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HALL OF JUSTICE

So... You Think You Know about Arrest

By JOAN M. SMITH

If, as the cliche goes, "Justice is blind" then the judicial process through which justice is meted out is exceedingly complex.

Difficult law jargon, complicated legal proceedings, and muddled knowledge of personal rights can cause undue delay and hardships if and when an individual becomes involved with the criminal legal system.

This is bad enough for adults but for youth it can mean a maze of contradictions, intimidations and anxieties.

The Regional Youth Council (RYC) decided it was time to clarify these matters especially for young adults. The council had previously compiled and distributed a criminal justice curricular resource pamphlet for high schools to be used in English and history departments. The people connected with this project decided there was a need for young people to know their legal rights.

Four young adults, Brian Dickerson, Tim Farnum, Gretta Ferrell, and Bob Schwarz, under the administrative direction of the Youth Council, tackled the task of compiling an informative booklet of basic legal rights.

Steve Lane, coordinator for RYC, commended them on their determined efforts in completing the work. "They handled the whole project," he said.

Their task consisted of hours of research, days of interviewing lawyers, judges, criminal justice experts, and breaking down legal data into understandable material.

Lane explained the purpose of the project. "as a way to inform young people what rights they have in a confrontation with the judicial process." He maintained that emphasis was put on the "rights" rather then the various complexities of the process itself.

The biggest obstacle was the tremendous difficulty in maintaining clarity. There were situations, Lane acknowledged, "where it was impossible to state the way it is."

Tim Farnum declared, "We set out to write a simple pamphlet but it became so complicated . . . so many cross-sections of the law."

Difficulties were surmounted, however, and a basic, readable handbook is now in the process of publication. The booklet for young adults is to let them know what rights they have. It tells them what might happen if they find themselves a defendant in the criminal justice system.

Those responsible for the book emphasize that it is in no way a substitute for the legal advice of an attorney, and if you are ever in trouble with the law, your first step should be to get the help of a lawyer.

From this statement the pamphlet proceeds to explain your rights in an arrest, booking, Family Court and criminal court procedures, detention, disposition, arraignment, pre-trial release, bail, preliminary hearing, grand jury investigations and trial. It concludes with a glossary of judicial terms which explains such legal phrases as "probable cause" — what the officer and/or judge believes to be sufficient to make an arrest.

Information is offered concerning being stopped and questioned. The Constitution, in this situation, gives you the right to remain silent, however, remember that refusing to answer may lead to your arrest.

You may be legally arrested by a police officer if: he suspects you have committed a crime in his presence; he suspects you have committed a crime not in his presence (you match the description of a shoplifter); or, if the officer has an arrest warrant.

The officer must tell you why you are being arrested before you are taken into custody, unless you are committing a crime, or you are running away from the scene of a crime.

Four of the most important rights outlined: You have the right to remain silent (anything you say can and will be used against you); You have the right to be counseled by an attorney and to have him present when you are questioned, and in court; if you can't afford an attorney, if you ask for one, the police officer must contact one for you before you are questioned; if you are **under 18** the police have the duty to notify your parents of your arrest.

Gretta Ferrell, while working on the project, was surprised to find so many people unaware of the laws that pertain to people.

The young adults also found many instances of contradictory opinions by the experts on what were the "rights" under certain sutiations.

Though the handbook ("Your Rights if Arrested") is a basic outline of your rights and the criminal justice system it endured nine revisions and was carefully checked by lawyers and judges. Anyone wanting more information concerning this pamphlet should contact the Judicial Process Commission, 101 S. Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14608.

Athletic Directors Agree Zornow Is the Man

By JOHN DOSER

The appointment of Gerald B. Zornow, chairman of the board of directors of Eastman Kodak Company, to head a President's commission to study the U.S. Olympic Committee and amateur sports organizations and how they affect the nation's efforts in international and Olympic competition, is a good one, three Rochester area high school athletic directors agree.

They are Cardinal Mooney athletic director Ed Nietopski, Jefferson High athletic director Jim DeBell, and Rush-Henrietta athletic director Paul McKee.

"When you get a personality like Zornow, that's pretty high caliber guy for a pretty tough job," Nietopski says.

"He gives the job real credibility; I think he's a pretty sharp individual — dedicated — he has stick-to-itiveness and I think he will help make some good judgements."

Nietopski also hopes the commission will help clear the air about what's proper and ethical in terms of the amatuer business.

"The bickering between the different groups leaves a bad impression with kids. They don't know what it takes to represent the country in the Olympics.

"They hear about the amateur business and they do need a clear-cut statement about what the amateur athlete's responsibilities are. We want him to find the main highway, not take the side streets. Kids do want to do the right thing," Nietopski adds.

DeBell says he's had some personal experience with Zornow in KPAA (Kodak Park Athletic Association summer softball programs) where Zornow has come to the ballfields to speak with coaches.

"And I like the idea he comes from Rochester," DeBell adds.

DeBell doesn't know if Zornow will solve the problems, but he feels that Zornow's business and athletic background will give him some insight into the problems.

McKee says Zornow is well respected nationally, he's a former athlete himself at the University of Rochester, and his background from a management viewpoint as regards Kodak's involvement in athletics, plus his interest in sports over the years, should go a long way, hopefully, in solving the problems.

"He definitely will command the respect from people who will have to sit down with him, but it won't be an easy job; in fact I think it will be difficult because he will be out to solve a problem which is based on a real power struggle in amateur sports.

"I think if the problems can be solved, and if the outcome means more opportunities for our athletes to participate at all levels, then it would be terrific," McKee noted.

President Ford appointed Zornow in an effort to try and beef up America's participation in both Olympic and international sports competition.

The President said the commission shall determine what factors impede or prevent the U.S. from fielding its best amateur athletes for participation in the Olympic Games and other international sporting events.

"The commission," the President said, "will study methods of financing our athletic teams which compete in Olympic sports, resolve jurisdictional conflicts, devise on Olympic selection process and develop means to increase the available resources for the U.S. Olympic program."

Zornow told reporters at a news conference at Kodak Office that he didn't know all the answers, that if he did, there would be no need for such a commission.

He said he doubted he would step on any toes along the way, because, although the groups (NCAA, AAU etc.) are fractionalized, they are all looking for a solution."

The commission will exist for 12 months with reports due at the end of the fifth and 12th months. The commission's budget is $569,000.

Zornow is in good company because the commission includes many well known sports and national personalities.

Some are former Olympic medalist swimmer Donna deVarona, diver Micki King and decathlon champions Rafer Johnson and Bill Toomey.

The commission also includes Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas Chiefs' football team and co-founder of the American Football League; Howard K. Smith, ABC-TV news commentator; and Charles (Bud) Wilkinson, former head football coach at the University of Oklahoma and special consultant on physical fitness under the Kennedy Administration.

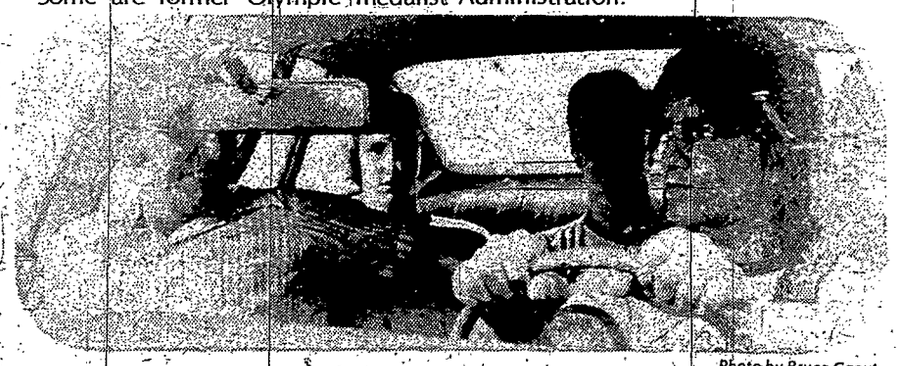

Photo by Bruce Genut

Instructor Joseph Aguglia advises as Roger DeRosa begins his driving lesson. Watchful passengers are Jim Dobbertin and Bob Dilaura. Students are enrolled in Aquinas' summer driver's education program.

Olympic Mathematics

Believe it or not, there is a high school mathematics olympic team! The United States International Mathematical Olympian team consists of students who are tops among 350,000 high school students who each year take a mathematical appitude test.

This year's team includes: Stephen Modzelewski, Pennsylvania; Miller Puckette, Tennesee; Reed Kelly, New York; Paul Voita, Minnesota; Bernard Beard, Texas; Paul Herdeg, Massachuetts; Steven Tschantz, Californiz.

These math wizards have just completed three weeks of intense brain training at Rutgers University under the direction of their coach math Professor Samuel Greitzer, and this week are in Burgas, Bulgaria for the contest. They will be competing with 140 other high school students from 18 nations in the 17th International Mathematical Olympiad.

It will be the second time the United States has entered this competition. In 1974 the team finished second to the Soviet Union.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week all participating members were given three identical questions with four hours in which to solve them. The problems required essay answers and included such heady matter as undetermined coefficients, reciprocation, inversion, isogonal conjugates, and binomial theorem.