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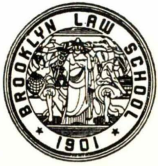
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BLS: 75 Years



Justinian

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VOL. XXXVII

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TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1977

NO. 7

It Started In A Basement...

By MARCIA KNIGIN

Brooklyn Law School began in 1901 as a department of the Heffley School of Business. Dean William Payson Richardson, the first Dean of BLS, met Norman P. Heffley, a New York businessman, at a convention in Providence, R.I. Richardson had written a textbook on commercial law, which had impressed Heffley, and when they met, Heffley asked Richardson if he would be interested in starting a law school in Brooklyn. Heffley said he had been considering the idea for a while and thought such a school would be highly successful since there were no other law schools in Brooklyn at the time.

Heffley became the President of the Board of Trustees and Richardson became the Dean.

In 1901 the first classes were held in the basement of the Heffley School building at 243 Ryerson Street. There were seven students in the first year class, one of whom was Francis X. Carmody, co-author of the Carmody-Wait treatise in New York Practice, who later became a member of the BLS faculty. The tuition was \$80 a year, and a college degree was not a requirement for admission. Candidates were required to pursue a three-year course of study for admission to the Bar. The requirement could be fulfilled by attending classes or by work in a law office. College graduates needed only to fill a two-year requirement.

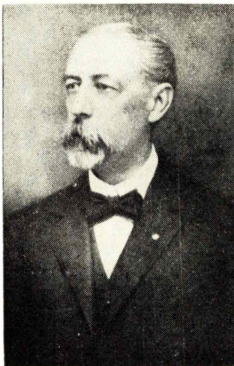
In 1902 the school became an

autonomous institution for the first time. After disassociating with the Heffley School, Brooklyn Law School moved to the third floor of a brownstone at 187 Montague Street. The library was situated in a bedroom measuring only 96 square feet. Two classrooms were set up in larger front and rear bedrooms. A shingle hung from the window announcing to the community that Brooklyn Law School was located there.

University Affiliation

By 1903 the first class was about to graduate. They were concerned about their fate in light of the fact that BLS had no degree-conferring power. Richardson searched the state for a university that would be willing to affiliate with a brand new law school. He learned that St. Lawrence University in Canton, N.Y., had had a law school, but it had been closed down. The Dean negotiated with St. Lawrence and entered into a contract of association between St. Lawrence and Brooklyn Law School which provided that Brooklyn Law School students would be granted degrees from St. Lawrence University.

In 1904 BLS again moved its headquarters to the Brooklyn Eagle Building on Washington and Johnson Streets, the present site of the Surrogate's Court. This building, one of the most famous in Brooklyn, has since been demolished. It housed BLS on the third, fourth and fifth floors for fourteen years. The remaining floors were occupied by others, including the



NORMAN P. HEFFLEY was a founder of Brooklyn Law School. He was born in Berlin, Pa. in 1854 and worked for Standard Oil Co. from 1878-1889 until he assumed charge of Pratt Institute. The Heffley School, which started BLS in 1901, itself began as the commerce department of Pratt Institute. In 1895 Heffley disassociated from Pratt and set up his own school, which still exists as a secretarial school on Montague Street in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Eagle newspaper.

In that year Richardson contacted a fellow alumnus from the University of Maryland law school, John Howard Easterday, to help teach the subjects BLS was to offer. The two men sat down and wrote a horizontal list

of the courses they felt should be taught. Richardson then tore the list in half and said to Easterday, "You teach these and I'll teach the rest." Unfortunately, neither Easterday nor Richardson felt equipped to teach New York Practice since they were both unfamiliar with New York Law. So they hired another faculty member to teach the course.

Another Move

In 1928 the school again moved, this time to 375 Pearl Street. This was the first building built specifically for Brooklyn Law School. The building still stands on Pearl Street between Willoughby Street and Myrtle Avenue and presently houses the Brooklyn Friends School. The building when owned by BLS was called Richardson Hall, named after the Dean. The library was considered large at the time with 50,000 volumes of reference books. (Our present library has over 120,000 volumes.)

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, the school was practically decimated. There was a time during that period when there were only 30 students and three full time professors in the entire school, contrasted with a student body of over 1,500 before the war began.

The *Justinian* was first published in 1931. Law Review began the following year. The first volume was dedicated to Benjamin Cardozo, then Chief Judge of the New York State Court of

Appeals. By fall semester Dean Jerome Prince and Professor Milton Gershenson, then students at BLS, were both on the Review.

In 1943 St. Lawrence was besieged by financial difficulty and decided to sell the law school. Justice William Carswell, then a member of the Board of Trustees of BLS, violently opposed this action. He negotiated a separation between BLS and St. Lawrence. Although Carswell saved the school, this separation left BLS with virtually no funds. In 1945 Dean William Payson Richardson died, and Carswell, still a sitting judge of the Appellate Division was appointed Dean. Jerome Prince, now Dean Emeritus, was appointed Vice Dean and later Associate Dean, and virtually ran the school while Carswell attended to his duties in the Appellate Division. Prince set up a refresher course for veterans to attract business from those returning from the war. Prince and one other professor taught all the courses for virtually no salary, and funds collected in tuition served to get the institution through the financial crisis.

Since its inception, Heffley and Richardson owned the school as a proprietorship. Soon after its separation from St. Lawrence, BLS became a non-profit institution. Professor Richard J. Maloney became the school's counsel when he drafted the agreement for the purchase of the BLS stock from Richardson.

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Jerome Prince: A Legend

By JOYCE BALABAN DAVID

When you think of Dean Jerome Prince, you think of Brooklyn Law School. He is Mr. BLS. His friends, colleagues, students and former students all speak of him with the highest respect and affection.

Ira Belfer, of Belfer and Bogart, went through BLS with Dean Prince and has been one of his closest friends ever since. Mr. Belfer is also Vice President of the Alumni Association at BLS. "He [Dean Prince] was always a spectacular, brilliant student. He stood out so far in advance of the rest of the class that there was never any question that he was the leading student in the class.

"He was working while going to school, as most of us were. If you can imagine such a thing, he went to high school at night.

He worked at all sorts of menial jobs including in a gas station. ... While he was in law school he was working for an insurance company.

"He came from a poor family, a poor background. They lived in Washington Heights. His

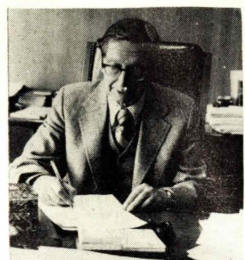


Photo by Ken Shiolani
Dean Jerome Prince, 1977

mother was an incredibly charming, delightful woman, very bright, and she was somewhat active politically, in her area, but they were very poor.

"There were four brothers. Jerry had an older brother and there were two younger brothers. Dean Prince and his brother Harold wrote mystery stories. They could have had quite a career in it. It started originally after they wrote a story for Ellery Queen magazine, which won a prize. They had developed a police inspector who was a BLS graduate, a very interesting character. They began to write a series of these detective stories, and they were extremely well received. One of them is in the archives of the Museum of Modern Art and was done for television — The Man in the Green Velvet Hat. Others

(Continued on Page 4)

Early BLS Ads

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
243, 245 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

Bookkeeping, Stenography,
Typewriting, Preparatory,
High School, Regents, Law,
Languages, Civil Engineering.

Day and Evening. & & Begin any Time.

NEW BUILDING.

Telephone 519-A Main.

Advertisement from "The Brooklyn Eagle" of 1901. The "Law" department of the Heffley School later became BLS.

**BROOKLYN
LAW
SCHOOL**

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY
Eagle Building, cor. Washington and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sessions: forenoon, afternoon and evening. Degree LL.B. in
two years, LL.M. in three years. Automatic graduation. Catalogue
on request. Address WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, LL.D., Dean.

Advertisement from "The Brooklyn Eagle" of 1905.

Justinian

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250 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201

Telephone (212) 625-2200 Ext. 50

EDITORS

Marcia Knigin
Joel MitofskyRichard Grayson
Linda Riley

CONTRIBUTORS

Joyce Balaban David, Diane Fernandez, Kim Steven Juhase,
John Rashak, Ken Shiotani, Manuel Taitz.

(Editorials express the opinion of the Editorial Board)

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Candid Comments

For any institution to survive for a period of 75 years is in itself an accomplishment. For an institution of higher learning to survive not only through such a period but to produce learned academicians, judges, politicians and attorneys is a laudable achievement. On the 75th anniversary of this law school, the time is appropriate to reflect on, recognize and commend this institution for all its accomplishments and achievements.

The time is also appropriate to undertake a serious appraisal of the law school as it exists today and its prospects for a healthy future. Survival is still an issue. The accomplishments of the past 75 years can provide only a portion of the impetus necessary for the continued development of Brooklyn Law School. An assessment of the school as it enters into the final quarter of its first centennial reveals serious need for change. BLS must devise and implement plans aimed at making BLS an institution that plays a much more vital role in the legal community, that plays a more supportive and innovative role in the education and training of its students and that fosters an air of intellectual purpose and pursuit that currently appears to be lacking.

Students, professors, administrators and trustees, individually and collectively, are responsible for the atmosphere that exists within the school's walls and the image that is conveyed outside those walls. For this reason, any attempt at closing avenues of communication and cooperation between these four components should be rejected. Open and animated discourse should be actively encouraged, not subtly stymied. Issues of vital importance, affecting the growth and stability of the institution, must be confronted. A world, changing dramatically in both a legal and societal way, poses new challenges that cannot be ignored. Each of the four components must be included in the decision-making process if this school is to maintain a rational and creative approach to legal education.

Earlier this year a new administration was sworn into power in Washington. This administration has emphasized its concern for human rights in all corners of the world. Later this year a new Dean will be "sworn into power" at BLS. It seems proper to suggest that one of the new dean's top priorities will be instilling a higher degree of humanity to BLS.

The new Dean will be responsible for the remodeling of the process by which new students are admitted to BLS. The currently practiced "one man rule" mode of admissions has serious shortcomings and should be immediately changed. The Committee on Admissions, presently dormant, should be revived and reconstituted with new members and a real purpose. Guidelines for admission should be discussed and drawn up by representatives of the student body, faculty, administration and trustees. Nothing is more crucial to the future health of this institution than the student body it receives.

The time has passed for BLS to express affirmatively and implement a commitment to increasing the number of its minority students. Situated in a bustling section of a borough that is as ethnically, racially and socially diverse as any community in this country, BLS should be able to play a vital role in the preparation and development of attorneys peculiarly equipped to deal with the variety of problems such a metropolis presents. Currently, barely six percent of the entire student body is comprised of minority students. This number is appalling. By increasing this figure

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The Man Responsible For BLS



William Payson Richardson, co-founder of BLS.
He was the first dean and served from 1901 to 1945.

By MARCIA KNIGIN

William Payson Richardson was highly respected in the Brooklyn Legal Community. With Norman P. Heffley he founded Brooklyn Law School and became its first Dean.

Richardson was born in Farmer Center, Ohio, on November 6, 1894, one of seven children. He was awarded an LL.B. by the University of Maryland Law School in 1895. At that time United States Supreme Court Justice Harlan was the Dean of the Law School and according to Richardson was quite instrumental in helping him get through school. Harlan bent rules for Richardson to accommodate his busy schedule.

One time Richardson was permitted to take an examination in the building where he taught several undergraduate courses while his classmates took the exam in the law school. Richardson always wanted to teach

and study law. After graduating he taught in Chicago and later in Baltimore. He wrote many legal textbooks. His most noted is *Richardson on Evidence*, which is now revised by Dean Prince. He also wrote *Richardson on Commercial Law*, *Richardson on Contracts*, *Selected Cases in Evidence*, *Guaranty and Suretyship* and the *Law of Evidence*. Norman Heffley, a New York businessman, was aware of Richardson's work on commercial law and proposed the idea of opening a law school in Brooklyn. Richardson, a tall athletic man who stood over 6 feet and weighed 200 pounds, was always willing to pursue a challenge and accepted the position as Dean. He held it until his death in 1945.

He was an active member of the New York Bar Association, and one of his accomplishments was perfecting the New York State Bar Examination.

Pearl Street Cornerstone



Pearl Street Building Cornerstone Laying —

Dean William Payson Richardson laying the cornerstone of the Pearl Street Building (375 Pearl Street). The day was damp and rainy. Professor Francis X. Carmody, then professor at BLS attended the ceremony and caught a cold. Five days later he was the principal speaker at a dinner sponsored by the alumni association. He attended, although he had a cold and later contracted pneumonia. He died a short time later.

I. Leo Glasser: Alumnus, Judge, Professor

Special to The Justinian

Judge I. Leo Glasser, presently a Family Court Judge and a professor at Brooklyn Law School, began night school as a student at BLS in 1942, but was able to complete only one semester before being drafted into the service. He returned three years later and joined a class very different from the present law school. Approximately 90 percent of the students were veterans of the war, who, like himself, had their lives interrupted by the war and were now anxious to get on with the business of life and careers. Judge Glasser described them as very mature and highly motivated.

Judge Glasser found himself spending 16 to 18 hours a day at the law school, seven days a week after his first year. He was Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review at a time when many of the notable alumni of Brooklyn Law School were members of his staff: Leonard Garment, former Counsel to the President under Nixon; Judge Allan Beldock, N. Y. Criminal Court Judge; Eugene Gold, District Attorney, Kings County; and Professor Samuel Hoffman, Brooklyn Law School.

Judge Glasser felt that if it had not been for BLS, he would

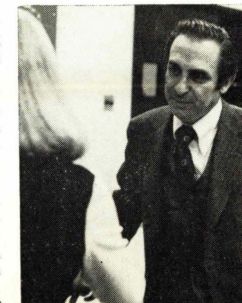


Photo by Ken Shiotani

Judge I. Leo Glasser

not have had the opportunities which he has had. "Brooklyn Law School has made it possible for countless people who could not get it otherwise to get a legal education; they never asked what a person's race, creed or color was. And Brooklyn Law School has given to those who have attended it a fine legal education, which is not appreciated by many students there now and many who have graduated." He believes that students have an unjustified inferiority complex, which he feels may be partially attributed to the students' failure to recognize the quality of the education and the school's failure to convey this fact to the students.

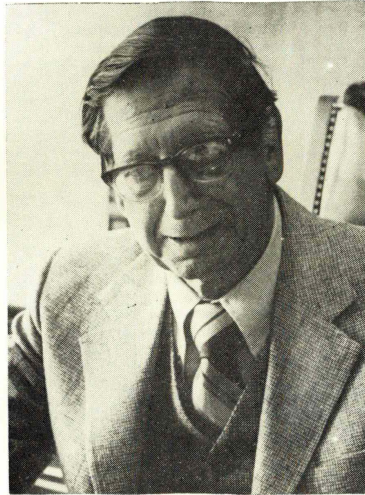
Because of the high percentage of BLS alumni who pass the New York Bar, many people have considered BLS just a long bar review course. However, Judge Glasser considers the high percentage a positive attribute of the school. "If you think about it honestly, the bar exam is testing, without prior notice, the ability to analyze a problem, ascertain the legal issues and apply the law. And

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Richardson's Successors



Justice William B. Carswell,
Dean 1945-1953



Dean Emeritus Jerome Prince,
Dean 1953-1971



Dean Raymond E. Lisle,
Dean 1971-Present

Thumbs Up For BLS: Badillo And Sutton

By RICHARD GRAYSON

The BLS graduate who is probably better known in the halls of Congress than any other alumnus is Congressman Herman Badillo, who graduated in 1954. Badillo represents the 21st New York congressional district, which is in the Bronx.

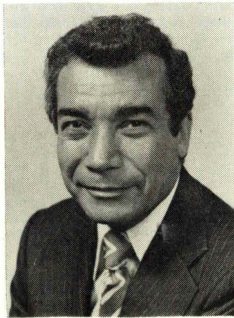
During the nights when Badillo took courses in the Pearl Street building, his nose was not always buried in law books. Not only was he in the accelerated night course, so that he graduated at the same time as the day session students, but he held a full-time job with a CPA firm, was married and was a member of both moot court and law review. "I've always wanted to participate in extracurricular activities, but it's very difficult to do that when you're going to law school at night and when you're working full-time in the daytime. As a matter of fact, when I was on the moot court team, we used to stay up until three and four in the morning. Once we got locked in the school because they forgot we were there and we had to climb out of a window. We were almost arrested by the police, but, of course, as good moot court team members, we were able to successfully debate our way out of it."

"You learn how to learn"

Badillo gives BLS high marks for providing him with the tools to help him get where he is now. "There's no question that being a lawyer basically trains you for just about any position that might be available in government because you learn how to learn, how to find out the law and how to find out what the basic policies are of any city, state or federal agency. . . . Naturally, as a member of Congress, the only reason I can now be on the Judiciary Committee is because I'm a lawyer, because we're all required to be lawyers in that committee. Basically if you're in public life, you have to be capable of debating on your feet, and this is the kind of train-

ing you get in law school, so that you can discuss any subject reasonably intelligently."

BLS has a good reputation among attorneys that Badillo has dealt with and known. "I think that [BLS] is known to have strong points as far as practicing in New York State and New York City are concerned, since it has an orientation toward New York State law and the problems of New York City. I



Rep. Herman Badillo

think that it has a high reputation as far as the practitioners in the city are concerned." The House member also noted the good reputation that BLS has on Wall Street. He was a partner, and then of counsel, with Strock and Strock and Lavan before going on to Washington and "found that graduating from BLS was regarded very highly in the Wall Street community. . . ."

Badillo's hectic schedule during his years at BLS was good training for the future. "It was good training for the kind of hectic life that you have in politics — to be able to do 10 different things at the same time and to keep a very crowded schedule and to be able to work 16, 18 and 20 hours a day, if necessary. In that sense, it was the best training you could have gotten."

The Puerto Rico-born Congressman is very interested in

getting more members of minority groups into law school. He would like to see BLS develop an outreach program. He thinks that the problem in attracting minority students lies initially with the public school system. ". . . [T]he counselling that's provided by the [New York City] Board of Education is very inadequate. It [was] just pure chance that I got any orientation at all. . . . I thought that it was a strange country, the United States, because all the courses had to do with airplane mechanics. I learned to take apart an airplane engine. . . . [One day] I was talking to some of the kids and they said, 'Look, you're in the airplane mechanics course. If you want to go to college, you have to transfer to the academic courses.' Then I began to look into the facts and I found this was the case. I managed to transfer to the academic course, and I went on to City College, where I graduated magna cum laude, and in law school, I received the first scholarship prize. So it seems to me that it should have been possible for the Board of Education to figure out that I was a pretty good student."

Badillo also believes that the parents of many minority group students are unable to counsel their children because the parents usually do not have much education. Congressman Badillo lived with his aunt while he attended the city schools. Since she did not speak English as well as he did, she did not know what colleges and professional schools were available in New York City. The Congressman therefore believes that law schools such as BLS should make an effort through outreach programs to make minority students aware of their opportunities.

Congressman Badillo would also like to see a federally-funded "Judicare," a legal equivalent of Medicare. "The problem today is that poor people can't afford a good lawyer. . . . An increasing number of people

By MANUEL TAITZ

Percy Sutton graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1950. During the Korean War he served both as an Intelligence Officer and as a Trial Judge Advocate in the United States Air Force. Upon the termination of his military duties Percy Sutton entered private practice. He served as President of the New York branch of the N.A.A.C.P. from 1961-1962. In 1963 and 1964 he represented over 200 defendants who were arrested during civil rights protests. Mr. Sutton himself was arrested as a Freedom Rider in Jackson, Mississippi, and on Route 40 in Maryland for attempting to desegregate lunch counters. In 1934 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, where he served as an Assemblyman. In 1966 he was elected Manhattan Borough President, was re-elected to a second term in 1969, and to a third term in 1973.

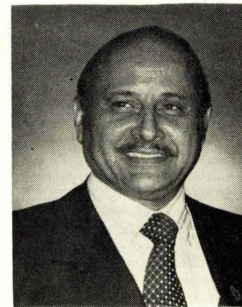
It was his experiences in the military that motivated Mr. Sutton to attend law school. "I was a pilot. I had to go into a segregated air force. You had to fight segregated, but you could kill integrated. You could kill everyone, but you had to fight separate from the others. [I was] assigned during World War II to defend people I was not prepared to defend. The prosecutor

are going to need the services of criminal lawyers. Criminal lawyers, unfortunately, can't get a decent fee from their clients. So I think in the area of basic criminal law we need to have a system of Judicare, so that the poor people can get adequate representation."

What does the Congressman feel is the trend of the future? "What we [the Judiciary Committee] hope is that we can get over this period [a conservative trend] without any serious damage to our basic fabric of protections in the criminal justice system. I think that we may have a good chance of being able to do it."

was always an attorney, the defense counsel often not. It outraged me, and I was determined then to become a lawyer."

After the war, he returned to New York to attend Brooklyn Law School and found it to be "a good working-man's school. I was working two jobs. . . and it was very convenient for me. I worked from 4 P.M. to midnight in the Post Office and then from 12:30 to 8:30 as a conductor in the D train, then at 9:30 I was in law school till around 2. (I did not need a lot of sleep, but I studied in the Post Office and in the subway. . . and I used "cans.") All of the subjects



Manhattan Borough President
Percy E. Sutton

were structured toward practicing law in New York and I liked that, as opposed to other schools that had much more philosophy of law. I thought Brooklyn Law was extremely well structured and still is. . . the education was excellent. Everything was directed toward passing the bar and practicing thereafter.

"If anyone wants to go into the arena of the world, in whatever area, the best preparation is in the law. It ought to teach you how to think. That is what it did for me as far as I can evaluate my own experience. I think the law degree taught me how to think, how to digest and how to separate."

Jerome Prince: A Lifetime Devoted

(Continued from Page 1)

were made into radio shows. They were doing so well that at one point there was talk of a Hollywood offer. He was already teaching at the law school at this time, and he was beginning to be recognized as an important teacher in law. So after weighing it very carefully, he gave up mystery writing for the law." (According to the Dean, if there had ever been a firm offer from Hollywood he doesn't know what he would have done. "It might have seriously changed the course of my life.")

"He became more and more involved in the activities of the school, the administrative activities as well as those of teaching and writing, and he was writing some of his own textbooks.

"We staggered through . . ."

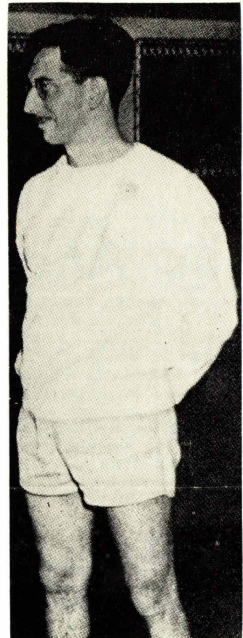
"When Jerry and I were in law school," Mr. Belfer continues, "it was during the worst part of the depression and most of us worked during the day and went to school at night, which made it rather difficult. We would sit through our classes at the end of a long hard day and then go home and do our homework. That's the way we staggered through. At the time it didn't seem that difficult or unpleasant. As a matter of fact there was a tremendous amount of comradery. We had a group of very good friends, and we had a lot of fun. There was a group of us who sat on one side of the classroom which seemed like a jury box in the courtroom. One time a couple of students in that section got up and gave one of the professors a hard time on some question, so he called us the left wing. At that time it had no political connotations. Jerry, of course, was in that group, and throughout the remainder of our time at law school, we were members of the left wing.

"One of the amazing things I remember about Jerry was his ability to find the time to do all of the things that he did — working and going to law school and getting top grades and running the law review and the *Justinian*. He graduated BLS with the highest grades ever attained by anyone going to the school. In college he was also a top student. He went to City College, and he was just an all-around student there. He was Phi Beta Kappa, cum laude and a brilliant student. His primary interest there was biology, and when he graduated there was a fair chance that he might become a biologist. But that would have meant going on to a post graduate course in the daytime, which he couldn't afford, so he went to law school instead, where you could go in the evening. It is my personal conviction that if he had gone into biology or almost any other field, he would have done at least as well, if not better and this I think is the ultimate judgment of his intellect.

"At the beginning of World War II, the student population dropped almost to zero, and for the first time, the law school began to lose money. BLS was affiliated at that time with St. Lawrence University; it was their law department. The trustees of St. Lawrence decided to close the law school because it

was not pulling its own weight.

"Confronted with this emergency, Dean Prince (who was then assistant dean) and Judge Carswell who was to become dean in 1945, when Richardson died) and a few others went out and with incredible tenacity were able to borrow some money and arrange to purchase the law school back from St. Lawrence University, in order to keep it open. The law school at that point was actually bankrupt. They had nothing — few students, no money, no reserves of any kind — and staggered along with these incredibly small classes and small faculty, because everybody was at war.



Dean Jerome Prince, captain of the faculty basketball team, December 1940.

When the war ended Dean Prince got the idea of giving a refresher course to the returning lawyers who had been in the army and had been away from it for three or four years. With the help of a few faculty members, he organized and gave the refresher course to returning students and they made a very sizeable amount of money in a matter of a few weeks. From then on, the flow of students began again and the fortunes of the law school began to look up very substantially.

"His ideas were constantly innovative and it's my personal opinion that if it had not been for Dean Prince, the law school would not have survived, because he's the one thread of continuity that went through the law school. There's no doubt that Dean Richardson was a sort of Moses who established BLS and may have brought it almost to the land of milk and honey but the law school never fulfilled its potential under him. One of the most brilliant things that Dean Richardson did was to recognize Dean Prince's talents and to take him in and to more or less make him a protégé. From the thirties on, Dean Prince has been the string of continuity and if it had not

been for him I don't think there would be a BLS today.

"What people don't realize, however, is that he is a multifaceted man. People don't realize that you might get into a discussion of philosophy or religion or science with him and he'd be almost as good as he is in discussing evidence. But most people don't meet him on a social level."

Professor Milton Gershenson who also went through BLS in the Dean's class said, "He's a rare bird. He has an innate sense of law, a true instinct for law; he is a true legal scholar.

"I remember when we were going to school together, we used to gather outside the school building before classes and talk over the assignment, and if there was anything very complicated for some of us, Jerry would take a matchbook out of his pocket and draw a diagram on it that would make it very clear. He was always able to lay it out on a matchbook.

A Human Logic Machine

"His greatest faculty is his feeling for law. He's the closest thing to a human logic machine I have ever met. I don't think the man ever took a written note in his life as a student. He had a tremendous memory, almost a legal computer."

Professor Albert DeMeo was also in BLS when Dean Prince was a student there, but he was in the class one year behind the Dean's. He speaks very fondly of the Dean.

"He was just a super student, the typical intellectual student that he is today, a real scholar in every sense of the word. What I will always carry with me is that Jerry's been a very, very dear friend of mine, a gentleman, a scholar, someone that you can recall with a lot of affection.

"I know I constantly go up there every morning, early, before the classes start and we'll engage in conversation about new decisions. It's always a pleasure to go up and sit down there. You know there are no airs about him, the door is always wide open and we discuss

our feelings about the decisions."

Assistant to the Dean William Holzman had this to say about Jerome Prince: "He had the highest graduating average ever attained at BLS from its inception, practically perfect; no one has ever attained anything like it. He was practically the founder of the

in the course of our conversation I made some allusion to a passage in the Bible. Dean Lisle, much to my surprise, expressed no familiarity with that passage, so I said, 'I'll show it to you.' I happened to know that Dean Prince had a copy of the Old Testament in his office so I went up to his office and I said, 'Dean, can I borrow your

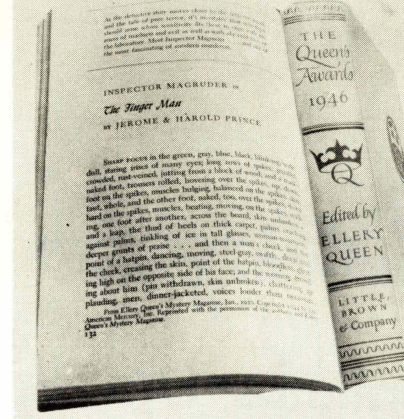


Photo by Marcia Krug

Volume of prize-winning mystery stories, edited by Ellery Queen, including "The Finger Man" written by Dean Jerome Prince and his brother Harold.

Law Review and helped create the *Justinian*.

"He took this school from a state of complete bankruptcy up to a point where it was very strong, viable and well endowed, with a beautiful building.

"He's asked to address judges' conferences all over the country and discuss evidence with them, and his book, *Richardson on Evidence* is a standard volume in practically every court in the country; it's the Bible on evidence."

Professor Richard Farrell, who was a former student of the Dean's, has a favorite story he like to tell that indicates how holy *Richardson on Evidence* really is:

"One day a few years ago, I was talking to Dean Lisle, and

copy of the Bible?" and Prince said to me: "Do you want the casebook or the textbook?"

"I left out a Bar answer"

"When I looked around for a law school," said Dean Prince, "it had to be a city school. I couldn't afford to go out of town. In those days scholarships were few and far between, so Columbia was out of my financial range, and NYU Law School was not then what it is today. So I decided on BLS. I was one of the founders of the Law Review. I was later its editor-in-chief. I also wrote editorials for the *Justinian*. I was president of my class, and I graduated number one, summa cum laude.

"When I graduated from law (Continued on Page 7)

More History, More History

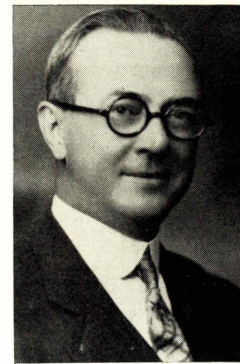
(Continued from Page 1)

son's wife and Heffley's two sisters.

In 1948 BLS won the National Moot Court Championship by defeating Harvard in the final round. The team, which was the only one to win the championship for BLS, was led by Leonard Garment, former White House Special Consultant during the Nixon administration. In 1953 Dean Carswell died, and Dean Prince assumed the position as Dean.

When the site of the old Supreme Court Building on Joralemon and Boerum Streets went up for auction, Prince was authorized to bid up to 3/4 of a million dollars on behalf of the school. This site, which houses our present building, was also the site of a burial ground for victims of yellow fever in 1803.

In 1969 the building was completed and dedicated in time for the fall semester. It was designed by the designers of Shea Stadium. The building is really three in one, in that there are



Prof. John Howard Easterday, professor at BLS, 1903-1933.

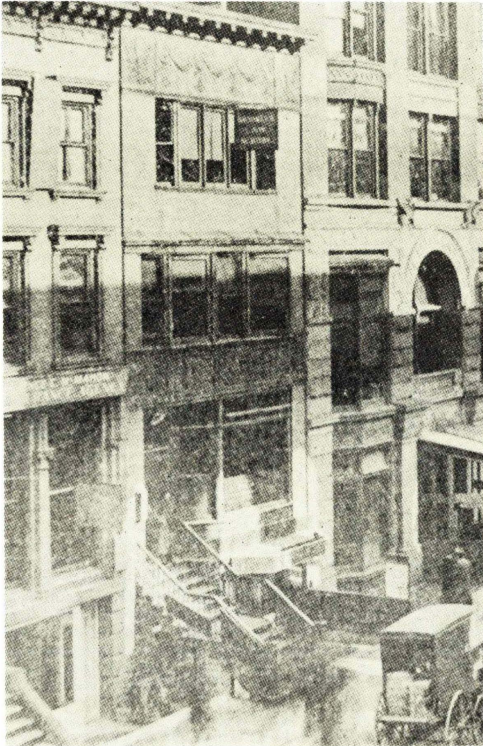
separate electricity, heat and air conditioning controls for the executive offices, the library and the classrooms.

In 1971 Dean Prince retired as Dean and was named Dean Emeritus. Raymond Lisle, a

former United States State Department official and professor at BLS, was appointed in his place, and he remains in that position today. Dean Lisle has tendered his resignation, effective later this year. The search for the new Dean, led by Jerome Prince, has already begun. The final choice is expected soon, and early indications point to Judge I. Leo Glasser of the Family Court being named to the deanship.

Lisle was effective in bringing the law school onto the national scene by gaining accreditation by the American Association of Law Schools in 1973. Until that time it was the policy of the AALS to limit accreditation to law schools associated with universities. BLS broke this precedent, and thereafter other unaffiliated law schools gained accreditation. During Lisle's years as Dean the curriculum was also drastically changed from one principally of required courses to one primarily of electives.

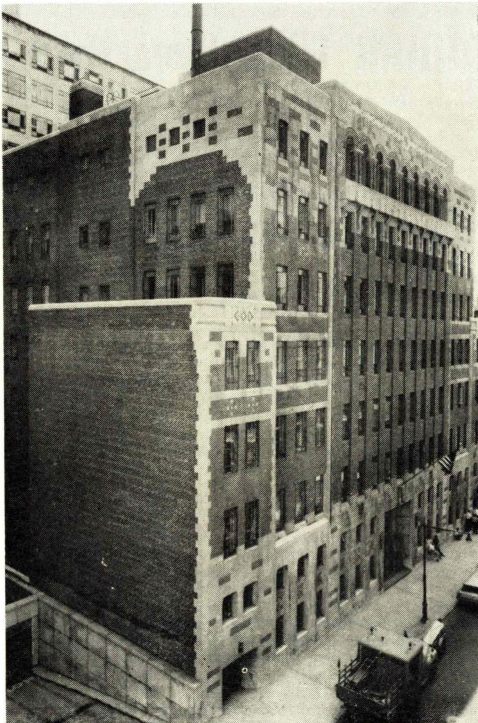
The Odyssey Of A Law School



187 Montague Street, the site of BLS from 1902 to 1903. BLS occupied the third floor of that brownstone, and if you look closely, you will see a shingle bearing the name of the school.



"The Brooklyn Eagle" building at the corner of Washington and Johnson Streets. It was the site of BLS from 1903 to 1928.



375 Pearl Street, the site of BLS from 1926 to 1969.



Photo by Marcia Knigin
250 Joralemon Street, the present site of BLS.

Justice Abraham Multer

By KIM STEVEN JUHASE

On Monday, September 30, 1918, a young man left his house in the west end of Coney Island for his first day at Brooklyn Law School. After about a 1½ hour trip on the train, Abraham Multer arrived at Borough Hall and headed toward the corner of Washington and Johnson Streets. Brooklyn Law School had rented out the third, fourth and fifth floors of the Brooklyn Eagle Building. Unlike most incoming freshmen, he was not apprehensive. He had taken some courses in Commercial Law at the Brooklyn Evening Division of the City College of New York and so thought he had some idea what was expected.

Abraham Multer eventually went on to serve over 20 years in Congress and is currently a Kings County Supreme Court Justice and President of the BLS Alumni Association.

"During my first year I worked from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. and went to the afternoon session from 4 to 6, and during the second and third year I went to the 8 to 10 P.M. session because my work in the law office required a full day up to and beyond five o'clock and most times a full day on Saturday."

Tuition was \$150

All courses except professional responsibility were required. Most of Justice Multer's fellow students had to work their way through school, even though the tuition was \$150 a year in 1918. Most of the students were at least 19 and 20 years old, because a college degree was not required for admission. For those who had no college degree, one year of clerkship was required before taking the bar exam. "I think today that you get a much more mature student as far as age is concerned, not so far as experience is concerned. These young men and women who had to work for a living were much more mature than the student just coming out of college who didn't have to work for a living," Multer explained.

About 20% of the students were women, and Jews were a minority. "There were a minimum of Italians. I can't remember a single person of Spanish or Puerto Rican ancestry, and I can't remember any blacks during my four years at the law school."

Since most of the BLS students during the early 1920's had to work, the range of activities at BLS was very narrow. There was no law review or school newspaper. There was no SBA, though there was a Marshall Society which acted like an SBA. However, there were four fraternities — Phi Delta Phi, Theta Phi, Theta Theta and Omega Chi. The first two would not accept Jews, and the latter two only accepted Jews. There were also the Woman's Law Club of St. Lawrence University and two sororities — Iota Alpha Pi and Phi Delta Delta.

Justice Multer's closest friends were from Iota Theta, and that fraternity provided his social life at the school. "The law fraternity had its own library . . . a meager one, but it still was a library. We actually gathered there and studied and exchanged ideas about the work we

were doing in the classroom, about our assignments. We actually discussed the cases we were studying. We discussed the text we were studying. I think that as a result of the exchange of ideas between us we did a better job in mastering our assignments. In addition to that, many of us [fellow fraternity members] would gather on a Saturday afternoon in a law office where one or more of us were working and again review the week's work. Occasionally, we did relax over cards or what have you, but by and large they were work sessions. I made my closest friends from the fraternity.

Justice Multer had great respect for his professors at BLS. "We all looked up to many of the professors. Of course Dean Richardson, who taught contracts and evidence, was in the opinion of most of us the gem of professors. He was by all means the greatest teacher of teachers. I think it was his idea to combine the text book study with the case law study. Many of the law schools at that time would insist that the students read the cases as reported in the official reports. He combined the text book with the case study and I think this was an innovation that was very valuable to the student body. In addition to Dean Richardson, we had teaching us [Francis X.] Carmody, who taught us practice, and as you know, he wrote the finest text on practice in New York. Professor [John Howard] Easterday taught domestic relations, and we all got a kick out of his delight in calling on a female student to give all the 'dirty details' of a reported case where the issue was adultery."

According to Multer, though most of the professors were willing to help the students, many students were afraid to take advantage of the opportunity.

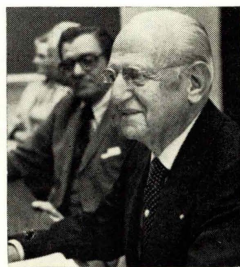


Photo by Ken Shiotani
Justice Abraham Multer

"I think most of the students held Dean Richardson in awe and had an unnatural fear about talking to him. But he was accessible and anyone who wanted to see him, he'd listen to them, he was very patient. The other professors were also amenable to visits with the students."

Though it has been over 50 years since Justice Multer graduated from BLS, he still has fond memories of it. "The friendships that I made there were lasting friendships, both with the faculty and the student body. But the thing that stands out as most enjoyable was the recreation we engaged in occasionally at the various parties, with the receptions or the dances which were very formal — white tie and tails."

Maloney: An Old Soldier Of A Legal Scholar

By JOHN RASHAK

Professor Richard Joseph Maloney retired from active teaching duties at BLS this year after completing 50 years as a professor. He graduated BLS summa cum laude in 1927 and began teaching the following year. Maloney attended school at night while working as a construction superintendent during the day. He studied at St. Francis College for two years and then entered the service during World War I. He served on a destroyer for four years and entered law school when he returned.

Maloney complains of the lack of motivation in law students of today. He says they are "keener" than those of earlier days, but students of years ago were hungrier for knowledge. He emphasizes that there are no shortcuts to success. He stresses the need for required courses after the first year and feels that the curriculum as a whole is not realistic enough. "The common law is the key to understanding the law," Maloney's theory is that you can't speak knowledgeably about changing the law until you understand the common law.

Maloney was awarded a JSD from BLS in 1941 and an honorary LL.D. in 1974. He is presently the Chairman of the Committee on Character and Fitness of the Appellate Division's Second Department. In addition he was a director of the Inter-County Title Co. and a trustee of the Brooklyn Bar Association in the past war years. Maloney is still practicing law with his partner, Col. John C. Doyle, also a BLS graduate (class of 1926). Fifty years ago, while still attending law school, Maloney worked as a clerk in a law office for \$5 a week. The office was open six days a week (until 5:00 on Saturday), and all employees were

expected to be present. When he began teaching he earned a salary of \$2,500 a year.

Maloney remembers his days as a student at BLS fondly. "In those days we had the greatest faculty that will ever be known in law school, if it goes on 150 years. The professors were great, very strict." Included in Maloney's list of professors were Francis X. Carmody (author of a famous treatise on New York Practice) and Dean William Payson Richardson, expert in Evidence.



Photo by Marcia Knigin
Prof. Richard Maloney, professor at BLS for 50 years.

Maloney describes the requisites of a good law professor as one who "must love his subject, know his subject, and also have the ability to 'dish it.'" The many students who have enjoyed the way he "dished it" include Judge I. Leo Glasser, Dean Prince, and Professors Gershenson, Crea, Meehan and Hoffman.

Characterizing himself as an "old title man," Maloney recalled that he used to "eat, sleep and live property." Maloney remembers vividly his early teaching days when Richardson was

still the dean of the Law School. "You used to have to be able to teach any course. That was the sign of a good law professor." One day Richardson fired a professor. He went to Maloney and told him he'd have to fill in and start teaching Wills the very next day. Maloney had never taught the course before and had 24 hours to learn the subject thoroughly. "Dean Richardson often gave assignments on very short notice. And when he called, you had better be ready, or you could be the next to go."

Maloney has been very active with BLS during his tenure as a professor and continues to be counsel to the law school. He got the job in 1943 after drawing up the contract for sale of the Pearl Street building by St. Lawrence to BLS, when BLS became an autonomous institution. He also drew the present BLS charter. Although Carswell, who succeeded Richardson as Dean in 1945, offered Maloney a trusteeship, Maloney refused. "I thought it would bring about a conflict to both teach and rule over the teachers."

Maloney's half century at BLS allows him to make comparisons few others can make. He says, "The tone of the school has changed. A striking demonstration of this is the dress of students today. It is absolutely abominable." Maloney blames this relaxation of the previous jacket-and-tie requirement at BLS on "the informal dress of the World War II veterans."

His advice to BLS: "Improve Moot Court and the clinical programs, because these are vital aspects of a legal education."

His advice to job-seekers: "Get out of New York City."

He has got a lot of advice, but remember that this "old title man" has taught almost everyone who is giving advice at BLS today.

JUSTINIAN Files Unearthed

(Continued from Page 8)

Kosch's class would be permitted to drop the course. Administrative Law was a required course at that time. The section assigned to Professor Forkosh had been unhappy with him the prior semester and submitted a grievance to the Faculty Committee on Student Relations. Dean Prince accepted the proposal that students could drop the course and take it the following year.

The lead story in the February 18, 1972 issue concerned a lawsuit brought against BLS by expelled students, Sam Grafton and Lyle Silversmith. The stated reason for expulsion by BLS was, "failure to maintain the minimum required scholastic average." Plaintiffs argued that the minimum standard was arbitrary and capricious. They also argued that they were being discriminated against for publishing controversial articles in *Justinian*. Both were contributors to the paper. While neither was reinstated into the law school, one was permitted to take the Bar Examination after fulfilling a service requirement with a law firm. He passed and is now a practicing attorney.

The October 3, 1973 issue reported the addition of Ramsey Clark to the BLS faculty. The May 13, 1974 issue reported the formation of an investigatory

committee (with Professors Trager, Ronayne, and Holzer sitting as members) to look into allegations of student cheating on exams.

The issue published on April 24, 1975 reported that a BLS student had been elected Governor for the Second Circuit of the American Bar Association, Law Student Division. That same issue reported that the BLS' International Moot Court Team won the Regional Competition by defeating Rutgers, Yale and tying Fordham.

On November 10, 1975 it was reported that the faculty voted to cut required courses from the curriculum after the first year. And the December 1, 1975 issue carried a story about a professor who was fired because of failure to discharge his obligations including failure to perform assigned administrative duties and threatening and ridiculing students and fellow colleagues. Dean Lisle's plans to retire were reported in the November 10, 1975 issue. The upcoming change of Deanship precipitated another headline: On September 7, 1976 *Justinian* carried a story about the formation of a Decanal Search Committee to choose a new Dean. On November 23, 1976 more dissension was revealed with the story of a Minority Report on enrollment (blasting

BLS for failure to reach out into the community and solicit competitive minority candidates for enrollment into BLS). And on November 23, 1976 *Justinian* reported the resignation of all six faculty members of the student-faculty curriculum committee after an SBA battle over the student chairman of the committee. As a result the committee did not function for most of the 1976-77 school year. The most recent issue of *Justinian*, February 17, 1977 has a front page headline, "Glasser New Dean?" The article speculates that Judge I. Leo Glasser will be named by the Board of Trustees to succeed Dean Lisle.

Glasser

(Continued from Page 2)

BLS students are doing this better than students at most other law schools in New York."

Judge Glasser feels that BLS will continue to prosper as it has since his first association with the school. "I hope that it will, in the not too distant future, take its proper place in the minds of the legal community, considering the accomplishments of its graduates, the quality of its education and its fulfillment of the standards of a fine legal education."

Jerome Prince: Dean, Professor, Author, Friend

(Continued from Page 4)
 school I took the bar exam in June. At that time the bar examination consisted of two parts, like they have today, only you could pass each one separately — fail one and pass the other or fail both as the case may be. Since I was number one in the class, editor-in-chief of the law review, I never took a bar review course. I thought I knew all the law. So I took the examination, and on the second day, which is devoted to adjective law, I walked out of the building, and I was very confident so far as the exam was concerned, when this classmate of mine came up to me and said, 'What did you do on that pedigree question?' So I said, 'Oh, there was no pedigree question. Was it one of the yes/no's? I can't remember all the yes/no's.' And he said, 'No, it was an essay.' And I said, 'No, there was no essay question like that.' He got worried and called over a few more friends, and they said, 'Sure there was a pedigree question.' I asked them where it was, and they told me. I had failed to answer it. There were only five essay questions on the adjective part and I failed to answer one of the questions. This was number two, and I had misnumbered three, four and five. It's ironic that the question I omitted was an evidence question. I'd made an appointment for the theater that night, but I was so shocked that I can't remember what I saw. And I had to wait so long for the results. I said to myself, 'I'm going to become a legend; no one's ever going to believe that I left out a question.' But when the results came in, fortunately I passed.

"When I graduated from law school in 1933, the school offered me a post as head of the publications department, which was kind of a mess at that time, and they offered me a small salary, maybe \$15 a week, plus a scholarship to the graduate school. Within less than a year I did everything I was supposed to do. I submitted my letter of resignation and decided to get out and practice extensively and that was that. Then at the graduation exercise, in 1934, when I got my Doctor's degree, the Dean, Dean Richardson, came up to the platform and put his arm around me, and he said, 'This is the first time in the history of this law school that a student has received the highest honors, ranked number one in both the undergraduate and postgraduate divisions.' And as I was leaving him, he said, 'I'll be talking to you.'

Author and Instructor

"He asked me if I would help him revise his contracts book, and he offered me \$50 a week. In 1934 that was enough money to support a family, so I took the job. It was going to be an eight-week job. I made an appointment with him, and I was supposed to come to a room that had all the books. I appeared there, and he didn't show up — one day, the next day and the third day. I said to myself that if I'm getting \$50 a week, I'm not going to earn it by sitting around, so I went ahead and started to revise the book. I finished two chapters, and Dean Richardson

came in. He looked them over and he said, 'From now on, you're going to do a chapter, and I'll criticize, and I'll do a chapter, and you'll criticize.' So that's what we did. I worked from nine till about nine at night. At the end of that, he said to me that he was going to give up teaching, and would I take on one course, as a part-time instructor. So in 1934 I started teaching. I think I taught Bills

and less until he knows everything about nothing.'

"Now I'm often cited in evidence cases. When the law review was first established, it was in 1932, and I was on the first staff. I wrote a note on the ex parte injunction, and that note was republished in the New York Law Journal for two days, and that gave me the greatest kick in the world. Since then I've been cited and



Dean Jerome Prince as a young professor.

and Notes and Criminal Law. Then I got into Contracts, as a part-time instructor, while I was practicing.

"Since I had this experience with Dean Richardson, on the contracts revision, he asked me if I would help him with the evidence one. We used the same method we'd used with contracts. It's very amusing in a sense because here I was a relatively young fellow, and I would say to him, 'Dean, I really don't understand this, and if I don't understand it, chances are the general reader won't understand it.'

"That was in 1936, and in September of 1936 I taught evidence for the first time. I had always been interested in evidence, but it never occurred to me that I would be called upon to teach it.

Don't Specialize

"You can't tell what you're going to concentrate on, that's a matter of chance. You may, for instance, find yourself in an office that handles only matrimonial and become a matrimonial lawyer, or you may find yourself in an office that does only malpractice and become a malpractice lawyer. You can't really specialize in law school. You can wet your feet in a subject so at least you'll know something about it, but when you get into a large law office, they don't care that much. They'll train you their own way. So specializing in law school may turn out to be of no particular value unless you happen to get a job in that field. The thing to really learn in law school is how to learn any subject of law on your own.

"One . . . disadvantage in being an expert in a particular field, as someone once said, is this: 'An expert is a person who knows more and more about less

quoted so many times that the novelty has long since worn off.

"I was assistant to Dean Richardson and helped hold the law school together during the war years. New York Law School actually suspended operations during the war years. During those years we had 30 students in the entire full-time day division.

"In 1903 the school had become affiliated with St. Lawrence University, and in the early twenties it was completely merged with the university, so that it became just the law department. In 1943 St. Lawrence was bedeviled by financial problems, and it decided to liquidate the law school, sell all of its assets and use it for the rest of the university. Judge Carswell, who later became the second dean, was a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University and of the law school, and he vigorously opposed the liquidation. As a result of that opposition, BLS and the university decided to separate amicably.

"Richardson was still Dean at that time. We had to give St. Lawrence what money we had in reserve and also pay a certain sum of money. I think about \$75,000. So we were a new school with a building on 375 Pearl Street, but without a dime. We mortgaged the building and scraped together some money and kept going.

"In 1945 Dean Richardson died, and Judge Carswell became the Dean, and I was appointed Vice Dean and later, in 1950, Associate Dean. Judge Carswell was a justice of the Appellate Division, so he couldn't spend much time here, and therefore, I had the job of operating the place. I'd see Judge Carswell for about 20 minutes each week, and we'd discuss the basic problems.

"In 1953 Judge Carswell died and I became Dean. As I saw my function over the years, I had to rebuild the school from scratch with almost no money, to rebuild the faculty, rebuild the standards and rebuild the library. I had to rebuild the reserve fund and then finally to come into this new building. I was the one who bid for this property, on behalf of the Board of Trustees. I went down to the auction and bid 3/4 of a million dollars for this property. It gave me an illusory sense of wealth. We finally got it. (The Supreme Court was here before.)

"BLS used to have a graduate division. I was the one who did away with that. To have the right kind of a graduate division would cost an awful lot of money. The kind of graduate division that a school should have is the kind that NYU has, a multitude of courses with concentrations in taxations and other areas, and that would be beyond our financial powers to do, and to have a mediocre graduate division would serve no useful purpose. I doubt if we'll ever have a graduate division again.

A Moral Commitment

"Even though the evening division is also a losing proposition, financially, we have a kind of moral commitment to make it possible for people who can't come to law school except by going in the evening, to get a legal education. That's one of the reasons why, when I was Dean, Associate Dean and Vice Dean, I held onto the evening division, even though we were operating at a substantial deficit. It would change the character of the institution if we made it just a day division.

"BLS had a reputation for being like a prep school for the bar. I don't think that reputation was really ever deserved. As I say to my students in my evidence classes, 'If there were no bar exam, this course would not be changed one bit.'

"Comparing NYU's increased reputation over the years with BLS, it's money. Vanderbilt was the man who made NYU. They owned Mueller's Spaghetti, which was just sold for over \$160 million. From that, the school will get \$61 million. I think we have a good reserve now, which is important, but it's nothing compared to \$61 million.

"I was Dean for 18 years, from 1953 until 1971, when I retired. I grew weary. What really precipitated my retirement was the student revolt of 1969-70-71. That was a rough period. I had to deal with

wholly irrational people. Students demanded that they be given credit without any exams. The reactions were absolutely extreme for a law school, utterly surprising, utterly irrational.

Active in ABA

"I've always been pretty active, not only in law school, but in writing and in other areas. I was in public service. I was chief counsel to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Court Reorganization for several years. I've been appointed by Mayor Beame as Chairman of the New York City Conciliation and Appeals Board. I've just been named the senior consultant to the Law Revision Commission for the preparation of a code of evidence, which I'm working on at this moment. And of course I've been very active with the American Bar Association. I was a member of the committee that prepared the standards binding on all the law schools, and thereafter, I became a member of the accreditation committee, which accredits law schools and reviews the accreditation. I am now a member of the standards committee.

"As part of my duties as a member of the committee that travels around inspecting law schools for accreditation for the ABA, I get to inspect many law schools. I am convinced that BLS ranks in the upper 20-25%. And if you look at the law school from 1901, when there were five students meeting in the basement of Hefley's Business School, up until today, it's made absolutely incredible progress. And if the same degree of progress can be made in the next 75 years, then we should have a law school so great, so prominent, as to challenge by all comparison any law school in this country. I'm very proud of the fact that I had an opportunity to do something which few people have an opportunity to do, to help mold this place.

"Generally speaking, an effective teacher writes in water. Once he dies, his students remember him, but nobody else does. For example, you have no idea about the teachers who have been in this school since 1901. It's only because I've been an administrator as well as a teacher that it's likely that my memory will be recalled over the years. I can imagine some first-year student, coming in 25 years from now and seeing the Jerome Prince Moot Court Room and saying, 'Who was this guy anyhow?'"

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Editorial

(Continued from Page 2)

the school would propel itself into uplifting the inequitable plight that minorities presently suffer vis-a-vis the law. It is time for BLS to assume a role that fosters social change, rather than to continue to hide behind a cloak of insufficient answers to vitally important issues.

The 75th anniversary of this school is thus a time to look backward with pride and forward with concern. The direction BLS takes in the first year of its new dean will be crucial; such a large task cannot be adequately handled by one person. All components of the law school must be utilized to insure the school moves steadily in the proper direction.

We have come far in our first 75 years; we have far to go.

FRIENDS HONOR DEAN RICHARDSON
Lisle To Retire BLS at LSD
 Professor John Meehan: "We turn out as good a caliber of lawyer as any other institution"

Cheating Inquiry at BLS
Holzer Withdraws
Dean Search Narrows

Prof. Lisle Named Interim Dean; Wanted: April Fools
Trustees to Continue Search

Expelled, 2 Students Sue For Readmission, Damages
 Former Justinian Editor, Kept Weighed "C" Average, "Charges Discrimination and Denial of Free Speech"

PRINCE RESIGNS DEANSHIP
 Students' Choice Is Ramsey Clark For New Dean

Justinian
 Book Co-op: A Great Success

Dean Has Answers During Interview

New Building to rise 10 stories; Construction to start this June
BLS PROFESSORS AND ALUMNI FIRST PRIZE TO JUSTINIAN IN ANNUAL ALSA COMPETITION

PRINCE COUNSEL TO COURT COMMITTEE
 Justinian Begins Second Year As Alumni Organ

Ramsey Clark Joins Faculty
Faculty Cuts Required Courses
 Brooklyn Law School Approved By American Bar Association

The Justinian
 New Faculty Unit To Consider Student Problems, Complaints

Why Is BLS Different?

Legal Trends
 Student Team Defeats Faculty At Basketball

First Function of Its Kind Scheduled for 2000 Enthusiastic Spectators

Anonymous Grading Urged By Students
The Numbers Dilemma: BLS & The Job Market

Decanal Search
Sobel, 27, Named Aide to Governor

Palomino Named Legislative Aide

Surrogate-Elect Named '68 Distinguished Alumnus

194 Loaned To Students
 Student Aid Service Releases Financial Report

Practice Court Session Convenes
Prince Awarded Matheson Prize
 Law Review Editor Was Graduated Student of NYU Law School This Morning

Women Win Main Awards For 2nd Successive Year
 Judges Moore, elected Trustee President to succeed the late Justice Lighthall

Four Brooklyn Law Seniors Offered Coveted Positions
FORKOSCH CLASS ALLOWED SWITCH
 Senior Student Seeks Job State Senate Seat Eyed

Faculty Members Quit Curriculum Committee
Delegate Assembly Reduced 50 Percent

PRINCE Elected Review Editor
 Third Term Features Four Articles New Staff Chosen

ISRAELI JUSTICE AT BLS
MOOT COURT TEAM WINS REGIONAL COMPETITION
 Third Annual Regional Competition of the American Bar Association

Win With Wine
International Team Wins Regionals
Mooters to Finals
Counseling Team Loses
 DeMico, 31, Named Kennedy Aide

Thumbs Down on Student Proposals
Student-Faculty Senate Proposed To Decide Issues

Faculty KO's Equal Student Committee Vote

PRINCE PLANS Recruitment Drive With BALSA
Jewish Students Unionize

Student-Run Moot Court Draws To Successful Close

RAFFA Elected Circuit Governor
 Major curriculum changes

Asks Suggestions For Successor By March 1st

NEW CLINICAL PROGRAM With U.S. Attorney

Student Apathy Is The Challenge To New SBA

Layout by Marcia Knigin and Joel Mitofsky

History from The JUSTINIAN files

By JOEL MITOFSKY

Depicted above are the highlights of forty-four years of headlines that have appeared in the *Justinian*. The first issue was published on December 2, 1931, while BLS was still affiliated with St. Lawrence University. Its first Editor-in-Chief was Milton E. Cantor and a year's subscription to the *Justinian* cost \$1.00. The earliest headline shown, announcing the election of Jerome Prince as Editor of Law Review, appeared on June 8, 1933. Following is a brief description of the stories behind many of the above headlines:

On October 15, 1937, *Justinian* reported that the American Bar Association had provisionally approved BLS for admission at a meeting in Kansas City earlier that year. On April 10, 1939 it was reported that the Student Aid Service, created early that

spring, had loaned a total of \$194 to needy students.

The January 5, 1940 issue covered the first student-faculty basketball game which was won by the students by a score of 23-19. The December 9, 1940 issue reported that Dean William Payson Richardson, one of the men responsible for establishing BLS, would be honored at a dinner commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the law school. The dinner was organized by a committee chaired by former Chief Judge Crane of the New York Court of Appeals. On April 20, 1942, *Justinian* described an accelerated curriculum option devised to enable students to complete the three year full time program in two years and the four year part-time program in three years. The reason for the change is revealed in the date of the issue: World War II was raging

and induction into the military was imminent for many students.

In the January 1956 issue, the victory of the Moot Court Team in the Region Two competition of the American Bar Association National Competition was reported. The BLS team defeated teams from NYU, New York Law School, and St. John's to advance to the Nationals, where the University of Chicago proved too strong an opponent.

In November 1960, *Justinian* reported that it had been awarded first prize in the American Law Student Association's annual national competition for law school newspapers for the 1959-1960 academic year.

The October 29, 1965 issue reported on the formation of a committee to revise New York State law affecting estates, powers and trusts. This committee was comprised entirely of BLS faculty and was chaired by Professor Samuel Hoffman. Two later issues commended the accomplishments of BLS alumni and students. In December 1966, *Justinian* reported the election of Beatrice Judge as the first woman New York State Supreme Court Justice in the Second Department. The May 13, 1970 issue reported that a senior student, Donald Halperin was challenging the incumbent (who had regular organization support) for a seat in the State Senate. Halperin won the election the following September and still holds that seat.

The turbulence of the early 1970's produced headlines such as "Student-Faculty Senate Proposed to Decide Issues." The newspaper reported on an SBA resolution that began, "Whereas there is a feeling of discontent among students and faculty . . ." (October 13, 1970 is-

sue). Dean Prince ended nearly two decades as Dean of BLS with his resignation in 1971. (Reported in the February 16, 1971 issue). The October proposal was rejected by the faculty since a faculty committee on student relations already existed. Soon thereafter students were permitted to sit on that committee in equal numbers with faculty. The February resignation by Prince, however, was accepted by the Board of Trustees. A poll taken at that time indicated that Ramsey Clark was the students' choice for the deanship. However, Clark declined to consider the position and on November 8, 1971 *Justinian* reported that Raymond E. Lisle had been appointed interim Dean, a position he is to hold until late 1977. On October 8, 1971 *Justinian* reported that students in Professor For-

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