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University of Baltimore Law Professor Selected for National Award

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D.L.S.—Doctor of Library Science
 D.M.L.—Doctor of Modern Languages
 D.Mus.—Doctor of Music
 D.O.—Doctor of Optometry; Doctor of Osteopathy
 J.C.D.—Doctor of Canon Law
 J.S.D.—Doctor of the Science of Laws
 LL.D.—Doctor of Laws
 M.D.—Doctor of Medicine
 O.D.—Doctor of Optometry
 Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy

The doctoral robes for each degree are all basically the same, that is, they all have the readily recognizable "three stripes" on each sleeve. However, that is the single common denominator of the various doctoral robes. There are various colors and color combinations of the robes and the stripes, and of course, the hoods traditionally worn with the robes display colors usually identifying the school and the academic discipline to which the color applies. Also, the color of the cap and tassel may vary according to the degree.

J.D. is defined as "doctor of jurisprudence", "doctor of law." The question may arise, "how can you earn an LL.M. (master of laws) degree after you earn a doctorate?" The answer is probably due to the fact previous law degrees were sequentially earned as an LL.B., LL.M., and LL.D. Of course, lawyers today are quite aware that master of laws degrees are offered in various specialty fields such as trade regulation, taxation and intellectual property law. This is similar to the M.D.S. (master of dental surgery or science) degree earned by many dentists after they have earned the degree of D.M.D. or D.D.S.

What about the ethical considerations involved when a lawyer uses the title "Dr."? The answer is quite clearly set forth in the Model Code of Professional Responsibility under Canon 2 at DR 2-102(E)(1980) wherein it is stated, "nothing contained herein shall prohibit a lawyer from using or permitting the use of, in connection with his name, an

earned degree or title derived therefrom indicating his training in the law."

According to my desk top dictionary (judges and lawyers so often refer to the dictionary for clarification), under the heading "miscellaneous professional ranks and titles," the proper salutation for an attorney having a J.D. degree is "Dr." Webster's at 1527. This notation does not appear in editions prior to 1979.

How long will it take lawyers to "come out of the closet"? Lawyers are not usually considered to be shy or timid. It appears that we "J.D.'s" must assume some initiative and condition the legal profession and the public to the common usage of this title which recognizes the value we place on our hard earned education. One day a neighbor overheard someone refer to me as "Dr." and he later remarked, "I thought you were a lawyer." "I am," I said, "I'm a lawyer who has earned a doctor's degree."

University of Baltimore Law Professor Selected for National Award

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping and American Society of Photogrammetry during its week long conference in March at the Washington Hilton selected a University of Baltimore law professor and a professional land surveyor and planner for their highest National Award. **Alfred A. Porro, Jr.**, a professor at the University of Baltimore School of Law, and James Weidener of Hirth Weidener Associates, a New Jersey professional land surveyor and planner, were selected for their interdisciplinary contributions. With approximately four thousand members present to share the occasion, the Organizations cited Porro and Weidener for

their "Outstanding Contribution for The Advancement of Inter-Professional Achievements, Education and Relations."

The award resulted from the work of Porro and Weidener in the controversial tideland case of *New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority v. Borough of East Rutherford*, in which Porro represented East Rutherford and Weidener was the principal mapper and witness on its behalf. In that case the State of New Jersey unsuccessfully claimed most of the 1978 acres owned by East Rutherford as tideland. Had the State been successful, this valuable property would have been acquired by New Jersey without compensation to East Rutherford. The controversy extended over a period of almost ten years: the trial itself took approximately one year. The State relied upon a complex biological technique to prove the existence of the mean high waterline, an important boundary separating the two property interests. East Rutherford, through a team of various scientific and technical experts, disproved that line. The experts included a surveying and mapping team, a hydrologist, a marine environmentalist, a photogrammetrist, a statistician and an historian. At the end of the year-long trial, the court complimented the State's efforts, but stated that the representation and the evidence of East Rutherford was extraordinary and "did better." As a result of the extensive scientific and technical evidence presented, the Borough retained virtually all of the subject property which has been valued at approximately \$100,000 per acre.

Porro and Weidener recently co-authored a technical article on the case entitled *The Borough Case: A Classic Confrontation of Diverse Techniques to Locate a Mean High Water Line Boundary*. This article was published in the December, 1982 issue of *Surveying and Mapping*, the official journal of the American Congress on Mapping and Surveying. The article was cited at the conference as a "monumental contribution."