

The Justinian

Volume 1984
Issue 5 September

Article 1

2018

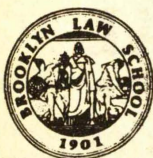
The Justinian

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(2018) "The Justinian," *The Justinian*: Vol. 1984 : Iss. 5 , Article 1.
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Justinian

Vol. XLIV

Friday, September 7, 1984

No. 1

BLS ENTERS COMPUTER AGE

by Donna Riccobono

The computer age has arrived at Brooklyn Law School with 20 newly purchased IBM PC's which will become operative during September. Most of the computers were purchased for secretarial and administrative use. Three PC's are slated for student use and will enhance the educational process by providing computer assisted self-help instruction in many first year courses and some upper level subjects. Students may also use their own software. Professor Michael Gerber is in charge of selecting appropriate software packages, usually involving programmed instruction with a question and answer format. Gerber confidently asserted that the school has "bought all the legal instruction software that exists for law students." Because the state of the art is fairly new, most of the materials available concern the introductory core courses.

The software packages were purchased from the Center for Computer Assisted Legal Instruction, a one year old organization which produces software for the legal community. When the program began, the Center offered only one or two computer programs. Brooklyn Law School waited a year before joining and its current membership entitles the school to many instruction packages, ranging from courses in Civil Procedure to Debtor-Creditor to Evidence. Membership entitles the school to all the materials generated by the Center, which is a leader in its field.

Gerber asserts that the presence of computers can assist education in several meaningful ways. Many students may find it helpful to study black letter rules in a reinforced learning program. To the extent professors begin to rely on the computer technology, classroom time may become available for discussions to concentrate on larger policy issues.

Further, Gerber hopes to begin training students in the use of computers in practice. In terms of long range planning, a computer lab may be created to aid students in their training. Computers can profitably be used in law firms for such diverse functions as storage and retrieval of information for discovery, complex litigation, analyzing settlements and word processing. Throughout the country, computers are currently used in large and small firms in varying degrees. According to Gerber, BLS is keeping abreast of modern trends by availing itself of state-of-the-art technology.

Students with computer science backgrounds who are interested in forming workshops to train other students in the use of computers should contact Professor Gerber.

According to head librarian Charlotte Levy, the number of computers available to students this year is quite a windfall. Only one computer was slated for last year's budget. Several different companies were considered, including Hewlett Packard, Wang and Digital Equipment Corp. Dean Trager preferred to order compatible equipment for Law Review, internal library and administrative use, and general student use. The purchase of compatible equipment enables information to be shared among the different departments within the law school. Machines that "can speak to each other" will increase the level of networking. For example, the Placement Office can work together with the Alumni Office to align alumni in various fields with current students who are eager to work in similar disciplines. The final decision to use IBM computers was made earlier than expected and the combined purchases enabled the school to obtain extra equipment as a fringe benefit.

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FOREIGN-TRAINED LAWYERS

by Donna Riccobono

At a reception held Wednesday evening, August 15th, 16 new students who are already trained lawyers in non-common law countries were formally welcomed to Brooklyn Law School. Under Rule 520.5 of the Rules of the New York Court of Appeals for Admission of Attorneys and Counselors at Law, foreign lawyers may qualify to take the bar exam by completing at least 24 credits at an accredited U.S. law school. Through a program initiated by B.L.S. this fall, foreign-trained lawyers have a new opportunity to acquire this education and licensing.

According to the New York State Board of Examiners, BLS is the only law school in the state to offer such an extensive and organized program. Henry Haverstick III, Assistant Dean for Admissions and one of the program's principal organizers, stated during his reception speech that this special course of study may be the only one of its kind in the nation.

The students' native countries include

Argentina, Barbados, Haiti, India, the Philippines, Poland, Uganda, USSR and Vietnam. While some are relative newcomers to the United States, others have lived and worked for as long as 15 years.

Although this is the largest and most organized group of foreign-trained lawyers to attend BLS at one time, it is not the first. From 1980 through 1983, BLS had admitted a few students each year but no special courses or support systems were created or tailored to meet the students' special needs. The language barrier often became an insurmountable obstacle to completing their legal education.

In response to these problems, Associate Dean Henry Holzer presented an idea to Dean Trager to create a more formal system of admitting and educating the students. According to Holzer, Trager's "support for the concept from the beginning and his unstinting support throughout its organizing stages" made this program a reality less than a year later.

The new program demands more

SEEK DIRECTOR OF PLACEMENT

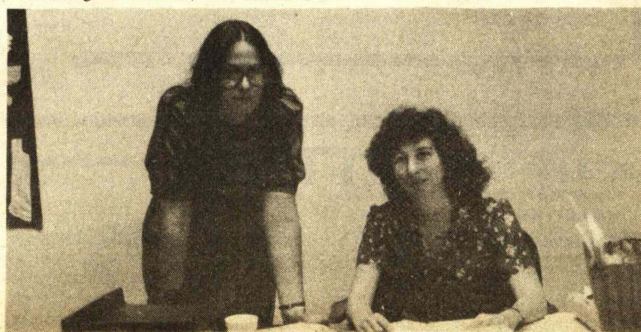
by Allan Young

The sudden resignation last spring of Placement Director Paulette LaDoux created a vacancy which has still not been filled. In the interim, Alumni Director Johanna Gurland has assumed the position of Acting Placement Director to help prepare for the annual fall job recruitment period which begins with the first on-campus interview on September 10.

According to Gurland, the Placement

The program continues this year with five receptions planned in the next three months.

LeBel has already begun utilizing this information in calling graduates who are now in partnership or hiring positions to set up individual meeting which she hopes will stimulate job opportunities for current students.



Director Gurland and Placement Assistant LeBel.

staff has been "super" in working overtime this summer to prepare the recruitment packets which were mailed to all upper class students, and in scheduling the hundreds of interviews expected in the coming weeks. Despite the absence of a full-time Placement Director, Gurland anticipates a smooth and efficient fall interview period.

Alumna Appointed

As part of an overall plan to improve placement at Brooklyn Law School, Dean David Trager this summer appointed BLS alumna Carolyn LeBel to fill a newly created position, Assistant to the Dean for Placement. Ms. LeBel said that she "will be engaged in an energetic new outreach program to increase the quality and quantity of job opportunities for BLS graduates—especially those in the vast 'middle' of the class."

Performing what Trager labels a "mining job," LeBel will try to develop a new network of contacts in medium and smaller firms, in corporations, and among BLS graduates in all areas of practice and in different geographic locations.

Cocktails and Questionnaires

This past year has seen the re-establishment of contacts with once nearly-forgotten BLS alumni, through a series of receptions held at the posh Helmsley Palace Hotel. In addition to cocktails and hors d'oeuvres, alumni at the parties received questionnaires designed to provide the school with such information as each graduate's professional status, work history, area of concentration, and geographic region of practice.

rigorous standards of admission. Proficiency in English must be demonstrated by adequate performance on two separate standardized exams which assess language skills. Holzer felt the need for a more organized program because without establishing minimum qualifications of proficiency in English and certain other standards, BLS would in effect be "stealing the money, time and hope" of the foreign students.

According to Holzer, this year's students

Search Stalled

Meanwhile, the search for a permanent Placement Director has been temporarily stalled. In an effort to avoid a crush of resumes and applications from people who are not specialists in law placement, Dean Trager chose not to widely advertise the opening in publications like The New York Times. Instead, an ad was scheduled to run only in the newsletter of the National Association for Law Placement. However, because of a labor dispute, the newsletter has not been printed. The ad is now in the process of being printed in the Chronicle for Higher Education.

LeBel, who worked for a small law firm after graduating BLS in 1983, just returned from a six month stay in Senegal where her husband was teaching as a Fulbright professor. Her position will not be affected by the eventual appointment of a permanent director.

An air of optimism pervades the new building at One Boerum Place which now houses the office of Admissions, Alumni, Placement, and Financial Aid. Although only the first floor is now occupied, and the third floor is being readied for on-campus interviews, two additional floors will eventually be converted into habitable space along with a roof patio boasting a view of the Verrazano Bridge. This optimism is apparent in LeBel's conviction to "contact the great number of as-yet untapped employers and spread the word that Brooklyn Law School produces first-rate attorneys."

are all proficient in English, are all trained lawyers and all share a "fanatical and zealous motivation" to achieve the degree despite the many necessary sacrifices. After the final screening by faculty members and administrators, 16 of the original 50 applicants were admitted. An extensive support system was created, comprised of faculty advisers and student counselors chosen from organizations such as International Law Journal, Law Review and the

Continued on page 8

Justinian

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LETTERS

To the Editorial Collective:

I have very recently heard of the resignation of Dr. La Doux of the Placement Office and I am most saddened, although I am not surprised. The role of Director of Placement and Career Planning is an extremely difficult one—it is difficult because lawyers from Brooklyn Law School, although well-prepared, for the past many years have often been underemployed. I tend to think of that as a problem of Brooklyn Law School's public image, but I caution you not to think that difficulty is unique, or even unusual. The lot of placement directors in 95 percent of this country's law schools is treacherous—every student in every school thinks that someone else is getting preferential treatment, others are being arbitrarily put to the fore, and that there is a conspiracy afoot to deprive you of that fantastic job from that fantastic employer you just *know* is looking for you and you alone.

What could anyone honestly tell you that Dr. La Doux hasn't already? The road is tough, exhausting and oft-times depressing. And *she's* not thrilled by your bad news either; she wishes you'd tell her of successes. Many are the times we commiserated over the plight that you, collectively, suffer. There isn't a job tactic she missed, and if the job search became disconcerting or lonely for you, she was there to guide, to counsel, and in general, to be your friend. We were all quite fortunate to have our very own certified clinical psychologist!

Many times you asked things of her which were impossible—despite her regular 10-12 hour days ("Oh, you mean Saturday and Sunday we get off?") it wasn't always possible to get you an appointment on a minute's or even hour's notice. Did you know she was responsible not only for your class, but every preceding class, over 13,000 graduates, as well?

She worked cheerfully and suffered long; at times she got testy, but never for the wrong reasons. You see, there are some among you who believe that dishonesty is all right, "after all, it's only a resume." I can still remember a student who came to complain to me after he had been told that his resumes which listed him in the top of the class would not be sent out by the Placement Office until they had been changed—actually, he was close to the *top*.

tom of the class. I didn't sympathize with his plight and respected Dr. La Doux's integrity, although I remember that ultimately, she wasn't supported by the top brass in stopping this person from using the office's services when he refused to change his resume.

On she trudged with a meager staff, no suitable (and sometimes, not even any unsuitable) rooms for interviews, all her work on a 200 plus page "secret" tome of recommendations to then Acting Dean Johnson on how to reorganize the Offices of Placement, Career Planning, Alumni Relations and Development, for naught. (Did you really think she didn't realize the connection between all the offices on the third and ninth floors?)

Well, I know what you've lost. It was my last connection to those powers that be at Brooklyn Law School, who perceived you as students and people, and not as numbers, tuition rates, statistics and transcripts. I met, worked with and finally was forced to say goodbye to a caring, sensitive, joyful, intelligent, well-meaning, straight-talking, fair and funny woman, Paulette A. La Doux. Know that your best interests were always safe in her keeping, and join me in wishing her success and satisfaction in the future.

Very truly yours,
Lewis H. Kerman, Esq.
Formerly Asst. Dean for
Administration and Student Services,
Brooklyn Law School

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EDITORIAL

OPTIMISM

AND

ACTIVISM

There are many reasons for optimism at BLS this year. Dean Trager's efforts to improve the school's standing in the legal community will benefit all of us. The appointment of Carolyn LeBel as Assistant to the Dean for Placement will serve to strengthen alumni relations and stimulate recruitment efforts that, in turn, will vastly improve all of our employment opportunities. The faculty has also agreed, albeit reluctantly, to address its grading policy through a faculty-student committee. BLS's recent acquisition of new IBM computers could be a windfall for the students if we take advantage of this opportunity to expand our legal training. Finally, the new student government and the administration seem to be in general agreement about what is desirable for the school.

Support for administrative policies, however, does not mean that the student body should give up its responsibility to take an active role in shaping the future of BLS. Some issues remain unresolved. Summer session tuition is non-refundable, even if a student tries to arrange a rebate before the session begins. The reason, according to an administrative source, is to enable the registrar to predict enrollment. However, when jobs are scarce and employed students, often at the beck and call of their employers, must work into the evening hours, the feasibility of attending summer classes might not become absolutely clear until the summer actually begins. Yet, as we try to adapt to the needs of our employers by working late, we are penalized by the school which claims to support our employment. Meanwhile, our \$235 is confiscated as a penalty for our attempt to cooperate with registration requirements and our inability to attend a 6:00 o'clock class. It would be wise for students to pay the \$10 late registration fee rather than risk forfeiting an entire week's pay. It would be wiser, still, for the administration to resist the temptation to pocket the \$235 and allow refunds in appropriate circumstances.

For years, the SBA has been pushing for a schedule change that would allow for pre-Christmas exams and an earlier end of the term in the spring. This would enable BLS students to realistically compete with other law students for summer jobs and study for the bar exam without simultaneously worrying about final exams.

We have a new administration that appears to be receptive to student needs. The experimental extension of library hours on the suggestion of one student is a case in point. Let us hope that this administration continues to take the vigorous initiatives necessary to increase the value of our legal education, tempered by the understanding that students are not an endless source of fiscal fodder. Let us hope, too, that it continues not only to hear us, but to listen.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

New Library Hours—Starting September 4, the library will extend its hours on an experimental basis. The schedule will be as follows: Monday through Friday 8 am—midnight; Saturday 9 am—6pm; Sunday 9am—11 pm.

Computer Discount—BLS students will be third-party beneficiaries of the contract between BLS and Ektron Systems, Inc. of 194 Joralemon Street, which recently supplied the school with 20 IBM personal computers. Qualified students may purchase their own computers (any brand that Ektron sells) at a 20 percent discount. Contact the office of the Dean for details.

Symposia—The Brooklyn Law Review will be hosting a symposium entitled "Defamation in Fiction" on October 20 at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Tickets will be available on a limited, first come-first served basis on October 14. See next issue for details.

Brooklyn Law School is planning symposium on Agent Orange, tentatively scheduled for February 27. More details as they develop.

The Moot Court Honor Society is pleased to announce the publication of a Moot Court handbook. Copies will be available in early September and can be obtained from the Moot Court Honor Society Office, Room 305. The purpose of the Handbook is to provide BLS students with an overview of the MCHS: its goals, activities and requirements; an introduction to the art of appellate and trial advocacy; and a model brief. In addition, the handbook will contain information regarding both intermural and intramural competitions.

\$100,000 Gift—The family and friends of Abraham L. Pomerantz, a BLS alumnus, have donated over \$100,000 in his memory to fund a lecture series on corporate responsibility and shareholder derivative actions, Mr. Pomerantz's area of practice and study.

ORIENTATION CEREMONIES

et al.: The Justinian

by Maria Bloch

At 6:00 p.m. on Monday, August 27, 1983 new part-time and full-time Brooklyn Law students gathered in classrooms to commence the first phase of the week long orientation process. Greeted by 60 second and third year orientation counselors, the new students were given the opportunity to ask questions of the upperclass students who will be advising the entering class throughout the rest of orientation week. The new students were then ushered to a courtroom in the Federal District Courthouse for the Eastern District of New York (the location of the recent Agent Orange litigation).

Diverse Backgrounds

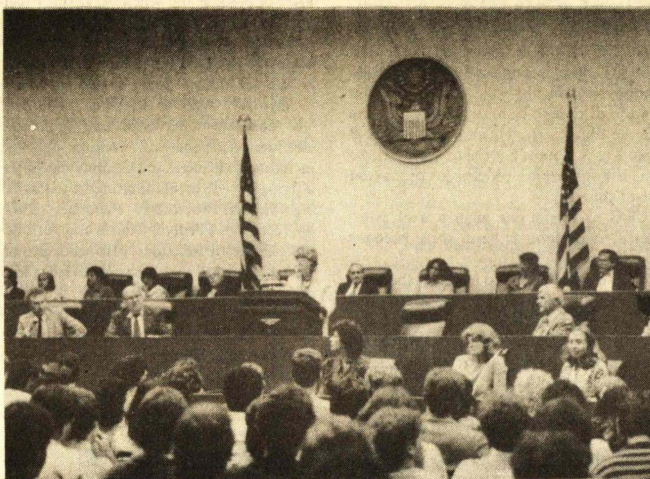
Acting as Master of Ceremonies, Professor Elizabeth M. Schneider welcomed the students to BLS and urged the entering class to put aside its anxiety and to enjoy the ceremonies. To help the new class "get to know each other" Schneider quoted various statistics to the students who had been selected from 3,035 applicants and who hailed from 24 different states and from three foreign countries. Schneider complimented the entering class on its diversity and motivation and further remarked that the new group was "intellectually open." She then introduced the professors and administration who lined the judges' bench and dotted the courtroom.

Professionalism

Dean David Trager followed with his welcoming address to the students. In a 25 minute speech which echoed last year's address on professionalism, Trager commented on the ABA Model Rules of Profes-

sional Conduct and the role these rules might play in the lives and careers of members of the legal profession. "My purpose in talking about the ABA Rules tonight is not to convince you that you've made the wrong career choice," Trager stated. "I bring up the Rules because the

rules on lawyer-client confidentiality and disclosure. "My point is simply this," said Trager. "At the heart of the controversy I am describing is the question of whether you and I, as lawyers and professionals, are independent advisors to our clients or mere extensions of our clients. If we exist simply



Prof. Schneider addresses incoming class.

moral choices they pose are emblematic of the kinds of choices which all of you must begin making tonight and which all of you must continue making for the rest of your careers." Trager posed a few hypotheticals to the legal neophytes (who will soon be overly familiar with the hypothetical) to illustrate the possible effect of the proposed

to facilitate the will of our clients, we are only hired guns—albeit well paid. Although we may achieve an elite lifestyle for ourselves, we are no longer performing the elite role that society has assigned us, and we are no longer entitled to any special status. The hired gun asks whom should I kill to serve my client's interest. The professional asks how can I serve my client and still serve justice."

Trager analogized the "great (ABA) debate" to the changes BLS is undergoing at present which include our recent expansion and renewed alumni affairs concern. He commented also on the vast assortment of clinical offerings and urged the new class to take advantage of them. Trager's address took the students on a brief tour of the law school experience at BLS which capsulized three or four years of legal education in a few minutes. "Tomorrow," Trager emphasized, "begins the super-slow-motion replay."

Solid Advice

On behalf of the student body, President of the Student Bar Association (SBA), Bernie Graham spoke briefly about the pressures of legal academia, a state which he suggested may appear to feel like a "prison term" but which proves to be worthwhile in the end. Graham praised Trager and BLS and urged the new students to take advantage of student organizations, civil and judicial clinical offerings, and the various symposia and competitions sponsored by BLS throughout the year.

The Only City

Professor Jerome Leitner presented the faculty address to the students. Leitner, who returned from vacation just to appear at the orientation ceremonies, presented a speech which another faculty member commented, was his "best address yet." Leitner's words instigated a bout of laughter which seemed to release the tension and anxiety that permeated the room. Leitner commented that the new students might be saddened at the lack of rolling green lawns and stately elms on BLS's naked, concrete campus, but, shaking his head, Leitner quickly withdrew his statement and noted that many of the new students had recently left four years of such surroundings. A large group of students in the back of the courtroom seemed to agree. Brooklyn, the Big Apple, Leitner said, was "the only city" and he welcomed the students to their new campus, Brooklyn Heights, a neighborhood Leitner described as "Greenwich Village on a human scale." Leitner noted that the BLS area housed some of the best restaurants which served excellent food at prices that "your parents would remember."

Tuna On Rye

Leitner spoke for a few moments about the personalities of the faculty at BLS. He noted that some of the faculty are withdrawn and shy, and that others on the faculty are "like the proverbial tuna on rye—outgoing." He stated that despite its diversity, the faculty held one shared desire, to help the students, and that the faculty had "no institutional investment in inflicting pain" upon the student body.

Agent Orange Experience

After a one-year teaching engagement at New York University Law School, Dean George Johnson, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, made his return debut at BLS by introducing the entering class to the administration. He noted that the BLS administration was "simple" because of the school's independence from the commitments of a large university. Since the air-conditioning in the crowded courtroom threatened to go off (and because he jokingly feared some Agent Orange particles might still remain in the courtroom), Johnson held his speech to barely five minutes, mindful of a possible "Agent Orange experience."

A "wine and cheese" reception (which curiously offered but coffee, tea and cookies) was held back at the BLS cafeteria. Organized by the Office of Student Services and the Admissions Office, the reception afforded the new students the opportunity to mingle informally with the professors, the administration, and the upperclass students who had volunteered their services to assist in the orientation process.

DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS TO SPEAK

by Donna Riccobono

Amidst an urban setting with close proximity to the courts of the Eastern District, Brooklyn Law School offers students a unique opportunity in legal education. The school's lack of affiliation with a major university is one handicap which Professor Gary Minda's efforts are helping to overcome. Minda has arranged for a series of distinguished legal scholars to visit the school this fall to create a forum that will enable faculty members and students to be "exposed to and consider new and controversial ideas dealing with the development of law." This program will consist of faculty and student workshops geared toward disseminating information about new concepts and methodologies related to law.

Minda first developed this learning strategy from his associations with Columbia University Professor Bruce Ackerman, a professor who had established a faculty workshop for legal scholars to present their papers. Last year Minda initiated the program here with the theme of curriculum reform. The speakers included Harvard professor Duncan Kennedy who discussed the hierarchy in legal education; Rutgers professors Jay Feinman and Marc Feldman who discussed *Contorts*, a course of study which combines contracts and torts; Harvard professor Morton Horowitz who analyzed the distinction between theory and practice; Frank Michaelman, who discussed theory and doctrine; and Paul Brest, who presented an overview of a course he teaches at Stanford Law School entitled "The Lawyering Process."

While the student response to Kennedy's presentation was enthusiastic, the other lectures failed to draw similar crowds, possibly due to an inadequate publicity effort. To the extent possible, Minda is working to

keep the presentations this year open to students, possibly by presenting separate programs for faculty members and students.

The theme for this fall's program is "Legal Methodology" and should prove equally informative as it probes the various techniques used to analyze and criticize the law. The action begins on September 19 when Martha Minow, Harvard professor and former law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall joins Mary Jo Frug of the New England School of Law to present a paper concerning children's rights.

On October 10th, Harvard law professor Gerald Frug will present "The Ideology of Bureaucracy in American Law." Recently published in Volume 97 of the *Harvard Law Review*, April 1984, page 1276, this paper analyzes and compares administrative law with corporate law.

An informal talk on the relationship between computers and the law will be presented by Columbia law professor Peter Stauss on October 24. In November (exact date to be announced), Professor Edwin Baker of the Univ. of Pennsylvania Law School will present a paper on "Liberty and Property." The fall program will conclude on December 5 with a discussion of child custody law led by Andrew Shepard of Columbia Law School.

According to Minda, the success of the program will ultimately be determined by the interest and involvement of the faculty. He commented that this year's theme is attempting to take into account and "balance out" the focus of other programs offered at the law school this fall, which includes discussions of Products Liability and a series of talks on corporate law.



Prof. Crea, Deans Trager and Holzer, and Profs. Leitner and Allan at reception for new students.

ANATOMY OF A SCHEDULE CHANGE

The following exchange of letters chronicles events leading to the recent change in night course scheduling:

Dear Dean Trager:

The Fall registration packet arrived and I was happy to see it as the rumor was that it would not be ready until late summer. It was disturbing, however, to discover how few course choices there are for second year evening students.

The two required courses are scheduled for Tuesday 6-8 and Thursday 8-10—Property II, and Wednesday 8-10, Civil Procedure II. Of the electives offered the following number conflict in time with the required courses:

Tuesday—5 Wednesday—1
Thursday—2 Tuesday and Wednesday—1
Other electives which do not conflict in time:

Wednesday or Thursday (6-8)—
5 have pre-requisites we cannot meet,
1 has no pre-requisite,
1 is a two-day course with Monday 8-10;
Thursday (8-10)—5

This scheduling leaves us with a choice of three nights with class until 10, or a fourth

night on Monday or Friday, with severely limited choices if we do not opt for a third 10 o'clock night. No doubt every course offered is useful, but since there is no way one can take them all, one tries for those in the area of interest where one hopes to practice.

I am taking four credits during the summer session in order to lighten the regular session burden. I may have fewer credits to take, but I will be spending more time, marking time, waiting for 8 o'clock classes. I know some faculty will say that it is never a waste of time to be in the school, one can use the library, etc. However if one works from 9 to 5, a three hour hiatus before class time is not the most efficient or productive use of time.

Class to 10 pm one night a week is expected, two nights is hard, three becomes unrealistic.

Your determination to maintain the evening session in a viable manner is well known. Program scheduling is difficult to say the least. But maybe another look at what is planned and its effect on second year evening students is needed.

Sincerely yours,
Beatrice Steinberg

June 28, 1984

Dear Ms. Steinberg:

I have your letter of the 27th and to be honest with you, at first I was quite confused. I deliberately designed the program so that the choices for second year evening students would be expanded. However, after looking at the schedule again, I realized that because of interim changes the options that the second year evening students had were substantially reduced. Accordingly, we will change Civil Procedure II from Wednesday, 8-10, to Tuesday, 8-10. This will open up some important additional electives to second year evening students, including Evidence I and Commercial Sales, although it will preclude students from taking Criminal Procedure I, Products Liability, Trusts, and Federal Courts and Jurisdiction. Domestic Relations, also scheduled on Tuesday from 8 to 10, has an evening section scheduled for the Spring.

I hope this will ease the burden of second year evening students and will give them a relatively large number of options to choose from the program.

Sincerely yours,
David G. Trager

June 28, 1984

**To: Dean George W. Johnson
From: David G. Trager**

I have received a letter from a second year evening student complaining that the schedule, as now published, precludes second year evening students from taking some very important courses during the coming academic year. After reviewing the matter, I think the student is correct. If you agree, I think we should move Civil Procedure II which is being taught by Professor Allan from Wednesday, 8 to 10, to Tuesday, 8-10. This will open up some important additional electives to second year evening students, including Evidence I and Commercial Sales, although it will preclude students from taking Criminal Procedure I, Product Liability, Trusts, and Federal Courts and Jurisdiction. Domestic Relations, also scheduled on Tuesday from 8 to 10 has an evening section scheduled for the Spring.

This change will necessitate some others in the first year class in order to keep Professor Allan's schedule balanced. Accordingly, Civil Procedure I, sec. 3, day, would have to be changed from Tuesday 11 to 12:15, to Monday, 11-12:15, and Professor Garrison's Torts section should be changed from Monday 11 to 1, to Tuesday 11 to 12:15. Her Thursday Torts section would then be changed from 11 to 12:15 to 11 to 1.

June 28, 1984

**To: Second Year Evening Students
From: David G. Trager**

One of your classmates has brought to my attention the fact that the Fall, 1984, schedule, as published, precludes the second year evening students from taking a number of important electives, which many second year students wish to take. Accordingly, we are moving Civil Procedure II with Professor Allan from Wednesday 8-10 to Tuesday 8-10. This will permit second year students to take additional electives, including Evidence I and Commercial Sales, although it will preclude students from taking Criminal Procedure I, Products Liability, Trusts, and Federal Courts and Jurisdiction. Domestic Relations, also scheduled on Tuesday from 8-10, has an evening section scheduled for the Spring.

I hope this will ease the burden of second year students and still give you a relatively large number of options to choose from the program.

July 5, 1984

Dear Dean Trager:

I have your letter of June 28th and the new class schedule, and I want to thank you for your quick reaction to the problems that I called to your attention.

No doubt you realize that the rescheduling of the 6 required credits for Tuesday and Thursday may raise a new problem for those of us who went to summer school. Our express hope and purpose was to lighten our load during the regular session and take 8 or 9 credits. It may now be impossible to meet the requirement of attendance four nights a week. However, this should be easily solvable if waivers are granted.

One of the major hardships of evening school, in general, is the late night classes—those which are scheduled until 10 pm. When we are required to stay until 10 pm two nights, we are reluctant to opt for a third 10 o'clock class as we know that our performance level must suffer, either at school, or on the job, or both places.

Nevertheless, I want you to know that we appreciate your efforts to enable us to have the best that Brooklyn Law School can offer.

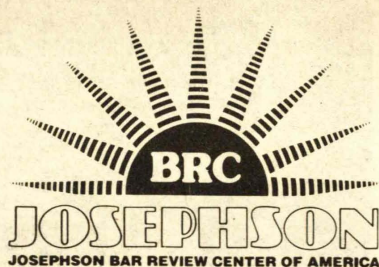
Sincerely yours,
Beatrice Steinberg

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BLS HISTORY FOUND IN USED BOOKSTORE

Dear Dean Trager:

I trust that you will recall my brief conversation with you at the Commencement Day "Brunch," held at the Plaza Hotel, when I told you about an Article published in 1925 relating to the history of the BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL.

I discovered the same by chance, while browsing around in a Suffolk County second hand bookstore. The Article was included with many others of almost everything of interest extant in Kings County that praised the Borough (and its residents) for its accomplishments and the remarkable reputation attained from its earliest beginnings.

I have long since disposed of the volume but retained the original pages about our Law School that I am sending you herewith.

I believe that many members of our Alumni Association (and others) would be interested in learning how the law school came into existence and how Dean Richardson and all who followed him, contributed so much to its progress and growth that made possible the wonderful reputation that it presently enjoys.

As a member of the Class of 1930 it was particularly exciting to me to read the names of many members of the Faculty mentioned therein, who were my teachers and to whom I owed an everlasting debt of gratitude for their guidance and teaching that enabled me to achieve whatever success I may have attained in my chosen profession. I shall never forget them and BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL.

I trust that you will find the enclosure of historic interest and value and I ask that you accept the same with every good wish for the continued progress of our School.

Faithfully yours,
Sherwood Maggin

There are five law schools in the City of New York. In the order of their establishment they are the Law School of Columbia University, New York University Law School, New York Law School, Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University, Fordham University Law School.

The Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University had its inception in the mind of Norman P. Heffley, whose name, as the proprietor of the educational institution known as the Heffley School, was and is of standing in Brooklyn. The school was established in the late nineties as a department of the Heffley School and Dean Richardson, at that time Principal of the Business Department of the School was selected by Mr. Heffley as its head. A catalogue of the Heffley School for 1902 carries an announcement of the Law School with Mr. Heffley as president and William P. Richardson as Dean.

During the first year the office and study rooms of the Heffley School were the office and lecture rooms of the law school. Evening sessions only were held. The law course covered two years. This first year closed with seven students in the first year class and four in the second year class. The second year class was organized to accommodate four students who had received first year instruction in another law school.

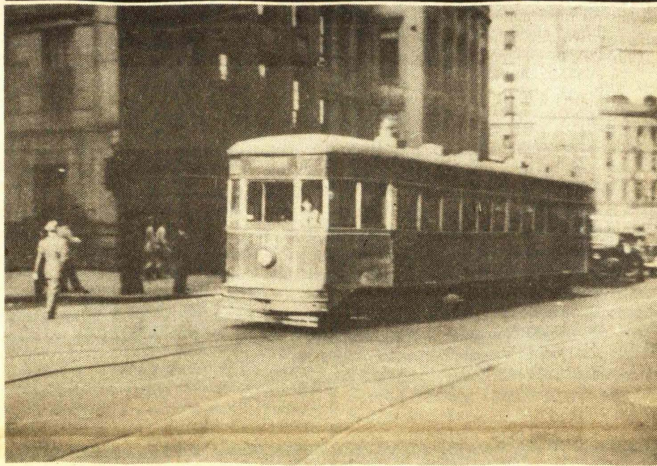
Requirements of the University of the State of New York, however, made it necessary for the school to seek the protection of an institution of college grade, recognized as such by the Regents. It so happened that St. Lawrence University by its charter could maintain a Law School, and had, indeed, in 1869, for a period of two or three years, maintained in Canton a Law School. Members of the Board of Regents made this clear to Mr. Heffley and Dean Richardson and the matter was brought to the attention of the Trustees of St. Lawrence University. Almon Gunnison, President of the University, Foster L. Backus and Walter B. Gunnison, all members of the University Board of Trustees, advocated the taking over of the school, and the University catalogue for 1903-04 included for the first time the Brooklyn Law School.

The faculty list of the year contains, besides Dean Richardson's, three names, Henry Escher, Henry Murray Dater and Daniel Burke. Special instructors were Francis Xavier Carmody and Albert Robert Moore. The four special lecturers, were Justice Cullen, Justice Gaynor, Justice John Woodward and County Judge William B. Hurd. The student roll was 158.

An innovation in legal instruction, and as an aid to the academic instruction in practice and procedure, there has been established a "Brooklyn Practice Court," which is designed to supplement the regular courses in Pleading and Practice, and Evidence. With the object of reproducing, as closely as possible, the workings of an actual court of justice, the senior students fill the positions of counsel, plaintiff, prosecutor, defendant, prisoner, witness, etc. as the case may be, and scrupulously follow all legal procedure and detail, just as in an actual court proceeding. Underclassmen usually fill the position of jurymen.

Two trial courts, function every Saturday afternoon during the Spring semester, under the guidance of the professor of practice and other members of the faculty. Various judges, sitting in New York City, are invited and usually preside over the proceedings. The work of the court is divided into three parts—trial, special, and appellate terms, and the procedure from beginning to final judgment and involving the service of all papers, as summons, complaint, answer, notice of motion, arguing of motion, are all formally required and observed.

The Brooklyn Law School is today one of the foremost law schools of the United States. Its success is due to long and sustained effort. Dean William Payson Richardson for years has steadily pursued the arduous task and has largely contributed to the reputation the school sustains today because of his marked ability to impart knowledge to the student mind.



Corner of Court and Joralemon Streets circa 1945.

Brooklyn, with its population of more than two million is never the less subservient to Manhattan Borough. The old City of New York has always overshadowed Brooklyn as it has every other city in the nation. In spite of this the Brooklyn Law School has grown with rapid strides and has outstripped some of its Manhattan rivals. This has been the result of the management of the school by Dean Richardson.

There is an aristocratic element in education and a distinct effort has been made to humiliate those law schools which conduct evening courses to which men who are self supporting may go, and has refused to put them in Class A. The Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University already complies with all its standards except that requiring at least two years study in a college as a condition of admission, and when its new requirements go into full effect in September, 1927, should be ranked in Class A, unless the fact that a large number of its students earn their living while students is a bar to such rank.

It was the belief of the officers of the Brooklyn Law School that there should be no distinction between students devoting "substantially all of their working time to their studies" and students who are unable so to do, provided that the latter class fulfill the requirements of the set of study and tests prescribed for the former. In their opinion it would be invidious, unjust and impracticable to prescribe a longer period for students who have to earn their living while attending the law school. If such students are unable to fulfill the requirements and tests prescribed for the others, they are obliged, as a matter of course, to take a longer time for their studies before they are qualified to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Experience has demonstrated that the larger number of students searching their own living are able to keep up with their classes and graduate with their associates. In other words, the officers of the Brooklyn Law School think there is no just ground for a distinction between day classes and evening classes. Equally good work is done in both.

Standing as the main support of Dr. Richardson, Professor Easterday has been the mainstay of the faculty for the last twenty years. The Dean has always maintained that a school can be successful only if it has a fine teaching force and it is not an easy matter to fill the faculty. Professor John Henry Schmid, who teaches Testamentary Law and Surrogate's Practice, has been for years secretary to the surrogates of Kings County and no man is more expert in Surrogate's Practice. Leon Grant Godley, who teaches equity, has had a vast experience in public life. He was a deputy police commissioner of the City of New York and a city magistrate.

Charles W. Gerstenberg, Professor of Constitutional Law, teaches not only in the Brooklyn Law School, but also in New York University. He is a thorough scholar and a born teacher.

Two of the oldest professors, George Ingalls Woolley and Edwin Welling Cady, are experienced teachers and lend great strength to the faculty. There are a number of Rhodes Scholars on the teaching force. The high standard maintained by the law school has appealed strongly to the judiciary of Brooklyn. Among the school's ardent supporters were the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Edgar M. Cullen, and Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals.

The law school has sent out into the municipal life of New York City many men and

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW JOURNAL AND LAW REVIEW MEMBERS

Justinian congratulates the following new members of *Brooklyn Law Review* and *Brooklyn Journal of International Law*. The new members were selected after a 12 day competition that required students to write a case comment on *People v. Hughes*, 59 N.Y. 2d 523 (1983). The issue in *Hughes* was whether hypnotically induced recall of a traumatic event renders inadmissible subsequent testimony based on that recollection. The new members of the Law Review are:

Eric Altman
Robert Brownstone
Robert Daleo
Jonathan Goidel
Linda Himmelfarb
Susan Jennison
Warren Lazarow
Susan Merrill
Sandra Murphy

Kenneth Koprowicz
Diane Lutwak
Jonathan Murphy
Rosanne Pisem
William Schneier
Ellen Tannenbaum
Jan Uzzo
Emily Wheeler
Joseph Zirkman

Ann Ruben
Lee Sporn
Cathleen Trainor
Jeanie Weinberg
David Boden
William Cuozi
Jonathan Glasser
Joseph Heppt
Linda Horn

The new members of the International Law Journal are:

Leslie Aceves
Angela Blassman
Marla Bloch
Robert Burke
Donna Chalet
Cynthia Dachowitz
Laurence Friedman
Katherine Gal

Joseph Giamboi
Peri Hoffer
Sherry Jetter
Dean Koerth
Darryl Korotkin
Kevin Mallery
David Neibauer
Diane Prebluda

Philip Reizenstein
Marcel Sager
Marc Seidenberg
Barry Silberzweig
Gregory Skolodz
Paul Verner
David Yucht

Alumnus Takes Chair—BLS alumnus Sanford S. Dranoff of Pearl River has taken office as Chair of the New York State Bar Association's Family Law Section.

Dranoff was Vice-Chair of the Family Law Section prior to being named Chair. He is a member of the Rockland County Bar Association's Board of Directors and chairs its Family Law Section. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, Secretary and member of the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers and Secretary and Counsel to its New York chapter. He also serves as a lecturer in Family Law.



Sanford S. Dranoff

NEW REAL ESTATE DEAL

By Allan Young

The recent acquisition of One Boerum Place to house administrative offices has almost overshadowed another real estate deal which has been developing for months. A portion of the Telephone Company building at 111 Livingston Street is scheduled to be converted into a cafeteria directly accessible through the basement of the main building. The current cafeteria will be used for expansion of the library, as will the third floor which now contains the lounge, student group offices, and the Office of Student Affairs.

Several obstacles, however, have bogged down negotiations. The building at 111 Livingston Street is owned by a Bahamian land trust. The Telephone Company holds a lease which runs until the year 2002. By

agreement, BLS, as sub-lessee, would retain joint renewal rights with the Telephone Company. However, should the Telephone Company opt out of renewal, BLS would be unable to renew the sub-lease on its own. This possibility has made Dean Trager uneasy enough to "seek negotiations to bind up rights to permanent possession of 111 Livingston Street, regardless of what the Telephone Company does and to seek condominium ownership of the premises in order to gain tax advantages."

Meanwhile, the family of an alumnus has tentatively promised a "major contribution," according to Trager, for construction of a cafeteria in the Livingston Street building. It appears that this contribution is dependent upon the resolution of what will happen in 2002, a mere 18 years from now.

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A BLS HISTORY: 1869-1925

continued from page 5

women who have been honored. Prominent among them are William B. Carswell who was an assistant corporation counsel in New York City and now justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Department.

Among the woman graduates who have been signally honored are Mae Patterson, assistant district attorney of Kings County, and Helen P. McCormick, a graduate of the college department, and also of the Law School who was under a former administration as assistant district attorney of Kings County.

There are about 1,800 alumni of the school at the present time. There were graduated in June, 1924, two hundred and fifty men.

The 1924 Year-Book of the University shows the total attendance at the Law School as of November 15, 1923, as 1,753, divided as follows: First Year Class, 896; Second Year Class, 447; Third Year Class, 367; Post-Graduate Students, thirty-five; Special Students, eight.

The faculty of the school is as follows: The Faculty, Richard Eddy Sykes, D.D., President; William Payson Richardson, LL.D., Dean and Professor Contracts and Evidence; John Howard Easterday, LL.B., Vice-Dean and Professor Real Property, Domestic Relations and Torts; George Ingalls Woolley, Ph.B., LL.B., Professor of Trusts; Edward Welling Cady, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Insurance, Evidence and Corporations; John Henry Schmid, LL.B., Professor of Testamentary Law and Surrogates Practice; Henry Everitt Mateson, M.S., LL.B., Professor of Admiralty; D. Grant Codley, LL.B., Professor of Equity; Thomas Pollock Peters, A.B., J.D., Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure; William Valentine Hagendorn, LL.B., Professor of Partnership, Sales and Suretyship; George Wilson Matheson, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Agency and Damages; Charles William Gerstenberg, Ph.B., J.D., Professor of Constitutional Law; David Stewart Edgar, LL.B., Professor of Bailments, Bills and Notes and Torts; Franklin Ferriss Russell, A.B., B.C.L., J.D., Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence; Clarence Grover Bachrach, A.B., LL.B., Professor Equity; Henry Wilbur Humble, A.M. J.D., Professor of Contracts, Conflict of Laws and Bills and Notes; Bartholomew Bernard Coyne, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Federal Practice; Valentine Rittton Havens, A.B., B.A. in Jurisprudence, Professor of Legal History and Taxation, Thomas Alfred Hill, LL.B., Professor of Patent Law; Roy Fielding Wrigley,

Continued on page 9

et al.: The Justinian



Margaret Berger and Henry Holzer recently named Associate Deans in recognition of their service to BLS.

JUSTINIAN • September 7, 1984 • 7



HIGH-TECH

continued from page 1

The computers for general student use are located on the main floor of the library. A printer was not placed in the library because of the loud noise it generates. Gerber and SBA president Bernie Graham have discussed possible locations for the printer and equitable ways to make time available for student use. Details still remain to be worked out.

Two of the five IBM computers are for internal use and will allow library staff to complete word processing tasks more quickly and enable the staff to access data bases for the Lexis and Westlaw equipment.

The primary reason word processing equipment was needed for internal use was a new project commencing this September entitled the Joint International Law Project (JILP). Brooklyn Law School will unite with CUNY law at Queens and New York Law to share their resources in money and space in order to contribute to a first-rate joint international law collection. One computer will be used to input all the bibliographic information of the international law holdings for the three schools.

Although not highly publicized, Brooklyn Law School students already have access to these other libraries by showing their ID cards. If a student encounters any difficulty being admitted, he or she should contact the BLS library staff.

To coordinate the new program, the schools have jointly hired an international law specialist, Steven Perkins, J.D., M.L.S. As a lawyer and librarian, Perkins will spend the first year setting up a model plan, then will "ride circuit" to maintain it. Each school will expand and maintain its own core collection.

The three schools have purchased compatible Telefacsimile equipment. If any student has a request for hard copy, the library housing the materials merely has to make photo copies and send them through the Telefacsimile machine. It is thus unnecessary to travel to the other schools to use the materials. This procedure will generally be accessible to any students working on a school-related project.

The aim of this program is to develop an international collection among the three schools that would jointly and cumulatively equal or surpass the materials housed in other New York City law schools, so the occasional need to send students elsewhere for research purposes would no longer exist.

One additional benefit accrues from BLS's major purchase of this equipment. Ektron Systems at 194 Joralemon Street, the school's supplier, has agreed to offer a 20% discount to qualified students shopping for their own equipment. Those wishing to take advantage of the discount must obtain a letter of qualification from the Dean's office.

SEMINAR

A two hour advanced legal research seminar will be offered this fall by library senior staff members Charlotte Levy and Linda Holmes. After receiving an enthusiastic response to last summer's lecture given to the judicial clinic, the team decided to repeat the seminar during the year if enough student interest was expressed.

The seminar will specifically address ways to research the New York State legislative history and federal government publications which include administrative law and federal legislative history. The presentation will also focus on the use of computerized data bases, including Lexis, Westlaw, Nexis, Dialog and BRS.

The coverage of Lexis now includes an autocite feature, collections of Matthew Bender and Shepards, and various law review publications. Levy is trying to have Brooklyn Law School Law Review articles put on Lexis. In addition, French and English materials are accessible.

While reasonable educational rates exist for Lexis and Westlaw, the others are a 'pay as you go' service and have only been used to a very limited extent. High prices have forced faculty members to pose issues to an internal library committee which has been established to determine questions of efficiency in using the different data bases.

This semester, the library staff plans to coordinate three to five different times for sessions on this topic, depending on the level of student response. Librarian Director Charlotte Levy hopes that if this program is successful, it will act as a taking off point for future research-oriented seminars. Any students interested in learning about advanced research techniques should complete the following information and return the form promptly to the library main desk.

ADVANCED LEGAL RESEARCH LECTURE

If you are interested in attending a lecture on advanced legal research, please fill in the information below and deposit this form in the box provided at the reference desk by September 21, 1984. Participation is limited to those students who have completed their legal writing course.

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FOREIGN-TRAINED LAWYERS

Continued from page 1

Moot Court Honor Society.

Additional important features of the program include: special academic assessment; remediation and advisement; cross-cultural awareness experiences; international student social events; tours of the local courts; and guidance in dealing with such subjects as financial aid, career planning, and job placement.

The course schedule lasts two semesters for full-time students and three semesters for the part-time division. An 18 hour introductory legal process course taught by Dean Holzer is a special, mandatory, non-credit initiation into the American legal system. The introductory seminar features lectures on the structure of our legal institutions, an overview of the Constitution and methodological considerations. The full program consists of courses in Contracts, Torts, Property, Civil Procedure, Legal Writing and Research, and Legal Profession.

Although Rule 520.5 requires 24 credits, BLS believes that 26 semester hours are essential to thoroughly prepare for the bar examination. The writing course is required for twice the length of time of the ordinary first year schedule and a memorandum of law is expected in lieu of a moot court requirement. By mastering these basic courses, coupled with the students' previous exposure to other legal systems, it is hoped that the students will be amply qualified to take the bar examination.

The benefits of this program will be shared by all. As Dean Trager concluded, it will provide a "service to the foreign community that has joined this country and will in many ways enrich the education of our students as well."

The foreign trained lawyers are a diverse group of individuals who will "certainly help to cosmopolitanize Brooklyn Law School," according to Holzer. A brief sampling of their backgrounds and interests follows: Fritz R. Saintiny is a social welfare and family consultant practicing on the upper east side of Manhattan. His organization currently places 300 children annually

in adoptive care. Saintiny received a Bachelors and JD degree from a university in Haiti. He then moved to New York where he received a paraprofessional degree in social work from Columbia University and a Masters in Social Work at Fordham University. Saintiny plans to practice family law.

Enaff Hyacinthe, another lawyer originally from Haiti, had a general law practice there. Acknowledging the trend towards specialization among American lawyers, Hyacinthe was advised that in Haiti the demand for lawyers was much lower than in the U.S. and to do anything but have a general practice would be "closing the door to business."

Carlos Diaz practiced labor law for the Argentinian government for 15 years. He left during the 1977 military junta and the high level of guerilla terrorist activity which accompanied it. During that time, between 6,000 and 30,000 political opponents of the regime disappeared. Diaz has lived in the United States for seven years. Interested in real estate development, he worked as a Vista volunteer for a while in the East

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Real Breakfast—Vinnie Mongello, BLS's cafeteria manager, has been "promoted," according to Food Concepts, Inc. Vinnie has gone over to the new College of Insurance in Manhattan. Replacing him as manager of the BLS facility is Rachel Wharton. Jimmie and Rita return this year and Richie resumes his cafeteria duties after a year spent on the 3 PM to 11 PM shift at the lobby's front desk. Ms. Wharton promises a new menu of breakfast specials to include eggs, pancakes, and French toast.

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SCHEDULE CHANGE

continued from page 4

Dear Dean Trager,

July 5, 1984

In reference to your memorandum of June 28, 1984 responding to a letter from a classmate I wish to bring to your attention some unfortunate consequences of the announced change in schedule.

Previously attendance until 10 pm would have been mandated on two nights; Wednesday for Civil Procedure II, and Thursday for Property II. The new schedule still imposes the difficulty of two 10 pm nights, but adds the additional burden of four hours of consecutive class hours.

In addition, for those who have already registered for eight credits for Fall, 1984, the rescheduling will mean an automatic violation of the four night per week requirement as outlined in the registration material.

The burden of second year students, particularly those of us, who like myself are employed full time will not be eased by the change announced. This change fails to address the most serious problem faced; a schedule which mandates attendance until 10 pm twice a week. This negates my efforts to avoid such a schedule. Attendance at summer school for four credits was undertaken in large measure to enable me to perform effectively and efficiently both at my job and at school.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort

spent in attempting to provide a wide variety of course offerings on your behalf. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Respectfully yours,
Fredric S. Wildman

July 10, 1984

Dear Ms. Steinberg:

Thank you for your letter of July 5th. The Registrar's Office has been instructed to grant waivers of the four nights a week requirement for second year evening students.

Sincerely,
David G. Trager

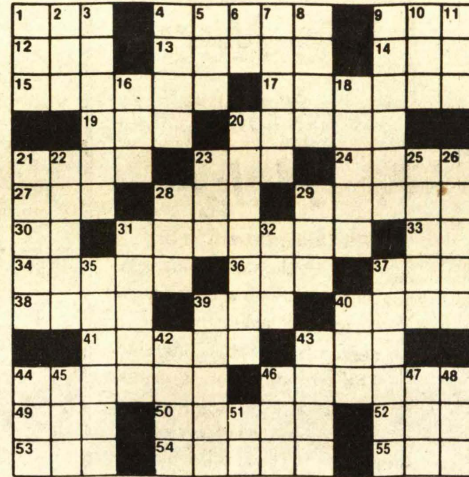
July 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Wildman:

I have your letter of July 5th concerning the announced change in the schedule. I realized that in making the change, I would be burdening many students with four consecutive class hours one night a week. Nevertheless, in making the change, my first priority was to give the students as many options among the courses as possible. I believe that should be the first priority even if it means more late evening classes for students. However, to reduce the burden, I am instructing the Registrar to be liberal in granting waivers to second year evening students the four nights per week requirement.

Sincerely yours,
David G. Trager

Crossword Companion



ACROSS

1. Epoch
4. Sire
9. Tennis shot
12. Pave
13. Odor
14. Mock
15. Adore
17. Scan
19. Aged
20. Cent
21. Chore
23. Ban
24. Moray (pl.)
27. Some
28. Mister
29. Pointed missile
30. Verb (form of be)
31. Plan (pl.)
33. Plural of I
34. Poison
36. Eat (p.t.)
37. Jelly
38. Coat
39. Squeeze
40. Twist
41. Desk
43. Drunk
44. Tune in (p.t.)
46. Aired
49. Mistake

DOWN

50. Scary
52. Yule
53. Course
54. Oddity
55. Fish eggs
1. 7th Letter, Greek Alphabet
2. Frightened (Early Eng.)
3. Military Depot
4. Poet
5. Before
6. Depart
7. Ash
8. Lake
9. Attorney
10. Ceres mother (Gr.)
11. Drone
16. Type, Sort
18. Burden
20. Indulge
21. Cede
22. Origin
23. Lighter
25. Cut back
26. Blot
28. _____ Spade
29. High card
31. Relation between tones on scale
32. Inhabitant (suf.)
35. Certifier
37. Ditch
39. Senior
40. Trick
42. Squabble
43. Hunt
44. Morning Moisture
45. Ireland Military Organization (abbr.)
46. By way of
47. Rock Group
48. Decrease
51. Concerning

Puzzle #102

BLS HISTORY FOUND IN USED BOOKSTORE

continued from page 7

A.B. LL.B., Professor of Contracts and Real Property; Jay Leo Rothschild, A.M. LL.B., Professor of Pleading and Practice; Allen Brown Flourton, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Corporations, Sales and Pleading and Practice; Harold Remington, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Bankruptcy; Frederick Ralph Crane, Litt. B., LL.B., Associate Professor of Evidence; Charles Vincent Halley, Jr., LL.B., Associate Professor of Administrative Law; Roy Munday Davidson Richardson, A.B., M.A. in Jurisprudence, Associate Professor of International Law; Hon. Edwin Louis Garvin, A.B., LL.D., Lecturer in Legal Ethics; Philip Augustine Brennan, M.D., Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence; Harry Clinton France, A.B., Lecturer in Public Speaking.

Mrs. Claire Hopfen, to whose artistic skill the Law School owes the bust of Dean Richardson, was born in Russia twenty-two years ago, of a prominent family. She is a woman of highest culture and character and has traveled widely. She entered the Brooklyn Law School and at the same time was a student in sculpture at Cooper Union. Because of her remarkable progress at Cooper Union she will not graduate from the Law School, but will continue her art studies. In June, 1923, she was the recipient of two prizes offered by Cooper Union, one for figure work from life and the other for a limited time sketch. She feels, however, that her year's work in the Law School was of help to her, even though she follows what appears to be her natural talent, sculpture.

Mrs. Hopfen and her husband were present at the unveiling of the bust, and to Mrs. Hopfen was accorded the privilege of removing the covering at the appointed time.

Mrs. Theresa A. Young, secretary of the school, has been associated with it for twenty-two years. She came to it when it was in Montague Street, and has been one of the forces responsible for its great and steady growth. For many years she was both secretary and registrar. This officer is now Miss Grace Alvina Lindborg, who has been with the school for six years. Miss Lindborg is assisted by Miss Leavy, who is assistant registrar, in charge of the evening school.

The school itself is situated in the Eagle Building and occupies the second, third, and fourth floors thereof and part of the adjoining building.

The Students Council of the Law School is the representative medium of the student body for the control of fraternal, social, and athletic activities, and for the regulation of student conduct about the building and recreation quarters.

In addition to the various school, class and club organizations, there are established at the school, eight local, national, and international fraternities, four sororities and

Answers to Puzzle on Page 11



Dean Holzer welcomes incoming student Marvin Weingart while his daughter Wendy, a third year student, looks on.

We Need Your Help!

The Justinian would like to do a feature article on full time students who manage to maintain interesting careers while attending BLS. The administration is unable to assist us in locating you, so we need your help.

If you feel you fit into the above-mentioned category, please call or stop by the Justinian office.

Thanks for your cooperation.

"I'm telling you, teaching has no future. I'm joining the staff of Justinian."



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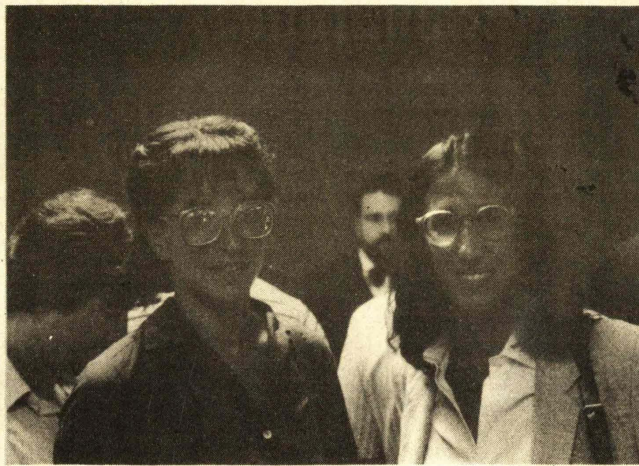
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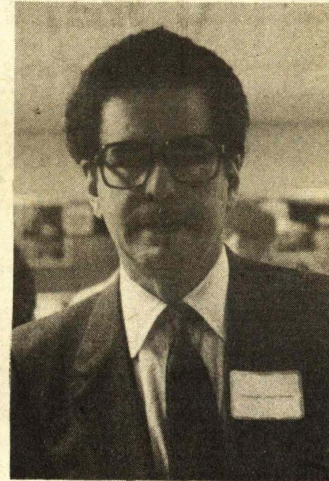
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Bar Exam Results**107 PERCENT PASS!!**

A pass rate of 107 percent is about as valid as some of the pass percentages you'll see claimed on posters and in newspaper ads by various bar review courses.

A minority of what you'll see is simply misleading and designed to deceive. Some courses will qualify their seemingly high percentage with one or more qualifiers in small type. Few people read the small type, and those law students who see the poster or ad remember only the high percentage claimed.

The vast majority of what you'll see, however, are out-and-out fabrications.

A former employee of another course once admitted that part of his job was "calculating" that course's pass rate. He was told not to make up too high a figure, or no one would believe his "results."

Another course proudly proclaimed a "100 percent pass rate" at a New York law school, only to back down when a student from that school revealed that he and others had taken that review course and failed the bar.

But the all-time pass percentage award goes to a small bar review course that came into New York several years ago with posters claiming an 86 percent pass rate. This pass rate it said, was the highest of any New York course.

The only problem was that the course did not run a New York course the year for which it claimed the highest rate.

We sent that course a series of certified letters asking them to substantiate their claim or, at a minimum, to prove they had more than 10 students enrolled in their course. They never responded.

There is only one way to guarantee the accuracy of pass rates. And that is if an independent body tabulates the percentages for all courses and releases the results.

Again this year, BAR/BRI agrees to cooperate and share in the cost of a Big 8 accounting firm to audit and publish the results of all the courses.

BAR/BRI is so confident that our pass rates will continue to remain above state rates and above those of other courses that we are willing to take this position.

Until the other bar review courses agree, when you see pass percentages, caveat emptor.

A message from:



BAR REVIEW

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is More
Than Just a Course."***

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