic. Mr. Pinkus also recommended that the Board of Examiners add the requirement of clinical training for candidates to the Bar and that the membership of the Board be expanded to include lay persons.

Speaking in opposition to the imposition of the Bar Exam was Michael Hirschberg, a Legal Aid Society Criminal Defense attorney. Mr. Hirschberg is a recent graduate of the University of Wisconsin School of Law. The state of Wisconsin gives graduates of state law schools a "diploma privilege." That is, graduation from an accredited law school in the state

ing power extends to instances where the recipient has not yet been convicted of a crime. Mr. Nizer felt that no real harm to the system of equal justice under the law had been done because, through the tapes and the House Judiciary Committee deliberations, Nixon's guilt in the Watergate crime was obvious to all.

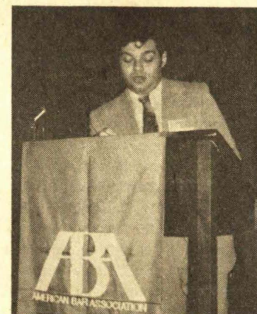
Mr. Nizer discussed the necessity of re-vamping the judicial system to accommodate the rapidly increasing case load. Although greater prosperity, new laws, and a larger population characterize America in the last two decades, the court system has remained basically unchanged and thus is inadequate to handle the vast amount of litigation it faces today. Mr. Nizer urged an expansion in the number of courts and judges and the utilization of computers to more efficiently process cases.

Closing his discussion with the Second Circuit students, Mr. Nizer encouraged those who are "industrious, zealous, dedicated and love the law" to persevere in their studies. The noted attorney stated that the young lawyer who is "cultured, understanding of human beings, hardworking and with a facility for self-expression" has an excellent chance to enjoy a successful and satisfying career in the law.



New LSD President, Dave Erdman, L., with former Pres. Howard Kane, R.

automatically grants the graduate admission to the state Bar, without the necessity of taking a Bar Exam. Three other states, West Virginia, Montana and Mississippi, also give graduates a diploma privilege. The Wisconsin Supreme Court requires law students, in order to take advantage of the privilege, to take sixty credits of required courses out of a total of ninety credits. This, Mr. Hirschberg contends, insures that attorneys admitted pursuant to the diploma privilege are aware of the full range of the law. The Bar Exam itself cannot insure that a candidate understands the interplay of bluff and personality that make up a great part of the actual practice of law. Mr. Hirschberg stated his belief that the forces of the market place will separate the good lawyers from the bad, re-



Robert Algaze, 2nd Circuit governor.

## Whitney North Seymour, Jr. Speaks at LSD Conference On Legal Education

By Mary Cheasty

On Saturday, September 28, 1974, the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association hosted a conference on legal education at Fordham University. First year law students in the LSD second circuit attended a series of informal lectures which we're designed to introduce beginning students to various aspects of legal education and to review current trends in the legal profession.

The first speaker was former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and current President of the New York State Bar Association, Whitney North Seymour, Jr. Mr. Seymour urged the students to become active in public service. He suggested involvement in political or community activity, in addition to working with local and state bar associations. Mr. Seymour pointed out the present difficulty in providing legal advice to the middle class, especially noting the need for inexpensive yet competent professional advice for the

members of the public who are ineligible for public assistance yet cannot afford expensive legal counsel.

Judge Alfred Ascione of the New York State Supreme Court, then discussed some recent changes in the law. He cited such areas as consumer rights, wiretap and electronic surveillance laws, ecology, women's rights, rights of the accused and others, as examples of the response of the law to societal changes. Discussing the controversy over methods of selection of judges, Judge Ascione noted that among Jack Newfield's "10 Worst Judges of 1974" were both elected and appointed judges. The judge strongly believes that this points to the absence of an effective screening process for judicial candidates, rather than to the relative merits of one selection system over another.

Following Judge Ascione, Professor Cornelius J. Scanton of the University of Connecticut Law School offered some useful and

amusing observations on approaches to law school, both from the practical side, including case briefing and researching, and from the reflective side, on personal changes affected by the process of becoming a lawyer.

The final speaker, Professor Sheila Brinbaum of Fordham University Law School, discussed the position of women in the legal profession. Noting recent increases in the numbers of women in law schools, Professor Brinbaum predicted that these statistics alone will soon eliminate any remaining career barriers to women lawyers.

The conference proved to be both informative and at times amusing. The various speakers provided some insights into the work that faces us both as students and future attorneys. It was an interesting introduction to the legal profession, one which can only make one look forward to the years ahead.



# BLS Graduate to Represent Handicapped

## Cites Widespread Discrimination

By Joseph Supp

While other minority groups have been receiving widespread attention, the physically handicapped have been largely ignored. In New York City alone, there are more than 100,000 physically disabled people. A recent graduate of BLS planning to specialize in legal services to the handicapped understands only too well what it means to go through life confined to a wheelchair. Curtis Brewer, 48, became quadriplegically disabled (paralyzed below the neck) as the result of an illness suffered in 1955. Despite the fact that Mr. Brewer can't even lift a finger, he managed practically a full course load at BLS for the last 4 years.

At an interview with Mr. Brewer in his lower Manhattan home shortly after his widely publicized admission to the bar, he noted that there is a "kind of subtle but massive discrimination" against the handicapped in our society, pointing to the fact that handicapped people have been denied access to public accommodations, restaurants, theaters, housing, schools, and jobs with the excuse — "sorry, but we have no provisions for you."

### Forms of Discrimination

Architectural barriers abound everywhere. Curbs and steps severely restrict the freedom of the disabled person to go where he wants without constant reliance upon other people. Though Mr. Brewer has a first floor apartment, he must still negotiate two steps in the hallway. Perhaps the most ironical instance of injustice occurred when 4 people were re-

quired to assist Mr. Brewer up and down the steps of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court where he was sworn into the bar.

Public transportation is completely inadequate. Though private transportation companies do exist, the fee for their services is quite high, while their standard of care is quite low. One friend of Mr. Brewer's pays more than \$75 per week just for transportation to and from work within the city, receiving little if any assistance from the state.

Attendant care is also quite expensive — in Mr. Brewer's case, some \$25,000 per year. The state through disability pensions will pay for attendants only if the disabled person is on welfare or is attending school. Such funds are available from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. A disabled person who has a job is not eligible to receive state aid. Mr. Brewer pointed to the recent case of a disabled person who "having just obtained her master's degree" was forced to quit her job and go back on welfare because she could not afford to pay for the attendant whom she needed to help her get out of bed and get to work. Mr. Brewer currently finds himself in a similar situation. In coping with this problem, he has organized a not-for-profit corporation called Untapped Resources which will offer legal services to

the handicapped. He will offer his services to the corporation gratuitously. Operating expenses will be met by soliciting funds and by charging clients only in accordance with their ability to pay. In this way, Mr. Brewer hopes to continue receiving his disability pension.

Though not apparent, discrimination against the handicapped exists in many other areas. For many handicapped people, having their own car is an absolute necessity in getting to work everyday since they are not able to use public transportation; but the consequent added expense is not recognized by the I.R.S. as being a deductible item. The blind, however, do receive a tax break. Concerning jury duty, Mr. Brewer indicated there is a question of whether a handicapped person who is able and willing to serve on a jury is ever called, permitted, or encouraged to do so.

### Untapped Resources, Inc.

When asked what could be done to alleviate these problems, Mr. Brewer said that a "meaningful, strong, affirmative action program" must be established in each area of discrimination "even as there is one for blacks and women." Mr. Brewer himself plans to offer ombudsman type legal assistance particularly to the quadriplegically handicapped through Untapped Resources, Inc. His general plan of action will be to go to those agencies that can help and say to them "here is the problem; find me a solution." Mr. Brewer stressed that this is done through using verve, some exer-

pertise in the area of the quadriplegically handicapped. Once into private practice, Mr. Brewer hopes to get involved with the drafting and lobbying of legislative resolutions addressed to the problems of the handicapped.

Mr. Brewer is no stranger to this field. He has been working with the problems of the disabled ever since his own disability, offering administrative and resource counseling services to many different clients. Mr. Brewer, through contacting the proper agencies and functioning as an intermediary for his clients, was able to solve a variety of problems; for example, he was instrumental in preventing the truant children of a mentally retarded mother from being sent away to an institution by making use of the available community resources in finding a suitable home for them.

According to Mr. Brewer, it is a great tragedy that the untapped resource in our handicapped who have ability and talent can be crushed out by themselves and by a hostile society. "Depression and frustration can certainly be highly motivating forces to go on and really do something strong and positive," he said. "They can also be a very infuriating kind of emotion to deal with . . . I face the same problems everyday. This body imprisonment . . . is an extremely difficult thing to work



L. to r. Mr. Brewer's son Scott, Judge McGivern, Mrs. Brewer, and Curtis Brewer.

### Mobile Law Office

Mr. Brewer has cooperated as a subject beneficiary to the Herman Miller Research Corporation who is in the process of converting his van into a mobile law office. He thought that by having a mobile office, he could reach those disabled people who are not able to come to him. Also involved is the conversion of Mr. Brewer's work environment into an automated setting substantially under his control without the necessity of attendants. Mr. Brewer sees a spin-off advantage to the handicapped in that these items of use for the handicapped are being produced on the basis of profit-motive, rather than government subsidy.

### Why BLS

Mr. Brewer applied for admission to Brooklyn Law School on the advice of Sidney Tolmage, an alumnus of the school and senior partner of the firm Tolmage and Harris, whom Mr. Brewer had met in the course of his work. Mr. Tolmage suggested that Mr. Brewer should try law school since his work had brought him practically into the field of law anyway. After contacting Dean Prince, Mr. Brewer received a full scholarship from BLS with funds for his books and attendants coming from the New York State Department of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Throughout his 4 years at BLS, Mr. Brewer noted that all of his professors were very accommodating to his special needs. Particularly helpful in his first days at BLS were Professors Ronayne, Crea and Dean Gilbride. Currently Professor Chase is helping Mr. Brewer with the establishment of Untapped Resources.

### Exempted From Bar Exam

Sitting in his wheelchair before Judge Owen McGivern of the Appellate Division, Mr. Brewer was sworn into the bar on October 2nd without taking the bar exam. Mr. Brewer applied for the exemption primarily because the all day

exam would have been too exhausting. But the procedure involved in obtaining the exemption was extremely involved since this was the first case of its kind ever attempted. Judge McGivern said that this was highly unusual, perhaps implying that not everybody's going to get it done. Mr. Brewer mentioned that William Holzman, director of the BLS alumni office, contributed an outstanding effort and was a source of strength and persistence in getting his application before the Court of Appeals. O. John Rogge, a distinguished member of the bar, acted as Mr. Brewer's legal advisor and counsel in the preparation and presentation of his application to the court.

Mr. Brewer had to submit several affidavits from his doctors, professors, and several well-known lawyers (including City Councilman Paul O'Dwyer) testifying to the fact that he was qualified to practice law. He also had to appear before the Character Committee.

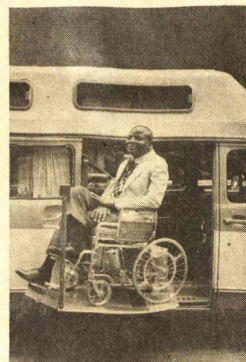
### Publicity

For all his accomplishments, Mr. Brewer remains a humble and dedicated man. Publicity is one thing Mr. Brewer is not at ease with. Apart from his modesty, he feels a sense of embarrassment at being singled out from among "the many other handicapped people who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, the theater, and all kinds of places." Mr. Brewer continued, "Others have done considerably better with the little that they had than I have . . . We all have handicaps of one kind or another."

Mr. Brewer was disturbed at the fact that the news media was portraying him as a source of inspiration for the handicapped. "Though the inspiration sounds good," he remarked, "each person must do what he has to do." Mr. Brewer also observed the fact that the massive amount of publicity was in a way reflective of another type of discrimination. He explained that while on the one hand there is a visible display of one particular handicapped person, other handicapped people effectively remain invisible along with their particular problems and needs. Mr. Brewer stressed that for every person who is fortunate enough to have support from their family, the business community, and the state, there are an untold number of people who are not as fortunate. For Mr. Brewer, it is his concern for these people which law school has been all about.

## Enrollment Data

Day	Total
First Year	246
Second Year	240
Third Year	330
Evening	
First Year	70
Second Year	55
Third Year	108
Fourth Year	95
	1,144
LL.M.	1
Special	8
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>1,153</b>



Mr. Brewer's van.



# Former Prof Returns

By Jay B. Hashmall

Prof. Samuel Hoffman has rejoined the full-time faculty at BLS this semester. He brings with him a reservoir of expertise accumulated over many years of activity in the Corporate Law and Estates fields.

Upon graduation from BLS in 1948, Prof. Hoffman began his distinguished teaching career at BLS. Among other courses, he taught Criminal Law, Corporations, and Labor Law. In the late 1950's, Prof. Hoffman joined the staff of the Joint Legislative Committee for the Study of the Revision of the New York Corporation Law, researching, recommending and drafting almost one-half of the Business Corporation Law of New York. Prof. Hoffman was also the chief draftsman of the Estates Powers and Trusts Law of New York, which the state legislature enacted in 1966.

In 1967, Prof. Hoffman entered private practice as a consultant to other attorneys, assisting them in solving legal problems in all fields and especially those in the area of Corporations and Estates. He was a lawyer's lawyer.

As chairman of the 21-member Surrogates Court Committee of the



Prof. Samuel Hoffman

New York County Lawyers' Association for the past six years, Prof. Hoffman has headed a group of distinguished practitioners which reviews and makes recommendations on various legislative proposals in the estates field.

Presently, Prof. Hoffman is teaching courses in Corporate Finance and Conflicts of Law. As an alumnus and a faculty member, Prof. Hoffman believes that the image of BLS is greatly improving. He notes that many students are entering the best law firms in the New York area and in his many contacts with these large and influential firms, Prof. Hoffman has observed that without exception, these firms are pleased with the work that the BLS graduates are doing.

The main reason for this rising image and improving employment

prospects is due to the many additional elective courses which are now offered at BLS. Prof. Hoffman relates that no longer do the law firms have to start off teaching the recent graduate the fundamentals in a particular field. If the student has taken a battery of courses in a certain area, he or she will be well-equipped to contribute to any law firm, large or small.

As part of the emphasis on the importance of worthwhile electives, Prof. Hoffman hopes to introduce a new course next semester in Estates Administration, which will be taught by active practitioners. He believes that this will fill a gap between the current courses in Wills and Estate and Gift Taxation.

# Family Court

(Continued from Page 1)

editorial presents another position as to the problem with juvenile justice. Basically, this position is that the system is too lenient with young criminals, especially where serious crimes are involved. This is the attitude of Assistant Corporation Counsel Larry K. Schwartzstein, Attorney in Charge of N.Y.C.'s juvenile prosecuting unit in Manhattan Family Court. Mr. Schwartzstein believes that the major problem with juvenile justice is that Family Court Judges, by law, cannot sentence a youth to a minimum term and that the maximum terms allowed are not long enough. This situation, according to Mr. Schwartzstein, does not present much of a deterrent to the commission of crime by today's youth. "The children who come before the Court are very street wise; they know," says the prosecutor. He feels that there is too much concern with rehabilitation and not enough emphasis on punishment. "You can't have rehabilitation without punishment," Mr. Schwartzstein explained. "A child learns what he did wrong by punishment."

Mr. Schwartzstein, who has been at the Family Court since 1965, does not believe that a person's background should be considered a factor in punishment. "The child may come from a poor family or a broken home, but that's the breaks of the game," Mr. Schwartzstein stated. "It is up to the parent to teach right and wrong. If the parent doesn't, the Court should step into the shoes of the parent and teach the juvenile delinquent right from wrong."

Mr. Schwartzstein recommends that stricter sentences should be instituted against youthful offenders and that the New York State Department for Youth should be required to ask the Court's permission before releasing a youth. "DFY is very lax. They show a complete disregard to the public at large. Some of these youths shouldn't be paroled right away," Schwartzstein contends.

He is also quite upset about what he felt was Senator Goodman's and the *Daily News*' attack on the Family Court Judges. "The Senator and the press seem to forget that the Family Court Judges hear all types of problems from 9:30 A.M. sometimes to 6 P.M.; they face a crowded calendar. With all this, they are doing the best possible job that they could." He feels that the "scandalous outrage" is the fact that Senator Goodman and the Legislature haven't seen fit to change the Family Court Act.

A completely opposite view is held by Judge Joseph B. Williams, recently appointed Administrative Judge of the New York City Family Court. "By and large, the Family Court Act is a good Act," according to Judge Williams. "The major trouble is that we have not had the opportunity to see if it can work. We have never had adequate services." Judge Williams explained that the Family Court ancillary services need to be improved, and better services should be presented within the neighborhoods in order to help youths before they get in trouble. However, Judge Williams was not very optimistic about receiving money to improve services. "The Court has had a low budgetary priority for years." When asked if it was a sign of racism that white neighborhoods seem to get better services, Judge Williams

explained that "minority communities are usually the weakest politically and economically and lack the muscle to insure that those who are required by law to provide these services are responsive to their needs."

One structural change Judge Williams would like to see instituted would be to require DFY to report to the Family Court when they are going to release a youth. According to Judge Williams, the only way a Judge finds out what happens to a child after placement is when the child is brought before the Court on another charge. Judge Williams concluded that "the Court cannot make up for the failure in all the other services."

Another defender of the juvenile justice system's structure is the New York State Division for Youth. This agency is in charge of confining and rehabilitating juvenile delinquents who are not placed with private voluntary agencies.

Senior Attorney with DFY, Gary Glaser, relates that DFY is opposed to giving stricter sentences to youths or even to allowing judges to give minimum sentences. "It should be the province of the rehabilitators to decide when a child is rehabilitated," Mr. Glaser believes. "If Judges were given the power to make definite sentences, there might be too long sentences given out."

Mr. Bruce Oboyski, Assistant Director of Goshen State Training School, discussed how DFY determines when to release a child. According to Mr. Oboyski, a youth placed at Goshen must pass through five separate levels, labeled D, C, B, A, and pre-release. When a juvenile delinquent first arrives at Goshen, he is given a complete psychiatric evaluation. If he doesn't require individualized psychiatric care, he is placed at the D or orientation level. At the end of two weeks, a child may move up to the next higher, or C level, but only if he meets certain responsibilities. As he moves toward release, the standards and responsibilities that the youth must meet become progressively more formidable. Each child is assigned to a living unit composed of his peers and it is his co-inmates along with the unit supervisors who determine whether a child should go up or down a level. Nevertheless, the Superintendent of each training school has the ultimate decision on whether to release a youth. Assistant Director Oboyski admits that some youths fake their way through the levels. "The system's not perfect," Mr. Oboyski observes.

Theoretically, a youth may be released in a minimum of 17 weeks, irrespective of his original crime.

As with any other major problem, there are as many solutions suggested to stop the rising tide of youthful crimes as there are people willing to express an opinion on it. Senator Goodman wants better cooperation among the Family Court services, Judge Williams wants increased services and Assistant Corporation Counsel Schwartzstein thinks that stiffer penalties for juveniles is the answer. One thing is certain: the current juvenile justice system in New York City, whether because of structural faults or lack of money, is neither protecting society by providing a deterrent nor is it very effective in rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

# SBA Budget

## SBA General

Speakers Program	\$ 1,000
Movie Program	900
Sports Program	500
Student-Faculty Get-togethers	750
Parties, Mixers, etc.	700
Stationery, Supplies, General Printing	500
Student Directories	300
Freshman Orientation	550
LSD Convention, Luncheon	750
Mailing Permits	50
Sundries	

Executive Board Use	450
Allocation by Delegate Assembly	605

## Justinian

Printing	5,875
Office Supplies, Mailings, etc.	200
Camera Supplies	75
Expenses — for conferences, etc.	150

## Women's Group

Conferences	900
Supplies, Mailings (SBA General Fund)	

## National Lawyers Guild

Supplies (SBA General Fund)	
Conventions	(later allocation)
Dues	100

## BALSA

Supplies	(General Fund)
Dues	250
Convention	(later allocation)

## Moot Court

Intramural Competition	300
Moot Court Party	500
Coffee	30
Order of Barristers	35
Certificates	50

## PRSLA

Convention	(later allocation)
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## International Law Society

Dues	(later allocation)
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## Jewish Student Union

Chanukah Party	150
Seminar	300

## Bridge Club

Trophies	30
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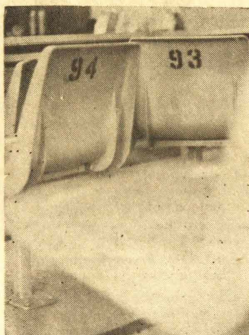
## The Play

To be loaned \$2,000	
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Total Expenditures	\$16,000
Amount Received	\$16,000



SBA President John DiBella with treasurer Allan Tivoli.



... some class delegates see fit not to attend SBA meetings.



# FINAL EXAM SCHEDULE

This is a tentative, unofficial exam schedule. Any complaints must be in writing and given to the S.B.A. office. Reasons must accompany all complaints. The S.B.A. office will be the conduit for all complaints. No one should complain to Dean Hambrecht directly.

## TENTATIVE UNOFFICIAL S.B.A. FINALS SCHEDULE

### Required Courses — Day

Evidence	Sect. 1	Thurs., Jan. 2	6-9:30
	Sect. 2	Thurs., Jan. 2	6-9:30
New York Practice	Sect. 3	Thurs., Jan. 2	10-1:30
Conflict of Laws	Sect. 1	Mon., Jan. 6	10-1:30
	Sect. 2	Mon., Jan. 6	10-1:30
	Sect. 3	Mon., Jan. 6	10-1:30
Bus. Org. I	Sect. 1	Mon., Jan. 6	6-9:00
	Sect. 2	Mon., Jan. 6	6-9:00
	Sect. 3	Mon., Jan. 6	6-9:00
Equity	Sect. 1	Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:30
	Sect. 2	Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:30
	Sect. 3	Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:30
Criminal Law	Sect. 1	Thurs., Jan. 2	10-1:30
	Sect. 2	Thurs., Jan. 2	10-1:30
	Sect. 3	Thurs., Jan. 2	10-1:30
Property I	Sect. 1	Mon., Jan. 6	10-12:00
	Sect. 2	Mon., Jan. 6	10-1:00
	Sect. 3	Mon., Jan. 6	10-1:00
Contracts I	Sect. 1	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
	Sect. 2	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
	Sect. 3	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
Torts I	Sect. 1	Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:00
	Sect. 2 (A-K)	Mon., Jan. 13	10-1:00
	Sect. 2 (L-Z)	Mon., Jan. 13	10-1:00
	Sect. 3	Mon., Jan. 13	10-1:00
Civil Procedure I	Sect. 1	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
	Sect. 2	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
	Sect. 3 (A-K)	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
	Sect. 3 (L-Z)	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00

### Required Courses — Evening

Evidence		Thurs., Jan. 2	6-9:30
Conflict of Laws		Mon., Jan. 6	6-9:00
Property II		Thurs., Jan. 2	6-9:30
Bus. Org. I		Mon., Jan. 6	6-9:00
Equity	A-K	Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:00
	L-Z	Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:00
Contracts		Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
Torts		Mon., Jan. 13	6-9:00

Civil Procedure		Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
Electives			
Rights of the Indigent		Fri., Jan. 3	10-1:00
Federal Jurisdiction	Eve.	Sat., Jan. 4	7-10:00
	Sect. 1	Sat., Jan. 4	7-10:00
	Sect. 2	Sat., Jan. 4	7-10:00
Int'l Business		Sat., Jan. 4	7-10:00
Transactions		Tues., Jan. 7	6-9:00
Creditors Rights	Sect. 1	Tues., Jan. 7	6-9:00
	Sect. 2	Tues., Jan. 7	6-9:00
	Eve.	Tues., Jan. 7	6-9:00
Property III	Sect. 1	Tues., Jan. 7	10-1:00
	Sect. 2	Tues., Jan. 7	10-1:00
Taxation	Eve.	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
	Sect. 1	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
	Sect. 2	Wed., Jan. 8	10-1:00
Labor Law	Day	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
	Eve.	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
Admin. Law	Sect. 1	Wed., Jan. 8	10-1:00
Property III	Eve.	Wed., Jan. 8	6-9:00
Sales & Sec. Trans.	Sect. 1	Thurs., Jan. 9	6-9:00
	Sect. 2	Thurs., Jan. 9	10-1:00
	Sect. 3	Thurs., Jan. 9	10-1:00
	Eve.	Thurs., Jan. 9	6-9:00
Fed. Reg. of Sec.	Eve.	Thurs., Jan. 9	6-9:00
Copyrights	Day	Sat., Jan. 11	7-10:00
	Eve.	Sat., Jan. 11	7-10:00
Corp. Finance	Day	Sat., Jan. 11	7-10:00
	Eve.	Sat., Jan. 11	7-10:00
Real Estate Prac.	Eve.	Tues., Jan. 14	6-9:00
	Day	Tues., Jan. 14	10-1:00
Dom. Rel.	Day	Tues., Jan. 14	6-9:00
Jurisprudence	Eve.	Tues., Jan. 14	6-9:00
	Day	Tues., Jan. 14	6-9:00
Antitrust	Day	Tues., Jan. 14	6-9:00
Fed. Reg. of Sec.	Day	Tues., Jan. 14	10-1:00
Legislation		Tues., Jan. 14	10-1:00
Fed. Estate & Gift Tax	Day	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
	Eve.	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
Admin. Law	Sect. 2	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
	Eve.	Wed., Jan. 15	6-9:00
Taxation	Sect. 3	Wed., Jan. 15	10-1:00
Fed. Crim. Proc.		Thurs., Jan. 16	6-9:00
Trial Advocacy		Thurs., Jan. 16	2-5:00

## Employment Outlook

(Continued from Page 4)

in large urban areas throughout the world.

### So You're Not on Law Review...

This panel did not really explore various employment opportunities. Rather, it explored the way the other 90% of the student body could obtain employment after graduation. Essentially, the panelist urged students to forget about large firms who are interested only in top scholars. But, they indicated that it was advisable to contact small and medium size firms in the early spring and summer, at a time when these firms will be hiring based on their needs. They advised students to check the New York Law Journal, send out a large number of resumes and "never give up."

As may be observed above, there are numerous opportunities for employment in a legal capacity following law school graduation. The symposium could not possibly touch on all facets of the law. Obviously, due to its limitations in size, many areas of employment were not even touched upon.

In fact, opportunities outside of the legal field were not even considered. It is encouraging to note, however, that perhaps the job situation is not as gloomy as some might make it out to be. With persistence and some luck, a great many BLS graduates will be gainfully employed within a short time after graduation.

### FEDERAL LAW JOB OPPORTUNITIES LISTED IN NEW ABA PUBLICATION

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 — The American Bar Association is publishing a book cataloging law job possibilities with the federal government.

Entitled "Federal Government Legal Career Opportunities," the 158-page publication describes briefly the anticipated job openings, type of work, location, qualifications and how to apply.

The new book is a project of the ABA's Law Student Division.

Further information can be obtained by writing to: Alice Fried, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

# TOO MUCH LOX MEANS NO JOCKS FOR B.L.S.

By Cliff Weber

The other day up in law heaven, which is directly north of O'Keefe's and boasts vacancy de-control and restrictive zoning, Judge Cardozo let fly with a stinger which I couldn't ignore. "In my day," he growled, "law was as demanding a miss(ms?)tress as she is today, and we developed as many cases of ulcers as you guys have. Even though few of us jurists are remembered for sharp, lean prose, the majority rule, it seems to me, was sharp, lean bodies."

The Justice roared, "Furthermore, no Brandeis brief on the accelerating pace of sociocultural variables nor even Gilberts can explain the corpulence of that crew down there. A license to get fat is not co-extensive with assuming the risk of law study. While we do not sit to legislate aesthetics, every time I look down there, I see more atrocious wrongs against the body. What gives?"

The unmistakable ring of a truism echoed in my mind. At U.C.L.A., the debate rages over making the swimming team co-ed, while at BLS our fingers can't even do the walking, they're so out of shape. Why is BLS virtually devoid of organized athletic activity? Are we really content with "indoor" sports? Just as it is true that Brooklyn Law School is the best law school on Joralemon Street, and probably in the borough, so is it also clear that as a group, our generation of law

students is FAT.

Perhaps this generalization is not universally applicable. Maybe out in America, beyond our five boroughs, things are radically (conservatively?) different. Maybe where the blond law jock plays SPORTS, has FUN, and wallows in his unenlightened misery on campus while awaiting the intelligent, FRIENDLY WOMEN, folks are healthy. This may even occur in Manhattan. But it requires no leap of abstraction to see that the situation is very different here. We are in Brooklyn, and more specifically at BLS, where the prevailing norm, the watchword of our faith, the most intensely cultivated precept is provincialism.

When one understands this premise, our nationally-oriented law school, with its non-existence of athletics, comes neatly into focus. At last count, we numbered 5½ WASPs among us, one of whom is now at sea, and we have no recruitment program in Topeka. Face it folks, we are a very urban, very ethnic group. We are abundantly reminded of our origins — our incessant packing it away from time immemorial during San Gennaro, St. Patty's, and Passover — by that sediment hanging over our collective belt. Indications are that our Black and Hispanic students may soon conform.

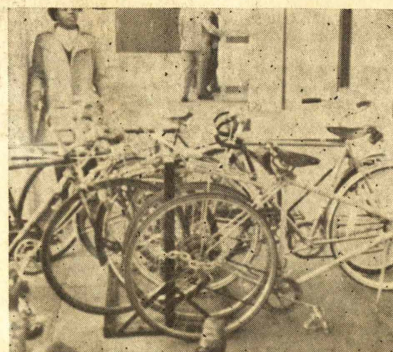
But there's more to it than the determinism of the physically-limiting urban environment. More importantly, inextricably bound

up with the restricted geographic distribution of our student body is a nucleus of inbred, lethargy-laden attitudes. Here in the intellectual capital of the universe, we have incorporated a bundle of embarrassing simple-minded maxims into our value system which have helped to generate the FAT LAW STUDENT. Recall a few of these gems and see if they don't capsuleize part of the source of our trouble.

"Nice" boys don't play baseball; they study."

"It's better to work with your mind and mouth, rather than with your hands."

Mother's status-oriented advice is indelibly emblazoned in our



Sole evidence of BLS phys. ed. activities.

minds. The corollary is: "Eat, you will feel better." We gobble and talk to alleviate our pre- and post-study anxiety, rather than engage in any discharge of energy beyond moving our jaws furiously.

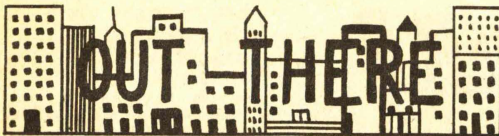
High school, college, and the revolution provided ample mortar for this carefully nurtured foundation. We discovered that only "idiotic jocks" care about sports. Physicality, like clothing and hair combing, became superficial and unacceptable to thinking, feeling people. Finally, when we gave up thinking altogether and opted for spontaneity, Consciousness III, and overall, we perceived the true horror of the regimentation and competitiveness of sports and,

curiously, academic achievement.

Now many of us have come full circle and wound up on Court Street, which is neither Haight-Ashbury nor Ohio State. Life is no longer simple, and being lawyers and adults, we no longer view the universe through the myopic perspective of the absolutes inherent in any ideological catechism, tort pigeonholes notwithstanding. Some of us may even have pondered the reasonableness of the old "sound mind in a sound body" routine. Clearly, exercise and achievement are not incompatible with being sensitive, self-actuating people.

The S.B.A. has money available for athletics. Those interested in renting a gym with decent facilities should attend the next few meetings, during which the budget will be debated and eventually approved. Lobbying works here, just as in the real world, and to a substantial degree the amounts allocated to each activity depend on the amount of noise the various supplicants make. So dribble on down and see if you can squeeze some dough out of your duly elected representatives. Remember, Cardozo jogged to his first interview.





## Movie Brief and Music and Drama

By Victor "Jake" Davich

### THE GAMBLER

Paramount, 1974

**Facts:** James Caan as a scintillating college prof who is addicted to gambling. He seeks \$50,000 which he must pay the mob, who upon default will . . . "give him a whole new face."

Lauren Hutton, the honey-haired, drawing beauty plays his girlfriend; her reasons for being in the film are at this date unknown.

**Issue:** Is it worth the price of admission?

**Dec:** Definitely yes.

**Rule:** The court will not enforce illegal contracts — but somebody else will.

**Applic:** The Gambler is a depressing film, almost moribund in its observation of the seedy, violent world of gambling. Following James Caan from the upper-class Jewish environs of his family to the brutal, dimly lit world of the loan sharks is a nightmarish dissection of a man's psychotic anatomy. James Caan's portrayal of an addict gambler desperately attempting to prevent foreclosure on his life provides us with one of the best character studies in recent film history.

Marred only by an extraneous relationship with Lauren Hutton, the film builds to a taut, brutal climax that leaves the viewer with a sense of emptiness, despair, but mainly in awe of a man who so magnificently and deliberately manages to ruin his life.

I recommend this film highly.

By Matthew J. Trachtenberg

October 4th marked the belated Metropolitan Opera debut of Memphis-born Nancy Tatum who sang the title role in Puccini's "Turandot." Miss Tatum has a voice of both great roundness and power which was untaxed by the aria "In questa reggia" and warm enough for Turandot's capitulation to love at the end of the opera. Her compelling Turandot made the Calaf of tenor Franco Corelli weak and white-sounding by comparison. Lucine Amara appeared as Liu for the first time this season and (although sounding vocally darker than last year) sang and acted beautifully. It was a fine evening of opera.

The Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra of East Germany, the oldest orchestra playing on German soil, made its U.S. debut on October 15 at Carnegie Hall, proving itself worthy of its illustrious past conductors (Bach, Mozart, Nikisch, Furtwaengler). This is a fine, responsive orchestra with a meticulous string section and a vital conductor, Kurt Masur. The program included Mahler's four "Songs of a Wayfarer" sung by tenor Siegfried Lorenz whose rather lifeless dramatic sensibilities were overshadowed by a voice of great brightness and overtone. He may very well develop into a fine heldentenor. The program included a flawless performance of Bruckner's "Symphony No. 7 in E Major" and showed that this or-

chestra is indeed as good as any in the West.

"Brief Lives," which this reviewer saw in London seven years ago, has finally made its way to Broadway. The one-man play is based on the memoirs of John Aubrey, the 17th century chronicler of British high society and not-so-high society. The play is set in 1697 on the last day of the seventy two year old writer's life and British actor Roy Dotrice gives a brilliant performance of this tour-de-force. The play is an anecdotal soliloquy by the impoverished Aubrey and is marvelously evocative of his era and the "brief lives" of the great and not so great of his time. This is a charming and literate play which should not be missed by anyone who admires a rich and varied use of our beautiful language.

The coming month promises to be rich with fine performances. The young American violinist, Eugene Fodor, who recently won the coveted silver medal of Russia's Tchaikovsky Violin Competition will give his first New York recital at Avery Fisher Hall. The tape of his performance at the competition indicates that this artist may very well rival his stylistic Russian counterpart Leonid Kogan. The Philharmonic will offer the wonderfully lyric Saint-Saen's Cello Concerto featuring cellist Lorne Munroe and conductor Daniel Barenboim. The program will include Bruckner's Symphony No. 5. Peter Serkin's sensitive and unrivaled interpretation of Schoenberg's Piano Concerto will highlight the Boston Symphony's program on the 20th. Operatic performances recommended include: Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" starring Domingo and Blegen (one of the finest spinto sopranos around), Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri" with Horn, and the Metropolitan's new production of Janacek's lovely "Jenufa." For additional information about upcoming recommendations write to: Brooklyn Law School Classical Music Society in care of this publication.

## The Docket

### Delegate Assembly Meeting

The next SBA delegate assembly meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 6, from 4:30 until 6 p.m.

### Student-Faculty Tea

On Tuesday, November 12, there will be an informal gathering of faculty and students in the third floor lounge. Time: from 4 until 6 p.m. Refreshments will be provided.

### Christmas Party and Mixer

The SBA will sponsor a combination Christmas party and mixer in the cafeteria on Friday evening, December 13. The admission fee will be \$1 for BLS students and \$2 for everyone else.

### Bridge Tournament

Those students wishing to participate in this year's rubber bridge tournament should contact David Stein (255-1206) or Susan Alexander (680-1503) at home or at school (Room 500 Monday or Thursday before 10:00).

### Student Play

In keeping with established tradition at Brooklyn Law School, a play will be presented on March 13, 14, 15, 1975. This year's theatrical offering is entitled, "The Second Circus Law Revue: Notes From A School For Scandal."

Auditions will be held early in November and all those interested in participating in this production are encouraged to come and try out. Check the bulletin boards for further information.

### BLS Graduate Goes to Harvard

Dorothy Chin, BLS class of '74, is studying for her Masters of Law degree in East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard University. She is the first BLS student to be accepted into an LL.M. program at Harvard. Prof. Wein and Dean Lisle were of great help to her in gaining admission.

Ms. Chin hopes to work in the Orient after she has completed

her year at Harvard. This semester's courses include Japanese Public Law, Law in China, Anti-Trust, and Comparative Tax Policy.

### Dean Prince Scholarship

A full tuition scholarship is being set up in the memory of Martha Prince, a BLS graduate and the late wife of Dean Jerome Prince. This award will be presented to the woman student who enters her graduating year with the highest cumulative average. Both day and evening women students are eligible.

### Real Property Chair

A fund raising drive is underway to collect \$200,000 for an endowed chair in real property in memory of Abraham Traub, BLS class of 1925. So far, \$31,500 has been collected by the late Mr. Traub's law partner, Sam Kirschenbaum.

### Landlord and Tenant Law

The Student Bar Association, in cooperation with the Brooklyn Tenants Union, will be presenting a series of free seminars in Landlord and Tenant Law. These seminars will be held every Thursday at 7:30 P.M. beginning on October 31 and continuing until December 12, with the exception of November 28. All are welcome to attend.

### Lost and Found

All articles found in the school are now being centrally handled by the custodian on the tenth floor.

### Common Cause

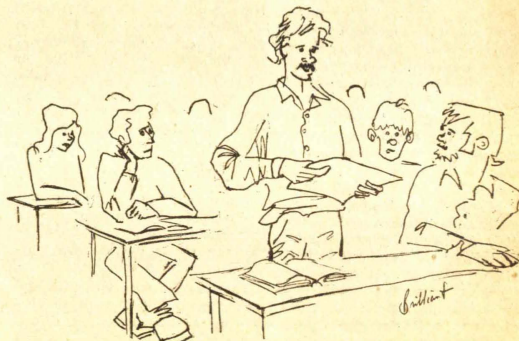
A chapter of COMMON CAUSE is being organized at BLS. Interested students will go through a learning process before any significant research or bill drafting can be started. The program will focus on three or four projects, with emphasis on a gun control bill. Interested students should contact Professor Comerford.

## Graduation Site Changed

For years Brooklyn Law School graduates and their families have been confronted with a bizarre spectacle reminiscent of the Penn Station Terminal at rush hour. Unfortunately the event was graduation at the Waldorf Astoria. The crux of the problem was the limited capacity of the Waldorf to take care of the legitimate needs of the graduates. Each student was given only three guest tickets. The result was total chaos at graduation. The S.B.A., in response to this problem, has worked with Dean Lisle and Dean Gilbride to

reserve the Felt Forum for this year's graduation exercises. Students will be given eight tickets apiece so that their families and friends may enjoy a memorable event.

The S.B.A. Graduation Committee will now be working on the procedures for graduation. The Committee hopes to invite speakers for the ceremony and to enable all students to receive their diplomas from Dean Lisle personally. Student suggestions will be welcome.



### WILL WE HAVE TO MOVE BACK?

OR  
NOW THAT THE PLAZA HAS CRUMBLLED WILL THE  
BUILDING BE NEXT?



Original BLS building on Pearl Street.

## Reminiscence

Was it but a year ago  
That contracts were confusing,  
That Roto-Lith was a mystery  
And Lady Duff was losing?  
  
It seems like only yesterday  
Brief briefing was my goal;  
Simpson was my guardian angel  
And Prosser was my soul.  
  
Days were spent in wistful dreams  
Of "pain and suffering" wealth  
With alternating sleepless nights  
On Mrs. Palsgraph's health.  
  
Property was more than land  
When Pierson followed Post;  
I followed, too, through pages past  
To grasp a foxy ghost.  
  
I passed up other times and  
friends  
In Greenwich and in Soho  
To rendezvous in the library  
With Judges Hand and Cardozo.  
  
The law is a gentler keeper now;  
I've learned to live with fear.  
For I am so much wiser  
And in my second year.

—S.A.