

# The Justinian

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# Justinian

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1977

NO. 5

## SBA Uses Committees to Make Things Go

By HOWARD COHEN

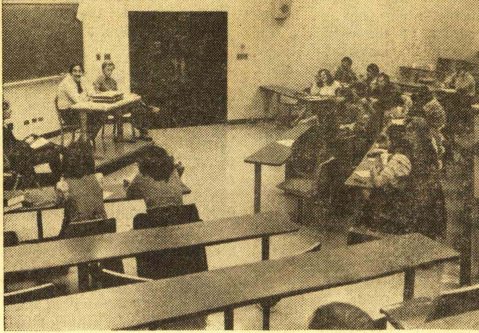
When Student Bar Association President Joe Porcelli was running for office last April, he promised to "make the students feel that they are part of the SBA and make them feel that the SBA works for them." Porcelli believed that the problems the then current Executive Board faced were caused by its failure to involve the students in important decisions. He believed there was too much power in one central body.

The plan Porcelli implemented to decentralize decision-making power is based on forming separate, relatively autonomous committees composed of persons from within and without the student government to deal with specific issues. As Joe describes it, "Power comes from the Executive Board delegated to committees." He believes that "the Executive Board function should be more supervisory than anything else." In this way, Porcelli believes that the SBA is allowing any person with a stake in the outcome of a particular issue to come and actively provide input into the ultimate decision, whether they be a delegate or not.

The three committees which appear to have been the most active at this point are the Finance Committee, the Nominating Committee, and the Social Committee. Each was formed primarily in response to particular problems experienced by last year's SBA, and they have apparently achieved a measure of success.

Last year, the SBA operated without an approved budget until early February. The reasons for the delay were varied, but they boiled down to the fact that converting raw budget requests, line by line, into an equitable plan was too unwieldy an operation to carry on in the Delegate Assembly. Week after week, the SBA was unable to effectively deal with other problems, as they haggled over parliamentary procedure and other details. By the time the budget was finally passed, the SBA was a shambles, plagued by dissension and unable to properly function for the balance of the year.

In contrast, this year's budget was passed in early November with only a minimum of argument. The budget was hammered out in four two-hour meetings held in October by the Finance Committee. Throughout this period, the Delegate Assembly was free to act on other matters. During the Finance Committee meetings, not only were members of the student government present, but concerned students and representatives of student organizations were also there, offering considerable input. By the time the proposed budget was submitted to the entire Assembly for approval, most everyone with an



SBA Delegate Assembly in a meeting earlier this year.

interest had had their say. The budget passed the Assembly as proposed, with only a handful of people feeling unsatisfied.

While the Finance Committee was working on the budget, the Nominating Committee was busy tackling another problem, which had crippled last year's SBA — the Student/Faculty Curriculum Committee. This committee had ceased operating in November, when all six faculty members resigned from it. The resignations were prompted by the Delegate Assembly's failing to approve the Executive Board's nominee to fill a vacant student seat on the committee. The Assembly became deadlocked when it learned that the Executive Board intended to subsequently elevate their candidate to chairperson of the committee. Many delegates felt that such an appointment was too arbitrary and that the Executive Board was circumventing the

Delegate Assembly's right to debate the issue.

In order to avoid a similar debacle this year, the Nominating Committee was formed. The Nominating Committee conducts interviews of candidates and submits their findings and recommendations to the Delegate Assembly for approval. The committee is composed of four delegates, one Executive Board member, one person from the particular S/F committee and any other parties with opinions to voice. Nominees have thus far been smoothly approved by the Assembly for the Clinics, Curriculum, Relations, and Moot Court S/F Committees.

The Finance and the Nominating Committees were formed primarily to solve prior problems: the Social Committee seems to have been more of an interesting innovation. This committee is unique in that it

(Continued on Page 3)

## New Copiers Installed; Copy Costs Rise to 10c

By RICHARD GRAYSON

BLS students now have a choice as to the cost and quality of library photocopies. On Friday, December 9, two new Xerox 4000 copiers were placed in the library, and one of the existing machines was removed. The remaining two machines (one in the basement and one on the second floor) remain at a nickel per copy, but the Xerox machines charge 10 cents per copy.

Prof. Dusan Djonovich, the BLS librarian, discussed the replacement with the SBA library committee (Teresa Eddy and Samuel Hagan). Hagan also met with the photocopy concessionaire, Andrew Leider, and Leider agreed that, because of the higher per copy cost to students, he will return to BLS (possibly to the SBA or to the library) a certain percentage of the profits above his normal earnings from the Xerox machines.

Leider now pays BLS a monthly rental of \$250. In a letter to the *Justinian* dated December 12, he acknowledged that he will increase BLS' rent "in direct proportion to the increase in volume over 25,000 copies per month average."

The impetus behind the addition of the Xerox copiers is frustration and dissatisfaction — by Djonovich, by BLS students, and by Leider.

Djonovich notes that all the previous machines used in the

library have been "unusable" from the standpoint of a law library. "The previous machines were all unreliable and broke much more than anticipated. This created ill-will among the students, and they turned against the machines, as well as against books."

An example of the "ill-will" against the machines is the treatment received by the former machine that was removed from the second floor. The machine was new when it was installed in August. In the less than four months it was in the library, the machine's glass was broken twice, both times on weekends. No one is sure whether BLS students were responsible for the breakage, but the broken glass did cause an additional 48 hour delay in repair, according to the BLS librarian.

The Xerox 4000 machines are being rented by Leider. These models have several advantages over the nickel copiers. First, Xerox guarantees to keep up copy quality. Leider notes that the nickel copiers, "lost 25 percent of their clarity over 1000 copies."

Second, Xerox guarantees service within 4 hours. In addition, the Xerox maintenance office is on Livingston Street, so Leider reports that the repairmen usually appear at BLS within 2 to 4 hours after request.

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## Elderly Clinic Offers Hope to Golden Agers

By ILEANE SPINNER

At the very least, "we can offer our clients kindness and dignity," said Professor Gary Schultze, director of the Brooklyn Law School Clinic for the Elderly. The recently created program is federally funded, the money having been allocated by the New York City Department of the Aging.

The program is an interprofessional one, intertwining the disciplines of law and social work to create a unique approach to the problems of the elderly. Fourteen students from the BLS clinic and six from the Hunter College School of Social Work — through the Brookdale Center on Aging — along with two full-time attorneys (one more will be added in January) work together out of four senior citizen centers in Manhattan.

As a class, the elderly are a highly regulated group. Yet many of their problems do not have purely legal solutions. The effectiveness of the program hinges on the ability of the students to perceive how much social legal work and how much social work is necessary to cope with individual cases. Here the two disciplines merge, hopefully providing the best possible service to the client. Yet the gain is not only the clients'; in seminars, the law students and social work students learn how to view the



Saul Bruh, BLS second-year student, interviews an elderly client on a landlord-tenant problem at the Elderly Clinic's offices at 299 Broadway.

problems of the elderly from different perspectives.

A typical example: an elderly man was being evicted by his landlord for creating a nuisance by not cleaning his house properly. From the legal perspective, he needed an attorney to handle the eviction proceedings. But a social worker could provide for a housekeeper, perhaps remedying the situation before court action was necessary.

The law and social work students conduct on-site interviews, with attorneys present at every one. The central office of BLS Legal Services Corp. is located at 299 Broadway, New York City, but the services go to the client either at the senior citizen centers, BLS, or occasionally at their homes. Since the end of September, 1977, when the program began, 200 clients have been seen. It is hoped that 700

or 800 more will be helped by the end of the year.

In order to reach the target population, the following eligibility requirements were set up: income must not exceed \$5,200 a year for an individual and \$6,800 for a couple. Liquid assets are permissible up to the \$3,000 level for individuals and up to \$5,000 for couples. The program also attempts to plug into wealthy areas with pockets of elderly or small pensions and social security. There is no fee for the service.

The students, professors, and attorneys involved in this program are quite enthusiastic. The need for them is great for there just aren't enough lawyers trained to handle the elderly. Prof. Schultze claims that these students work extremely hard and attributes much of the success of the program to them.

The work has its rewards. The students meet many courageous elderly people. Saul Bruh, a BLS student participating in the clinic, concluded, "as a rule we don't guarantee results to our clients. However, it's an unusual feeling of satisfaction when a client remarks to you (as has happened to me), 'It's nice to know that at least someone is on my side.'"



## Justinian

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(Editorials express the opinion of the Editorial Board)  
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## SBA Report Card 1

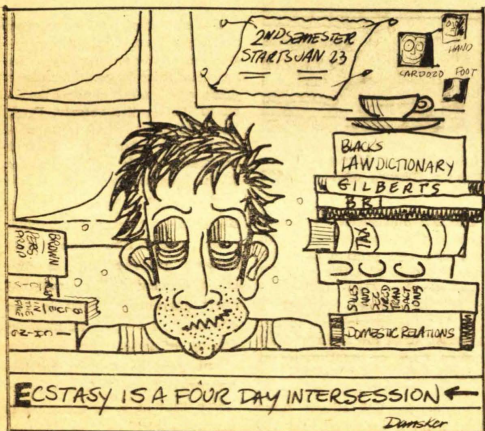
At the beginning of the school year, the SBA had a tough job ahead of it. This Executive Board, which had to rise above the shame of a scandalous election, was forced to rebuild a workable government from the ashes of an SBA destroyed by dissension. So far they seem to be up to the job.

The budget was passed at a very early date. Through the use of the committee system, other areas of conflict have been resolved. People have begun to think the SBA can work. A strong showing by first-year delegates gives us hope that the progress made this semester will continue into the next, and also to the years upcoming.

However, the SBA is far from finishing its task. There are still noticeable shortcomings, and the SBA should devote the balance of the school year to solving them. First, there has been a distinct lack of SBA sponsored speakers and films. Second, where are the Student Directories? Even last year's SBA had them out before Christmas. Third, services for Evening students have been poor. Previous SBAs at least provided free coffee for people coming to classes from work.

The progress the SBA has made has been the result of several good people putting in a lot of hard work. However, its shortcomings have been largely due to the failure of a few elected representatives — both in the Delegate Assembly and on the Executive Board — to do their jobs. We call on the deadweight either to begin putting out the hard work their jobs demand, or give up the privileges and prestige of their offices. We also call on the student body to start pressuring their elected representatives to deal with these problems. The government is responsible to the people it represents. However, if the people don't ask their government to account for its actions, the government will soon forget whose interests it is supposed to represent and protect.

## The Agony and the Ecstasy



## Student Complaints

Letter to Dean Holzman:

I've got some problems:  
1. Telephones:  
Although there are phones on the odd numbered floors, most students need and use the phones when they are in the vicinity of the cafeteria, the lockers, the lounge, the lobby, or the library. In those areas, the number of phones is very inadequate. Students should not have to waste their time, often up to one-half hour, waiting for an available phone.  
2. Lockers:  
For those students who do most or all of their studying in school, one locker is insufficient for both books and a coat. Although this problem may require a more long-range solution and one involving some cost, it certainly seems as if the administration is encouraging the in-and-out commuter status of the school by providing such small and inadequate locker facilities. Either each student should have two lockers, or new and larger lockers should be provided.  
3. Library:

Since the start of the school year, there has been a missing glass panel on the 2nd floor door in the library. Students who retire to the stairwell for intellectual repartees with their colleagues have their voices amplified and then transmitted out into the library via the opening in the door.  
These problems may seem petty to some, but I know that each of these items has bothered many if not all other students, and there seem to be no signs of

any action being taken on any of these matters.  
I'd greatly appreciate any action which you could undertake to improve the conditions noted above. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Andrew M. Upton  
1st Year Student  
Sec. 3

## Sacco Vanzetti

To the Editor:

The title was "Sacco and Vanzetti Still Stirs Controversy." (The Justinian 12/1/77). After reading the synopsis of Roberta Feurlicht's address to BLS students on the Sacco and Vanzetti affair (Nov. 15), the impression given was that there was anything but controversy: the conviction and execution of the duo was the result of bigotry, suppression of evidence, reactionary tendencies, the Red scare and the paranoia of Bolshevism, that boon to mankind. About the only suggestion of controversy was the final note of the article that the Massachusetts senate resolved to condemn Governor Dukakis' proclamation that Sacco and Vanzetti did not receive a fair trial.

Feurlicht's thesis on Sacco and Vanzetti, as reported by Mr. Howard Cohen, was not strengthened by her use of "overkill" rhetoric; she had made this incredible assertion: "The execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti marked the death of the American dream of immigrants who came to the United States searching for a better life. They came to

the United States and found the type of justice they thought they had left behind in their native countries."

That statement is plainly false. Immigrants before and after the Sacco-Vanzetti affair came to the U.S. in droves. They looked to the U.S. as the American dreamland because they felt they could "make-it" in this country and most of them did. Despite bigotry and nativism, immigrants rapidly joined the mainstream of American life and were proud to do so. Most immigrants left their homelands because of poverty and lack of opportunity, not because of the legal system and I doubt whether the majority of them ever heard of Sacco and Vanzetti. For immigrants the U.S. probably was then and certainly is now the most sought after country to settle in, in the world.

If such distortion is apparent in that quote of Feurlicht's could not one infer a similar lack of credibility in her entire thesis? (False in one thing, false in everything?) Even if not, both the Italian-American Law Student Association and The Justinian would have done well to note the literature opposed to the Feurlicht thesis, which is not new. I call to your attention two books among many: **Sacco-Vanzetti — The Murder and the Myth** by Robert Montgomery (This book is in the BLS library.), and **Protest: Sacco and Vanzetti and the Intellectuals** by David Felix.

Leonard F. Villa  
Fourth Year Evening

## Viewpoint

# Abortion and the Death Penalty: The Same Issue?

Editor's Note: Mr. Hertzberg's views are entirely his own and in no way represent the views of Justinian or the consensus of the Editorial Board. Rebuttal is invited.

By HARRY HERTZBERG

Two of the most controversial issues facing contemporary society are abortion and the death penalty. In fact, if you're intent upon picking a fight at any social gathering, start pontificating your views on either subject, and you'll soon be in mortal combat with someone of opposing views.

However, my hypothesis is that — regardless of your views, in order to be logically consistent, you must be on the same side of both issues — that is, if you're for capital punishment, then you must be in favor of abortion, and vice versa.

To be in favor of the death penalty, one must make the rational decision that the state has the right to take a life. Remember, it is not my intent to argue in just what circumstances capital punishment should be invoked. Rather, let us take for granted that there would be at least one crime on the books that would mandate the death penalty. At the point where the people of any state or nation, through their elected officials, pass laws by which the state may take a life, they have then opened the proverbial Pandora's

box in terms of the state being able to take a life in other areas — specifically, abortion.

I can hear my potential critics yelling hysterically that abortion does not mean the taking of a life. The ensuing arguments would then center around the debate as to exactly where does life begin (the moment of conception? the moment of birth? etc.). However, regardless of what definition we finally agree on as to the beginning of life, one must admit that in the process of abortion, we're certainly killing something.

It is my position that if the state's putting a criminal to death for a certain crime can be condoned, the state allowing an unborn fetus to be put to death can be equally condoned. In fact, in view of the differing viewpoints as to the concept of where life begins, the argument in favor of abortion (with the prerequisite of capital punishment) becomes quite potent. After all, when we take the life of a convicted felon, there is no question as to whether or not the lawbreaker was alive. Thus, since we have allowed the state to rule on the taking of a life that we are substantially certain exists, we have no choice then, logically, than to allow the state to rule on the taking of a life that we are not substantially certain exists.

On the other side of the argument, if we refuse to let the

state tamper with life, that is, if we declare it unconstitutional (or cruel and unusual) for the state to mete out capital punishment, then a very good case can be made for the state not being able to legalize abortions. If we declare life to be so sacrosanct as to be beyond the province of man to end it, then there could be no logical argument made in favor of abortion, that is, ending the existence of a fetus that would no doubt produce this very life that we have declared to be sacrosanct.

After the above major points of contention, we begin to deal with other arguments — not as explosive but just as substantive. The proponents of capital punishment are quick to point out that to keep a prisoner alive costs the state in excess of \$10,000 annually, which they feel is an awful waste for someone who would be serving a lifetime sentence. They think this waste justifies capital punishment, at least on economic grounds. By the same reasoning, one could just as easily justify abortions, as it is fact that many legal abortions are performed upon women who would not be in an economic position to support their children, if they were born. The chances of these children, as well as their parents, becoming charges of the state-needing welfare and other social services — is all but cer-

(Continued on Page 4)



## Reflections on Job Placement

By RANDY SHEDLIN

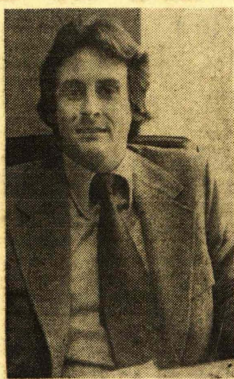
Now is the time of the year many law school students look for summer jobs, particularly if they are second year students, and for permanent jobs, if they are third year students. Therefore, it's an appropriate time to discuss the experiences of a recent Brooklyn Law School graduate who successfully landed a job with a reputable New York City law firm, to hear how he got his job, how BLS's Placement Office helped him, and some of his suggestions on how certain items in the job placement process at BLS could be improved.

Ken Nolan, an Evening Division student, graduated from BLS in June, 1977, in the top half of his class. He had previously worked for some newspapers and was also a high school teacher while he went to law school. He began his job at a medium-sized law firm noted particularly in the area of aviation law, in September, 1977.

Nolan got his job in the ordinary manner. He sent out his resume with a cover letter to many law firms in the New York area. As a result of these mailings, he was invited for several interviews at some of these law firms. After a number of interviews, he received several offers from different firms and eventually accepted the offer at the firm he now works for.

Nolan had high praise for the BLS Career Guidance and Placement Office Director, Henry Haverstick, III, and felt that Haverstick had helped him quite a bit in getting his job. Haverstick was very helpful and accessible when Nolan had questions concerning the preparation of his resume and cover letters. Haverstick stressed that a well-prepared resume may be an important factor in a law firm's decision whether or not to grant a job applicant an interview. Also, Nolan was informed by Haverstick of various job openings suitable for Nolan's qualifications and personal interests.

Nolan remarked that often he would just drop in without an appointment to speak with Haverstick about a question regarding his resume, cover letters, or a particular job opening, and that Haverstick always



HENRY HAVERSTICK

found the time to help him. Nolan found this particularly encouraging since he was an evening student who worked during the daytime. He feels this indicates that the Placement Director is accessible to both day and night students.

According to Nolan, another helpful service provided by the Placement Office is the listing of job openings on the bulletin board outside the Placement Office on the 3rd floor, which gives students some leads to possible jobs. He felt that this bulletin board was very helpful to several of his classmates who obtained full-time jobs after graduation, particularly for jobs with governmental agencies.

The Placement Office also offers job hunting assistance by arranging on-campus interviews of BLS students by several law firms. However, this is rather limited in effect since there are only so many interviews which can be arranged. Furthermore, the interviews are held only during the day, which may prevent some night students from participating in them.

Finally, the Placement Office provides assistance to students seeking jobs by its listing of law firms in the New York area who have employed BLS graduates, and the names of such graduates, so when a student sends his resume to that firm, he can address it to the BLS alumnus or alumna, which may cause that student's resume to carry some more weight or to

be viewed more favorably than otherwise.

As a result of his having gone through the job placement process at BLS, Nolan became aware of some suggestions for improvement. For one thing, he pointed out that the effectiveness of the Placement Office in helping students to find jobs for both summer and permanent employment could be improved by increasing the staff of the Placement Office. While Nolan believes that Haverstick has done a very good job, he feels that by hiring an assistant to Haverstick, an even more effective program in job counseling, in the referral of potential jobs, and in helping students with the preparation of resumes, cover letters, and job interviews, could be done.

Furthermore, there are over 500 students each year from BLS looking for summer and/or permanent employment. Many of these students have come to the Placement Office and asked about specific kinds of jobs in specific areas of law. The placement process would be more efficient if there was more than one Placement Officer to get to know a lesser number of students.

A Placement Officer handling fewer students would find it easier to remember the particular wishes of each student if and when a certain job possibility appears. In that way, the Placement Officer could more readily inform a particular student of a job opening. This is even more important now that the job market is so competitive.

Despite it all, it is still very comforting to hear and report about successful BLS students, like Ken Nolan, who have gone through the job placement process at BLS and who have ended up with jobs that they are very happy with.

## Copy Costs Up

(Continued from Page 1)

reiving a phone call.

Also, the two Xerox trays hold 500 sheets each, while the nickel copiers' trays hold half that number. Leider has determined that copy machine use at BLS peaks twice a day, in the afternoon and in the early evening. If his part-time employees are not available at those particular times to refill the nickel copiers, the machines run out of paper, students get frustrated, and Leider does not make any money.

The financial return to Leider from his BLS contract has been less than he expected. (Although his contract began August 15, he put two machines in the library on August 10 because the previous concessionaire had pulled his machines out of the library on August 1.) Leider admits that he has failed to break even in any month since his contract began. He projected his break even point with the nickel machines at a monthly average of 60,000 copies total from his three machines. His best month has been November, when 56,437 copies were made. October's figure was 39,162 copies.

The Xerox break even point is almost half of that needed with the nickel machines, and is estimated by Leider to be approximately 25,000-30,000 copies monthly. The reason for the lower figure with Xerox is the price — 10 cents per copy. Lei-

## Musical Notes

By MITCHELL R. MILLER

The writer has been accused of attending law school only with the desire to earn enough money to buy all the albums he wants. . . .

**Alan Parsons Project — I Robot**

Alan Parsons, the engineer of *Abbey Road* and *Dark Side of the Moon*, continues his other-world approach to rock 'n' roll. Parsons' last work, consisting of musical interpretations of the work of Edgar Allan Poe, was a haunting effort; the screams of the tortured merged with the strings of the mysterious. His current album, *I Robot*, gets off to a less sterile, almost (forgive me) funky start, but soon solidifies into a British art-rock piece. The album's theme concerns the rise of the machine and the resulting decline of man.

Parsons' detractors might point to the album's very production as evidence of this social decay. The musicianship of the Project — not "group," you'll notice — is almost too clean; the album refuses to excite, not from inability but from conscious intent. One thing that many rock groups forget, however, is that their fans rarely jump up and down with lit matches in their hands while listening to music at home.

Even though his use of strings sometimes conjures up images of "Shaft in Outer Space," *I Robot* is an engaging piece of music.

**The Animals — Before We Were So Rudely Interrupted**

As the late Rod Serling showed us, meaningless trips into the past can easily destroy the present day memories of earlier years. The return of the "original" Animals to the recording studio is just such a rude awakening. The album contains several cover versions, including the *de rigeur* Dylan cover, in this case a massacre of "It's All

der separated this 10 cent figure into the various cost elements. "The rental to Xerox is approximately 4.9 cents per copy. Supplies add another penny, and the monthly rental to BLS of \$250, the amortized cost of the change machine, and student help bring the cost up to around 9 cents per copy."

Leider claims that another reason for the plight of his financial picture is the loss suffered from theft and free copies. According to a memo dated November 1 and prepared for Djonovich, from August 10 to October 25, Leider suffered a loss of 12,922 free copies. This is 17 percent of the total number of copies made on the nickel copiers during that period. Leider assumes that the loss of 10,418 free copies from August 10 to September 28 was an aberration, and that the true lost copy percentage is found in the period from September 28 to October 25. That figure is 6.8 percent. He compares that percentage with his operation at NYU Law School and reported to Djonovich, "New York University Law School as a comparison runs to .75 percent or about one eighth of the losses at Brooklyn for the last month."

The free copy loss figure mainly stems from problems with the coin operated devices on the nickel machines. In addition, in September, one case of paper, valued at \$26.00 was stolen.

Leider, who also holds the photocopy concession at the



Over Now, Baby Blue." Maybe it is a return to the music of almost 10 years ago. Even so, nothing touches the earlier Animal classics and the failures are just as apparent. Even more disappointing is the lack of any original material by Alan Price on the album, his solo work having far outdistanced the Animals' efforts. I guess it isn't really all over yet. Bring back the Cream.

**Neil Young — American Stars and Bars**

Neil Young continues to be the hardest of the CSNY musicians to listen to, yet this album just seems to grow on you. The throwaway cuts are there, complete with Linda Ronstadt, and the songs most often seem to have little to do with one another. There are hints of both *Harvest* and *On the Beach*, but the vampires and murders, (southern and otherwise), have given way to cowgirls and home-grown grain. The album's highlight is "Like a Hurricane," a driving, slashing song that contains what is far and away Young's best guitar work (even though to some that's still not saying very much). It takes some listening to appreciate, but I think it's worth the effort.

NYU Law Library, is aware that BLS students might decide to boycott the more expensive machines. He was a student at NYU Law School and remembers when the copy charge there was raised from five to 10 cents because Xerox machines were installed. "Everyone bitched for a couple of months, and then the copy volume increased."

Leider's failure to break even is no surprise to Djonovich. "We called almost every Monday morning because the machines didn't work, so there's no wonder he didn't make money."

The failure of the former machines to work has repercussions beyond the copies needed at that moment. The BLS librarian noted that broken copiers also cause students to lose trust in the machines. "Why should the students have to run up and down stairs looking for a machine that works when they can take the material around the corner and be guaranteed good copies?"

Prof. Djonovich notes that keeping the five cent machines, in addition to the Xerox machines, might be temporary. Leider agrees and says, "We'll keep the machines in the library and try to maintain them as long as they're functional."

The BLS librarian wants to keep the five cent machines in BLS because he knows that some students do not need the good quality Xerox copies. "Those who can live with [lower] quality — let them have it."

## SBA Committees

(Continued from Page 1)

has its own separate budget. The committee allocates money as it sees fit — subject to the approval of the Executive Board — to various student organizations requesting funds for social activities. It also has experimented with ways of improving the school parties. Specifically, the committee has purchased a tape deck to provide music instead of hiring a professional disco company, and it has held parties on various weekday nights rather than exclusively on Thursdays, to determine which night serves the largest segment of the BLS community. The Christmas party, however will be held on a Thursday night — the committee felt this would be the best night in order to give the people who have their Real Estate Practice final that morning a chance to unwind. Reaction to the committee's actions so far seems to be favorable.

Porcelli believes that so far the committee system has done its job. "People outside the Executive Board have done more this year so far than is usually done by non-Executive Board persons in an entire year." However, he believes that the current SBA will not be the recipients of the benefits of the plan. He feels that "people are reluctant to come to the SBA with their problems, especially upperclassmen, because of their experiences with prior SBAs."

However, Porcelli feels that "future incoming students, if the programs are continued, will make the SBA stronger when they realize the SBA does what it's supposed to do." Porcelli believes that ultimately "the Administration will become more aware that the SBA is the representative of the student body," and that "there is a certain amount of respect the SBA should get because of that fact."





Photos and Montage by Ken Shiotani

## Shootout at Tillary Field, Battery 5-3

By BRADLEY S. KELLER  
12:05 p.m. Brooklyn, New York. A late 60s Chevrolet Impala slowly came to a halt in a deserted parking lot under the Brooklyn Queens Expressway. Moment later, several other cars pulled alongside. Slowly the windows went down; brief, superficially pleasant greetings were exchanged. Inside the cars, the components of the Frogs and Battery, the two intramural football teams vying for the Brooklyn Law School intra-

mural championship, huddled for warmth. Gone for the moment were the pressures of pending finals; the upcoming battle predominated the thoughts of all. A standing room only crowd (there are no seats at Tillary Field) braved the winter chill to watch the defending champions, the Frogs, take on their archrivals, Battery. Both teams are second-year teams that had competed fiercely for last year's intramural championship, and the fans' high

expectations did not go unheeded.

In last year's competition, the Frogs had suffered their only loss in their two-year history to Battery. However, this year Battery's "muscle" offense would prove too much for the Frogs to handle. Battery jumped to an early 1 to 0 lead when quarterback "Buzzie" Greenwald connected on a short cross to Dave Liebman in the corner. Both quarterbacks were fighting a stiff wind that brought the wind-chill factor down to 10°. Fingers were stiff and bones were brittle at the Frogs tied the game up on a long bomb thrown by quarterback Mike Becker to veteran Charles Platt who pulled off his ski gloves to catch it in the end zone.

Battery quickly took the lead on a fourth down, screen pass to Brian Daly. Charged by their own momentum, Battery short-circuited the Frog defense with a series of "power wedge" running plays that culminated with long-legged Buzzie Greenwald squeaking into the corner of the end zone. The score was 3 to 1, and there it remained as a one and a half hour defensive battle ensued. A key interception by Jim Girvan stalled the Battery onslaught as Mitch Eisenstadt kept constant, rushing pressure on the Frog offense. Finally, the Frogs broke the stalemate when Steve Friedman made a diving catch in the end zone making the score 3 to 2.

Once again, the game settled into a defensive battle with

Andy Engel and Bradley Keller leading the Frog defense. Then, on a block by Lou Petralia, Greenwald cut inside Phil Brown's block to give Battery a commanding 4 to 2 lead. The Frogs, not ones to buckle under pressure, quickly scored on a fourth down, lofting a pass to Friedman, making the score 4 to 3.

Tension mounted as the Frogs poured on the pressure in search of a comeback victory. Then, with the score 4 to 3, Brian Daly sucked in a fingertip catch in the corner of the end zone to

win the championship for Battery.

The fans were ecstatic, and the ensuing celebration brought memories of the Yankees' pennant victory. Like true sportsmen, the two teams, whose games in the past had been characterized by bitter feuding and much controversy, marched to the local saloon to celebrate. Referee Neil Toomey, commenting upon the tenor of the game, stated it was "a clean game. The players acted with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice."

## Death and Abortion

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tain. And, for both mother and child, direct remuneration and supportive social services would cost more than \$10,000 annually.

Proponents of abortion have argued that it is a woman's inherent right to decide what she wants to do with her body, in terms of abortion, and that the state should not interfere — and has no right to interfere. This is sheer and utter nonsense, as the state has told women what they can and cannot do with their bodies for many, many, years. As long as there are laws on the books making prostitution an offense, the state has acted with some measure of authority in limiting women's rights to their bodies. While the subject of abortion would be an extension of this theory, it is not, I believe, an outrageous extension.

The opponents of capital punishment bemoan the fact that

no matter how evil, cruel, or hideous a person is, justification still does not exist for the taking of that person's life. Again, by transferring this argument to the abortion issue, we find a very strong point. In the case of capital punishment, we already know, to a substantial extent, with whom we are dealing — namely, a person who has been convicted of a serious crime. But, in the case of abortion, we are condemning a yet unborn child, a child that may have superlative potential as an adult, a child that may one day contribute greatly to our society as an adult; yet we are quite satisfied to pass judgment on this fetus and extinguish its potential without further thought.

Therefore, it has only been my intent to rationally prove that you must line up on the same side on both issues, abortion and capital punishment.

## You Know You've Been in Law School Too Long When . . .

By BARBARA NAIDECH

You say "Statute of Liberty"  
You giggle at the mention of LASON v. STATE, 12 S.2d 305  
You want to and can read a lease  
You no longer use yellow highlighters  
You tell jokes in Latin  
You wonder what the "reasonable man" would do  
You answer questions evasively  
You find yourself becoming annoyingly long-winded  
You remember Contracts as being an easy course  
Bridge is the most efficient way of releasing tension  
You admire someone else's briefcase  
You use the briefcase you got from your aunt for college graduation  
You understand the Federal Court system  
You buy canned briefs  
You no longer shake when called on in class  
You feel no remorse in telling a Professor that you are unprepared  
You no longer feel the need to complain about the tortures of law school  
You seek out other law students at a party  
You avoid other law students at a party  
You say hello to the policeman on the corner  
You think the food in the cafeteria is good  
You travel all night to go hear BAKKE instead of the DEAD  
You wonder what the Character Committee really knows  
You look over your shoulder before speaking freely