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Justinian

VOL. XLI

Wednesday, September 24, 1980

No. 1

Dean Nominated for Judgeship

By Lisa Printz

I. Leo Glasser, Dean of Brooklyn Law School, was recommended by Senator Daniel P. Moynihan to fill a vacancy on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

The former Family Court judge must now go through a lengthy confirmation process which includes investigations by the F.B.I., the Senate Judicial Selection Committee, the Justice Department, the American Bar Association, and the National Federation of Women Lawyers.

If nominated by the White House and confirmed by the Senate, Dean Glasser would fill a vacancy created by Chief Judge Jacob Mishler, who retired.

In his three years as the dean, Glasser has made an effort to increase channels of communication between students, faculty, and the administration. In addition to attending meetings with the Student Bar Association Executive Committee, Glasser noted, "this office is generally always open. Students are welcome and I'm delighted to talk to them, exchange views, listen to their grievances, if there are any."

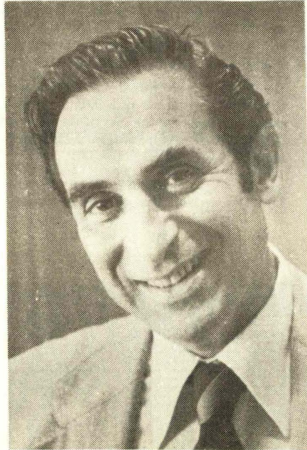
Although his effort has afforded increased "open lines of communication" it had occasionally failed to provide a smooth relationship between students and the administration.

With regard to the moot court program, which was run mainly out of Assistant Dean Sherman's office, Glasser said he "doesn't force the same administrative problems that we had last year."

As a director of the Legal Aid Society and head of the Deans' Committee on Court Congestion, Glasser sees his role here at Brooklyn as that of a "Chief Executive officer."

The pride he feels in Brooklyn Law is a feeling he tries to pass along to the students. "They shouldn't have any inferiority complexes...This is the place where they are laying the foundation for their professional careers."

It has long been the case that Brooklyn Law School graduates enjoy a high passage rate of the bar exam. As an objective test of



knowledge, Glasser attributes this fact to "a good, sound legal education."

The excellence displayed by bar exam performances is not only reflective of the students, Glasser emphasizes. "When I say that they are getting a first rate legal education, they're getting it because we have a faculty that's able to give it to them."

Although the interviews and the investigations have been underway for several months, the judicial approval process could take many more months. In the meantime, Glasser will remain at Brooklyn as Dean of the school.

Upon his departure from the law school, the Board of Trustees and the faculty will make an interim appointment pending a search committee's choice of a permanent dean. Although Dean Glasser does not strenuously object to students on the search committee, he does not advocate it. "I feel it's the primary responsibility of the faculty to select the next dean."

Student Lawyers Meet in San Francisco

The American Bar Association Law Student Division met for its annual convention in San Francisco from August 8-12. A record 350 students attended the event, including four members of the student body of Brooklyn Law School.

The convention was highlighted by several special speakers, in addition to the policy making sessions and the National Appellate Advocacy Competition.

Well-known lawyer Marvin Mitchelson, attorney in the Marvin v. Marvin palimony suit, addressed the annual banquet. His topic, "The Changing Law and Its Challenge (aka) An Inspirational Talk", was a short, pre-dinner speech sprinkled with anecdotes about life and the law.

Martha Layne Collins, Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, addressed the awards luncheon. Ms. Collins spoke on the relevant issue of the "Correlation Between the Moral Responsibility of Holding Public Office and Membership in the Bar."

The agenda also included several special programs of note. Arthur Meyer, a director of the On Broadway Theatre, moderated a session on "Acting in the Courtroom" and Jay Froomberg, a senior shareholder in a Los Angeles law corporation, gave some tips on "How to Start and Build a Law Practice."

The highlight of the agenda was a program sponsored by the Concern for Dying group. The group presented a dramatic play entitled "You Didn't Know My Father", a prelude to a discussion by educators in the fields of law and medicine on the topic of euthanasia.

Also discussed by the Concern for Dying group was the Living Will, an opportunity for the sane adult to make his wishes known should he be stricken with a mind deteriorating or physically debilitating illness.

The LSD's policy making assembly met for many sessions to discuss and vote on issues affecting law schools, students, and the law.

A major topic of discussion revolved around the location of next year's convention. It should be noted that this convention was special in that the LSD met entirely on its own, independent of the senior bar, in a conference conducted by and for law students. In addition, it was the first annual meeting to be held since the LSD increased in size to 15 circuits.

With these two factors in mind, the debate was quite heated with regard to next year's convention. Last year the LSD drafted and adopted a resolution that provided a recommendation "that the ABA, recognizing the continuing struggle for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, make known its continued support for this amendment by recommending economic boycott against those states that have failed to ratify the Equal Rights Amendments by refraining from holding national meetings in those states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment."

The senior bar has chosen New Orleans, Louisiana as the site for next year's annual meeting. Louisiana is an unratified state. For this reason, a large number of LSD members feel that a boycott is necessary in

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New Phones Installed

By Mark Rogers

About a week before the school year began, technicians wheeled the old plug switchboard out of the operator's cubicle on the ninth floor, and replaced the hulking, five foot machine with a sleek new unit about the size of an electric typewriter. For most at Brooklyn Law School who use the phones on a regular basis, the change is welcome, but some are not comfortable with the new electronic wizardry.

Bursar Rosalind Zuckerman explained that the old Bell System equipment, installed in the building was constructed in 1968, no longer met the school's needs...we outgrew it." The idea of obtaining a new system had been in the works for a number of years, Mrs. Zuckerman said, but this year a consulting firm was retained to evaluate the school's communications needs, and according to the Bursar, "they did an excellent job."

Pursuant to their recommendation, a new GTE phone system was purchased, and the leased Bell equipment abandoned. Without putting a price tag on the GTE equipment, Mrs. Zuckerman said it would be amortized over ten years. Assistant Dean Lou Kerman outlined some of the more ad-

vanced features of the GTE package, which includes the capacity for conference calls, call forwarding, transferring calls, and a chilling new ability to put up to five people on hold from a single phone. But the big difference from last year, he says, is that most calls can be made without the assistance of the school operator.

"Once the switchboard closed up, no one could call in or out of the building," Mr. Kerman explained, and even inter-office calls had to pass through the operator. The new arrangement took a little getting used to, he said, but GTE held a day of classes, and everything seems to be running well.

Operator Fay Scott is pleased with the GTE network. In addition to handling a larger number of calls without having to plug in each outgoing and incoming call, the new system is better equipped to control abuse of long distance calls. "Before, people were able to pick up their phone, just ask for an outside line, and dial anywhere, anywhere in the world, without my knowing," Scott said. There was no way to tell from which phone a particular call was made. Now, any call outside the 516, 914, 201 or 212 areas will have to be dialed by

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Ass't Dean Kerman Joins Staff

By LISA PRINTZ

"There's no reason why the school shouldn't accommodate someone if they can." These are the words of Lewis H. Kerman, the new assistant to the Dean. He has assumed the duties of Henry Haverstick relating to student services and administration, as well as course scheduling and examination conflict problems from Paul Sherman.

Kerman received his B.A. from Yale University, in addition to a degree from the University of Hamburg in West Germany. He also graduated with a teaching certificate for kindergarten through twelfth grade.

After working his way through undergraduate school as a legal secretary for Kelly Services Incorporated, he continued working his way through a joint MBA/JD program at Rutgers-Newark Law School.

Mr. Kerman brings a wealth of experience to his position here at Brooklyn Law School.

As treasurer of the SBA at Rutgers, he was responsible for rewriting the constitution, and he gained a complete understanding of how monies were distributed.

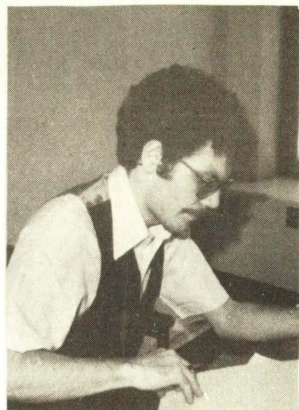
In addition to his SBA duties, he spent three years working in the student placement office at Rutgers. Upon graduation, he was offered a position as assistant dean of placement, which he declined.

Mr. Kerman decided instead to clerk for a judge in New Jersey. "He was sworn in the day after I was, so I had tenure over him; Herman remembered humorously: 'We learned an awful lot together.'"

While clerking he authored a manual on civil practice and procedure in the courts of New Jersey at the trial level. The manual was adopted by Chief Justice Hughes of New Jersey and is given to every new judge and law clerk.

He left the court to become a special assistant to the dean at Rutgers. "My background is so varied and they needed someone just to fill in all the administrative conflicts, all the gaps." At about this time, he was also starting to build a private, commercial real estate practice.

However, several months later he was asked to fill in for a faculty member who



had died. In January, he became a Lecturer in Law for a legal research and writing course, which he taught for three semesters.

In addition to bringing his experience in teaching and placement to Brooklyn, he was also involved in all phases of admissions work at Rutgers, including recruitment, committee guidelines, and reading each application personally.

Due to budgetary problems, Kerman decided to make the move to Brooklyn Law. He describes his job here as a challenge, an octopus job, hands everywhere.

Mr. Kerman attacks his new position with energy and open mindedness. "I want everyone to know that I'm there when they need me."

He stresses the importance of inter office communication. "If everyone understands general parameters of what everyone else is doing, we can present a collective front."

"This is an office of student services...we try to work out as many problems as we can. There are enough problems brought on simply by the study of law not to have to be deluged by administrative encumbrances."

"Whatever we can do to alleviate that, that's what I think this office's purpose is."

L.A.W. Notes

By Dorothy Morrill

The time: ten years ago.

The place: interview for admission to the bar, New York City.

"Where is your husband's written permission to practice law under your maiden name?" the interviewer asks the female candidate (one of three women in her law school graduating class). "I don't see it among your papers."

"I wasn't aware that any permission was required," the candidate replies.

"Certainly it's required," The interviewer berates the candidate with such vehemence that a colleague of his enters the cubicle where the interview is taking place and asks what the problem is.

The interviewer was discretely informed that that particular requirement had been dispensed with and the rest of the interview was conducted by the intervening committee member.

This scenario would not happen now. Times have changed in part because women

have created new situations for themselves. The Legal Association of Women (L.A.W.) explores the new situations in which women find themselves, both as law students and lawyers. L.A.W. also sets up conferences on legal issues of particular relevance to women. The Hyde Amendment will be the subject of L.A.W.'s next program. The featured speaker will be Professor Rhonda Copolon, one of the attorneys who argued the medicaid abortion case before the Supreme Court. The date will be announced later.

Meetings are held on a regular basis. The first floor bulletin board is kept posted with up to date listings of L.A.W.'s activities. Many students, both day and evening, attended a wine and cheese party on September 9 in the student lounge. If you would like to join the organization, and were not able to attend the party and express your interest, drop a note into L.A.W.'s mailbox including your mailbox number, class schedule and telephone number.

Phones

Continued from page 1

the operator, who will record the phone and number called. "There was terrible abuse," she stated, but the bursar denied that this was a significant factor behind the move to the new equipment. Mrs. Zuckerman contended that, "The moving factor in the new system was a better inter-school communication system. We assume that calls made on the phone system are made for school business."

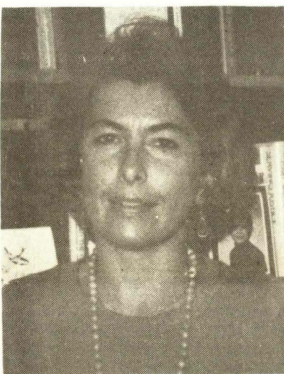
Most of the people who use the school's phones on a daily basis are pleased with the GTE machinery. The Law Review's Managing Editor, Dave Hattem, said, "It's an excellent phone system...almost miraculous." Professor Robert Hahl is also pleased with the new phone complex, explaining that since he makes primarily local calls, it is easier now that it's not necessary to wait for the operator to find an open line. Similarly, Annette Romano, secretary in the Alumni Office, thinks it's "great that you don't have to hang on forever waiting for a line."

The only dissent came from the Student Bar Association and the Justinian. Audrey Shey, SBA President, characterized the new record keeping procedure on long distance calls "restrictive," and believed that it indicated a "lack of trust that presumes abuse." Justinian Editor Lisa Printz' complaint was more administrative in nature, she said the phone situation was "much improved," but added that, "This year, Moot Court and Justinian have the same phone, whereas last year we had separate lines, which makes things very difficult." Dean Kerman and Mrs. Zuckerman have said they are working on the problem.

Fay Scott, who has the best perspective on the old and new phone systems from her seat behind the board, expressed the majority opinion when she said, "It's nicer, there's no doubt about that."

Hispanics

Oscar Marchant, spokesperson for the newly formed Coalition for Hispanic Rights in Criminal Justice, is seeking the names of persons who share a commitment to the interests of Hispanics vis-a-vis the criminal justice system. Mr. Marchant is putting together a directory of persons who are either Hispanic and work in some criminal justice area or who are non-Hispanic and have demonstrated interest in the area. People interested should their name, address, and phone number to the Coalition for Hispanic Right in Criminal Justice, P.O. box 53284, Trenton, New Jersey 08638.



Prof. Fink Elected

By LAURA FRACICA

Professor Nancy Fink became the subject of a number of articles in the area's leading newspapers when she was recently elected President of Congregation Baitz Israel Anshei Emes in Brooklyn. It is the first time in the history of this 124 year old synagogue that a woman has held this respected position. What makes this even more unusual is that Professor Fink was born of Methodist parents and raised in a small upstate New York town, with virtually no knowledge of Jewish people or Jewish culture.

When asked how she became involved in the Jewish community Mrs. Fink recalled, "when I started college at Buffalo, I found myself in a predominantly Jewish environment, all my friends were Jews and it seemed more natural to be Jewish than not. I can't pinpoint it, but at some point in time I developed an internal Jewish structure. I guess you could call it Jewish soul."

In addition to her distiction as president of the Brooklyn congregation, Professor Fink is chairperson of a subcommittee of the Jewish Communal Affairs Commission which is a national organization under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee.

These accomplishments seem appropriate for a woman who graduated at the top of her class at Brooklyn Law School, received an L.L.M. and a Law and Humanities Fellowship from Harvard Law, and nine years ago became the first woman appointed to the faculty at BLS.

Student Lawyers

Continued from page 1

order to remain consistent with prior policy determinations.

The remaining delegates of the LSD feel it more important to meet with the senior bar. As of the conclusion of the conference, no decision had been reached, however the issue will be decided by the Board of Governors this year.

In addition to many administrative resolutions being passed, another issue of heated debate revolved around the discretionary reporting of Division Delegates to the senior bar.

The Division Delegates, of which there are two, report to the Association Board of Governors and the House of Delegates of the Senior bar, such resolutions, reports, or recommendations as the Division Board of Governors shall determine are of sufficient merit to be presented to the Association. The reason for this newly adopted resolution is to provide a means by which the Division Delegates can exercise discretion which may be necessary to protect and promote the overall interest of the LSD. An alternative resolution to make such reports, resolutions, and recommendations non-discretionary was voted down.

The conference also occasioned the election of this year's Division Delegates. Eight students ran for this position, for which two delegates from each law school was eligible to vote. Arthur S. Katz of Harvard Law School and Tom Vick of South Texas Col-

lege of Law won as this year's delegates, replacing Jerry Bloom and Marise Rene Duff.

(The bylaws of voting procedure and the duties of Division Delegates, including the new amendments, are available upon request in the Justinian office)

Among the resolutions presented to the Assembly were two sponsored by the Second Circuit, specifically by students at Brooklyn Law. Of particular note was a resolution drafted in part by Rick Reibstein, chairperson of the Natural Resources Society and Richard Izzo, Second Circuit governor, recommending that the Division publicly state its commitment to the protection of the environment. This resolution was passed by the Division House of Delegates in a frenzied rush to assure its placement on the agenda by Governor Izzo.

Another resolution sponsored by the Second Circuit dealt with the subject of a non-denominational prayer before meetings of the LSD. Unfortunately, the resolution met with postponement due to lack of time, but will be voted upon at the next Board of Governors' meeting.

Students from Brooklyn Law School in attendance at the ABA/LSD convention were Richard Izzo, Second Circuit Governor, Audrey Shey, Student Bar Association president, Jim Fennessey, Law Student Division Representative, and Lisa Printz, Editor of the Justinian.

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Where To Go and How To Get There

By WARREN SHAW

If you're a new student at BLS, and from out of the area, New York probably looks to you like a lot of airports, train terminals, and bus depots. Naturally, you'd like to see some of the *real* city, that is, when you can look up from the casebooks for a minute. If you want to see New York, you've got to familiarize yourself with the subway system, fondly known as "the wormholes of the Big Apple." I cordially invite you to a grand tour of the subways and some points of interest in the city. There are sights and places in NY to suit every taste. Let's begin by taking the 7th Avenue IRT 2 or 3 trains from Borough Hall. It's right next to BLS and one of the most used subway lines.

Plunk down your 60 cents and enter the dimly lit subterranean world. Unearthly graffiti curls over window, seat, and door of the train. We streak past Clark St., last stop in Brooklyn, and in a moment we're at the Wall St./Chambers St. district. This is the great financial center of the world, and an

excellent place to go if you've a need to get *really close* to fellow human beings: the sidewalks are very narrow. Here, and uptown a few blocks, on Canal St., are scores of discount shops offering everything from jeans to stereo equipment to rusty sewer-pipe. And between Church St. and the Hudson River is Tribeca-loft city, home for video-artists and New Wavers. There are some great bars there. Go see it!

Tucked away between Canal St., Chambers St., and the East River is Chinatown. Whether you're looking for a fine meal, a souvenir, or an anthropologist's heaven, Chinatown has it. Take any train to Canal St. and walk, or take the B or D to Grand St. Little Italy is just uptown. Even though Chinatown caters to tourists, its inhabitants retain a foreign vibration, rich and provocative.

For another type of entertainment, take the 2 or 3 (they run together through most of Manhattan) past the department stores and garment district or 34th St. to Times Square. DON'T walk through 42nd St. be-

tween Broadway and 8th Ave. after dark; in fact, be careful during the day. It's like a modern day *Satyricon* for the masses.

Traveling up to 72nd St., we enter the West Side, an area with a unique character. Between 72nd and 96th Sts., money mixes with poverty, and the result is actually quite pleasant. It's bounded on the downside by Lincoln Center, on Broadway and the mid-60's, an amazing place with architecture straight from *Star Wars*, and fantastic performances by the Metropolitan Opera, orchestra, dance, and Julliard students . . . if you can afford it. Good rock shows, too. And don't forget the Museum of Natural History on 77th St. Take the IRT number 1 to 79th St., or the AA to 81st St.

Further uptown Washington Heights contains the Cloisters, a lovely medieval museum, around 200th St. at Fort Washington Avenue. Take Duke Ellington's A train to 190th St. The West Side is lined on both sides by parks. Riverside Drive is a narrow, usually quiet strip of grass perfect for a very nice walk, and from which you can see

some beautiful sunsets. Also stop by the boat basin on 79th St.

Central Park, is a world unto itself. Extending from 59th to 110th Sts., and from Central Park West to 5th Ave., it's a great place to get lost. On the uptown side, wild woods and baseball diamonds make ideal picnic spots. Also, there's the Great Lawn, Cleopatra's Needle, and the Delacort Theater, where there are fine productions of Shakespeare every summer, free. To get there, take the AA train (8th Ave. IND line to 81st St. and walk straight into the park. On the eastern border, you'll find the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Take the IR Lexington Ave. train (4,5 or 6) to 86th St. and walk a few blocks, to 81st St. and 5th Ave. On 72nd St., there's the bandshell where high school hippies hand out, and Bethesda Fountain, where you can hear wonderful Latin drumming every Sunday. Down from here is the heavily trafficked area, where businessmen go for a walk. The park is superb.

Just a few blocks from the southern end of the park is the Museum of Modern Art, on 53rd St. between 5th and 6th avenues where the Picasso exhibit runs until September 30th. It's best reached by the B train (6th ave. IRT local.) 50th or 56th St. stops. Rockefeller Center is right there too, along with Bergdorf Goodman's and Saks 5th Avenue, for you students who are well-heeled.

Now we're encroaching on the East Side, one of New York's glamor spots. Posh, brittle, and international, the East Side, has some really unusual stores—like the one that only sells miniature stained glass windows in the mid-60's between 5th and Madison avenues. Take the Lexington avenue line to navigate along the East Side.

I've neglected to mention the best spot of all—Greenwich Village. From Jazz fiends to dope fiends, gays to Moonies, you'll find 'em in the village, not to mention punk and NYU students. Take the 1 train to Houston or Christopher Sts.; the A to West 4th St.; or the RR to 8th St. Don't leave out Washington Square Park. There's music there all weekend, and the best street vendor scene in New York. Also, try a Falafel, near Bleeker and MacDougal Sts.

Miscellany
By the way, if you haven't already been there, Barnes & Noble is on 18th and 5th. Take the 2 or 3 to 14th St. and walk, or the 1 to 18th St. The 1 train will take you to the South Ferry's ferry launch point. Maps are theoretically available at any train stop, but lately there's been a shortage. For information on how to get where you want to go call 330-1234.

You dyed-in-the-wool subway freaks are in luck: three blocks from BLS, at Boerum and Schermerhorn Sts., is the subway exhibit. It's only 60 cents, and you can ride on old cars that are nicer than the modern ones.

Congratulations

The Law Review of Brooklyn Law School welcomes the staff of Volume 48.

Alex Avitable	Margo Levine
Elizabeth Battle	Richard Mannix
Frederick Blumenschein	Diane Melnick
Kathy Blyne	Laurie Nelson
Mark Canizio	William Prinsell
Loren Chodosh	Leon E. Roday
Andrew Dash	Jesse Ruben
Brian Diamond	Charles Sapers.
Ronald Edelstein	Terry Sepowitz
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John Gatsos	William Smith
Barbara Gerber	Sheila Tarabau
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Marilyn Klenk	Howard Wolfs.

SAVE \$100
ENROLL BY
OCTOBER 15

BEST OF BOTH WORLDS

The Marino Bar Review Course, with over thirty years of unequalled success preparing students for the New York Bar Exam, and the Josephson Bar Review Center (BRC), the nation's most innovative legal educator and most successful national bar reviewer, have joined forces to develop an extraordinary bar review program integrating the best features of both institutions. The result — a course perfectly designed to assure that you pass the new New York Multistate Bar Exam.

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10006

Reading, Writing, & Research

By Bruce Braswell and Diane Namm

The first year class has already been introduced to the newest addition to the Brooklyn Law School curriculum, the legal writing program. Professor George Johnson, chairman of the Fundamental Skills Committee, is the brains behind the legal writing course. However, the director of the Writing Program, and the coordinator is Marilyn Walter, Assistant Professor of Law.

Professor Walter has been a writing instructor at NYU Law School for the past three years. Earlier she worked as an attorney at the National Employment Law Project, a Legal Services Backup Center, preparing appellate briefs for federal court cases. A special interest of Professor Walter's, the area of an alien's right to work within the United States, prompted her recently published article, "Alien's Right to Work and the Political Community's Right to Govern." She is a graduate of University of Toronto, Northeastern School of Law and has attended Brandeis University for graduate work in the History of Ideas Program.

This year all of Professor Walter's time will be involved with the newly instituted legal writing and research program. Although there has been a writing program here for a number of years, this is an interim program until next year when the Preliminary Skills Committee and the faculty will decide on a permanent program.

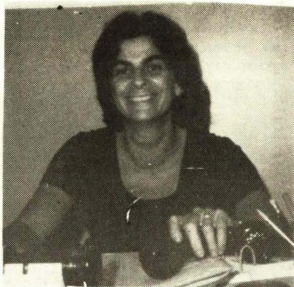
There are three full time writing instructors, approximately six adjunct writing instructors and a number of faculty members who are teaching sessions of about 20 students. The goal is to provide the kind of student-faculty ratio that will enable the faculty members to give individual attention to the students.

The year long course will meet for one hour each week with each student working on four writing assignments which are basically the memorandum style. In the spring, students will be working on briefs and the moot court program. In addition to the legal writing course the program also features a course on legal process which will deal in the substantive aspects of the law. The legal writing course will teach students to do legal research, including proper use of forms and legal citation. All students will be receiving the same first few assignments. "We want the students to feel that they are all getting the same good course, that they are all learning the same basic material," says Ms. Walter. "We are trying to keep the level of anxiety of first year law students from getting any higher; giving people a chance to try their hands at writing before it's going to count."

Professor Walter stresses the concepts of uniformity and individual attention in the new program. The uniformity of training will provide all members of the entering class with a sound foundation in legal writing and researching that will be beneficial throughout their law school and professional careers. "We are telling students that basically as lawyers that we want them to communicate with their language and to do that their writing should be clear and straightforward. It is difficult for students to really understand that because so much of the material they read is not clear and straightforward."

Essay Contest

The Environmental Law Essay Contest sponsored by the American Bar Association Standing Committee of Environmental Law has announced the deadline for submission to be February 15, 1981. Entries will be accepted on any topic relating to environmental law. For more detailed information, stop by the Justinian office or see Rick Reibstein of the Natural Resources Society.



Prof. Walter

For Professor Walter, "plain English" is the language we should all learn to speak since lawyers are most persuasive and effective when they are clearly understood. As for the new legal writing program, she says confidently, "This is the kind of program that could work."

By REBECCA ARCE

A Legal Resource Index on microfilm is the newest addition to the Brooklyn Law School library. The index, which is used with the microfilm machine on the first floor, serves as a guide to current legal material found in specialized periodicals as well as in such popular magazines as Time, Fortune, and Newsweek. Articles of interest in the New York Times, government documents and books on legal topics will also be included according to Mindy Forrest, research librarian.

The cumulative index, which will be updated each month, begins with articles in 1980. All material is arranged by author and subject heading. One of the great advantages of this system, says Ms. Forrest, is the inclusion of more subheadings that are found in the Library of Congress listings used in the card index.

"The machine is easy to use," said Ms. Forrest. "But if there are any questions a librarian will be glad to help." She added that another change this year is that a professional librarian will be on duty at all times that the library is open.

The BLS library became a member of the New York Legislative Service this year which entitles the library to request copies of any bill jackets, executive orders or legislative matters pertaining to New York State or New York City.

Classes in the use of Lexis, a research tool located in the microform reading room, will be starting soon and Ms. Forrest advised that a good place to check for information would be the new bulletin boards which serve as a Student Information Center.

The need for everyone to cooperate in keeping the library clean, neat and quiet was stressed by Ms. Forrest. There is no eating in the library and smoking is only in designated areas. ID cards should be ready when books are to be checked out and students should replace all books on the shelves.

NOW IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

GRAND REOPENING

Roll out the banners and raise your racquets high! The sports complex at the corner of Montague and Clinton Streets has new management, a new name, lots of new programs and a **GRAND REOPENING SALE** in celebration of this gala event.

Introducing
**Montague Street
Athletic Club.**
Starting today we
will help you get
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of your life. Name your sport and Montague Street has a program tailored to your interests and abilities.

You can play **Tennis** at the lowest commercial hourly rates in the city. Or pick up on the fastest growing sport in America: **Racquetball**. Start an **Aerobics** class in the spacious 6,000 square foot **Exercise Center** or start your own **Running** program on the safety-cushioned **Track** overlooking Montague Street.

And that's just the beginning. Play **Squash** (the great urban sport) on one of three air-conditioned gallery courts or get an **Individualized Weight Training** program designed to the areas you want toned up. Our **Swimming** program at an Olympic sized pool nearby is guaranteed to wet your appetite for a workout. **Jazzercise**, **Exercise** or some downright **physical fun**. That's what the new **Montague Street Athletic Club** is all about. Stop by soon and inquire about membership during our **GRAND REOPENING** and **SAVE 50%**.



SAVE 50% SALE

Montague Street
ATHLETIC CLUB

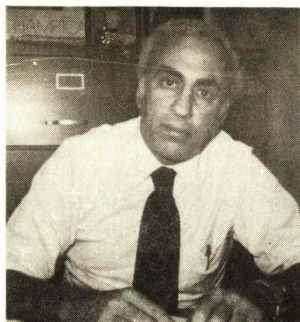
THE BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL STUDENT RATE

During our **GRAND OPENING** Full-time Students at Brooklyn Law School may join Montague Street at the low rate of \$99 for a full year membership. This entitles you to all the privileges of our regular members and you may use the facilities during ANY of our open hours. For further information call 852-2387.

77 CLINTON STREET AT MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

BLS Welcomes New Staff

By Diane Namm



Norman Poser, Professor

Professor Poser has been the Executive Vice President in Charge of Legal and Regulatory Affairs with the American Stock Exchange for the past twelve years. He has served as a consultant to international organizations assisting developing countries create their security regulations system. He has been an adjunct faculty member at NYU since 1975, and has taught at Rutgers Business School as well. Professor Poser has also served on the staff of the Securities Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C. from 1961 to 1967. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. This fall he is teaching Corporations and Federal Regulation of Securities I, and in the spring he will teach Federal Regulations of Securities II, and Corporate Finance.

Lucille Kaplan, Research and Writing Instructor

Professor Kaplan has recently been with Hale Russell Gray Seaman & Birkett representing airline companies in litigation. Earlier, Professor Kaplan worked for Le Boeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae. There she worked on litigation involving some of the contractual and financial problems resulting from the Iranian crisis, and on air pollution and environmental regulation issues. Professor Kaplan is a graduate of Princeton, and the University of Chicago School of Law. She will be teaching Legal Research and Writing seminars all year. Her experience in litigation has led to her present focus on legal writing as a crucial element of every lawyer's skills.

Deborah Moritz, Research and Writing Instructor

Prior to joining Brooklyn Law School's faculty, Professor Moritz worked for the New York City Corporation Counsel in the general litigation division. She handled cases involving the landmarks preservation commission, Police Department, Fire Department, and other city agencies. A graduate of Hofstra Law School, Professor Moritz taught a research program while there, in addition to serving as Law Review Editor. During law school, she worked for the Center in Social Welfare Policy and Law, and the Legal Services Backup Center, where she dealt with issues of federal welfare law. Professor Moritz enjoyed her research and writing teaching experience at Hofstra and is looking forward to assisting students in her seminars. She will be teaching legal research and writing seminars for the entire year.

We regret that photos were missing at press time.

Maryellen Fullerton, Assistant Professor

Professor Fullerton joins the Brooklyn Law faculty from a year long clerkship at the Third Circuit Court of Appeals with Judge Van Dusen. From 1978 to 1979, Professor Fullerton clerked for then Chief Justice Frank M. Johnson, Jr., of US District Court at the Middle District of Alabama. There she worked on cases involving constitutional violations within the Alabama prison system, and the constitutional right to mental health treatment for those committed involuntarily. Professor Fullerton was an editor of two mental health legislation newsletters in Washington D. C. She has served on a Community Organization Commission in Durham, North Carolina, handling housing problems, and founding a day care center. A graduate of Duke University, and the Antioch School of Law, she has also attended the University of Chicago for graduate work in clinical psychology. She will be teaching Civil Procedure for the entire year, and Federal Jurisdiction in the spring.



Prof. Fullerton

Susan Herman, Assistant Professor

Professor Herman (a graduate of Barnard, and NYU School of Law) has most recently worked with Prisoner's Legal Services of New York as Associate Director in Charge of Litigation. She has served as pro se clerk for two years with the Second Circuit Court located in New York. There Professor Herman reviewed the motions and appeals of unrepresented litigants on prisoner's and civil rights issues. In addition, she has written a Brooklyn Law Review Journal article about the Second Circuit Court review of pro se litigation which has been reprinted in the Prisoner's Rights Source Book. Professor Herman will be teaching Rights of the Accused this semester, and Prisoner's Rights and Administrative Law next semester.



Prof. Herman

In Memoriam



Abraham M. Lindenbaum, President of the Board of Trustees of Brooklyn Law School, died July 3, 1980. A warm and outgoing man, Mr. Lindenbaum was a loyal and dedicated graduate of Brooklyn Law School. His law firm, Lindenbaum and Young, is at 16 Court Street.

Mr. Lindenbaum worked on behalf of innumerable charities, and received more than fifty citations for his efforts. Dean Jerome Prince, a close friend, remembered that Mr. Lindenbaum never said no to a charity in his many years on the executive committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

His greatest moment, however, came early this year when he took over the Presidency of the Board of Trustees. It was the culmination of fifty years involvement in the continued excellence of his school. His contributions included endless fundraising and priceless support in negotiations for the present law school building. His election to the Presidency was but a recognition by his colleagues of an unequalled degree of dedication.

He will be missed by those who remain in his debt as recipients of his many kindnesses to Brooklyn Law School.

He is survived by his wife, Belle; a son Samuel, two grandchildren, and one growing law school.

Hunger Pains

By Rebecca Arce

Around the clock food services will be provided for Brooklyn Law School students this year by a new "all purpose" vending machine installed in the cafeteria.

The new machine will dispense sandwiches, gelatin, yogurt, fruit and pastries at the same competitive prices as the regular cafeteria according to Vinny Mangello, manager of the basement facility. Machines also contain cigarettes, soft drinks and coffee. Although exact change is not necessary, coins are required and bills may be changed in the library's change machines.

"It's the Cadillac of the business," says Mr. Mangello of Food Concepts, Inc. who owns the concession. "The salad bar and fresh fruit bar are unique," he explained, "and every day we have a different deli sandwich." Menus for the week will be posted in the library and on bulletin boards.

Mr. Mangello stressed the freshness of the food and said he would be happy to hear any suggestions for new items or complaints about old ones. He will also handle all credit requests for money lost in the vending machines.

The manager is also happy to report that Mr. Lou Blau, who was unable to work last year due to illness, has returned to work behind the counter this semester.

Living Law

Located 150 steps from the front doors of BLS, the Supreme Court is an excellent place to get a working knowledge of criminal procedure. All the cases in the criminal term are tried on the 5th, 7th and 9th floors. They range from simple gun charges to rapes and murders, and tend to be the most serious cases that the District Attorney's office is vigorously prosecuting. Recently, the Bayside Rapist was convicted and sentenced on the 5th floor, as were the notorious murderers of an elderly couple on Ocean Avenue in Brooklyn. There are also civil cases on the 3rd and 4th floors. You can check with the security officer who will direct you to the calendar, or go straight upstairs, but either way, be prepared to pass through a metal detector.

The United States District Court

If you pass the Supreme Court and continue two blocks, past the post office, you will find the Federal Court. Again, you can check the calendar located near the elevators or go straight upstairs after the crowds of lawyers and litigants. The next Abscam trial, U.S. v. Lederer, should be under way by time this issue reaches you.

There are numerous other courts in the neighborhood. More on these in the next issue. You can find them all in the blue pages of your Brooklyn telephone book. Incidentally, there is night court held on the 7th floor of the Supreme Court, and for lesser charges, at the Criminal Courts at 120 Schermerhorn Street.

Trial Advocacy

The Trial Advocacy Society is pleased to announce that it will once again impart invaluable trial skills to participating members. The Society is organized under the guidance of Professor Stacey Caplow.

A goal of this society is to engage its members in active participation in a program of learning trial skills, culminating in a national trial competition. Part of the proposed program will include mock trials and speakers, both on and off faculty, dates to be announced.

First year students are invited to participate as part of the competition, by acting as witnesses. Roles will be provided and a minimal time commitment will be required for such participation. Special efforts will be made to accommodate evening students' participation in all phases of the program.

If you are interested please contact the Executive Board: Pres. Steve Knowles, Treas. Carol Sacks, or Secty. Barton Slavin, or leave your name and mail box number in box 228. A notice will be posted for a meeting to be held soon.

Justinian

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BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL
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ABSCAM: Trial By Hypothetical

The jury was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt in the recently concluded, first Abscam trial at the U.S. Federal Court in Brooklyn. Their membership in the Fraternity of American Television Viewers prepared them well for the large quantity of audio-visual evidence they were asked to receive. The imaginative production department of F.B.I. Studios accomplished aims worthy of the most immodest mogul moviemakers: maximizing the inner motivations of the actors, benefitting by the eagerness of a press and public hungry for melodrama, and then screening the spectacular on ten monitors for state of the art perfection in the courtroom. In order to prevent distraction, the jurors wore headphones and followed every word on the transcripts they held; the same transcripts were denied the press. The story had a familiar Kojak quality: vigorous prosecution willing to take the risks necessitated by the structures of a world in which defendants would otherwise be holding all the winning cards. But is this the pilot show for a long running series? After the verdict, the government prosecutor argued to the press that the result vindicated the method of investigation. He had also found it politic to ask of a witness in the presence of the jury if he had ever heard the expression "you can't cheat an honest man," an expression the implications of which brought the defense table to its feet with motions for mistrial.

The hard questions, however, are not to be found from an examination of the videotapes. They will be decided instead by the appeal in an atmosphere less theatrical. These will be questions concerning the meaning of criminal intent, and at what point the words and acts of police agents cease to be investigatory and become instigatory. Will the fictional bag of dollars be the instrument through which moral weak spots are elevated to criminal acts? Is there a problem with the credibility of a jury which, upon daily judicial inquiry, responds that it has never read or heard of a mega-media event? The judge instructed the jury that they were not to determine whether there had been impropriety in the investigation. Their's was the task of finding whether the defendants had received payment under corrupt circumstances for the promise of certain performances which would satisfy the bribery statute. On this the jury has spoken, but the case is far from settled. The curtailment of civil liberty by the over-extension of police power is as dangerous an abuse to guard against as the acts for which these defendants have been convicted.

More MILES PER GAGA

In a world where the bonds of the family unit seem to be weakening rapidly, we read of the New Jersey couple who traded their baby for a used Corvette.

After the shock and horror wear off, the realization sinks in—the age of the credit card has met its match. The world is returning to those carefree days of simple bartering—worth for worth exchange of goods. Perhaps that might not be such a bad idea, but yet the line of what may be exchanged must be drawn. Are we to estimate the worth of a fourteen month old child? For his parents, \$8,800 seemed a fair price; a fair price for the baby who may grow up to discover the cure for cancer, write a Pulitzer Prize winning novel, or bring joy into the lives of those around him.

The existence of private brokerage firms for adoption of children has long been known. The tragedy of this system lies in the fact that members of our profession are the primary brokers for parents and unwed mothers. As intermediaries they take a sizable fee for connecting two parties interested in a deal. There's nothing illegal about that, but the immorality of children for sale is apparent.

To Mr. and Mrs. Green, selling their child to parents who may have loved him and cared for him was the correct avenue. It seems that monetary gain was enough—besides, that sports car was awfully cute and the kid sure ate a lot; much more than the car would eat gasoline, and isn't it all right to treat people as chattel?

By Martin Kleinman

An embarrassing escape and two outbreaks of prisoner violence put Brooklyn's House of Detention into the spotlight of inquiry concerning New York City's aging and apparently troubled detention system. On May 31st convicted murderer Howard Buddy Jacobson stunned authorities with a clever escape effected with the aid of an accomplice who visited him in the guise of his attorney. They switched identities and Jacobson departed, leaving behind a serious question about security procedures at the facility. He was returned five weeks later, but events followed of a more violent nature, as two separate outbreaks of fighting raised additional questions about conditions at the Atlantic Avenue institution. First, on the afternoon of August 8th, what was described as a brief but violent fight lasting 10 minutes, broke out between 12 guards and 10 inmates who had built a barricade and made weapons from furniture while refusing to return to their cells. One inmate was knocked unconscious, two guards were stabbed, and two other guards suffered minor fractures. The injuries were not serious.

The precipitating incident was said to be a dispute over the showing of a film in the dayroom, followed by the conflict in which the guards were ordered to forcibly lock the inmates in their cells. Various reasons have been advanced for the conflict, including the extreme heat at the non-air-conditioned facility, a lack of recreational activities to occupy the detainees, and a generally high level of antagonism between the inmates and guards.

A second outbreak of violence occurred on Friday, August 15th, on the 9th floor of the institution. Three guards were held hostage in an event that was said to stem from the forcible transfer of an inmate from the Brooklyn House to the Riker's Island facility. Charges of the use of excessive force by guards were denied, and the reason for the inmate's reluctance to accept the transfer was said to be the increased difficulty of seeing family and attorneys at the somewhat less accessible Riker's Island institution.

Troubled Br

In order to find out about the troubled jails, the Justinian interviewed Assistant Commissioner Edward Hershey of the NY City Dept. of Correction. The interview is presented here as it occurred on September 8th.

Justinian: What do you think is the basis of the problems that have taken place at the Brooklyn House of Detention this past summer, with regard to the violence and the escape?

Commissioner: The basic problem we have in Brooklyn is that we are dealing with a facility that was constructed in 1958 along standards then appropriate, which looks like a beautiful building outside, and in 1958 looked like a beautiful building inside. The problem is that it is now 1980; we are mandated by the City Board of Correction and by the Federal Courts to provide a level of service that the building simply was not built to provide. It was built with small 40 square foot cells and an eye toward housing inmates within their cells for the greater portion of the day. Right now except for the overnight hours from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and for two counts during the day we are mandated to give those inmates the choice to remain out of their cells for the rest of the time. This hurts us two ways. We don't have the facilities for them and they end up congregating for the most part in small dayrooms or in the housing block corridors. In addition, I said choice: if an inmate wanted to spend 23 hours per day in his cell, he still could. This tends to put a heavy overload on staff because when you give somebody the choice of doing two things you have to cover both of them. The more specific services we have to provide in terms of recreation, access to the law library, various kinds of visits, medical attention, and counseling, all involve in a vertical facility such as the Brooklyn House of Detention, transporting inmates on elevators which were not placed or designed for that much inmate transportation on a day to day, hour to hour basis. The newest jails being constructed in urban settings in this country, including the one we are now constructing out of the old Tombs, and the one that was constructed behind Police Headquarters by the federal



Brooklyn House of Detention

government, are set up along a concept called unit management. It allows you to have a ten story building but you have jails stacked within a jail so that almost all the services mandated for the inmates are available within a floor up or down from where the inmate sleeps. This prevents much of the up and down transport that is pressuring the system in Brooklyn. It also allows for classification by making small mini-jails where you can put different sorts of inmates. You can have men and women, or adolescents and adults in the same building because you can segregate them from each other and provide different kinds of services for them. The situation in Brooklyn this summer was exacerbated by a couple of factors. A year ago we had very little in the

which we have not reached final conclusions: we also have to run an institution. On the other hand a sentenced inmate does not have to worry about a defense, so we are only dealing with trying to carry out the sentence in a humane manner and rehabilitating the inmate. There is an irony here. The kind of sentenced inmates we have are doing a year or less in jail. They have been convicted or pleaded guilty to relatively minor crimes. They are not our toughest inmates, yet they are entitled to very little. The detainees, many of whom may be guilty of heinous crimes, are entitled to many privileges. Until this May there was a plan to build eight new jails of the type I spoke of before. They would have been as close to the courthouse as possible, and

can ever get overpopulated. We simply take the excess and send them out to Rikers Island. We have about 700 inmates in Brooklyn, about 600 detainees and about 100 sentenced help, cadres we call them, who do the work, because you cannot make a detainee work, although some of them want to if they are in for a long stretch awaiting trial.

Just: Is the master plan to improve the jails in a state of limbo because of the aborted Rikers Island Transfer?

Comm: No. Quite to the contrary. The plan is a derivative of the failure. We operated on two tracks. We had the Rikers Island transfer which ultimately fell through for budgetary reasons which the city decided it could not control, like inflation. So it was abandoned. But we have the other track. We call it the no-transfer option. We always knew this thing might fall apart, so the day the mayor announced that the city would not go through with the transfer, he also committed the city to capital funding of about 40 million for the problems that the transfer would have ended.

We almost immediately moved into a pursuit of the no-transfer option. How do we take this system without the transfer, still working with possible state presence on Rikers, and with the possibility of constructing one or more jails although not eight of them, and with the remaking of the Brooklyn, Queens and Bronx Houses of Detention, and make it appropriate for the 80's? That plan will be on the mayor's desk in a week or two, at least the capital construction phase, then within a week or two it will be on Judge Lasker's desk and then it will be available to the public.

Just: Have any specific procedures been changed at the Brooklyn House of Detention since the summer?

Comm: When the Jacobson escape occurred he was off the 10th floor. There were about four services which we still could not provide on the 10th floor: recreation, medical, family and lawyer visits. Through one of those four, on a weekend visit, Jacobson spotted an opening and went through it. That opening has been closed. A much stronger security escort for any of those 10th floor inmates is used when he is off the 10th floor. Aside from that, I think the future of the Brooklyn facility lies in becoming a bail-facilitation center, a place where inmates who are likely to make bail within a week of their arrival, as half our inmates do, will be kept. These inmates do not require the level of programming that a lengthier stay would suggest. These inmates ought to be given every opportunity to get out as soon as they will. So we are establishing a system of classification to use at intake to tell us which inmates are likely to be good bail candidates. And we will pour extra resources into that facility, working with other agencies such as the Criminal Justice Agency to facilitate contact with sureties and facilitate posting of bail. If the Brooklyn House was used for that purpose, its proximity to the courts, and to the community, and its limitations for programming would be better utilized.

for more officers is that there are a lot of instances in which correction officers are being deployed in nonsecurity business, away from the inmates. We don't need that kind of deployment. We're trying to weed those positions out and we'll be able to make a much stronger case for manpower increases if nobody can say to us, why is that fellow shuffling papers? We need some backup, people in reserve, but on the other hand this is a system where, traditionally, officers live for the day when they can get away from the inmates and move into job assignments which involve less danger and tension. Your most experienced, strongest officers are the ones who are away from the inmates where you need them the most.

Just: Have attempts been made with non-penal rehabilitation such as community oriented approaches?

Comm: We have been hampered by community concern over the halfway house approach. In the early 70's there was public outrage over the fact that absconding from such places as the Granada Hotel in Brooklyn was extraordinarily frequent. So the plan became so exclusionary that few inmates qualify. We have now begun to use an objective point system to determine who might qualify for work release. We have also reached agreement with the neighborhood work project for the training and employment of a guaranteed number, 60, of our work release inmates, both male and female.

They will be working three days a week for a take home pay of \$60 on projects in targeted neighborhoods designed to strengthen those areas. The other two days they'll be getting intensive counseling on how to get and keep a job. There will be a followup. We find that our greatest problem now exists with people who probably do belong with us. As you look at the 7 or 8 thousand you say to yourself those people really belong in jail. They are facing, most of them, heavy felony charges, are probably poor bail risks, and it maximizes the problems of those who have to take care of them. Our officers who have been here for many years tell us that in the old days there was a mix in the system. You had some heavy cases, some light cases, some cases we know now didn't belong. It gave the officers some breathing space. Now an officer looks at a cellblock of 120 inmates in Brooklyn and says there isn't an easy case in the entire cellblock. It makes our problems tougher. We have a purer breed of, if you will, heavy hitters in our system. That's to the credit of the system at large probably, and it reflects well on the kind of reforms enacted in recent years, but it doesn't help our problems in dealing with those who are left behind, who are not amenable to the halfway house type approach.

Just: Can we look forward to a plan which will bring the city's jails even further into compliance with court mandates regarding prisoner rights?

Comm: We are going to try to adjust our facilities, to build, to renovate, and adjust our staff to those mandates we now face and those we anticipate facing in the near future.

“Your most experienced, strongest officers are the ones who are away from the inmates where you need them most.”

way of variation in security: it was all supposed to be maximum security. The entire system was supposed to be capable of holding someone awaiting trial on a 25 to life charge, so the whole system had to be maximum security. But much to Commissioner Ward's concern, the facilities did not meet the standards of maximum security he had been accustomed to in the state system from which he came to us. Within a couple of weeks after his arrival here there was an escape by eight inmates from what was supposed to be the singly most secure block in our entire system—1B at Riker's Island. He determined that we needed to create at least one area that could be considered unbreachable. The decision was made to build it on the 10th floor at Brooklyn. Ultimately it will be done at all three facilities in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn. It was done on the 10th floor at Brooklyn because we had the advantage of height, and because we had enough space on that floor to provide the other necessary services for the inmates without taking them off the 10th floor. This seems to be a successful operation—the Buddy Jacobson situation notwithstanding. We took 25 or 30 of the most escape-prone inmates in our institution and put them in a place where they knew they were being watched constantly, and the small likelihood of escape raised the level of frustration. That, and a very hot summer, was the cause of their readiness to engage in the incidents. They were acts of frustration.

Justinian: What differences are there between incarceration for convicted prisoners, and detention as practiced in the Brooklyn House of Detention?

Comm: The State of New York has determined that even though a person has not been convicted of a crime, they must be held on high bail, or no bail, to guarantee presence in court for the proceedings. But the City of New York and the Federal Courts have recognized that as constitutional only when it does not impinge upon the rights of defendants to prepare their defenses as well as if they were out on the streets. We give them use of a telephone, absolute rights to see their attorneys, rights to have contact visits and talk with family members and potential witnesses on their behalf, under the most relaxed atmosphere in order to have them in the best mental and physical state to defend themselves. We are limited in what we can do even when we punish them for infractions—much to the frustration of many of our officers. We cannot punish them for bad acts while in jail in a way that will expose them to twenty year prison terms by restricting privileges while awaiting trial. This is a new area in

would have been capable of programming within the walls. The houses of detention in the boroughs do not have enough space for such programming, so unless an inmate is trying to make bail or conferring with attorneys because of imminent trial or hearing, there is no reason not to be placed at Riker's which is better equipped to provide programs. So if you are in the middle three months of what is destined to be a 5 month pretrial detention you are probably better off at Riker's even though it is a little harder for family and attorneys to visit you there.

Just: Would you care to comment upon the progress the city has made in reducing the total number of detainees?

Comm: There was a tremendous reduction from the years 1970 to 1976. The city's total population went from about 13,000 to about 7,000. That was largely accomplished because many kinds of defendants were no longer jailed: many kinds of cases began to be treated outside the criminal court system, and desk appearance tickets instead of arraignments, were issued in large numbers. Vagrants, prostitutes and a whole range of classes of habitual offenders are being treated outside the system.

The average population through 1979 was about 6500 inmates, about 4500 of whom were detainees. In the last six months that detention population has risen to the point where it is crowding 8000. It has risen for two reasons. First, it appears that more judges are holding more defendants at higher bail. This may be a reflection on the kind of longer time being meted out at the other end, but this is anybody's guess and will require studies. Perhaps a criminal court judge now perceives a greater likelihood a defendant is going to be doing state time, and therefore the defendant may perceive more reason to flee; hence, higher bail may be demanded. This may be true particularly with adolescents. We are over capacity with adolescents now. The other reason we have a higher population now, and this is a reason we have been able to attack, is that the state of New York has not been taking all duly sentenced inmates because of a population problem of its own. For a good portion of 1979 we had between 700 and 1000 of these state-ready inmates. We have moved in recent weeks with the state to reduce that state-ready population. The state has committed itself to bring that population down below 300 by October 1st.

Just: How great is the disparity between the number of prisoners the Brooklyn House of Detention is designed to handle and its actual population?

Comm: Because we have lots of space on Rikers Island none of our borough facilities

“Whatever our shortcomings, whatever the challenges, we are doing more . . .”

Just: Is there a great need for additional officers to run these institutions?

Comm: There is no question but that we have been faced as we try to carry on these mandates with a staff that is overworked and strained. This is a period of transition for the department. We work in a city with limited resources. We have about 7800 variables that other agencies don't have to contend with. You want the most that you can get and you lobby with the city for your share. On the other hand it is the challenge of administering a department of this kind to do what you can with what you are given. One of the things that has hampered us in making a case

In this way we hope to secure inmates to trial in a manner acceptable to the courts, and to prevent a disarray in the prosecution of heavy felonies. Whatever our shortcomings, whatever the challenges, we are doing more with more inmates: giving equivalency diplomas to adolescent detainees, and legal services such as law libraries; we're doing a lot, under mandate, but we are doing it. We are probably giving a level of service unmatched in the entire country, and we have problems with manpower and facilities to sustain that, so we'll have to make more changes of the kind we've discussed.

THE POLITICS OF ABORTION

RECENT ATTACKS ON A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

ROE v. WADE : the right to abortion established
by the Supreme Court

HYDE AMENDMENT : Medicaid funding for abortions
denied

HARRIS v. McCRAE : the Hyde Amendment upheld by
the Supreme Court

WHERE DO WE STAND? WHAT CAN WE DO?

Speakers :

Rhonda Copelon, litigator in Harris v. McCrae

**A Representative of the Committee
for Abortion Rights and
Against Sterilization Abuse**

Discussion will follow

Wednesday October 1, 1980

4-6 pm

Brooklyn Law School

3rd floor lounge

Refreshments will be served

sponsored by:

Black American Law Students Association
Legal Association of Women
National Lawyers Guild

Inquiring Photographer

First year students were asked, "Have you encountered any difficulties in your first few weeks here at Brooklyn?"

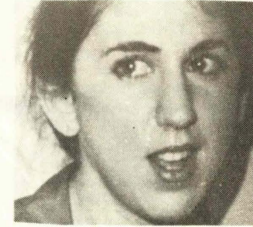


Neil Baritz: I've had very few difficulties and I think that a lot of people are a little bit too hyped up about the work when in fact, if you do a little bit every day, it won't all pile up and it won't crash down on you in the end.

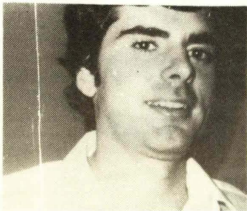
Patti Kantor: I really didn't find any. I think the orientation was extremely well run; I think the counselors were real helpful. . . Having us here a week earlier when there are no upperclassmen around made us feel comfortable without feeling intimidated by everything. It wasn't an overwhelming thing.



Heidi Weiss: I still have absolutely no idea how to use the library; nobody told us that. Otherwise, teachers have been very nice, helpful, not too intimidating—yet. Otherwise, everything is really fine.



Stephen Richards: Depends what you mean by difficulty. I think it's great. My difficulty is that I can't sleep. That's the chief difficulty I've encountered.



John Sadler: Only my own incompetence; I'm finding that I can look at a case and I'm not getting everything out of it, so I feel incompetent about my own abilities.



Judy Shouse: No major difficulties, only the lack of lockers. I'm having to leave books at a friends' locker and find time to get them, but, otherwise things have been great, the people have been super, and the instructors are good too.

Tina Friendlander: Everyone's been very helpful. . . very nice. My counselor has been just wonderful and I hope that everyone feels the same way I do.



Deighton Waithe: No, not actually. The only problem I've found is the difficulty with getting books. If they know or anticipate a certain number of students here, they ought to order enough books.



Low Budget

By JANE QUINTANILLA

Since the typical Brooklyn Law student lives on a tight budget, we wish to recommend the following stores which offer some of the best values in the neighborhood. These recommendations were gleaned from faculty, administrative personnel and students at BLS. We also visited, inspected, and sometimes sampled the products of these stores.

First, that most basic of human concerns, food. The area has a shortage of good supermarkets, but the Key Food at Atlantic and Clinton was noted by several as the best. It carries some kosher meat, for those who require it. The best prices on dried fruit and nuts are to be found at the Arabic stores along Atlantic Avenue. Sahadi's at 187 Atlantic is the best of the best.

For the weekend sweet tooth, take a drive with a friend to the College Bakery at 239 Court, and just point and ask for "two of these and two of those." Then it's back to the Promenade and munch. Anyway, that's what we did. The sweet buns are 15 cents and the cream donuts and spice bars are 25 cents apiece and were our favorites. The College Bakery's birthday cakes are held to be the best bargain in New York; delicious, beautifully decorated to order and at prices starting at \$4.75 for a cake that serves ten.

American Beer at 252 Court and Kane discounts all beer and soda. The least expensive drink plus conversation is found at O'Keefe's at 62 Court Street. They offer a glass of draft beer for 35 cents, or a mug for 70 cents.

If you find yourself out of cigarettes at O'Keefe's, run in to Barney's at Court and Livingston where two packs of cigarettes are only \$1.30. While you're there, look around. You may find items you need in the way of household supplies, toiletries, some canned foods and electrical appliances. Barney's claims that almost everything is discounted, and that the percentage of discount varies with the product depending on what the store has paid. "You may find an item cheaper elsewhere, but if you take the price of 20 items here and compare these same 20 items at any other store, you will find our prices lower," says Barney's manager.

Head east up Livingston, Fulton or Wiltoughby streets toward Abraham and Straus, and you will find a number of discount stores. C&C Bargains at 400 Fulton Street has a domestics section in the basement with prices of 50 cents and up for washcloths and dish towels, \$1.99 and up for bath towels, bedsheets for \$3.99 and \$4.99, and comforters for \$12.88. Of course, *caveat emptor* is the only way to shop these places. A store that everybody mentions is Odd Lots, at 505 Fulton St. They are constantly changing items and if you don't mind long lines at the checkout counter, you will find prices from 20 to 60% off retail on all merchandise. Some representative prices are: 15 foot extension cords for 79 cents and \$1.19 depending on brand (these sell for up to \$2.19 elsewhere in the area); lightweight stainless steel copper-bottom sauce pans for \$1.99 and \$2.49; fluoride toothpaste, seven ounces for 69 cents, and Kodak film with processing, 110 and 126 only, for 99 cents.

In the same area, at 404 Jay Street, is Wai Tung Inc. which discounts the Pegasus attache cases used by many law students. These retail at \$36, you can get them here for only \$28.99. This store also has good prices on women's handbags, umbrellas and gift items. If you're into cowboy gear, felt cowboy hats are a good value at \$13.99. Last but not least, for boric acid to solve your cockroach problem. Don't waste your money on sprays, and don't pay \$7.95 for

boric acid by buying the highly advertised brands. You can buy the boric acid for \$2.99 a pound at Sid's Hardware at 345 Jay Street or for \$2.91 at A&S. It is said to be an excellent roach killer. Read the directions and keep trying; remember, roaches are instinctive creatures who will take the path of least resistance and go next door if they find your home an inhospitable environment.

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Events

Sept. 15-Nov. 13
Brooklyn Museum 188 Eastern Parkway
"Brancusi as Photographer" — the sculptor's personal vision of his work
\$1.50 students \$.50

Sept. 29-Sept. 21
The Exhibits of the Church of St. Ann & the Holy Trinity corner of Clinton & Montague St. Features work of local artists open Saturday & Sunday

Sept. 28
Brooklyn Center for Performing Arts
NYC Debut — Boston Repertory Ballet
8pm Brooklyn College
\$6 & \$7 Whitman Hall

Sept. 30
Bklyn Center for Performing Arts
Soviet Pianist, Nina Elchuk
\$5 8pm Whitman Hall

Oct. 4
Bklyn Center for Performing Arts
Vienna Tonkünstler Orchestra
8pm \$5-\$12

Oct. 5
Brooklyn Botanic Gardens
25th Anniversary Program — Lecture by Alice R. Ireys
2:30pm \$2, \$.50 students

Oct. 10-12
Brooklyn Center for Performing Arts
"Joffrey II Dancers"
Debut of "Ronald Reagan II"
Sat at 8pm Sun at 2pm
\$6 & \$7

Oct. 18-19
Brooklyn Center for Performing Arts
Cincinnati Ballet
call for details

Oct. 19
"Friends of the Park" presents a walking tour of Prospect Park. Meet at Grand Army Plaza 2pm

Oct. 19-Jan. 19
Brooklyn Museum 188 Eastern Parkway
The Dinner Party by Judy Chicago
call for price
Discount tickets are available for Bernard Slade's *Romantic Comedy*, *Dancin'* and *Ain't Misbehavin'*
Contact Justinian Office room 304
Student organizational schedules will appear in next issue; anyone wishing to spread news of local events please contact *Justinian*.

Jobs

The federal government has a continuing need for qualified applicants for the following positions and locations: Clerk-Typists 3 and 4 in New York City and Westchester, and Clerk-Stenographer, 4 and 5 in New York City. For more details about these jobs contact the Federal Job Information Center at 26 Federal Plaza (264-0422)

Moot Court

Attention: Moot Court Eligibles and Second Year Students: The Moot Court Honor Society is presently formulating plans for the second year eligibles Competition and Open Competition. We expect to post a notice on the bulletin board during the last week in September regarding an informational meeting tentatively scheduled for the first week in October.

Justinian Honored

Brooklyn Law Schools' student newspaper, the *Justinian*, has won two awards in the American Bar Association Law Student Division's annual newspaper competition.

The *Justinian* won an award for a feature on law in the community about imprisoned mothers and their children. The article, by Susan Karten, appeared in the March issue of last year's *Justinian*.

Also winning an award was an article by Kenneth Shaw on professional responsibility in the class of feature article on substantive law.

Both articles may be read in the library showcase on the main floor, where a complete list of award winners also appears.

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Attention Justinian Staff
General Staff Meeting on 9/25 at 4 pm in office, room 304. All staffers expected to attend. Volunteer writers, typists, artists and photographers invited.

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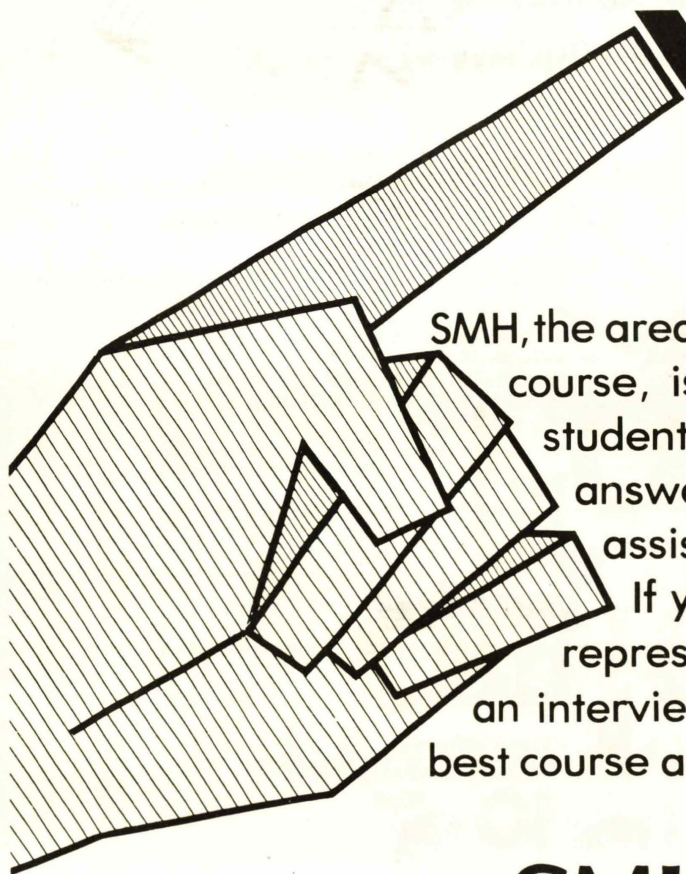
Visible History

By Martin Kleinman

A visit to the Long Island Historical Society, a short walk from BLS, at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, is an experience well worth the trouble. Although the name implies otherwise, owing to Brooklyn's earlier affiliation with the counties of Long Island, the society holds an impressive collection of books, old maps, paintings, photographs and lithographs depicting old Brooklyn. This month there is an exhibition entitled 19th Century Interiors, which there is no charge to visit. The library is an extravagant example of woodworking done in the finest tradition of they-just-don't-make-them-like-that-anymore. Black ash shelves decorated with columns and ornate embellishments which are extremely soothing and beautiful to the eye, combine with the light through stained glass windows to produce a relaxing atmosphere of old world charm.

It is open from Tuesday to Saturday, 9 to 5, and except for a one dollar charge if you wish entry to the stacks, it is all free. There is also a unique giftshop filled with antique items: jewelry, quilts, books, primitive implements and a great deal more, and it is reasonably inexpensive. Should you feel a need to discover whether George Washington slept in your Brooklyn Heights brownstone, this is the place to check first.

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