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Justinian

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222

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1977

NO. 1

Defamation Suit Settled, Crea Apologizes to Herrmann

By KIM STEVEN JUHASE

An apology by Prof. Joseph Crea has settled a four-year-old defamation suit brought against Prof. Crea by a tenured BLS professor who was dismissed from the faculty in 1975.

The suit, commenced by former Prof. William S. Herrmann, had alleged that Prof. Crea stated in reference to Prof. Herrmann, "You bought your public office. I cannot afford to buy public office like you can. You bought your public office

crease in salary for everyone. This would have considerably reduced Prof. Herrmann's prospective increase.

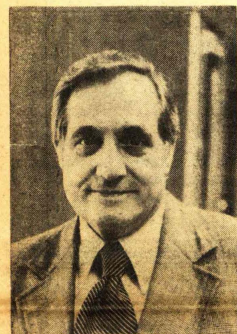
At the faculty meeting, on March 30, 1973, called to discuss the compromise proposal, Prof. Herrmann objected strenuously. Tempers soon rose and it was during this meeting that Prof. Crea allegedly uttered his defamatory statements.

Prof. Herrmann brought his suit in the King's County Civil Court on April 2, 1973. He asked for \$10,000 damages. Prof. Crea counterclaimed for \$100,000 actual damages plus \$100,000 punitive damages. Prof. Crea claimed that Prof. Herrmann had slandered him by allegedly making a statement to a student referring to "the other fools whose offices are on the eighth and ninth floors of the Brooklyn Law School building." Prof. Crea also alleged that he was defamed when Prof. Herrmann told a group of students "You are being taught by 'Court Street Lawyers'."

Prof. Crea's counterclaim was dismissed for failing to state a cause of action by Civil Court Judge Salvatore T. DeMatteo on October 8, 1976. Prof. Crea's appeal was dismissed for lack of prosecution.

According to Prof. Herrmann, he brought the suit because Prof. Crea had been making defamatory remarks about him for a long time. "He was telling other faculty members that I

(Continued on Page 6)

Photo by Ken Shiotani
PROF. JOSEPH CREA

and you bought it with other people's money." At the time, Prof. Herrmann was a commissioner of human rights in Stamford, Connecticut, where he resides.

The suit led a controversial life, being one of the causes of Prof. Herrmann's dismissal from the faculty and leading to interference in the case by Judge Edward Thompson, the Administrative Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York.

Salary Dispute

The origins of the suit can be traced to February 5, 1973 when a chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) was formed at BLS. One of the chapter's main goals was to establish fixed formulae for pay increases with minimum salaries at each level of professorship. Traditionally, each professor negotiated his salary individually with the Administration. Because of Prof. Herrmann's unpopularity with the Administration, his salary was much lower than what he would have been entitled to under the faculty's proposal.

Prof. David Trager, who is currently on leave as the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and Prof. Crea, were representing the faculty in its salary negotiations. According to Prof. Trager's testimony during Prof. Herrmann's dismissal hearings, former Dean Raymond Lisle, refused to consider the faculty's proposal because he opposed giving Prof. Herrmann a large increase in pay. Professors Crea and Trager then decided upon a compromise proposal, according to Trager, setting a \$3,000 maximum in-

Lawyer Ads Spark Controversy; ABA Sets Narrow Guidelines

By HOWARD COHEN

The major accomplishment at the American Bar Association Annual Meeting, held August 4-11 in Chicago, was establishing advertising guidelines for lawyers. The ABA adopted a narrow set of standards which spell out 25 specific items allowable in print ads and limited television and radio advertising.

The hotly debated advertising issue surfaced on June 27, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that at least some forms of legal service advertising in newspapers enjoy constitutional protection under the First Amendment. Although the Supreme Court ruled that lawyers may advertise availability and price of routine legal services, the decision left room for some regulation, including "time, place and manner of advertising."

The Court stated that the organized bar would "have a special role to play in assuring that advertising by attorneys flows both freely and cleanly." Recognizing the problems created by the Court's decision, outgoing ABA President Justin Stanley said, "because of the unresolved lawyer advertising questions, this will be one of the most important annual meetings we've ever had."

To deal with the problem, the ABA commissioned the Task Force on Lawyer Advertising, headed by ABA President-Elect Nominee S. Shepard Tate, to re-

view testimony and other related materials and to make guideline proposals and recommendations to the ABA Board of Governors and the House of Delegates.

The recommendations would change the ABA's Code of Professional Responsibility which, prior to the Court's ruling, had permitted advertising only in telephone and consumer directories.

After spending more than a month gathering and considering testimony from major facets of the legal profession, the Task Force drafted two proposals for advertising regulation.

Both of the proposals allowed the same information about legal services to be advertised and required all advertisements to meet a general test of truthfulness. Additionally both proposals dealt strictly with printed ads and recommended radio or television advertising only if state supreme courts, in adopting the ABA recommendation, would permit. However, the proposals differed in that one was described as "regulatory" and the other as "directive."

The more restrictive "regulatory" proposal limited the information that could be advertised, but provided for review procedures to deal with requests for additional information.

The more-liberal "directive" proposal set general limits on what lawyer ads may say, allowing publication of all information which is not "false, fraudu-

lent, misleading or deceptive." It also provided guidelines for the determination of improper advertisements.

By a vote of 3 to 2 the Task Force recommended that the ABA adopt the "regulatory" approach.

Debate over the proposals was intense and revealed a division among bar members. The "directive" approach was strongly supported by representatives of consumer groups, while the "regulatory" approach was favored by state and local bar associations. There were some members, however, who felt the ABA should take no action on either proposal at this time, suggesting that the ABA wait six months or a year to study lawyer advertising as it develops, in an effort to see what kind of regulation, if any, might be needed.

Ultimately, on August 10, the House of Delegates approved the "regulatory" proposal by a voice vote. According to the approved plan, lawyers may use no more than 25 items in their printed advertising including name, field of law, names of clients, fee for initial consultation, contingent fee rates, rates of fees for services, hourly rates and fixed fees for specific legal services. The guidelines allow lawyers to advertise on television only with specific permission. These guidelines are now part of the ABA Code which, although not law, serves as a model for enactment by the states.

Bailey Trial Highlights LSD Meeting

By ROBIN GARFINKLE

"Something for Everyone" was the theme of the 1977 Annual Meeting of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, and that proved to be appropriate because the various lectures, symposia and activities touched on virtually every aspect of the law.

The meeting, which was held in Chicago from Aug. 5-9, culminated in the election of the 1977-78 national officers of the

LSD. These are: Michael R. Hollis, University of Virginia, President; John E. Carlson, University of Puget Sound, Vice President; Susan Stedman, Texas Tech. University, Secretary-Treasurer; Howard Brown, Delaware Law School and Patricia Long, Boston College, Division Delegates to the ABA's House of Delegates.

Recommendations to the ABA

During the convention the LSD Delegate Assembly voted

to recommend that the ABA strongly support the continuation and expansion of affirmative action programs in law school admissions and legal hiring practices in order to eliminate racial, ethnic, sex and economic discrimination.

The LSD also recommended that the ABA Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar modify its process of accrediting law schools. This would involve clarification of criterion used, and an explanation of the weighting system, as well as issuance of a report regarding each school inspection and findings of fact used to determine the degree of compliance with ABA standards, and a weighting analysis. This report would be sent to the SBA President and LSD representative, and all interested persons would be notified of its availability. This would insure that ABA accreditation standards are not arbitrarily applied, and would allow students and administrators to work towards improving their institutions to comply with these standards.

Mock Trial

One of the convention's highlights was a lecture and mock trial with Richard Sprague, former counsel to the House Com-

mittee on Assassinations, for the prosecution, and noted attorney F. Lee Bailey, for the defense, illustrating tactics of direct and cross examination of trial witnesses. The mock trial was based on the actual 1970 trial of Wilbur Jackson, charged with killing his seventeen-year-old daughter and her three friends.

In the discussion which followed, Bailey noted that every-

Photo by Howard Cohen
F. Lee Bailey greets students at LSD convention.

thing in the trial scenario must be played off against the final argument. He explained that a lawyer must wear several hats, and tailor his defense to the prevailing community atmosphere. He felt that although tactical

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Justinian Wins Award

Photo by Robin Garfinkle
Editor-in-Chief Howard Cohen displays LSD award received by Justinian for excellence for feature articles on law school.

Justinian

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(Editorials express the opinion of the Editorial Board)

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Welcome and Good Luck

We'd like to welcome all those people who are new to the BLS community, particularly the new first-year class and Dean Glasser. We'd also like to wish the new SBA Executive Board the best of luck for the coming year.

BLS has faced many problems in the past. Unfortunately many have been needless problems caused by a slow-moving administration, an ineffective student government and an apathetic student body. However, this year marks the beginning of a new era at BLS. With a new dean at the helm we sincerely hope that strong, progressive leadership will be forthcoming.

When Dean Glasser draws his list of priorities, some of the items which should head his list are improvement of BLS's reputation in order to achieve the national status it deserves, increased, open communication between the administration and faculty and the students, and the hiring of qualified, dedicated faculty. We wish Dean Glasser the best of luck and offer him our close cooperation in dealing with these problems.

We also offer our close cooperation to the new SBA. In the past the SBA has become bogged down with super-egos, dissension and scandal. As a result, it has failed to live up to its potential as an effective voice for the students. We hope that this year the SBA can put its troubles behind it and deal effectively with the needs of the students. Although parties are important, we urge the SBA to devote primary attention to developing a quality speaker program with emphasis on featuring speakers of national prominence.

As for the new first year class, take heart. Despite what you may have heard, you have not let yourself in for three or four years of exile to the library. Law school is a lot of work, but you won't have to give up everything else in your life in order to be successful. We strongly urge you to relax and enjoy yourself. Get involved in school activities. A good lawyer is also a well-rounded person. If you maintain everything in its proper perspective, your years at BLS will be both profitable and enjoyable.

Academic Calendar

1977 FALL SEMESTER

Orientation and Legal Research for New Students

Mon., Aug. 29 through Thurs., Sept. 1
 Beginning of Fall Semester Mon., Sept. 6
 Classes Suspended (Evening Division only) Mon., Sept. 12
 Classes Suspended Tues., Sept. 13
 Classes Suspended (Evening Division only) Wed., Sept. 21
 Classes Suspended Thurs., Sept. 22
 Thanksgiving Recess Thurs., Nov. 24 through Sun., Nov. 27
 Classes End Fri., Dec. 23
 Winter Recess Sat., Dec. 24 through Mon., Jan. 2
 Final Examinations Begin Tues., Jan. 3

1978 SPRING SEMESTER

Beginning of Spring Semester Mon., Jan. 23
 Classes Suspended Mon., Feb. 20
 Spring Recess Thurs., March 23 through Sun., April 2
 Classes End Fri., May 12
 Final Examinations Begin Thurs., May 18
 Classes Suspended Mon., May 29
 Commencement Thurs., June 15

Letter to the Editor

Mock Trial

To The Editor:

During the Spring, 1977 semester, 20 members of the then fourth year evening division class participated in a voluntary mock trial program under the guidance of Professor Jerome Leitner. As the organizing committee for this program, we feel compelled to express our thoughts and opinions regarding this exercise to the current student body, faculty and administration of the law school. We do this with the hope that our participation and experience in this program will encourage the current student body to continue with such a program and expand on it for their own benefit.

During our final year in law school, it became increasingly clear to us that, while we had learned a tremendous amount of textbook law, we did not have any real appreciation of how a lawsuit is actually tried in court. As many of us had intentions of becoming trial lawyers, we came to the conclusion that a mock trial program in which we could actively participate would be to our benefit. We approached Professor Leitner with this idea, and he agreed to assist us in this endeavor.

Participation in the program was strictly voluntary. Professor Leitner selected the case that was to be tried — a real

case involving an action for damages for personal injuries arising from an automobile accident that he had tried himself. That case had been appealed, and Professor Leitner had the record of appeal which contained all of the necessary testimony, as well as all of the exhibits. A copy of the record on appeal was provided for each of the participants, and formed the factual basis for the trial.

So we would have some idea of how to approach the actual trial, Professor Leitner met with the group for a total of 4 hours, and discussed the various aspects of civil trial with us. This included voir dire, opening statements, direct and cross-examination and summations, as well as advice on how a competent advocate handles himself in a courtroom situation.

The trial itself was held in the moot courtroom. All of the participants were broken down into three groups of counsel representing the three parties involved (one plaintiff and two defendants). Each member of each team of counsel chose a specific aspect of the case, and participated accordingly. Additionally, some of the participants served as the witnesses and parties, and the jury was comprised of spouses and friends of the participants. The trial itself was completed on a Sunday, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Professor Leitner presided as judge and

offered a critique of each participant's performance.

In speaking for the group as a whole, we can state without reservation that our participation in this program ranks as the best experience we had in law school. We now know what happens during every aspect of the trial of a civil lawsuit. But more importantly, we now have a very good idea of how to handle each of these aspects ourselves. Whether it be challenging a prospective juror for cause, impeaching an adverse witness, or making a summation to the jury, we have not only seen it — we have done it. This can only serve as benefit to us in the development of our professional careers, whether or not we eventually do become trial lawyers.

We take this opportunity to suggest to the current student body that this type of mock trial program be expanded and continued. We have no doubt that you will find it to be one of the most outstanding educational experiences in your law school career. We further suggest to the faculty and administration that this type of program be incorporated into the law school curriculum as a course offered with credit.

Stephen S. York
 Howard W. Yagerman
 John Zeglin
 Mary Tucker
 Elyse von Egloffstein

The Docket

Book Co-Op. Save \$ on books and help fellow students at the same time by buying and selling your books at the SBA Book Co-Op, located in the SBA office. Check the lobby bulletin board for business hours.

Prison Book Drop. The SBA is collecting books to be donated to the Brooklyn House of Detention Library for use by inmates.

Please bring in any discontinued law texts, as well as any other reading material (fiction, etc.) and leave them in the designated box in the SBA office. For further information contact Robin Garfinkle, the LSD rep, in the SBA office.

Health Insurance. The SBA is making available to BLS students, the health insurance policy which is recommended by the LSD. It costs \$68.40 per year for a single student (pregnancy coverage optional — be sure to read the brochure carefully), and requires that you join the LSD for the nominal fee of \$10. The policy's carrier is Mutual of Omaha. Copies of the policy and application forms are available in the SBA office.

Housing. The SBA office has a list of people looking for roommates, apartments for rent, people looking for apartments, etc. Register your name in the SBA office if you need this service.

Security. All students must show their ID cards to the guards in the lobby. ID cards must also be shown when entering the library and when checking out materials.

Justinian needs writers, photographers, cartoonists, puzzle makers, etc. Membership is open to everyone. Come join the staff of BLS's award-winning news-

paper. The first staff meeting will be held on Thursday, September 8, at 1 PM, in room 304.

Lost and Found. If you've lost something it's probably in Bob Hudson's office on the tenth floor. Take the elevator to the ninth floor and walk up one floor.

Library. Beginning with the first week of classes the library's hours will be: 8 AM-11 PM weekdays; 9 AM-6 PM Saturdays; 9 AM-9 PM Sundays.

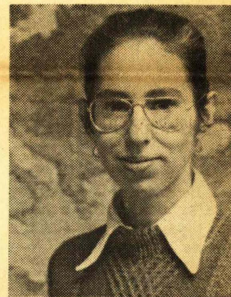


Photo by Ken Shiotani

New Editor of the International Law Journal is Sara Schoenwetter.



Photo by Ken Shiotani

New Law Review Editor in Chief and Managing Editor are Dorsey Regal and Susan Orzack Posen.



Photo by Ken Shiotani

This year's Moot Court Executive Board from left to right, Bob Unger, Mark Harmon, Jay Haberman and Susan Backstrom.

CLASSICAL RECORDS

BRUNO WALTER

By PAUL HARRIS FORMAN

One of the advantages of life in the age of hi-fi is that it condenses the history of music into one continuous present. 1977 marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the invention of the phonograph, and recording companies have used this milestone as an excuse for making available a wealth of recorded material that has been inaccessible for many years. A case in point is the career of the great conductor Bruno Walter. (1876-1962).

During his long and active life, Bruno Walter was regarded as one member of a triumvirate of transcendent conductors which included Arturo Toscanini and Wilhelm Furtwängler. Each had different strengths. Toscanini is today revered as the man who banished the worst excesses of 'the cult of personality' from musical performances; he felt that a performer must do no more than to respect the composer's written intentions. Furtwängler represents the peak of musical romanticism. His performances were intensely personal, often eccentric, but always highly convincing because of his deep sensitivity and his almost mystical power to sway audiences.

Bruno Walter represents the midpoint between these two extremes, and during his lifetime it is possible that his belief in moderation cost him something in fame and fortune.

Today, thanks to records, Walter seems more and more like the greatest of the three. His career is copiously documented through records, and even those which are over forty years old are still very enjoyable. Unfortunately they represent the state of the art at the time they were made. Without the assistance of their personal force, Toscanini's unyielding style seems more like neurosis than electricity and Furtwängler's turgid and highly subjective manner is hard for the ears of 1977 to accept. Bruno Walter's appeal is based on his un-failing taste and sense of balance, qualities which are timeless.

One of the earliest examples of Walter's art is Beethoven's *Symphony No. 6*, recorded in 1936. (Turnabout Records release THS65042). Once our ears accustom themselves to the duller sound of 1936 recordings, the performance is warm, singing, full of life and love, characteristics that mark all of Bruno Walter's performances. Walter understands that Beethoven is a combination of romantic warmth and classic perfection and has the ability to communicate this to the orchestra and the listener.

Bruno Walter's lifelong association with the music of Gustav Mahler is richly documented. Walter's performance career started, at the age of only sixteen, when Mahler chose him

to be his assistant at the Hamburg Opera. The young Walter was strongly influenced by Mahler's volcanic personality and highly personal compositions. After Mahler's untimely death, Walter led the world premieres of his last two completed works, the *Ninth Symphony* and the *Song of the Earth*.

Walter's first recording of the *Ninth Symphony* (Turnabout Records THS65008/9) was made in January 1938, in Vienna. Two months later the Nazis marched in and Walter, a Jew, was forced to flee. Perhaps this was his last performance in Vienna. Anyway, the *Ninth* is a shattering work, full of resignation, sorrow and nostalgia, now and again strengthened with an irony that verges on despair. Something of the atmosphere of Vienna in 1938 must be reflected in this performance. Mahler's music can too easily descend into anarchistic bombast, but Bruno Walter understood Mahler and his music too deeply to allow that.

After the war, in the late 1940's, Walter returned to Vienna to record the *Song of the Earth* ("Das Lied von der Erde" Richmond Records R23182). This is perhaps Mahler's greatest work; somehow Mahler expresses the profoundest tragedy and despair through means of utmost subtlety. Since Walter's own strengths lay in the bridging of feeling and form, this remains the greatest recording of *Das Lied*. Walter's lifetime of work in the opera house insured that he would choose the best singers he could find for this recording — Julius Patzak and Kathleen Ferrier; both are now considered legends.

Ten years later, just shortly after the introduction of stereo-phonographic recording, Walter recorded Mahler's *Second Symphony* ("Resurrection," Odyssey Records YZ-30848). The work, composed when Mahler was in his twenties, opens in an atmosphere of turbulence and despair and ends with an intense psychic vision of faith and redemption. The recording is not quite on the level of the others, perhaps because the octogenarian Bruno Walter lacked the physical power and the emotional sympathy to whip up the hair-raising climaxes or to follow Mahler through the sudden transitions and theatrical episodes that mark this piece. However, in the closing section, with its vision of eternity, Walter is in his element. While not perfect it is the greatest recording of this very popular symphony.

These are just a sampling of many great Bruno Walter recordings now available. From the 1930's there are Turnabout releases of Mozart, Haydn and Brahms Symphonies. From the postwar years there are countless other recordings, perhaps the most notable is a recently reissued recording dating from about 1950 of Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto* with Pianist Rudolf Serkin. All of these recordings are quite inexpensive, a cheap and excellent way to begin a classical record collection. Enjoy!

Book Review

How Heavy a Caseload?

GERHARD CASPER & RICHARD POSNER, *THE WORKLOAD OF THE SUPREME COURT*. AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, xiii, 118 pages, \$3.50.

By KIM STEVEN JUHASE

The statistical analysis of legal issues, called jurimetrics, has grown from being treated as another branch of the law to being considered a new science. These "scientists" measure everything from the rate of recidivism to the speed in which a judge should handle a civil case. However, just like economists, who sometimes refer to their profession as a science, their statistics ignore personal predilections and make innumerable assumptions.

While this may not be damaging in a sweeping analysis in macroeconomics, a higher guarantee of accuracy is absolutely necessary in a narrow study of the nine men on the Supreme Court. Yet on the basis of statistical studies of the Supreme Court, the Hruska Commission has suggested the establishment of a National Court of Appeals, which in turn has been the subject of numerous law review articles.

Gerhard Casper and Richard Posner have added to this controversy with their monograph, *The Workload of the Supreme Court*, which was commissioned by the American Bar Foundation. Casper and Posner's work is essentially a rebuttal to the Hruska Commission's recommendations. It attempts to prove that the Supreme Court does not have a major workload problem which requires drastic changes in our federal judicial system.

In 1975, the Hruska Commission, on the basis of a statistical study of the cases appealed to the Supreme Court, concluded that too many inter-circuit conflicts are left unresolved because of the Court's increased workload. They recommended the appointment of a National Court of Appeals, to be made up of seven judges appointed by the President for life. The National Court would hear cases referred to it by the Supreme Court, which would retain the power to overrule any decisions made by the National Court.

Casper & Posner studied the

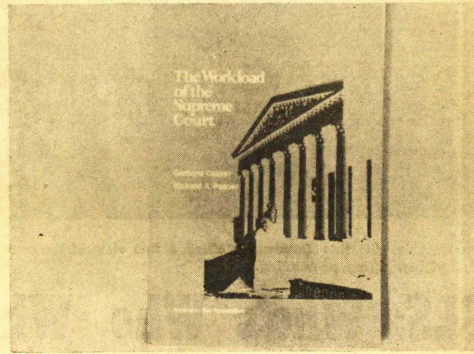


Photo by Ken Shiotani

statistics used by the Hruska Commission and concluded that the Commission had "too casual an attitude toward statistical evidence" and their approach "assumed away several major issues" such as that the Supreme Court's docket is a function of factors solely external to the legal system.

In numerous tables and graphs, two professors from the University of Chicago Law School, build their case that the major cause of the tremendous growth in the Court's docket is not the increased rights granted defendants by the Warren Court, or even the increase of crime in society. They conclude that the major contributors are the passage of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 (18 U.S.C. 3006A), which provided for free legal counsel for indigent defendants wishing to appeal their federal convictions, and the Federal Prosecutor's increasing emphasis on crimes committed by more affluent defendants. They support their theory by showing that while state criminal appeals increased 125% from 1956 to 1973, federal criminal appeals increased during the same period by 345%. The federal percentage is much higher than the percentage for rise in crime or population for the same period.

Moreover, Casper & Posner found that the docket growth has not inordinately increased the time the Justices spend screening applications for review. They attribute this to the increase in the number of law clerks employed by the Court. They found that the minor in-

crease that has been incurred "has not interfered significantly with the ability of the Court to discharge its various responsibilities or that the Court is denying review in cases where the Supreme Court review would serve an important function," an important conclusion of the Hruska Commission.

Based on their statistical conclusions, Casper & Posner argue that only minor changes, not major reforms, are called for in the Federal judicial system. Among their recommendations are greater pooling of Supreme Court law clerks for screening applications for review, reduction of concurring and dissenting opinions, curtailment of oral arguments and the establishment of detailed guidelines as to when the Court may grant or deny review.

Despite the hard work put into their monograph, their conclusions, just like those of the Hruska Commission, are based on just a sampling of cases, percentages based on arbitrary starting points and on many unprovable assumptions. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that two people might start with the same statistics and reach opposite conclusions. In the rarified air of legal scholarship this may not matter. However, when legal academicians, who in most cases have never practiced law, try to impose their theories on actual legal systems, trouble and confusion usually results. Despite their good intentions, Casper & Posner make complex conclusions on the basis of over simplified statistical studies.

Bailey Trial Highlights LSD Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

rules were made to be broken, it's a risky enterprise, and should not be done if there's a possible harmful effect. Spargue maintained that there are no immutable principles of examination, but rather general guidelines. His advice: Know your case well, because when you have confidence in yourself you can be innovative.

Other key speakers included Fred Graham, CBS News Correspondent, who discussed "Freedom of Speech for Lawyers," and Bob Woolf, noted sports attorney who represents such athletes as Julius Erving and John Havlicek.

Advocacy Competition

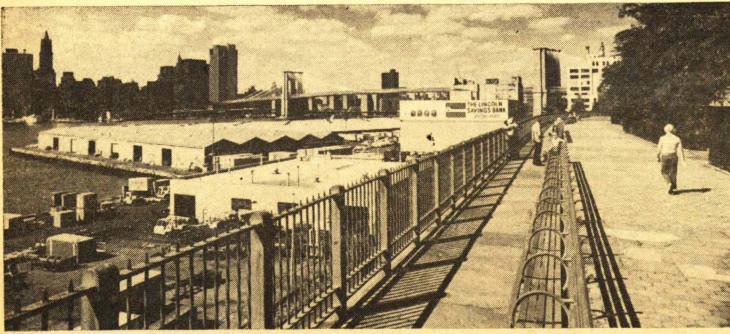
The National Appellate Advocacy Competition, co-sponsored by the LSD and the ABA's Section of Litigation, was held

Photo by Howard Cohen
VICE PRESIDENT
WALTER MONDALE

during the convention. Brooklyn Law School, first place winner in the regional competition, was ably represented by Jay Haberman and Larry Sandak, but nevertheless was eliminated in the preliminary rounds by the University of Georgia and the U. of South Carolina. The Uni-

versity of Toledo went on to win the championship by narrowly defeating Indiana in the final round.

In the end, not only did the convention provide an opportunity for law students from across the country to meet, discuss mutual problems and exchange ideas, but since the ABA's annual conference was held concurrently, a broad spectrum of activities was available. Highlights of the ABA meeting which law students had an opportunity to participate in were speeches by Vice-President Walter Mondale, former Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski and Attorney General Griffin Bell. Next year's Annual Meeting is scheduled for New York City, and judging from this year's, it would certainly be worthwhile to attend.



The Brooklyn Heights Promenade offers a fine view of lower Manhattan and is a pleasant place for strolling, sitting or sunning.

Photo by Ken Shiotani

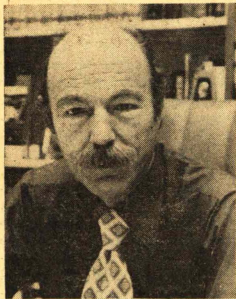
BLS: Who's Who, What's Where

By RICHARD GRAYSON

Brooklyn Law School is arranged in what seems to be a reasonable manner. To help translate this "reasonableness" into reality, the *Justinian* is running this short floor-by-floor guide to BLS. Some of the more important services offered to students will be noted.

The **BASEMENT** contains lockers, bathrooms, student bulletin boards, the cafeteria and vending machines. There are also photocopy machines, but these can be reached only through the first-floor library entrance.

In the **FIRST FLOOR** lobby is the administration's "Official" bulletin board, the directory of offices and a U.S. Mail box. Behind the elevators in the back hallway is a bicycle rack. On the left as you enter is the library reading room which is the only part of the library where smoking is permitted.

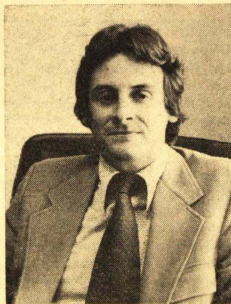


PROF. DUSAN DJONOVICH

The only entrance to the library is on the right in the lobby (though the library also occupies space in the basement, as well as the entire second floor). Prof. Dusan Djonovich is the head librarian and he has made arrangements for reciprocal library privileges with other local law schools. In addition, Prof. Djonovich is always open to suggestions from students about improving library services.

The **SECOND FLOOR** is devoted to library space and has convenient copying machines in the room next to the stairwell. The library's only bathrooms are also in the back corner near the stairs.

On the **THIRD FLOOR** you will find most of the student organizations, including the *Justinian* (Room 304. See box on page two for date of our first editorial meeting.) The Placement Office (Room 301) is also here. Among the services that Career Planning and Placement Director Henry Haverstick



HENRY HAVERSTICK III

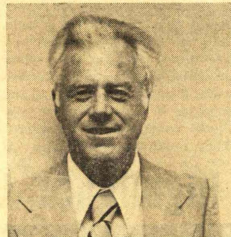
III and his staff offer are finding part-time, summer and temporary jobs, giving assistance in writing resumes and letters, running an on-campus recruitment program and counseling. The student lounge is also on this floor.

The **FOURTH FLOOR** is the home of the student government (Room 403), which is called the Student Bar Association (SBA). There are also some classrooms on this floor.

The **FIFTH** and **SIXTH FLOORS** contain classrooms and seminar rooms.

On the **SEVENTH FLOOR** is the moot courtroom and a seminar room.

The **EIGHTH FLOOR** contains faculty offices.



DEAN GERALD GILBRIDE

The administration offices are on the **NINTH FLOOR**. One administrator who spends a lot of

time with students is Assistant Dean Gerald Gilbride. He offers academic and even personal counseling, chairs the scholarship committee and deals with extended absences and courses taken at other schools, among other matters. Helen Simone handles financial aid applications (including NYHESC, GAPSFAS, TAP and NDSL), veterans aid, information, and certification for food stamps. The bookstore is located in the bursar's office (Room 900). Problems with tuition payments can be discussed with the Bursar, Rosalind Zuckerman. Assistant to the Dean William Holzman handles technical problems, such as exam date conflicts, lockers, and class conflicts.



HELEN SIMONE

Although the elevator reaches only the ninth floor, the **TENTH FLOOR** is accessible by stairs. This floor houses Director of Buildings and Grounds Bob Hudson. His claim that his door is always open is one of the few you can believe at BLS. Among their official and unofficial duties, Hudson and his staff administer first aid, run the lost-and found, and act as plant and fish doctors.

If, after a few hours at BLS, you feel that it is not the place for you, and you want to immediately transfer, you can find public telephones on floors 1, 3, 5, 7, and the basement.



Bob Hudson examines tomato grown on BLS roof outside his tenth floor office.

Student Organizations, Something for Everyone

By ROCHELLE STRAHL

Brooklyn Law School offers a variety of groups and activities in which students may become involved. At presstime, not all groups had submitted information concerning their activities and membership requirements. However, notices concerning student associations and committee orientation meetings will be posted on the bulletin board in the main lobby during the month of September. Below is a partial listing of these groups:

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION. The SBA, which is located in room 403, coordinates such student activities as orientation programs, disco parties and guest speaker programs. The

three faculty-student committees: Relations, Clinics, and Faculty Hiring. Information concerning membership on these committees will be posted on the bulletin board.

MOOT COURT HONOR SOCIETY. The Moot Court Honor Society is composed of second and third year students who were selected based on their being finalists in the oral arguments during the first year or on the basis of superior brief-writing. The Society is responsible for coordinating the first year moot court competition which is held in the spring semester. In addition, an annual moot court competition is held for students above first year standing. Certain members of the Society are selected to represent BLS in the National Moot Court Competition as well as in other oral advocacy competitions.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY. The Society is an affiliate of the American Association of Student International Law Societies and is an organization distinct from the Law School's *International Law Journal*. The objective of the ILS is to promote student interest in the area of international law and the related fields of international politics and world affairs.

The Society sponsors a number of activities including a speakers program and the publication of the Society newsletter. The ILS newsletter contains articles written by BLS students dealing with topics such as international conflicts of laws as well as a regular feature "Update," which analyzes major recent international events. All students with an interest in international law are invited to join.

BLACK AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. BALSA at BLS is an affiliate of the national organization and seeks to serve the needs of the black law student. Information concerning its activities are posted on the main lobby bulletin board.

WOMEN'S ACTION GROUP. The Women's Group is involved in discussion of and action on issues concerning women, their relation to the law and the law school. The group participates in the National Law Women's Conference and the Metropolitan Law Women's Conference.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. The BLS chapter of the National Lawyers Guild is a student chapter of the national organization which is committed to political, economic, and social change in the U.S. The BLS chapter of the NLG sponsors meetings and activities which focus on alternative ways of viewing and practicing law. In recent years, NLG members at BLS have become actively involved in off-campus projects in the areas of labor, immigration, housing, sex discrimination, and legal services in general. The NLG offers summer projects and "match-up" program providing summer employment in NLG law offices to its members. Membership is open to all students.

NORML. The BLS Chapter of the National Organization for (Continued on Page 6)

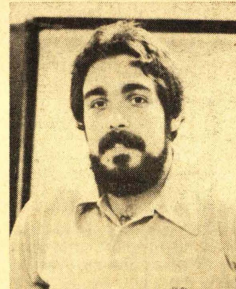


Photo by Ken Shiotani

SBA PRESIDENT
JOE PORCELLI

SBA also runs the Book Co-op where students can purchase used casebooks, hornbooks, and outlines at reduced prices, and also sell back used books. The Delegate Assembly of the SBA is comprised of representatives elected from each section and year. SBA funds come from the \$10 activities fee paid by each student. Membership is open to all students and student participation and suggestions are very welcome.

BROOKLYN LAW REVIEW. The Brooklyn Law Review is published four times a year and copies of these issues may be obtained in the main lobby when they are published. Law Review members are selected on a basis of high class standing and a writing competition. Invitations to write for Law Review are sent out after the first and second semesters to first year students on the basis of class standing. There is also an Open Writing Competition, not based on class rank, during the second year for law review membership. The Law Review Office is located in Room 303.

BROOKLYN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. The Brooklyn Journal of International Law is published twice a year and is edited by a board of student editors who are chosen on a basis of scholarship and writing ability. Membership is based on the same criteria as for Law Review. The office is located in Room 305.

JUSTINIAN. *Justinian* is the law school's newspaper, which publishes information about BLS activities and articles of general interest to law students. Staff membership is open to all students who may wish to volunteer their talents as writers, photographers, and cartoonists. The *Justinian* office is located in Room 304.

FACULTY-STUDENT COMMITTEES. At present there are

Cafeteria Alternatives: Hit the Heights

By ILEANE SPINNER

For a change of venue (and menu) from the Brooklyn Law School cafeteria, you might want to sample the numerous neighborhood eating places.

If studying time only allows for a quick lunch, there's **Cozzoli**, 417 Fulton Street. The price is right and the service is fast. Sandwiches are served on French bread and can be ordered with the works; onions, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, etc.; at no extra cost.

Bagel Brunch, 111 Court Street, serves a variety of foods on your choice of bagel. There's a less pleasant ambience than at Montague Street's now-defunct **Bagel Nosh** but better bagels. Tuna salad on a bagel goes for \$1.20. **Jimmy's Falafel**, next door on Court Street, offers falafel (ground chick peas) for \$1.00 as well as other middle Eastern foods.

Burger King is located at 427 Fulton Street and 135 Montague Street. The latter is situated in a former bank and its appearance is unique for a **Burger King**.

Queen, 98 Court Street, appears to be BLS's favorite pizzeria. The pizza is excellent at 45¢ a slice. **Nick & Joe's** located at 86 Court Street serves a similarly appetizing slice for the same price. If one prefers dining on Montague Street **Mama Mia Whatta Pizza** (corner Henry Street) offers less tasty pizza at a heftier price — 55¢ a slice.

The menu at 118 Montague Street boasts that "every **Simon's Sandwich** is served on French bread and garnished free with cheese, lettuce, tomato, pickles and dressing." The pastrami hero is served hot, costs \$1.69 and is highly recommended. **Piccadeli**, 122 Montague Street, offers "overstuffed sandwiches" such as hot corned beef (\$2.25) and roast turkey

(\$2.50). The restaurant consists of two indoor seating levels as well as outdoor dining. The menu is extensive and reasonably priced.

You might want to visit the outdoor cafes of **Mr. Souvlaki** and **Capulet's** at 147 and 151 Montague Street respectively. **Mr. Souvlaki** serves spanakopeta (spinach pie) at \$1.50, souvlaki sandwiches at \$1.35 and baklava, a honey and nut dessert for 60¢. **Capulet's** refers to itself as "The Neighborhood Pub" and specializes in hamburgers, omelettes and excellent french fries. The atmosphere is "collegiate" with a juke box and a bar up front. Beer and Sangria are served by the pitcher.

A real treat is Brooklyn's famous **Junior's**, 386 Flatbush Avenue Extension at DeKalb Avenue. The hamburgers are large and delicious; the cheesecake was voted "#1 in New York" by *New York Magazine*. Pickles, cole slaw, cucumber salad and beets are usually on each table or are yours for the asking.

The Atlantic Avenue area is a Mecca for Middle Eastern cuisine. Some restaurants include: **Atlantic House**, 144 Atlantic Avenue and **The New Near East**, 139 Court Street. Be sure and visit **Adnan** located at 129 Atlantic Avenue. The atmosphere is pleasant with soft Arabic music in the air, the service is excellent, the food is quite good and the prices are very reasonable. Try the Stuffed Butterfly Shrimp at \$3.75 or Shish Kebab at \$3.25 both served with rice. Bring your own bottle of wine.

There are several Chinese restaurants in the area, but the most unusual menu is found at **China Chili**, 110 Montague Street, which offers Hunan and Szechuan cuisine. There is a luncheon special of various dishes for \$2.50 every weekday, 11:30 AM to 3:00 PM.



Montague Street has numerous shops and restaurants.

Photo by Ken Shiotani

Ice cream is the most popular dessert throughout all the seasons in this part of Brooklyn. **Baskin-Robbins** stores are found at 415 Fulton Street and 127 Montague Street. **Haagen-Dazs**, 120 Montague Street, features such exotic flavors as Carob and Boysenberry ice cream. **Sweet Adeline's**, an old-fashioned ice cream parlor at 129 Montague Street serves natural home made ice cream and frozen yogurt.

Situated at Montague and Henry Streets is **La Bella Ferrara**, a floor to ceiling windowed structure. Cappuccino is \$1.10, while Italian pastry goes for \$1.00. **Minimax Patisserie Cafe** (better known as **Pastry Gallery**) 172 Montague Street features French pastries; a napoleon costs \$1.25. The "outdoor" cafe is actually glass-enclosed and allows for excellent people-watching.

If money is no object, you might want to take a long walk or a short car ride to the newly-opened **River Cafe**, 1 Water Street. It's situated on an anchored barge under the Brooklyn Bridge and has a picture postcard view of the lower Manhattan skyline, the East River bridges and the passing ships. It's beautiful and expensive.

If money is an object... there's always the BLS cafeteria!

In Vino Veritas

By DALE MARK ROSS

There's an old wine saying that goes something like this: the greatest wines come from vines that must struggle for their existence. This maxim is never more true than when applied to German wines. Germany's vineyards are situated further north than any others, at the same latitude as Newfoundland. If the weather holds, and the grapes ripen fully, some of the very greatest white wine in the world will be produced. What's more, this wine is still a comparative bargain. For under \$5 you can consistently buy the greatest white wine in the world!

Wines called *Liebfraumilch*, *Zeller Scharze Katz* and *Moselblumchen* are literally the lowest common denominator in German wines. They are blends made up by shippers from inferior grapes grown in the lesser vineyards. While all great German wines are made from the noble Riesling grape, the inferior blends are composed of the Sylvaner and Muller-Thurgau grapes. Finally, the blends are usually overpriced and hardly representative of what Germany can produce.

For the uninitiated, buying German wine is not at all easy.

There are thousands of names and several qualities of each. I recommend the purchase of wines that bear the term *Qualitätswein mit Prädikat* on their labels. If it does not have this legal guarantee, don't buy it, for it will be artificially sugared and hence unnatural. On the label will also be found the name of the style of wine in the



Photo by Ken Shiotani

bottle. Kabinett is fairly dry, beautiful and the least expensive. Spätlese is fairly sweet and often the most wonderful of all wines, especially for the beginner. Auslese has more luscious sweetness and is not appropriate with food.

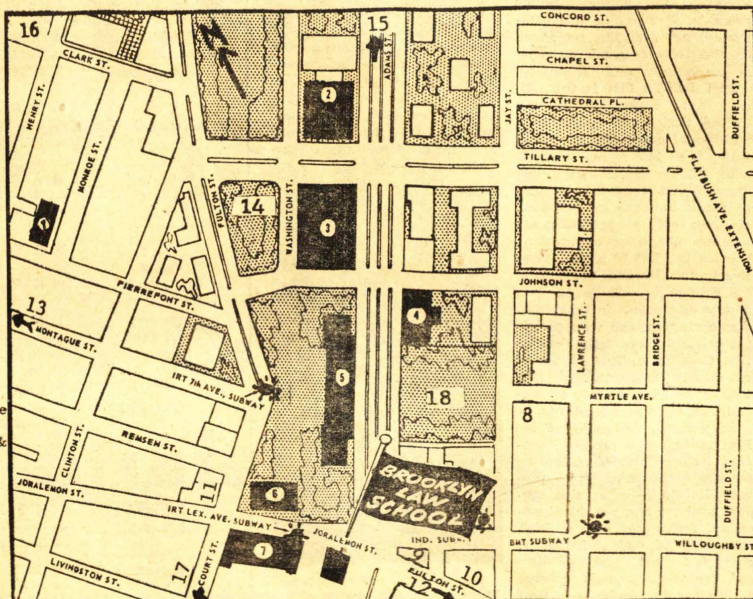
Germany is divided into a number of wine regions. The three best ones are the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer, the Rheingau and the Rheinhessen.

The vintage is most important. Buy only 1971, the vintage of the century, or 1973 and 1975. Other vintages are either too old or are poor years.

If you're still not confused, German wine names have infinite variety. Except for a few of the most famous estates, the names are composed of two parts—that of the village, i.e., Bernkastel, Ayler or Ockfener, followed by that of the vineyard, i.e., Doktor, Kupf or Bockstein. Naturally some vineyards are better than others. Here are a very few of the great estates that rarely disappoint the imbiber: Schloss Johannisberg, Schloss Vollrads, Steinberger, Scharzhofberg, Bernkasteler Doktor and Graben, Wehlener Sonnenuhr, Erbacher Markobrunn (also known simply as Markobrunn), Niersteiner Orbel and Ockfener Bockstein. There are many, many more fine vineyards, and that's where the fun really begins. Enjoy.

Map Key

1. Appellate Division
2. New Federal Court & I.R.S.
3. Federal Building & Post Office
4. Family Court
5. Supreme Court
6. Borough Hall
7. Municipal Building
8. Pax Book Shop
9. Cozzoli Sandwich Shop/Baskin-Robbins
10. Burger King
11. Zum Zum
12. To A & S & Korvettes
13. To Montague St. Shops & the Promenade
14. Public Library, Economics & Business Branch
15. To the Brooklyn Bridge
16. Cadman Plaza
17. To Atlantic Avenue
18. Underground Municipal Parking



Herrmann Suit Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

never came into the school, that I wasn't doing my job," he told *Justinian*. Prof. Crea, however, denies making such statements or defaming anyone.

Controversy

The defamation suit caused consternation not only at BLS but also among the BLS alumni. Two such alumni were Kings County Civil Court Judge Bernard Kleiger and BLS Board of Trustees member Judge Edward Thompson, who was then the Administrative Judge of the New York City Civil Court. The suit was originally assigned to Judge Kleiger. He brought it to the attention of Judge Thompson, who then tried to settle the case "because," he testified at Prof. Herrmann's dismissal hearings, "I was interested in it, not having the name of the school defamed." During one of these attempts, on October 4, 1975, he held a meeting with Prof. Crea and his attorney, and Judge Kleiger but without the presence of Prof. Herrmann or his attorney. Prof. Herrmann had previously called Judge Thompson and told him that he did not "feel up to the meeting." Prof. Crea testified at Herrmann's dismissal proceedings that Judge Thompson attempted to force a settlement on him. He said that he refused to accept it and made a counterproposal. However, since Prof. Herrmann was not present, the meeting ended without conclusive results.

Another controversy arising out of the defamation suit began as a result of Prof. Herrmann's examination before trial (EBT) of Steven Elbaum on May 6, 1974. Elbaum was then a third year student at BLS. It was a letter written by Elbaum to Dean Lisle the previous year which related the "fools" comment which was one of the grounds for Prof. Crea's counterclaim.

Prof. Herrmann has alleged that Elbaum lied during his EBT and he sent a letter of complaint to the Character and Fitness Committee for the Second Department. As a result, Elbaum's admission to the Bar was held up for a period of time.

Prof. Herrmann was dismissed after a trial of the faculty, held on August 18-21, 1975, found him guilty of, among other things, suing Prof. Crea for collateral ends, i.e. to silence Prof. Crea's and others' criticisms of him and to force a salary increase from the school. He was also found guilty of writing a letter to the character committee about Steven Elbaum in bad faith.

He was also convicted of failing to discharge important obligations to BLS and bringing a federal suit against Dean Lisle and Professors Crea, Trager and Yonge in bad faith without reasonable grounds.

The Apology

Settlement of the defamation case was arranged by Civil Court Judge Morgan Lane, John Martin, attorney for Prof. Herrmann and Prof. Leitner who had recently taken over as Prof. Crea's attorney. Prof. Crea's arranged statement was: "I apologize for anything that I said regarding William S. Herrmann, Jr. on March 20th, 1973, at a meeting of the faculty at Brooklyn Law School."

According to the Court transcript of the proceedings, which is on file with the Court, Judge Lane stated that as part of the terms of the settlement there

was to be no monetary consideration on either side, that "there will be no releases to any publication of any kind" and that if either party is questioned about the matter they are to state something similar to "this matter has been adjusted to our mutual satisfaction."

Prof. Leitner, apparently intending to cover all bases, stated before Judge Lane that "I would like it to be understood that the school newspaper *Justinian* is included in publications connected with your admonition a few moments ago, that they are not to be notified by either side." Prof. Leitner is the faculty advisor to the *Justinian*.

One unsettled question is why it took so long for the case to be settled. Prof. Herrmann has previously told the *Justinian* that as far back as 1973, when First Vice President of the BLS Board of Trustees, Abraham M. Lindenbaum called a meeting between the two opponents in order to try to settle the suit, he had said to Prof. Crea that he just wanted an apology. Prof. Crea told this reporter that such a meeting did take place but that the rest of Prof. Herrmann's statement was "not true."

Though this case has been settled, Prof. Herrmann still has cases pending in the Kings and New York County Supreme Courts and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against the school and various members of the administration and the faculty, all arising from his dismissal from Brooklyn Law School.

Student Organizations

(Continued from Page 4)

the Reform of Marijuana Law (NORML) sponsors guest lectures and discussion groups on all aspects of marijuana law. The group maintains a bulletin board and otherwise publicizes legislative developments and other relevant news. NORML advances the view that present marijuana laws are too harsh and seeks reform on Constitutional and public policy grounds. Members of the committee are available to speak on the issue as guest speakers at community-group functions.

PHI DELTA PHI is the oldest legal fraternity in the United States, and is affiliated with legal organizations worldwide, with Inns in many countries of the world, including Canada and Mexico. It is professional fraternity and as such is open only to professionals, whether practicing or student. During the 1977-78 school year, Everts Inn, the BLS division of the Fraternity, will be open to first year students in good academic standing and who satisfy the requirements of the Executive Committee. This is a first at BLS, the Fraternity previously being open only to second and third year students.

In general, the goals of the Fraternity are to promote professionalism, provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, provide liaison between the student and the Bar, provide leadership, foster adherence to high standards of ethics, integrity, character and responsibility and create close social contact within the Fraternity both professional and personal.



The Fulton Ferry Museum is dwarfed by the Brooklyn Bridge.

Photo by Ken Shiotani

Discover BLS's Own Backyard

By KEN SHIOTANI

Once you survive the disappointment of being rejected by Harvard Law and of being unable to stroll through Harvard Yard, take heart — you are in the Big Apple and there are plenty of places to explore right in BLS's own backyard.

For starters, there is the Borough Hall area. Directly across Joralemon Street from BLS is Borough Hall itself, which used to be the old Brooklyn City Hall (Brooklyn was an independent city before 1898). Just north of the Hall is the New York State Supreme Court for Kings County. In this building are the Civil and Criminal Terms of the Supreme Court and the Surrogate's Court.

Going north through Borough Hall Park beyond the Brooklyn General Post Office (the building with the turrets and towers) on Tillary Street is the Federal Building, which houses the Federal Court and the Internal Revenue Service. In the Courthouse building is the Federal Court for the Eastern District of New York, where federal cases for Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties are tried.

A few blocks west, on the corner of Monroe and Pierrepont Streets, is the New York Appellate Division for the Second Department courthouse (the intermediate level appellate court in New York).

On Adams Street, at the corner of Johnson Street, is the Family Court. On Adams and Willoughby Streets are respectively, the Civil Court and Small Claims Court. Further south behind BLS, at Schermerhorn Street, is the Kings County Criminal Court where non-felony cases are tried.

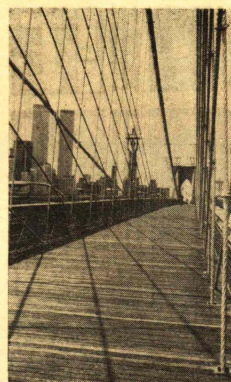


Photo by Ken Shiotani

The view from the Brooklyn Bridge walkway is spectacular.

After you figure out which court is which, try attending a trial and seeing how the judicial system really works. Just ask the guards what kind of trial is scheduled in each courtroom (the Federal and State Supreme Court cases are your best bet). Though it is not part of the formal law school curriculum, observation of all phases of a trial, from jury selection to cross-examination to final summation will at least give you a feel for the events.

Once you have finished exploring the courts, turn west from BLS and cross Court Street to explore historic Brooklyn Heights. The first settlements in Brooklyn began here with the Dutch in 1657. Though there are no buildings from that era still standing, many date back to the 1820s. The oldest building still in its original form is a private home at 24 Middagh Street. Other similar vintage buildings are numbers 155-158 Willow Street and numbers 137-143 Henry Street. Also in the Heights, on the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, is the home of the Long Island Historical Society. It has interesting exhibits and collections

and is open Wednesdays through Saturdays, 10 AM-5 PM.

Montague Street is the main street of the Heights and features numerous shops and restaurants. At the west end of Montague Street is the Brooklyn Heights Promenade. It offers a breath-taking view of lower Manhattan and the Brooklyn docks. On a clear day the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge is visible to the south, the Upper Bay to the west and the taller buildings of midtown Manhattan to the north.

The Promenade is also a fine place to eat lunch or to stroll between classes during the day and the view at dusk when the Manhattan buildings light up can be quite spectacular.

Another view that must not be missed is the one from the footpath/bikeway on the Brooklyn Bridge. The footpath is accessible on the Brooklyn side from Cadman Plaza East, just north of Red Cross Place. The bridge, one of the oldest and for a time, the longest suspension bridge in the world, is itself quite a sight with its myriad of cables. The walkway ends in Manhattan at City Hall.

(Continued on Page 7)

Answer to Puzzle

city	M E T R O P O L I S
	50 21 2 38 10 37 55 15 1 4
cache of weapons	A R S E N A L
	5 46 26 41 22 44 51
chapel	S I S T I N E
	6 14 13 43 3 57 12
subtle insult	B A R B
	45 47 30 11
query	W H Y
	19 48 27
gender-oriented sense	I N T U I T I O N
	23 8 9 29 52 24 25 36 53
all (French)	T O U T
	35 39 32 18
burn water	S C A L D
	42 54 49 56 31
Biblical yours	T H I N E
	33 20 7 17 16
object for diversion	T O Y
	40 28 34

ABA Approves Grand Jury Reform

Special to The Justinian

The American Bar Association's policy-making House of Delegates approved a 25-point grand jury reform proposal including a recommendation that a grand jury witness be allowed to have counsel present during questioning, during the Association's August meeting in Chicago.

Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell unsuccessfully sought to block House adoption of the proposal to allow grand jury witnesses to have their attorneys with them when they testify. Bell argued that presence of the attorney could slow proceedings and for all practical purposes turn the grand jury investigation into a mini-trial.

Richard Gerstein, Dade County (Fla.) prosecutor who introduced the reform package, pointed out that persons charged with felonies receive more protection than grand jury witnesses.

The delegates also voted to reaffirm support of broad immunity for grand jury witnesses. However, they rejected proposals to require prosecutors to prove relevance of grand jury subpoenas when witnesses move to block them and to allow witnesses to contest subpoenas in federal courts in their own districts rather than in jurisdiction where the grand jury is sitting. Other standards approved included:

- A maximum one-year imprisonment for witnesses who refuse to testify. The section had recommended a six-month maximum, but agreed to a year at the request of the Justice Department.

- A requirement that witnesses be told if they are investigative "targets" and be given Miranda-type warnings.

- Duties of the prosecutor to

present evidence which might negate guilt, to not bring indictments where evidence does not warrant them, and to exclude from the grand-jury evidence inadmissible at trial.

- The right of "target" witnesses to testify in their behalf if they waive immunity.

- A ban on grand juries naming unindicted co-conspirators, or singling out individuals for criticism without indicting them.

- Use of the grand jury to continue investigations of persons already indicted, or to aid non-criminal investigations.

- Support for a present rule

that allows prosecutors to issue subpoenas without notifying the jurors and for one requiring all subpoenas be returnable while the jurors are in session.

- A requirement for transcripts to be made of proceedings, but with provisions to maintain secrecy regarding names of witnesses and grants of immunity.

Although the ABA's resolutions carry considerable weight in court and legislative decisions, they are merely guidelines and not law. State courts and legislative bodies are free to accept or reject ABA guidelines as they see fit.

Discover BLS's Own Backyard

(Continued from Page 6)

A few blocks away by the river are the Fulton Fishmarket and South Street Seaport Museum.

At the base of the bridge on the Brooklyn side is the Fulton Ferry Firehouse, now a museum. Also at the foot of the bridge is a new expensive restaurant called the River Cafe on an anchored barge. The area is now composed of warehouses but Cadman Plaza West, which extends to Borough Hall, used to be called Fulton Street and had a totally different character.

On Fulton Street to the east of BLS, you will find the heart of downtown Brooklyn's shopping. Stores there include A&S, Korvettes, Mays, and Martins department stores.

Further south on Flatbush Avenue and Lafayette Avenue is Brooklyn's major cultural center, the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM). Movies, concerts, and operas are featured there at reasonable prices. The BAM is close enough to BLS to get in a night out between studying.

Think You're Smart? Try Your Luck

Instructions for puzzle.

Each number in the clues represents a letter. Figure out each clue and then transfer the appropriate letter to its number in the mystery sentence. Example: If clue #5 (query) was FOX (and it assuredly is not), then transfer the F to the blank line over number 19. O to number 48, and X to number 27 in the mystery sentence.

Answers to the clues are printed on page 6 of this issue.

Puzzle by David Leibman.

Clues:

1. city	— — — — —
	50 21 2 38 10 37 55 15 1 4
2. cache of weapons	— — — — —
	5 46 26 41 22 44 51
3. chapel	— — — — —
	6 14 13 43 3 57 12
4. subtle insults	— — — — —
	45 47 30 11
5. query	— — — — —
	19 48 27
6. gender-oriented sense	— — — — —
	23 8 9 29 52 24 25 36 53

7. all (French)	— — — — —
	35 39 32 18
8. burn (liquid)	— — — — —
	42 54 49 56 31
9. Biblical yours	— — — — —
	33 20 7 17 16
10. object for diversion	— — — — —
	40 28 34

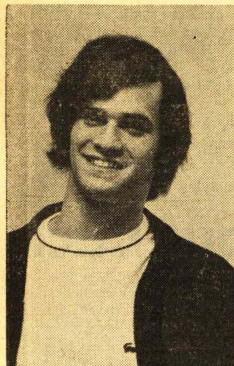
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
37	38	39	40	41	42	43							
							44	45	46	47	48	49	50
							51	52	53	54	55	56	57

GOT FREE TIME? GET INVOLVED!

Student Organizations Need Student Support!

Inquiring Photographer

Question: 1) Now that you have finished your first year of law school, do you feel it was harder, easier, or just about what you expected?
2) What advice do you have for the new first year class?



Teresa Eddy

"I think it was harder than what I expected. I really didn't do much work in college and I still got a high B average. The amount of work required in law school is phenomenal in comparison. I found the pressure of all the assignments very stress producing. I happen to believe it is necessary to take time off for myself. However, the fact that I took time off to socialize may have led to some of the stress because I worried about the work I wasn't doing. It took me a long time to learn to budget my time.

"You must do the reading as you go along. There's no doubt in my mind that if you don't do the work as it's assigned, you don't have a chance for a rea-

Bradley Keller

"My first year in law school was slightly easier than what I expected. Former students had told me I'd be lucky if I had the time to catch a movie on Saturday night. I found that by working efficiently during the week I was able to go out on Friday and Saturday nights and keep some vestiges of my social life intact.

"I recommend to new students that they use time in between classes efficiently. If you have to be in school you might as well be studying. The surroundings in the cafeteria are not all that much more aesthetically pleasing than those in the library. Keep abreast of your courses. However, sometimes getting too far ahead can be more of a hindrance than an aid. Spend time reviewing past assignments instead of trying to be briefed out by Turkey-time."



Charles Platt

"It ended up being just what I expected it to be. You can put in as much time as you feel necessary. For some courses it was more important to put in more work. Some people can get by on a lot less work than others, and still benefit from their education. I learned to organize my time in order to maintain my social life.

"It's not the amount of studying time you put in, but your amount of concentration. Try and get out at least one or two nights a week and let loose. Find a lot of people you like, real quick, because they help carry you through."

sonable grade. If you find a professor formidable, go talk to him and get to know him."

Elizabeth Doyle

"I thought it was easier than what I expected. Prior to entering law school I thought that I would be unable to engage in any weekday social activities. As it turned out, I realized that you can strike a fair balance between working and relaxing during the week and on weekends. The amount of work given however, did meet my original expectations. It's just that I discovered that I could handle it better than I expected.

"My advice to first year students is to make sure that they don't allow their initial adverse reaction to disturb their first two months in law school. First year law students must realize that the first two months of law school are really nothing like the rest. Relax and enjoy the flowers."



Jeffrey Singer

"Before I went to orientation I expected about five or six hours of studying per day. I expected a total time commitment, to the exclusion of my whole social life. As it worked out, I get my work done in about four hours a day. This allows me to brief out about three weeks before the end of the semester, so I have plenty of time to study for finals. My social life remained active.

"I was afraid of such a large workload because I never had to make such a commitment. However, I found that the work is interesting enough so that you get it done. You do what you have to do. Don't worry about failing to keep up with the workload, because everyone manages and it can be done."

Donna Bleiberg

"I guess it was really easier than I expected. I definitely had time to do everything I wanted to. Unfortunately during my first semester I really didn't realize how much time I had because I was so nervous. I found the work tedious at times. It wasn't difficult, but there was a lot of it.

"The best advice to a new student is just to take it easy and don't be nervous. Don't be intimidated by the professors or



Elise Harris

"Law school definitely wasn't as horrible as I expected it to be. There were times when the schoolwork became a very time consuming enterprise, but generally there was plenty of time to do anything else I wanted to do, socially or otherwise. If you want to find the time, you definitely can. There is no reason for permanent hibernation.

"The best advice to a new first year student, which I wish I had believed when it was told to me, is to relax. It's important to keep up to date in your work but that is not impossible to do. The important thing is not to let anyone else intimidate you, whether they be professors or other students. If you can learn

the other students. Everything comes easier after a while, especially after you realize everyone knows as much (or as little) as you do. To keep up with the work you don't have to work constantly. I usually took off weekends. Other people worked less during the week and worked more on weekends, but either way it's not necessary to spend all your time doing work."

Howie Feldman

"I found it do-able. Like anything else, most of the people don't do their jobs properly. Anyone who stays with it, no matter how inefficient their methodology, will survive and prosper. I did find time for any outside activities that I wanted, but I did find a loss of inclination.

"I would advise first year students not to accept the loss of inclination as an excuse for not engaging in outside activities. The time is definitely there. The most important thing I learned about law school, and professional schools in general, is that they prepare you to think, dress, look and act like a professional in a manner consistent with the public image of the profession.



Paul Yakaitis

"My first year of law school has been what I expected it to be, except for the fact that the students here are more personable than I thought they would be. Obviously the effect the workload has on your social life depends on your commitment to school.

"I advise new students to concentrate more on learning the law than on studying just for exams. You'll probably do better in the long run."

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.