

# The Justinian

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## The Justinian

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# Justinian

"The only security of all is a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted, when permitted freely to be expressed. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary to keep the waters pure."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1823

## Feminists Gather at BLS

By Elyse Lehman

Throughout the summer 15 women representing ten area law schools gathered to work on the steering committee of the Third Annual Metropolitan Law Women's Conference. Their efforts resulted in the day-long assembly of over 250 New York and New Jersey law students, professors and lawyers at Brooklyn Law School on Saturday, November 22nd for an exhilarating examination into the status of women in the law today.

Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman, the keynote speaker, began her speech by alerting the conferees to the opposition facing every "women's issue" bill introduced into Congress. She spoke of the positive achievements of the 94th Congress in revising the child care provisions of the tax law and in establishing the National Center for the Control of Rape. But she also spoke of the misinformation and antiquated attitudes prevalent among many Congressmen. She related the story of the Congressman who objected to the opening of military academies to women because he feared "an American army led by pregnant women stopping to breast-feed their children." The Congresswoman told of the fight over Title IX, legislation which requires the elimination of discrimination in all federally funded educational programs. It re-

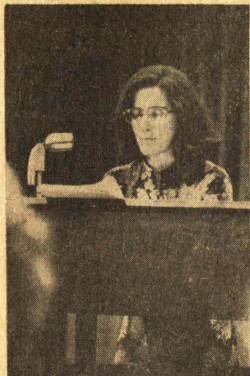


Photo by Howard Peltz  
Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman

quired pressure from the female members of Congress to get H.E.W. to promulgate regulations implementing Title IX two years after that legislation had been passed. And it took an organized effort to force the Federal Reserve Bank to agree to issue non-sexist guidelines covering credit questionnaires, although the mandate to do so was clear in recent Equal Credit legislation.

Congresswoman Holtzman pointed out that the anti-feminist members of Congress are strongly supported by Right to Life's. These

anti-abortion groups gained momentum after the defeat of the ERA in New York and New Jersey. Their efforts are now being directed against any "women's issue" bill introduced into Congress. Recently, they helped defeat a bill which would have authorized a National Women's Conference as part of the celebration of International Women's Year. Ordinarily, Congressional bills establishing interest group conferences are non-controversial. The Congress, without any fanfare, approved \$4 million dollars to fund a National Librarian's Conference. But, because of the heavy lobbying by anti-feminist forces, the women's conference bill met fatal opposition.

Congresswoman Holtzman went on to outline the discriminatory provisions which exist in the social security, immigration and tax laws. She spoke of the need for more day care centers in order to reach the goal of equal employment. Her message, conveyed with forcefulness and spirit, was that the fight against sex-discrimination is not over. "We must continue to impress on the people of this country," urged Congresswoman Holtzman in closing, "that what we are talking about when we urge the ERA is not having to go through the pain-staking process of changing these areas law by law."

After the keynote speech, the

conferees faced the difficult decision of choosing which of five equally appealing panels to attend.

Those opting for "International Law Women" heard Cecilia Nettlebrandt, a member of the Swedish Parliament, Mallica Vajrathron, a communications specialist with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and Rona Feit, an American attorney, speak of the need for women around the world to organize on the issues of equal employment and daycare. Although Sweden is farther ahead than other countries, equal rights are not yet a reality there, reported Ms. Nettlebrandt. Ms. Vajrathron described Thailand's treatment of women. Rona Feit spoke about the International Women's Conference held in Mexico City this summer and about the Tribunal, the "counter-conference." She said that because of American technology exported to underdeveloped countries, many unskilled jobs in those countries become closed to women. Third and fourth world women feel that American women are responsible for part of this condition and that "rich feminists" must become more sensitive to the needs of "poor" feminists.

Class lines, learned those attending the panel on "Battered Wives", mean nothing when the problem is a violent husband. Marjory Fields, attorney in charge of South Brooklyn Legal Services' Matri-

monial Division, said that middle-class, as well as lower-class, women suffer at the hands of their spouses. She spoke of the barriers facing women seeking help from the police. She described the fight to get an Order of Protection (which restrains a husband from harming his wife) from Family Court. Because of the attitude of the court (its first question to an abused wife is usually "What did you do to provoke it?"), the court's requirement that an Order be given only if the wife did not fight back, and the husband's right to have counsel appointed (the wife has no similar right) the Family Court process is a difficult one for a woman to go through. The best remedy for an abused wife, asserted Ms. Fields, is self-help. Dr. Erika Freeman, counselor of the American Association of Social Psychiatry, spoke of the psychological obstacles confronting the abused wife. Society has traditionally ignored wife-beating and has forced the guilt for the violence onto the woman. Women are made to feel that they somehow have caused and even deserve their husband's abuse. Because of the stigma and embarrassment felt by "battered wives" they need outside help to regain control over their lives.

The psychology of the female victim and the necessity of control over one's life was discussed

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## Admissions: One Man Rule

By Joel A. Mitofsky

It is a well established fact that the number of people seeking admittance into law schools across the country has been steadily rising for several years. With the number of respected and reputable schools of law staying the same, the criteria for admissions which are applied to the annual set of applicants have become increasingly more stringent. Thus, those who are studying law at an accredited institution today invariably graduated from college with higher grade point averages and higher LSAT scores than their not too distant predecessors. Incoming classes across the nation receive this message as they begin their legal education at an orientation. With this in mind, let me extend another "congratulations" to you fortunate few who successfully fought the admission battle, and share with you the results of my inquiry into the behind-the-scenes story of admission into Brooklyn Law School.

On its face, the administrative admission operation at BLS is three-pronged. All applications are sent from and returned to the Office of Admissions, headed by Mrs. Esther Horn. General guidelines and policies for admission are primarily the responsibility of the Committee on Admissions, which currently has as its chairman Professor Meehan. And finally, but far from uninvolved, is the Office

of the Dean. Technically, these three departments handle the task of accepting and rejecting applicants from among more than 3,000 applications submitted annually. Actually, the task is assumed and handled by only one person: Dean Lisle. The admissions office appears to be nothing more than a clerical department, organizing and arranging the massive amount of mail received each year from interested persons (exactly 3,441 items for the current academic year). The admissions committee, according to Professor Meehan, is a body whose function has been described but not yet realized. The admissions decision, the choice of whether to accept or reject an applicant, resides squarely in the hands of Dean Lisle. Consequently, an inquiry into getting into BLS is realistically an inquiry into Dean Lisle's mind.

There is a total enrollment at BLS of 1,036 students. The fact is that each and every one of us attending BLS was personally accepted and approved by the Dean. Further, the thousands of rejected applicants who today are either attending other schools or bemoaning their fate, were also personally considered by the Dean. Notwithstanding the questionable desirability of having one person making a subjective evaluation of each applicant, it is apparent that Dean Lisle each year performs a rather herculean task. The Dean

recognizes and admits to it being a formidable job, but believes it to be a coherent and effective approach to the problem of selection. During the course of my interview with the Dean, a rather clear picture of the grounds upon which each student is evaluated was developed. The two prime criteria, of course, are LSAT scores and college g.p.a.'s. In terms of respective importance, these two areas are initially accorded equal weight. This, however, does not mean that there has been a failure to note the general escalation of college grades over the years. Additionally, the widely held view that the LSAT is a far more accurate indicator of successful legal study is strongly shared by the Dean. Those that fare poorly on the LSAT can, in most instances, be eliminated immediately from consideration. Without a review of a representative sampling of rejected applications, it is difficult to pinpoint a cut-off point between a "poor" and an "inadequate" score. (The average LSAT score of the class just admitted was 631). Such a cut-off point is, necessarily, always a matter of relativity. On the other hand, those that do quite well on the LSAT, scoring in the high 600's and 700's, are viewed as potentially successful law students. This view, the Dean contends, is verified by the actual achievements of high LSAT

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Photo by Marcia Kniggen  
Susan Alexander, Prof. Leitner, Frank Carroll, Harold Gruber, Jay Breakstone.

## Mock Trial

By John Rashak

BLS was eliminated in the second round of the Philadelphia regional National Mock Trial Competition on the weekend of Nov. 22-23. Sue Alexander, the BLS team spokesperson, commended both the State Junior Bar of Texas, which sponsored the competition, and Professor Leitner who prepared the BLS team, with "providing a great legal learning experience." Alexander offered no

comment on the reason for BLS's losing.

Along with Alexander, Harold Gruber, Jay Breakstone, and Frank Carroll represented BLS in a 5-schools single elimination competition. Each school sent 2 teams with 2 people on each team, one team being a plaintiff and the other defendant team.

The facts of the case argued

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Manuel Taitz, Debra Wolin.

## Delay

In our last edition we promised a second article relating to the Herrman dismissal. We will, of course, make good our promise. However due to the voluminous amount of material (approximately a thousand pages) that must be analyzed, this article will be postponed until a complete report can be presented to our readers. We apologize for this delay and beg the indulgence of those who we serve, the BLS students.

## Misquote?

November 13, 1975

Dear Editors:

Re your article "Holzer New Dean" in the last issue of the *Justinian*, there was one possible misquotation and one blatant misquotation. Frankly, I do not recall saying that "It is refreshing to have a change in office." For one thing, such a statement is superficial and without further explanation really has no meaning. For another, it's not my style — it is much more likely that I said something to the effect that change after 5 years is highly desirable. Much more important, however, is your wrongly attribut-

ing to me, in answer to your question as to why I should be considered for Dean, the statement that I am "as good as anyone." I made no such statement, as one of your staff members who was present knows very well. Nor is it the kind of statement I would ever make. Indeed, I told you quite specifically that until a search committee is appointed, I consider it inappropriate for me (or any other potential candidate) to address myself to substantive questions concerning qualifications.

Yours truly,  
Henry Mark Holzer

## Mock

(Continued from Page 1)

in the four rounds of competition follow: The tenant-plaintiff, Mary Jones, was beaten and robbed in her apartment at 2 a.m. on a summer night. The landlord defendant, the Great Northern Apartment Corporation, had a manager and security guard present that night. However, the guard left his roving foot patrol of the apartment grounds, with the manager's consent, to obtain medication at a local pharmacy. Before the guard returned, an intruder entered Mary Jones' apartment, ostensibly through an open window visible from the front gate of the apartment complex. Ms. Jones was beaten and robbed before she could contact the guard by phone. The alleged intruder was picked up later, and denied all knowledge of the incident.

The circumstantial evidence surrounding the assault and robbery makes the case "a fascinating one to argue from either side". The case requires an analysis of landlord liability for third party acts against tenants. The plaintiff's suit alleges negligence, breach of warranty, and strict liability. Alexander explained that the landlord-tenant lease is "changing from a conveyance of land to a contract for the sale of goods, governed by the consumer section of the Uniform Commercial Code."

During each mock trial the two members of each team examined witnesses, presented evidence, and made opening and closing arguments for their side. Actors and actresses testified as witnesses from sworn statements, in the

sequence of direct, cross, re-direct, and recross examinations by both sides. The BLS plaintiff-team of Alexander and Gruber presented a scale model of the housing complex to strengthen their case.

Each trial took 3-4 hours, with a half hour preparation of witnesses allowed for both sides. No briefs were allowed to be presented to the three-judge panel sitting in the "Federal District Court in the state of Blackacre". The teams were judged on the strength of their oral arguments, as no judge had seen the case beforehand. The Federal Rules of Procedure and Evidence were used.

Three of the 5 teams were from Pennsylvania: Villanova Law School (which beat the BLS defendant-team of Breakstone and Carroll in the first round); Dickinson Law School (which beat the BLS plaintiff-team in the second round); and host, Temple University School of Law. BLS did win in the first round against the fifth school competing, Washington and Lee University Law School.

The National Mock Trial Competition has been in existence only two years. This was BLS' first entry in the only national trial competition of its kind. The competition is growing, and expanded to regional competition this year. "It was a moral victory" was Breakstone's assessment of the BLS performance. BLS had only 3 weeks to prepare, and had only six people trying for the four team spots out of nearly 1000 non-freshmen. BLS can't help doing better in the future.

## FEMINISTS GATHER AT BLS

(Continued from Page 1)

in another morning panel on "Rape." Karen Ellison, a psychologist who had been associated with the N.Y.P.D. Sex Crimes Unit for 2½ years, spoke of her experience in training policemen to cope with rape victims. Ms. Ellison emphasized the damage done to the rape victim by the loss of control and autonomy. She said that the legal process, instead of restoring the victim's control, continues to wrest it from her. A rape victim who agrees to sign a complaint does not realize that the prosecution of her complaint will cost her approximately \$300 in terms of the medical reports she must provide to the district attorney, the loss of personal clothing to "state's" evidence, and the uncompensated days taken off work to attend lineups, look at mug books and testify at hearings. The cost in terms of loss of privacy is just as great. It is no wonder, hinted Ms. Ellison, that so many rape cases are dismissed due to complainant failure. Ms. Ellison proceeded to debunk the notion that rape is purely a sex crime: her studies have found

clustered about the cafeteria eating the sandwich lunch provided under the \$2 conference fee, conversed about the morning events. At nearby tables t-shirts and bookbags imprinted with the Metropolitan Law Women's logo were being sold.

During the afternoon five additional panels were presented. The most volatile discussion took place in a room crowded with people interested in learning about "Prostitution." The panel consisted of John Pattern; former district attorney, New York County Rackets Bureau, Liz Schneider, an attorney with the Center for Constitutional Rights and adjunct professor of "Women and the Law" at Brooklyn Law School, Betty Levinson, an attorney with Legal Aid, and Fran O'Leary, a member of the Fortune Society and a former prostitute and felon. Nancy Erickson, a professor at New York Law School, was the panel moderator. The crowd listened as Mr. Patten told of the collaboration between the district attorney's office and prostitutes in "collaring pimps." The prostitute-pimp relationship was described as a purely busi-

ness association. Listeners were surprised to hear that a pimp coming out of prison might return to the prostitute who helped prosecute him and resume their pre-incarceration relationship. Another surprising fact presented was that most prostitutes object to being represented by female attorneys.

Many conferees picked up helpful and practical information on filing employment discrimination complaints from the panel speaking on "Title VII". Ellen Joseph, Beverly Gross, general counsel to the State Commission of Human Rights and Judith Vladeck, an attorney, spoke about the procedures and rules which must be complied with in order to be successful with a "Title VII" complaint. Another panel, composed of Margaret Wigaser, of the Bureau of Health and Physical Edu-

cation, and Ann Jawin, a coordinator with the National Organization for Women, spoke of the efforts to eliminate sex discrimination in educational curricula, textbooks and sports programs under "Title IV."

The "Catch-22" predicament of married working couples was the focus of the "Tax Discrimination" panel. Linda Hirschson, a professor at Hofstra Law School, related the history of discrimination in the Federal tax law. Carlyn McCaffrey, an associate at Weil, Gotshal and Mangen, then took over and spoke of the disparities in the tax treatment of single and married working persons. She explained how marriage might cost a couple, each earning \$15,000 and having one child apiece, to care for, approximately \$1700 in taxes annually (filing separate returns). Florence Donahue, tax editor with Prentice Hall, Inc., and President of the New York Women's Bar Association, agreed with Ms. McCaffrey and said that part of the problem is that no one believes that there is a tax on being married.

By 5 o'clock the afternoon panels



Photos by Howard Peltz and Anne Hunter  
Composite by Marcia Knigin

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had ended and the conferees had adjourned to the school cafeteria for a wine and cheese party. Myra Saul, Brooklyn's representative on the Metropolitan Law Women's steering committee, reported that the conference had been a success. She, and other women working on the Brooklyn "building" committee, had received compliments on the structure of the school and on the organization of the conference. Judging by the lively discussions taking place at the end of the day, the goal set by the first Metropolitan Law Women's conference in 1973 had once again been fulfilled. Those attending this year's conference left with a feeling of revitalization and with a renewed commitment to fight what Congresswoman Holtzman had termed "the challenge that all of us must confront" — sex discrimination.

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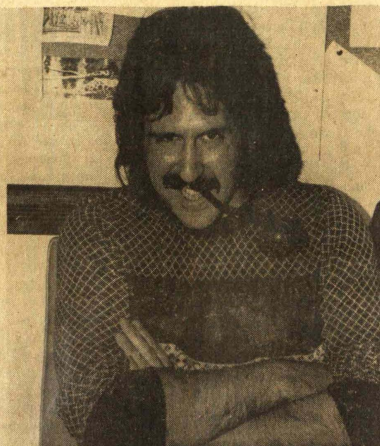
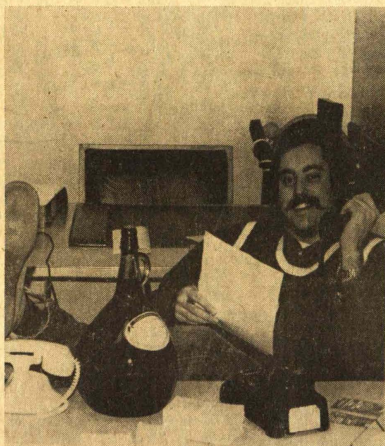
# Roving Reporter

Suppose you just inherited Brooklyn Law School.  
What is the very first thing you would do?

by Howard Peltz and Pat Locke  
Layout by Marcia Knigin

## From the Desk of Dean Lawrence Silverberg

In order to save money on electric lights, I'd cancel our account with Con Edison and put up wall-paper that glowed in the dark. In a more serious vein, I'd establish an immediate fact-finding commission to look into the highly inflated cafeteria prices.

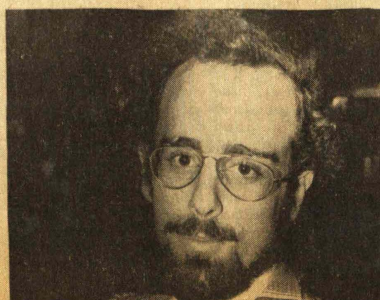
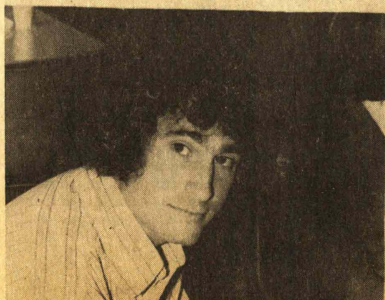


## Randy Ferguson

I'd turn BLS into a first class school! Do over the plaza in Astro-turf! Remodel the student lounge in Early American! Make the cafeteria into a classy restaurant with sole veto power over wines and menu invested in Matthew Trachtenberg!

## Ken Nagin

I'd put a pub in the back of the cafeteria and allow soccer to be played in front of the school. I'd hold a contest to find a new name for the school.

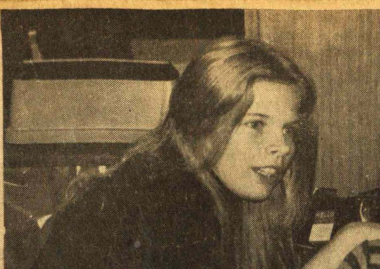


## Henry Swergold

I'd change the name of the school so it could develop its own identity. I'd obtain the necessary financing to go ahead with the badly needed library expansion plan.

## Professor Farrell

I'd mortgage the damn place and use the money to purchase property in the Heights for student-faculty housing.



## Susan Haine

I'd hire Geraldo Rivera and Howard Cosell for a course on the practical uses of a legal education.

## Mystery Guest

I'd clean up the air on the 8th floor.



## Fred Hirsh

I'd move the school to Long Island so I wouldn't have to commute so far. In order to remove the stigma attached to the present name, I'd rename it 'Plainview A&M School of Law.'

## Fred Mittelman

I'd pave it over and turn it into a parking lot so it would make even more money than it makes now.



## Anne Hunter

I'd remove one floor of "Yankee Stadium size" classrooms and replace them with smaller, uni-level classrooms in which the first four rows of students wouldn't get neck strain from looking at the professor up on the pitcher's mound.



## Admissions

(Continued from Page 1)

scorers in their first year. Characterizing the essential tools needed by students for law study as "analytical" and "intellectual," Dean Lisle feels that the LSAT provides a most accurate objective assessment of these skills. This is not to say, however, that the task of selecting the incoming class is made easy by having an LSAT score for each applicant. Although the task is simplified by the scores, one can not overlook the classic "middle area," that substantial group of students whose scores are barely distinguishable. Herein lies the most difficult part of the admissions contest, for student as well as selector. (It is in this context, also, that the desirability of having one person making the decisions is at its lowest ebb). Nonetheless, it is here where other aspects of the applicant's record take on importance. Extra-curricular activities in college, experience both during and after college, and anything an applicant might proffer as illustrating his or her attractiveness as a candidate, are considered. What weight each of these areas receives was difficult to discern, but it seems that in extremely close cases ultimate reliance might fall back onto the LSAT score, with a few points deciding between acceptance and rejection.

One other factor affecting the admissions scene at BLS that merits consideration is the "outside pressure" that Dean Lisle acknowledged. This pressure, which comes in the form of formal and informal requests to act on certain applications favorably, emanates most frequently from highly predictable sources, namely local judges and alumni. (The Dean noted that a substantial number of local judgeships are now held by BLS alumni). In addition, the transcript of the hearings held earlier this year on the status of Professor Herrmann contains an admission by the Dean to the fact that many of the requests for preferential treatment are in reference to minority group applicants. The minority group aspect of the "outside pressure" question will be discussed momentarily. According to Dean Lisle, his mode of reaction to all outside pressure is quite uniform. It is not realistic, politically practical, or possible, he asserted, to avoid or deny the existence of such pressure. This, however, does not lead to his being affected by

the numerous requests that are submitted. Be it in the form of a phone call, letter or personal interview, the Dean will listen to anyone who wishes to address himself to the merits of someone's acceptability as a law student. However, Dean Lisle stated that he is "invulnerable" to the pressure that is inherently applied in these situations. Professing his "independence" from pressure groups, the Dean maintained that he assesses each and every applicant solely on the merits of their application, and not on what is said in their behalf.

### Minority Enrollment

Out of a total enrollment of 1,036, there are 63 minority group students in attendance at Brooklyn Law School. Minority groups thus represent approximately 6% of the entire student population. Although it is illegal to inquire on the application for admission as to the race of the applicant, Dean Lisle stated he invariably knows if an applicant is from a minority group be it from an accompanying letter or an attached (but not required) photograph.

The Dean emphatically asserted that he sanctioned no quota systems, and thus none are implemented in the admission process at BLS. A statistical analysis of figures available for the present 1st year class, clearly supports this contention. It appears that of the 2,603 male applicants for admission, 981 were offered acceptance into this year's class (38%); of the 838 female applicants, 309 were offered acceptance (37%); of the 170 applicants (approximate figure) from minority groups, 60 were offered acceptance (35%). The offer of acceptance proffered to the 60 minority applicants was accepted by 30 of them. From this group of 30, 17 minority students actually enrolled at BLS. This figure represents approximately 5.1% of the class just enrolled, and is thus more or less consistent with the overall percentage of minority students in attendance here.

While stressing that he does not accord minority students preferential treatment, Dean Lisle appears to be very much aware of and concerned with various societal pressures to increase minority enrollment at professional schools. In the past year, he has met with members of BLSA, PRLSA and AALSA, and discussed the issue of increased minority

enrollment at Brooklyn Law School. One result of these meetings was to allow each of these groups to make recommendations to the Dean, from lists supplied to them, of whom they felt were acceptable candidates. Dean Lisle said that he reviewed the recommendations made by the groups, but in the long run had to rely on his own judgment as to who to accept. Once again, he stressed his adherence to equal standards for all applicants. (An interesting and unconfirmed sidelight here was provided by a representative of AALSA, who stated that his group was shown a list of Asian-American applicants, from which recommendations were made. Later, when reviewing the names of those Asian-American students who enrolled this past September, it was discovered that none of the enrollees had appeared on the list supplied to Dean Lisle).

Why, if 30 minority students accepted admission into BLS, and presumably paid the non-refundable fee in April to secure their position, did only 17 actually enroll at the start of classes in August? Indeed, if the 30 students that accepted admission had enrolled, the percentage of minority students represented in this year's incoming class would have been closer to 10%, a figure much more desirable to the minority groups and, presumably, the law school. Dean Lisle put forth an interesting explanation of why schools like Harvard or Columbia, have a higher minority enrollment than BLS. The point is that these schools, by relaxing their established academic standards, will admit and grant assistance to a greater proportion of the minority students applying, thus actualizing their wish to increase minority enrollment. In effect, the "better reputation" schools deplete our reservoir of potential minority enrollees by lowering their standards of acceptance for minorities, while, so to speak, BLS does not lower its standards commensurately.

Two distinct elements interrelated with the question of a minority quota were also discussed by Dean Lisle. The first element concerns the "social obligation" the Dean feels BLS has to have a greater number of blacks in attendance so that there will be a higher number of blacks practicing law. Remedying this deficiency, so that the number of black attorneys will more closely reflect the black population, although a "social obligation", cannot truly be realized, if the Dean's strict adherence to equal standards is continued. As a second element of the quota question, the possibility of applying an "alternative criteria" test to minority applicants was discussed by the Dean. At best, this test seems to be applied sparingly, partly due to the fact that Dean Lisle feels minorities are not the sole "culturally deprived" group. In this view, it is felt that many white applicants are also "culturally deprived," the difference here being that they are significantly less identifiable.

Two other areas of the admissions situation at BLS deserve



Matthew J. Trachtenberg

Now is the time for all good law students to relax, spend time with their families, and enjoy the myriad delights this city has to offer.

Eating is certainly one of the major delights in this city and here are a couple of good examples. One of New York's finest restaurants, specializing in seafood is the Sea Fare of the Aegean located on West 56th St. This bright restaurant features quality often missing from today's seafood houses. This reviewer has consistently found the fish to be very fresh and, on the whole, magnificently prepared. Everything from the most delicate trout to their wildly succulent lobsters is given great attention and is prepared with the utmost care. Reservations are very definitely suggested because this establishment is always crowded. Remember this is an oyster month, so eat an oyster and watch passion grow. In addition to the generally fine food this place serves generous drinks and a rather good wine list. If you love fish this is the best spot in town.

For a wonderful after-movie supper this reviewer recommends the Russian Tea Room, whose location slightly to the left of Carnegie Hall makes it a most convenient mid-town rendezvous. Russian specialties are featured here as well as vodka drinks guaranteed to help you brave the cold-est winter's night. Gatsby's, just

off the U.N. Plaza, is recommended for good steaks in a charming 1890's red velvet atmosphere.

One delightful event of the season is the New York City Ballet's lovely production of "The Nutcracker." Certainly an all-time favorite with families, this ballet enchants both young and old. It is highly recommended for exposing young children to the world of ballet.

Christmas Eve services are delightful events and New York features some of the most beautiful holiday eve singing in the world. Fine choirs are featured at St. Thomas', St. Patrick's and St. Bartholomew's churches, St. Bartholomew's has a particularly spectacular Christmas Eve service. A very fine choir is featured at Temple Emanu-El whose singing is part of every Friday night service (also broadcast over WQXR). This choir specializes in unusual liturgical works and their precision in difficult chromatic passages and complex harmonies is unparalleled. We realize from hearing these lovely choir groups that all men are indeed linked by love and that regardless of faith, man's music underscores the true unity of his aspirations.

Don't forget skating at Rockefeller Center or in Central Park, and the many museums in town, including the magnificent Frick Collection, which is free to the public. Be corny and go to see the tree at Rockefeller Center (you're never too old), sip a warm cognac in your favorite restaurant and simply roam the city to see the many joys available in the various ethnic holiday decorations that adorn this still wonderful town.

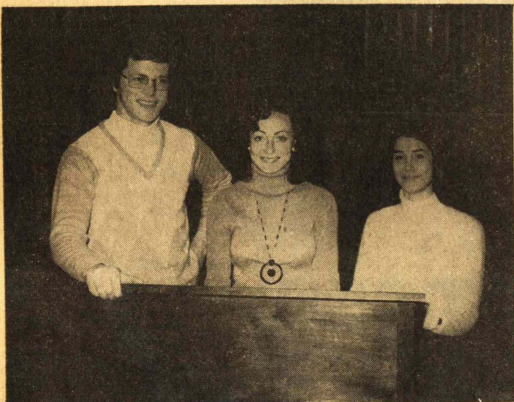
### CORRECTION

The deletion of one paragraph by editorial error in "The Lounge Story" on page three of the December 1 issue of the Justinian leaves the impression that Dean Gilbride concurs with John DiBella, former SBA president, in blaming the BLS Board of Trustees for not using Miriam Kamen as the decorator. In reality, the deleted paragraph shows that Dean Gilbride concurs with Prof. Leitner's contention that the choice of the decorator involved "no secrecy."

The Justinian regrets the error.

### BOOKWORM VICTORY

In a hotly contested battle, last year's football champs, the Entrails, lost to BLS's new champs, the Bookworms. The Bookworms led by quarterback Tom Incantalupo, swept a doubleheader by defeating the Horsefeathers, and then the Entrails. The Bookworms' success is a result of fine performances by Ed Fusco, Tom Aliotta, Gary Schreiner, Paul Kelly, Bruce Leder, and Ken Nagin.



MOOT COURT

Photo by Marcia Kniglit

Peter Liska, Gail Resnick, and Helene Pascal were chosen to be members of the 1976 National Moot Court Team during the fall competition involving fifty second and third year Moot Court eligibles. Selection was based upon successful completion of four rounds of oral argument in which participants were required to argue both sides.

—Anne Hunter

MERRY



CHRISTMAS