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THE OPINION

VOL. IX, NO. 4

State University of New York at Buffalo, School of Law

MAY, 1969

Referendum Held Today

by Emil Warchol

During a student-faculty convocation last March, claims for student power put the law school in jeopardy, soon it may be in crisis. For students today and Wednesday are casting votes on a series of recommendations hammered out by the Commission, measures which are intended generally to give students a greater share in the decision and policy making apparatus at the law school.



HAMMERING IT OUT—Junior Edwin Wolf, second from right, offers his opinion on some of the recommendations formulated by the Commission during a six hour long meeting held in the Prudential. Waiting their turns are, left, Professor Louis Laufer, Professor William Greiner, Wolf, and Professor Kenneth Joyce.

If the proposals are endorsed, then they will be submitted to the faculty for adoption.

And faculty action on the proposals may be the crucial move in creating a crisis.

Says Steve Auerbach, a member of the Commission and senior: "We have gone through the formal procedure and have exhausted the diplomatic channels. It will be up to the student to press these proposals next year."

Auerbach, who was one of the leaders during the faculty and student confrontation last March, adds: "As it stands now, they (proposals) will have to go to the faculty who holds the veto power. Regardless of the faculty's power, I don't think seriously they can negate these recommendations."

Although the Commission — composed of five students and five faculty members — was to report back to a general convocation, it decided against such action, saying there was insufficient time to hold both a meeting and referendum. Classes end Wednesday, May 7.

"It is our duty to suggest a set of proposals for a referendum. I don't think we have time for another meeting," Jerold Yale, a Commission member and junior, asserted.

"I think many would like some action before September," Professor Kenneth Joyce said.

The recommendations, a culmination of five separate hearings over the last month, were formulated by the Commission during a six hour meeting held Thursday.

Here in capsule form are the basic proposals:

Curriculum: No more than four courses or 14-credit hours per semester in the freshman year.

A legal bibliography course should be offered to freshmen, including formal lectures by the librarian, Dr. Mostecky, and a research project conducted under specially trained upperclassmen and faculty members. By a divided vote, the Commission favors no required courses in the junior and senior year, except two original research papers in seminars. Also, a reduction in credit hours to meet requirements for a J.D. degree were recommended.

Communications: Students should have voting power on all committees, except on the Faculty Appointment and Tenure-Promotion committees (advisory capacity). A new commission should be created to determine the proportion of students on each committee. Membership on committee should be through a committee of the SBA. Committee agendas and minutes should be reported.

Personnel: Student evaluation of professors and courses should be made by a professional statistician at the expense of the school. A Faculty-Student Relations Board (FSRB) with equal representation of students and faculty should be created to hear grievances concerning all areas of school activity.

Grading: There should be homogeneous groupings by past college and L.S.A.T. performance within freshmen sections as is now done in both the senior and junior sections. An attempt to eliminate disparate grading should be made by the use of similar syllabus and examinations in the required courses.

Brussels Cancels Summer Program

By Emil Warchol

Cancellation of this year's summer study program in Brussels and the reasons behind that move were formally announced last week by Dean William D. Hawkland.

More than 17 juniors registered to attend the four week session on international law at the University of Brussels. The group was scheduled to depart by plane between July 1-3, enabling students to spend nearly a month of touring the Continent before classes opened on August 4.

The dean outlined three reasons for the cancellation: The University of Brussels had not contacted English speaking students in Europe about participation in the program; The University of Brussels had difficulty in acquiring moneys from schools in Belgium; The overall proportion of American students in the program.

Dean Hawkland made it clear, however, that the program would be offered next summer despite the cancellation.

"It is a very fine program and many of our faculty have said that we must keep it alive," the dean said.

Dean Hawkland suggested that he would attempt to give students who had registered this year a "first shot" into the program planned next summer, "because we grievously defaulted this group."

Yet he recognized that seniors would have some difficulty in attending the program because of the bar examination. "The trip to Europe isn't that pleasant for seniors," the dean said.

Dean Hawkland intimated that the cancellation was not objected to strongly by him because the University of Buffalo would have had some difficulty in meeting an additional estimated share of expenses that was requested by the University of Brussels.

"They did a terrible thing, but we think it was a good thing," he stated in reference to Law School's increased contribution in the program.

But student reaction to the news was a different matter, (continued on page 4)



Dean William D. Hawkland

"I'm sorry about the whole thing," declared the dean in his opening remarks before a gathering of those who planned to spend the summer abroad.

Dean Hawkland placed full blame on the University of Brussels, saying they lacked both adequate funds and perhaps some enthusiasm.

The program would have cost the University of Buffalo an estimated \$15,000 and another \$7,000 contributed by the University of Brussels. Students participating in the program were requested to pay part of the transportation expenses.

Asher, Baron Victorious In Desmond Competition

Juniors Richard Asher and Richard Baron claimed victory as the winning team in the annual Desmond Moot Court Competition held recently.

The week-long series, sponsored by the Moot Court Board, is the selection process for next year's membership on the board.

Out of 13 law students entering the competition, Asher was named "best speaker."

The second best team was composed of William Shevlin and William Worthington.

The "best brief" submitted was co-authored by Timothy Dwan and Ernest Ferrillo.

Junior James Tylock was presented the "Red Baron" trophy, a matchbox.

Presiding as judges at the final rounds were Howard Dawson, justice of the tax court and Louis Spector, commissioner of the court of claims, both of Washington, D.C., and Daniel Yorkey, a Buffalo tax attorney and a former professor of taxation at Cornell University Law School.

During the awards banquet held at the Park Lane Restaurant, Professor Kenneth Joyce, faculty advisor of the board, said: "The real thing is the experience of students working out their own briefs and presenting their arguments. It gives a real feeling of importance and responsibility."

Membership on the board for next year will be announced at the end of the semester. Those



Legal Oratory—Junior Richard Asher presents his team's winning position during the final round of the annual Desmond Moot Court Competition. Asher, who was named "Best Speaker," and his partner, Richard Baron, won first place among 11 other contestants. William Worthington, left, and William Shevlin placed second in the week-long debates.

Winners of the semi-finals were: James Tylock, Baron, Asher, Dwan, Ferrillo, Worthington and Shevlin.

Defeated in the first round of arguments were the teams of Margaret Quinn and James Orlovski; Frank Tessyman and Patrick Rimar, and Howard Berman and Charles Foote.

The hypothetical tax case argued by the law students dealt with whether moneys received by an employee for moving expenses from his employer should be considered as income under section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code. Students were required at times to argue both sides of the question.

selected are permitted to drop three credit hours of course work each semester during their senior year.

The board is in charge of the Freshmen Moot Court Program, and the Niagara and Regional Competitions.

Senior members of the board are: Ralph Boniello, Donald Eppers, Michael Gallagher, Elbert Hargeshimer III, James Harrington, Dennis Repka, Douglas Rowe and Joseph Spaeth.

The law school, represented by Gallagher and Spaeth, was defeated this year by the Albany Law School in the Regionals of the National Moot Court Competition.

Professor King Leaving Law School

Professor Josephine King will leave the faculty of U.B. Law School at the end of this semester. She will be going to the New York City area, where her husband has accepted the chairmanship of the department of anesthesiology at Downstate Medical Center.

Professor King came to U.B. Law School as a student in 1962, bringing with her a fine academic background. She received her A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania, an A.M. and Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr. She was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa. While at U.B. Law School, Professor King was Editor-in-Chief of the Buffalo Law Review. She was the Outstanding Law Graduate of 1965, and also received senior awards in Procedure, Criminal Law, and Evidence.

Professor King has primarily taught freshman Torts and Civil Procedure. She feels that "teaching freshmen is very interesting and challenging, and that this year's class is particularly serious and determined."

Professor King feels that there has been a marked change in the atmosphere at the law school during the past few years. There is more give and take between faculty and students, and the latter take more initiative in the classroom discussions. Students today have more of a desire to take part in the decision-making process in regards to their education, and Prof. King feels that this is very commendable. The recent faculty-student convocation was very beneficial to the entire law school community, demonstrating the "concern and tolerance of our community for a

views," and that "neither students nor faculty represent polarized, antagonistic camps of monolithic positions." Prof. King feels that we should meet as a "town meeting" or "committee of the whole"



Professor King

often enough to keep the channels of communication open and informal.

Professor King's most memorable events here are her selection as Editor-in-Chief of Law Review, her invitation to join the faculty upon graduation, and her selection last month as Professor of the Year. As to her invitation to join the faculty, Professor King stated that she "will always remember with appreciation Dean Hawkland's confidence in me, his encouragement, and example as a teacher and administrator."

Notwithstanding her numerous honors and achievements here, Prof. King's "most lasting impression of the past four years is that of my students, who helped make learning and teaching (which is another method of learning) an enjoyable experience."

broad spectrum of individual

Editorial

Curriculum Change Due

This semester is rapidly drawing to a close and most of us will soon be caught up in the pressures of exams. For seniors, however, the bar examination looms ominously close, more threatening than finals, and much more important.

Seniors this year have a somewhat better chance of passing than previous classes, and this is due mainly to the institution of a Bar Review Course. It is, and always has been the belief of this newspaper, that measures such as a bar review course are at best, stopgap; they evade the real problem which is a misoriented and unrealistic curriculum.

We do not advocate that every course be taught solely on the basis of existing New York law. Rather, the curriculum should contain a balance between "public" and "private" law courses, practice and theory. This law school has a two-fold obligation to its students: preparing them to pass the bar exam, and to be competent attorneys. Contrary to sentiments expressed by some faculty members, these obligations are not mutually exclusive.

New York procedure is a must for every practicing attorney, and contains many dangerous pitfalls for the unwary and unlearned. The bar examination places a heavy emphasis on procedure in view of its overall importance. In spite of this, the law school only offers one three credit course in New York Practice to seniors which, timewise, is totally inadequate. As a result, much important material is either given cursory treatment, or not dealt with at all. We suggest that the course in New York Practice be extended to cover both semesters, each one worth three credits, with an emphasis on the practical problems facing an attorney. Consequently, the freshman course in Civil Procedure should be restructured to prevent too much of an overlap, with more of an emphasis on theoretical aspects.

Evidence is also another important course, both for the bar exam and practicing attorney. The present three credit course in Evidence is also totally inadequate, both in time allotted and course direction. It too should be extended to cover two semesters, with a better balance between theory and what one must know.

Not every student plans to enter private practice. Some may desire to teach, others to go into government service, and still others may prefer a career in business rather than law. The academic needs of these students will vary according to their individual preferences. This multiplicity of interests should be recognized by a varied and well balanced curriculum, not ignored. In this respect, the senior curriculum, if one can be said to exist, is the most deficient and unimaginative.

The present curriculum is in need of a complete overhaul, and this should be done as soon as possible. It should reflect and provide for student needs, not those of individual faculty members.

Professor Buergenthal To Take Leave of Absence

Professor Thomas Buergenthal will be taking a one year leave of absence from his academic duties at the law school, beginning in September. He is going to Harvard in order to complete a casebook on the International Protection of Human Rights, which he is co-authoring with Professor Louis Sohn of Harvard.

Professors Buergenthal and Sohn have been working on the casebook for the past three years, and the leave of absence will enable them to get it ready for publication.

While at Harvard, Professor Buergenthal does not plan to teach, but will participate in a few seminars. He is also Special Editor of the Symposium Issue of the American Journal of International Law, and plans to write some articles on the comparative problems arising out of human rights conventions.

Professor Buergenthal has written extensively in the field of human rights, and as a result of his writings is the only American Member of the French-English "Journal of International Law." He attributes his special interest in this field partially to his own 4½ year incarceration in the infamous Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz. (Professor Buergenthal is the youngest

survivor of that camp, being 11½ at the time of its liberation by the allies.)

American law students today have an increasing interest in international human rights, and Professor Buergenthal feels that this is primarily the result of the Vietnam War. The war has demonstrated the need to protect the rights of an individual under international law when the domestic law becomes inadequate due to a nation's strong emotional and physical involvement in given policy. This is the position in which the U.S. finds itself today concerning issues related to Vietnam. The problem of protecting human rights in an "emotionally involved" country is even more acute where there is no independent judicial system.

Professor Buergenthal does not feel that the world-wide protection of human rights is an unattainable goal. It is possible among developed nations, as the Common Market has demonstrated, but such protection will be more difficult to attain in the undeveloped ones. One must remember that it took the United States 150 years to start protecting these rights, and we have only begun to make decent advances since 1945, he said.

Criticizes Nash Report

To the Editor:

In the last issue of *The Opinion*, a young law student claimed that he attended a lecture on "Equal Opportunity in an Unfair Society" with what he described as an "open mind."

The speaker, Mr. Jesse Nash, Director of the Buffalo Model City Program, also happened to be a black man. Mr. Meiselman, *The Opinion* writer who covered the lecture, noted this latter characteristic, lamented it, and evidently became annoyed with it.

The direct indictment that Mr. Nash made of the white-minded American society, based upon his own experience as a black man within that society, evidently struck a chord somewhere in the vast open spaces of Mr. Meiselman's mind. Unfortunately, this chord that reverberates throughout his review, has the ugly and ignorant tone of overt racial bigotry.

To your correspondent then, one of the most respected thinkers and speakers in this area becomes a latter day black minstrel who stood on the stage "talking haltingly, relating anecdotes and bemoaning his lack of knowledge." Since anything intellectually more subtle than an apparent "Ten Commandments on What Blacks Really Want" would fail to negotiate your writer's open spaces, the incisive insights concerning 'the problem' contained in Mr. Nash's harmless anecdotes were beyond his comprehension.

Finally, in the first sentence of his paragraph, Mr. Meiselman hits the bottom of the vacuum that serves him as his open mind. Dragging out the most moth ridden but yet revered "bogeyman" of people of his ilk, he ends up his review of Mr. Nash's remarks by concluding that Mr. Nash had said nothing new and that what he as all black men wanted from "equal opportunity" was a chance to seduce or rape white sisters.

Human rights is not the only area in which Professor Buergenthal has written. He has a book entitled "Law Making in the International Civil Aviation Organization."

Professor Buergenthal received his B. A. from Bethany College in West Virginia, J. D. from N. Y. U. where he was a Root-Tilden Scholar, and his LL.M. and S.J.D. from Harvard.

Letters-to-the-Editor

while reserving the right to "make damn sure you stay the hell away from his black daughter." Even for your correspondent's very open mind, the use of this cliché in the context of Mr. Nash's lecture is so highly ludicrous as to make one conclude that Mr. Meiselman has taken leave of his open mind. Governor Wallace and other shrewd observers of the "Negro" have all made this same observation. So join a long line of bigots on the topic of "equal opportunity and what it means to the 'Negro.'"

John L. Traylor and Danyne R. Holley expressing the view of the Black American Law Students at this university.

Wants a Beautiful Society

To the Editor:

Due to the sterility in relation to the student movement that is a mark of our law school, this writer would like to pass on a few thoughts that are never spoken in the classroom or broadcast over the media.

The question must be asked: Why the rejection of the American Society?

The answer is that the students of America can no longer live

with the irrationalism and contradictions of our society. We can no longer permit the present structure to talk about freedom and yet violently suppress the National Liberation movement in Vietnam, and the black liberation movement at home.

We can no longer passively sit by while "our" government spends \$30 billion in Vietnam and finances an ABM system while 22 million persons in our country are classified as below the poverty level and our cities are decaying.

There is no longer a need to reform America: we want to transform it into a beautiful society. The United States must support national liberation movements across the world, including the black movement at home.

We must end class distinctions and racism and equalize our social order by abolishing property and money. We must establish a totally free society where all will be able to develop themselves in an environment of complete freedom.

And so you ask: Can we stop this? No. As Folksinger Phil Ochs says: "It doesn't take a seer to see that the scene is coming soon."

Jerry Levy, Youth International Party (Yippies)

Legal Aid Clinic Offers Experience To Law Students

By JOEL WALTER

Opened to junior and senior students, the Legal Aid Clinic offers perhaps the only practical legal experience students will have before graduating from the law school.

Under the direction of James P. Manak, an alumnus of the law school and a candidate for a master's degree in criminal law, from Northern Law School, the clinic operates in conjunction with the Legal Aid Bureau, a federally subsidized program under the auspices of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEA). The Legal Aid Bureau provides free legal services to those unable to retain private counsel in the Buffalo area.

Students are required to work 10 to 15 hours per week in either of the three divisions of Legal Aid—the appeals division, the public defender's office and the neighborhood offices.

In addition to working in the field, the students attend a weekly seminar conducted by Mr. Manak. "The object of the class-

room," said Mr. Manak, is to provide a perspective and theoretical base for the experience received in the field and to give substantive law in the poverty area."

Commenting on student reaction to the program, Mr. Manak said: "Many students have informed me that the Clinic was perhaps the most rewarding course they have had in the law school" and added: "The purpose of the course is two-fold—to give practical experience to law students and at the same time, aid the poverty law program."

Mr. Manak is currently the assistant editor of the National District Attorney's Association magazine, *The Prosecutor*, and authors a criminal law case abstract service for the publication.

Work in the Appeals Division consists of researching legal problems and drafting appellate briefs.

Junior Emil Warchol, who was assigned to the Appeals Division this semester, stated: "The process of researching and writing a brief that you know will be argued in either the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeals is a valuable educational experience, especially when your briefs are checked by competent lawyers in the field."

Students in the Public Defender's Office interview prisoners awaiting trial. The information gathered from such interviews form the basis of the client's defense when represented by an attorney appointed by the Public Defender's Office.

The majority of students work in one of four Neighborhood Offices located in the Buffalo area. Attorneys manning the offices are assisted by students who interview clients and research cases included among the work performed by students is the drafting of matrimonial complaints, answers, bills of partition (continued on page 3)

THE OPINION

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First Symposium a Success

By Jean Holmes

The prevalence of illegal abortions are an indication of the "inability of the criminal law to coerce men and women to obey the law," asserted Dr. Richard Miller, assistant professor of psychiatry, during a panel discussion on sex and law held recently on the main campus.

The panel, "Symposium on Sex and the Law," was co-sponsored by the Student Bar Association and Phi Alpha Delta, the law school's legal fraternity.

The symposium featured two panels, one on the topic of "Abortion and the Law," held in the morning, and another on "Homosexuality and the Law" held during the afternoon.

Members on the morning panel were Dr. Miller, Professor Herman Schwartz, Buffalo Law

ished, he added. The doctor argued that modified laws may fail because continued restrictions promote narrow interpretation, illegal fees for psychiatric approval, religious tension, and hair-splitting procedures to determine when an abortion is justified. Professor Schwartz said that if

have to live with its shadow, Dr. Simon explained. He said their mental state is such that "if homosexuals are essentially paranoid, then the ones who aren't are crazy."

"What causes homosexuality is commonly asked," said Mr. Gigeroff, and answered that attraction between persons of the same sex is a fact. However, the mere labeling of a person as a homosexual brings up reactions of fear, shame, hate and revulsion which even the educated and cultured may feel, Mr. Gigeroff said.

He traced the history of homosexuality in the criminal law as it originated in England before being adopted in the United States. The term homosexuality does not appear directly in the penal law but is usually included the biblical reference or as a under "sodomy" (developed from the biblical reference) or as a "crime against nature" (per Blackstone). The disquieting thing, Mr. Gigeroff said, is that the terms are open to all sorts of interpretation.

The Symposium was the first of its kind. It delved into areas of current relevance and interest to the legal profession and our society.



The panel on abortion was part of the Law Day Symposium: (Left to right) Herman Schwartz, Richard Miller, W. Howard Mann, and Robert Ryan.

School, and Professor Robert Byrne, Fordham School of Law. Those on the afternoon panel were: Gilbert Cantor, member of the Pennsylvania Bar, Alex Gigeroff, a Canadian attorney and researcher in social pathology at Clarke Institute, Toronto, and Dr. William Simon, a sociologist at the Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago.

During the morning session Mr. Byrne, a member of the Governor's Committee for abortion law reform, defended existing law which holds that the only permissible abortion is to save a mother's life.

He argued that the fetus is a "human being from the time of conception," that such a fetus has "human rights"; and is "our most vulnerable minority." Professor Byrne cited statistics from Japan and Hungary, who have legalized abortion, showing a high rate of suicide among women. He said contraception differs from abortion in that the former is preventative and the latter is "murder."

"How do you distinguish infanticide and euthanasia from abortion?" queried Professor Byrne.

Dr. Miller, a director of mental health in Buffalo, described abortion laws as "arbitrary cruelty." It is estimated that there are from 500,000 to one million abortions in the United States every year, legal and illegal, Dr. Miller said, and added that the law is no deterrent but serves to promote blackmarket abortions. Dr. Miller then attacked the modified laws (which permit an abortion if the risk is high that the child will be born seriously deformed—mentally or physically—or if the mother would have serious mental repercussions) passed by California, Colorado and Maryland as discriminatory. Some women cannot afford to pay a doctor to declare them mentally unfit, he said. Illegal abortions in those states have not dimin-

we are worried about life we should worry about the "mothers who are risking their lives or dying due to these laws."

He described an involved procedure which most women must go through to obtain an illegal abortion, raising questions about psychological and physical effects on these women. Another issue discussed was the effect on the child who is unwanted or deformed. Professor Schwartz objected to Professor Byrne's labelling fetus "a human being" with rights, pointing out that the concept of a fetus having legal rights arose out of tort and property law in personal injury cases and the transfer of these concepts to criminal law is questionable because the presumptions are different.

The consensus of opinion among the panel members was that it is unfair to place on the medical profession both the burden of deciding who shall get an abortion and the onus of criminal blame.

The afternoon panel on homosexuality was less controversial because the panelists argued for treating homosexuality as either a medical problem or as a private privilege and not an area into which the criminal law should enter.

Mr. Cantor suggested we should ask what causes heterosexuality. He referred to the Quakers as different because of their religion but none calls them deviants. Questioning the present laws constitutionality, he argued that they invaded the right to privacy and lacked due process, saying that such laws are based on morality and religion and that they are "victimless crimes." Mr. Cantor declared: "The laws are capricious."

The vast majority of homosexuals (80%) never have any contact with the law but they do

Legal Aid ...

(continued from page 2)

culars and bankruptcy petitions. Senior law students in the program are permitted to represent clients in court as a result of a court order from the New York Appellate Division.

Kurt Frazenburg, a senior, said that he had benefitted from his courtroom experience, because: "a practicing attorney is with you and you will be criticized on your presentation. This experience is invaluable to a law student."

The Clinic, according to Mr.

Manak, will be expanded next year by permitting students in the program to interview prisoners at the Erie County Penitentiary and handle their cases. Also, senior students will represent inmates at the Attica State Prison in habeas corpus hearings.

The Clinic, in fact, took an expansive move this semester when a "Reachout" office was opened at 364 Genesee St. The office is manned by law students every night during the week and on Saturday mornings.



LEARNING THE ROPES—James P. Manak, right, director of the Legal Aid Clinic program at the law school, checks over a summons and complaint written by Senior Robert Pierce. The Clinic offers supervised practical experience in the legal field to both junior and seniors.

GRADING RANGES JUNIOR AND SENIOR ELECTIVES - FIRST SEMESTER 1968 - 1969

	(Failure)	(Equivalent to D)	(Equivalent to C)	(Equivalent to B)	(Equivalent to A)	Total Number Graded
	59 60 61 62 63 64	65 66 67 68 69	70 71 72 73 74 75	76 77 78 79 80 81	82 83 84 85 86 87	
Trade Reg.—Prof. Gifford			2 1 4 6 3 2 1			19
Junior						
Senior		1	6 5 3 7 7			30
Wills & Trusts—Prof. Joyce						
Junior		1 10 16 4	9 15 12 5	5 2 4 2	2 1	88
Senior		1 3 1 1	3 7 11	2 2 7 1 2 1	3 2	47

GRADING RANGES JUNIOR AND SENIOR ELECTIVES - FIRST SEMESTER 1968 - 1969

	(Failure)	(Equivalent to D)	(Equivalent to C)	(Equivalent to B)	(Equivalent to A)	Total Number Graded
	59 60 61 62 63 64	65 66 67 68 69	70 71 72 73 74 75	76 77 78 79 80 81	82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90	
SENIOR ONLY						
Conflict of Laws—Prof. Franklin			9	9 16 10 26	6 5 4	85
Corporate Taxation—Prof. Del Cotto	1 1	1	2 1 1 5 1	2 1 3	1 2 1	23
JUNIOR AND SENIOR						
Future Interests—Prof. Mugel			1 1			2
Junior						
Senior			2 2 1 2 1 3 2			13
Labor Law—Prof. Atleson						
Junior		1 1	1 2 6 1 2	2 2 2 1 1 1	3 1 1	28
Senior		1 3	1 3 2 1 1 1 1	1 1		14
Land Transactions—Dr. Homburger						
Junior		1 3	6 2 17 9 6 2 3 1	1 2		55
Senior		2 7	6 5 14 3 5 3 6 2 1 1			55 53
Legal Aid Clinic—Mr. Manak						
Junior			1 1 5 1 2 2 1 1	1 1		16
Senior			1	3 3 1 2	1 1 1	11
Legal Prob.s of Metro. Comm.—Prof. Kaplan						
Junior			4 6 2 2 1 1 1	1		18
Senior			1 1	1 1 1		4
N.L.L.—Prof. Seutel						
Junior	2	3 2 1 1	1 3 1 1 1	1 2 1 1	1 1 3 1	27
Senior	3	8 1 2 2 1	2 2 1 1 1	1		24

JUNIOR AND SENIOR REQUIRED COURSES GRADING RANGES - FIRST SEMESTER 1968 - 1969

	(Failure)	(Equivalent to D)	(Equivalent to C)	(Equivalent to B)	(Equivalent to A)	Total Number Graded
	59 60 61 62 63 64	65 66 67 68 69	70 71 72 73 74 75	76 77 78 79 80 81	82 83 84 85 86 87 88	
Constitutional Law						
A—Prof. Mann		7 2 6	6 7 1 1 1 5	4 5 6 2 4	1 2 1	65
B—Prof. Newhouse		2 1 1 7	3 6 5 4 3 5	7 2 3 2	3 2 1	57 64
Corporations						
A—Prof. Davidson	1	6	5 1 14 18	2 13 2		62
B—Prof. Fleming		1 2 1 4 6	5 9 5 4 4 6	4 1 2 1 1		56
Taxation						
A—Prof. Del Cotto	2 2	2 2 2 6 2	7 3 10 6 3 3	1 3 3 1 3 2 2	1	66
B—Prof. Joyce	1	3 1 1 1	8 6 2 3 4 6	2 1 1 4 1 3 1 1	1	81
Evidence—Prof. Frey		2 4 6 3 7	5 6 17 12 16 14	4 3 3 2 2 2 1 1	1	111

SBA Holds Awards Dinner

The Student Bar Association held its annual awards dinner at the Cloisters, on Friday, April 18th. All SBA members, as well as Chairman of the various SBA committees were invited to attend.

Aside from honoring those students who worked for the SBA during the past year, special plaques were given to departing

seniors by SBA President Bill Neff, and last year's President, Herb Siegel.

Graduating seniors who received plaques were John Segreti, E. Brownell Johnston, Lee Mondshein, Douglas Cream, Joseph Spaeth, Herb Siegel, Denis Scinta, Boden Harasym, and Arthur Freedman.

Special Interview:**Dr. Vaclav Mostecky — Librarian with a Purpose**

By JOEL WALTER

Dr. Vaclav Mostecky, newly appointed librarian, is a man well qualified to answer the need for changes in the structure and operations of the law school.

Appointed last month, Dr. Mostecky fills the vacancy left open by Joseph Pascucci, who resigned in February. Associate Dean Wade Newhouse was acting librarian during the interim period.

Dr. Mostecky holds an assortment of educational degrees—a J.D. from the University of Prague, an M.A. in public law from Columbia University and an M.A. in library science from Columbia University.

He was formerly in charge of the Public Services and Publication Program at Harvard University.

Among the problems requiring immediate attention, according to Dr. Mostecky, is the shortage of personnel, space and circulation procedures.

Says Dr. Mostecky: "The service students and faculty now receive is inadequate and partially because of the fact that there are presently ten persons on a library staff which should have twenty."

The current library budget set by the University is the prohibitive factor, Dr. Mostecky says. Even the thought of keeping the library open later than 11 p.m. during week days would be "extremely difficult due to the budget this year," he says.

But there are some alternatives, Dr. Mostecky says. And he calls it: "internal tightening."

In the belief that a trained librarian is required at all times, Dr. Mostecky is thinking about staggering the hours of the existing staff "so that we might have some regular staff working after 5 p.m."



Dr. Vaclav Mostecky was appointed librarian last month, and already has plans for improving the library.

The new librarian, in addition, "pledged" that there would be an Assistant Librarian who would be available for student consultation, "hopefully by September."

He adds: "I will always be available to anyone who wants anything. And there should be a great improvement in the many types of personalized services to the students in September."

The lack of space for books, Dr. Mostecky says, is "beyond immediate repairs," humorously noting that additional bookcases may cause the floor to collapse.

Says Dr. Mostecky: "I will try this summer to select the books which I consider to be essential for a three year law program, move everything else back to storage and thereby relieve crowding and provide room for more books to be moved into here. This would take care of the spacing problem for the next two years."

Commenting on the present cir-

culation practices, Dr. Mostecky says there are "presently 3,000 overdue books." He adds that the library is now attempting to notify the book borrowers.

"A student or faculty member," Dr. Mostecky says, "should be able to get any book within three days, whether we have the book on the shelves or not."

But there is a much larger problem facing the law library than those mentioned already.

Quite simply it's whether the university will build a legal research library, as planned some years ago, or maintain a working library for the law school.

Says Dr. Mostecky: "Because our library book budget has almost been cut in half from previous years, we are maintaining a 'holding operation,' waiting for a return to the original budget allocated for the library."

Professor William Angus, member of the law library committee,

commenting on library's state of affair, the goals of the library, says: "We have ceased to build a research library, one that will attract prominent legal educators to the school. The director of the library at the university is deciding the future and budget of our library and yet he doesn't know what the school's needs are or its goals."

Professor Angus agrees with Dr. Mostecky on the need for additional staffing.

Says Professor Angus: "We have always had a staffing problem. We've been after a night manager for a long time, a responsible person to give some direction to students needing help in legal research."

Dr. Mostecky and Professor Angus, along with Professors Kochery and Buergethal, all members of the library commit-

tee, are formulating a letter setting forth the difficulties confronting the law school library. The letter will be sent to University President Martin Myerson.

Professor Angus said his committee had sent a letter last year to President Myerson concerning the staffing shortage but there was no response to the correspondence.

Dr. Mostecky's professional experiences include: law librarian at the University of Prague Law School; member in the Legal and United Nations Division of the Czechoslovakia Foreign Service; member of the State Department Press and Publications Office; instructor of library science at Catholic University, and was in charge of international legal studies at Harvard University School of Law.

Brussels Cancels . . .

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largely because of the predicament they were left in as a result of the cancellation.

Junior Warren Erickson reportedly sold a camper to finance the trip to Europe.

Directing his comment to Dean Hawkland, Erickson stated: "You may be off the hotspot, but not me."

"I don't know what we can do about it; it is one of those things," the dean replied.

Junior Stuart Gartner lamented: "I myself have not looked for a summer job because of the program. Would the school help us to find summer work through channels other than through the placement office?"

"I will do the best I can," the dean responded.

Other students echoed similar

sentiments.

Here are some of their comments:

"I felt this would be the only time I could go to Europe, even though work would have been beneficial for me, Junior Barry Webb said.

"I'm glad it didn't buy one (passport). I just want my \$25 back," Junior Stephen Lee said.

"It was a disappointing situation which I would certainly never like to see happen again, SBA President Bill Neff commented, and added: "I would have purchased a car within a few days if I hadn't heard the news."

Other students enrolled in the program were: Charles Foote, Richard Furman, Ralph Fusco, Lanny Horwitz, Jasen Karp, Sandra Kay, Alan Keiler, James Keyser, Ernest Norman, Margaret Quinn, Ronald Singer, and Jeffrey Steinitz.

S.B.A. PICNIC**all welcome****WHEN:****Saturday, May 24****WHERE:****Riedl's Grove****4685 SENECA STREET****WHY:****POST-EXAMINATION RECUPERATION****WHAT:****FREE FOOD — BEER —
SOFTBALL & FOOTBALL GAMES**