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Justinian

Congratulations to the
Mandinka Warriors,
the new BLS softball champs.

VOL. XXXVII

222

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1977

NO. 10

Scandal Voids Treasurer's Election; Ballot Security Failures Uncovered

By HOWARD COHEN

An independent Justinian investigation of the invalidated SBA election for Treasurer has revealed several improprieties in the administration of the election, and also possibly prejudicial activities by SBA President Howard Peltz.

It appears that there were very lax precautions in the printing and safeguarding of the election ballots. The ballot stencil was prepared by the Election Committee and given to Peltz on Friday, April 29. Peltz then gave the stencil to the Copy Office on the ninth floor.

The ballots remained in the Copy Office over the weekend until they were picked up on election morning by SBA Vice President Brian Davis. Davis left the ballots alone on top of his desk in the SBA office for possibly as long as 15 minutes that morning while he went to the cafeteria. When he returned, he safeguarded the ballots until they were picked up by a member of the Election Committee. This was the first time since the stencil was given to Peltz, that the ballots were under the protection of the Election Committee.

After the first day's voting, the ballots were counted and then locked in an Election Committee member's locker. At Monday night's count there were other people present besides those on the Election Committee. According to an SBA official who wishes to remain anonymous, he was told the results of the first day's vote by another SBA official, who was in the SBA office for the ballot counting. This leak gave anyone desiring to know, information as to how the election was

Election Results	
PRESIDENT	
Joe Porcelli	285
Howard Sirota	184
Michael Swaaley	65
Laura Held	1
VICE PRESIDENT	
Chuck Goldman	272
David Fleisher	208
Marc Ahasic	1
Steve Keltz	1
Marc Aronson	1
EVENING VICE PRESIDENT	
Richard Mathew	65
Sam Hagan	42
SECRETARY	
Todd Silverblatt	220
Sherry Carr	173
Hilary Mirrer	115
Kathy Nemser	1
TREASURER	
Eric Brown	147
Jonah Meer	137
Marc Aronson	23
Leon Wein	2
Kim Juhase	1
Bill Roethel	1
Madeleine Eppenstein	1
Mickey Mouse	1

going, and how many ballots might be necessary to insure their candidate's success.

On the second day of balloting the only precautions taken to safeguard the ballots were to place all unused ballots in the ballot box, lock the box, and place the box in the locked SBA office. There were at least two other people (SBA President Howard Peltz and Vice President Brian Davis) besides those on the Election Committee, who knew the combination to the ballot box lock, and there were also about 15 people with keys to the SBA office.

Besides these failures of the Election Committee in running the election, there were also some possibly prejudicial activities by SBA President Peltz. During the course of the election, Peltz was observed near

the polling place in the lobby, actively discouraging people from voting for Treasurer candidate Eric Brown. Brown supporters feel that this was an unconstitutional, prejudicial action which unfairly hurt Brown's chances. They feel that Peltz's use of his political clout in such a manner violates at least the spirit, if not the letter, of the SBA Constitution.

Peltz desired to see Brown defeated because of their sometimes heated political disputes while serving together on this year's Executive Board (Brown was first year representative). However, Peltz refrained from continuing his electioneering after he was warned by his friends that he was appearing foolish. He now agrees that he was foolish, regrets his actions and terms them "stupid."

By HOWARD COHEN and RICHARD GRAYSON

The SBA election for Treasurer between Eric Brown and Jonah Meer, held May 2 and 3, was declared void by the Election Committee on May 3, because of suspected ballot box stuffing. The ballot box was found to contain 17 alleged phony ballots, randomly marked for all positions except for Treasurer. All 17 ballots were marked for Meer.

The suspicious ballots were discovered when the Election Committee returned to the SBA office Tuesday afternoon to pick up the box for the Tuesday evening voting session. The box had been locked and was stored in the locked SBA office from 2 to 4 pm, while members of the Election Committee were in class.

When the Election Committee members stored the ballot box, they placed a newspaper on top of those already marked ballots at the bottom of the box. This was done unintentionally, with no eye toward safeguarding the ballots. However, when they returned for the box at 4 pm, they discovered that during the time they were gone, someone had slipped the additional ballots into the box. These additional ballots were separated from the existing ballots by the newspaper. The suspected ballots were neatly folded together with the same style and marked with the same pen. There are 17 suspected ballots and according to Election Committee records, there were about 17 more ballots in the box than recorded votes cast.

Before the suspected votes were counted, Meer was ahead by five votes. Gail Ostriker, who withdrew from the election on Monday afternoon, received 37 votes. Because Meer's margin of victory would have been so slim, the fear of other rigged ballots caused the Election Committee to invalidate that election. However, since the margin of victory for the other positions was substantial, those results were allowed to stand. A new election for Treasurer was held Monday May 9 and Tuesday, May 10. Eric Brown won the new election 147-137.

There were, however, several candidates who felt that the whole election was "tainted" by the scandal, and that therefore the entire election should have been redone. They point to many improprieties in the way the election was run, and to activities by SBA President Howard Peltz which may have been prejudicial. (See accompanying article.)

On Wednesday, May 4, at the request of defeated vice presidential candidate David Fleisher, the Election Committee requested Justinian to conduct an official investigation into the in-

cident. This investigation was begun immediately. However, on Thursday, May 5, Justinian was informed that the Election Committee's sanction for the Justinian investigation was being revoked, and that the Election Committee would ask the Administration to handle the official investigation. The Justinian was relieved of the investigation because the committee feared that unjust rumors would spread. The Justinian agreed to the revocation but also stated it would continue an investigation of its own.

Rigged Election?

At a meeting of the Election Committee held on May 5, many candidates expressed their feelings about the election. Fleisher, who lost the v.p. post by 64 votes out of 483 votes cast said, "Add together the ballot box stuffing and the other illegal acts, and a lot of people think of this as a rigged election." His suggestion to re-run the entire election was answered by Election Committeeman Kim Steven Juhase: "From our objective viewpoint, there's no need to re-run the election." The commissioners felt that the victory margins were substantial enough in the other races to preclude the threat of rigged ballots.

The three commissioners, Juhase, Fred Hirsch and Tom Cullen named some of the recommendations that they will make to the SBA in light of the present election scandal:

1) a request that the Administration give the committee an accurate list of students. This year the committee had to operate with three different lists, and they did not know if a student was enrolled in the day or evening session.

2) that the SBA rent a voting booth, if the cost is not prohibitive. In that case, the date for elections will probably have to be changed, since they now conflict with the New York City school board elections.

On Friday, May 6, the Election Committee sent a letter to Assistant to the Dean William Holzman, outlining the election's events. The letter concluded, "the commission respectfully requests that the Administration or Faculty conduct an investigation into this incident and take appropriate disciplinary action against the individuals that were involved in it."

However, after considering the matter, the Administration refused to handle the investigation because it is an internal SBA matter. It appears now that the official investigation will be conducted by Tom Cullen, who is a night student and a member of the Election Committee. Cullen is also a criminal investigator for the Internal Revenue Service, and has conducted government investigations.

Trustees KO Lisle Scholarship Plan

By RICHARD GRAYSON

The BLS Board of Trustees has decided not to change the school's financial aid structure.

At its May 10 meeting, the Board voted not to institute Dean Raymond Lisle's proposal to replace grants with a combination grant and loan. According to Associate Dean Gerard Gilbride, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, there will not be a BLS loan plan in the foreseeable future. Gilbride's committee was also asked by the Board to set up specific guidelines for future grant awards.

At the April meeting of the board, Dean Raymond Lisle advocated a system of 80 percent grant and 20 percent loan instead of the present 100 percent grant, to those students who are scholarship recipients. Under Lisle's proposal, students would pay no interest for the first four years after they graduate and then repay the loan part at 6 percent

interest. Associate Dean Gerald Gilbride opposed this proposal, and the board decided to appoint a committee to look into this area.

Board members Paul Windels, Eric Nelson and Wilbur Levin were named to the trustees' committee. Windels and

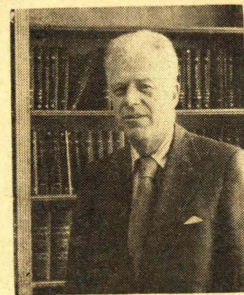


Photo by Ken Shiotani
Associate Dean Gerard Gilbride

Nelson held a meeting on Thursday, April 28 to which selected faculty, administrators and students were invited. Wilbur Levin, the third member of the committee, did not attend.

Windels, cautioned at the beginning, "The board does not necessarily want to revise the financial aid programs." He noted that most scholarships are paid for by non-scholarship recipients because most of BLS' scholarship money comes from tuition. He is disturbed that students who must take out loans to pay tuition end up subsidizing scholarship grants for their classmates.

Windels also went on record to state that BLS does not have a substantial endowment. "We are on a pay as you go basis."

In the current school year, there were approximately 180 scholarships given out, according to Gilbride, who is also chairman of the Scholarship

(Continued on Page 3)

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(Editorials express the opinion of the Editorial Board)

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Letter to the Editor

Unfair Grading

To the Editor,

We wish to bring attention to the distribution of this year's first semester Law Review invitations among the three first year sections. Of the 20 invitations that were sent out, five were received by section one, one by section three and fourteen by section two. We believe that this pattern reveals a gross inequity both in the way people are chosen for the Law Review and in the way grades are distributed to the first year students.

We start with two assumptions and one fact. First, insofar as students when they enter this school are randomly assigned to one of three sections we presume that these groups are of comparable intellectual ability. Second, it is a fact known to students, faculty and administration alike that certain professors here grade more

rigorously than others. In light of this we further presume that professors are assigned to the first year sections in such a manner so as to share the burdens and benefits of Brooklyn's voluntary grading system. If these assignments have been equitable there should be an even distribution of grade point averages among the three first year sections. Obviously, something has gone wrong.

Law Review invitations are extended strictly on the basis of grade point averages. The fact that section two has received the early benefits of 70 percent of these invitations clearly shows that they of professor distribution. We consider it a gross inequity that one section has been allowed to receive such a disproportionate advantage at this point. The belief that this enormous discrepancy will be balanced out over the entire year points out the essential poverty of this sys-

tem as a means of assuring fairness. Far too much has been left to chance to call this an equitable system. We have been unfairly burdened with a statistical and psychological disadvantage.

We believe that a vastly better system could be had. One suggestion would be to award Law Review invitations after the first semester to the three sections on a strictly quota basis. Awarding one third of the invitations to each section would be a step toward removing the discrepancies which plague our present grading system.

Our committee will call on Dean Gilbride and Professor Farrell within the next week to discuss these grievances and a written report of this meeting will be posted and distributed to the BLS community.

**COMMITTEE FOR
EQUITABLE EVALUATION**
[Signed by 52 students]
April 28, 1977

A Sad Comment

Last week BLS was rocked by scandal as the SBA election for Treasurer was invalidated because of suspected ballot box stuffing. Is this the type of thing that should be expected from future lawyers, judges, and political leaders? Unfortunately, many "civilians" would probably answer "yes." After all, wasn't it lawyers and political leaders who gave us Watergate? It just so happens that those responsible for Watergate were also responsible for student government election tampering, or "Ratfucking" as they called it, while at USC. One has to wonder whether those who tampered with the BLS election will go on to tamper with the democratic process on a higher level also.

However, every one of us knows that the majority of lawyers are honest, and that it's just a case of a few rotten lawyers spoiling the profession. We hope that the perpetrator(s) of this crime upon the integrity of BLS and the legal profession are caught and brought to swift justice. Only by cracking down hard against those in its ranks who corrupt, can the legal profession lose the image of "Shyster."

Unequal Opportunity

At the Brooklyn Law School of Equal Opportunity, some students are more equal than most. We refer to the fact that the editor and managing editor of the Brooklyn Law Review receive full scholarships, in addition to receiving academic credit. With the expiration this year of the police scholarship, the only BLS students getting grants that are not based on need are the two law review editors.

Readers will note the letter to the editor on this page describing the inequitable choosing of first year students for law review. In addition, the Justinian on February 17, 1977 described one instance of alleged favoritism at the law review. The cumulative effect of these charges should lead the faculty, who voted for these scholarships many years ago, to ask themselves why two students out of 1000 should be more equal than everyone else.

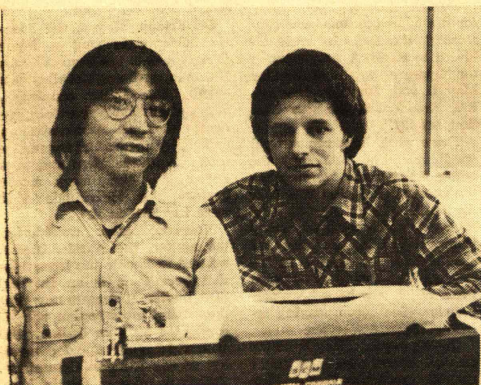


Photo by Ken Shiotani
New Justinian Managing Editor Ken Shiotani and Editor-in-Chief Howie Cohen get ready for their first issue.

BLS Alum-Author

NORA LAVORI, LIVING TOGETHER, MARRIED OR SINGLE: YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS, (PERENNIAL LIBRARY, 255 pages, index, \$2.45 paperback.)

By KIM STEVEN JUHASE

Men and women are living together with increasing frequency. Many of them, because of some notions of freedom, equal rights or out of disapproval of traditional social institutions, reject marriage out of hand. Yet these people do not realize that, like many areas of a person's life, a long term living arrangement can have enormous legal ramifications which may still make marriage an attractive option. Unfortunately, not even most law students receive enough legal training to make a logical decision on this matter. For this reason, the book by Nora Lavori (a 1976 BLS graduate), "Living Together, Married or Single: Your Legal Rights" is required reading for any couple contemplating any long term arrangement together.

Lavori's book appears to cover in general terms almost every possible legal problem a married or unmarried couple might face as a result of their living together. She answers a wide range of questions such as: "Will an agreement to support your illegitimate child be enforced?", "What factors should people who are living together consider in deciding who takes title to real property?" and "When is it cheaper, in terms of taxes, to be married?"

What makes the book valuable not only to laymen but to lawyers and law students is that most of Lavori's legal statements are footnoted to one or more major cases or statutes.

The author is also not afraid to advise her readers that the law in a certain field is in flux and they may want to challenge it in court. This is highly commendable for a book oriented to laymen. For example, Lavori points out that while the law in most cases will enforce agreements between an unmarried couple regarding property rights, few courts will enforce such an agreement if it deals

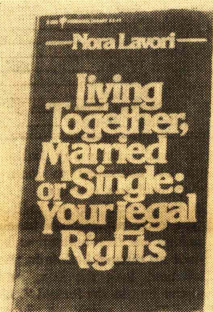


Photo by Marcia Knigin

with such problems as children, mutual household obligations and responsibility for birth control. She suggests that a couple could challenge such decisions because there is no rational ground for holding these contracts illegal.

In this book, the reader comes across some interesting legal facts which can be used to im-

press friends. For example, premarital sex is still a crime in sixteen states (fortunately not in New York, but do not go to a motel in New Jersey if you are unmarried). Another surprising fact is that in New York and most other states, a woman is not required to take her husband's surname.

Lavori concludes that for those couples who have the foresight to plan ahead, to arrange their relationships through contracts and are willing to put up a legal fight once in a while, just living together is a good idea. But for the great majority of people who do not fit into that category, "marriage is probably a good idea, ultimately."

It is very rare to come across a book which not only may be easily used by laymen but which is also of some practical value to a lawyer. This volume is a good source for a lawyer, with no background in the field, to get a quick summary of the law as of July 1976. Congratulations to a BLS alumna for a job well done.

Recycle Your Garbage

By DAVID LEIBMAN

Should you happen to be strolling past the seemingly deserted storefronts along the South side of Atlantic Avenue some Saturday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and suddenly become aware of the sound of breaking glass, fear not. The music which you hear is that of bottles being broken for recycling at The Recycling Center.

Located at 96 Atlantic Avenue, the center is open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays only. A small band of volunteers sorts glass bottles and aluminum cans, which are brought in by environmentally minded local residents. Once sorted, they are picked up by the Environmental Action Coalition for further processing and sale.

All profits from the sale of sorted materials are channeled through the Environmental Ac-

tion Coalition, and Citizens for a Better New York, to be used for environmental programs.

Newspaper recycling was abandoned by the center when the New York City Department of Sanitation announced that it would handle collection and processing. For newspaper pickup sites and times in your area, call the Department of Sanitation at (212) 566-2716.

The birth of the center is largely due to the efforts of environmentalist Sherry Koehler (Environmental Action Coalition and Citizens for a Better New York), and Center manager Susan Dietrich.

Anyone interested in volunteering should visit the center at 96 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn (Sat. 10-2). For further information and the location of other centers, contact The Environmental Action Coalition, (212) 486-9550; Room 1130, 156 5th Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10011.

Alumnotes: Abraham Pomerantz Dean Lisle Retires, Reflects on Career

By MANUEL TAITZ

Abraham L. Pomerantz was graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1924 at the age of twenty-one. He has testified before Congressional committees and is a member of several committees, including United States Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Practical Procedure of the Judicial Conference of the United States. His firm is Pomerantz, Levy, Hauddek & Block.

At his first job after graduating law school, Abraham Pomerantz got paid \$4.00 a week for a seven day work week while at the same time his wife was making \$30.00 a week. "There was no relationship between work and pay. As a matter of fact, \$4.00 a week in that period was a rather grandiose pay. A number of my friends who graduated with me were working for free. I remember ads in the Law Journal where there was the euphemism 'salary secondary.' The prospective boss intended this to mean the prospective employee would work for nothing and they did — and the poor devils had to pay their lunches and carfare to work. That was a routine thing rather than an exception. This was in the period before the 1929 Crash and there were many more students being turned out by the law schools than there were jobs for them."

"The eleven years from 1924 to 1935 were lean, lean, hungry years. Then, providentially, about 1934-5, Ferdinand Pecora's hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency gave birth to the S.E.C. expose of the shocking financial practices which preceded the 1929 crash. I went to Washington and discovered a great many shocking wrongs perpetrated by fiduciaries of America's largest companies, in the uninhibited days before there was government regulation. That was the beginning of my career. I had never heard of a stock-

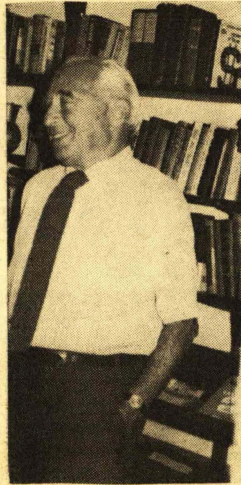


Photo by Marcia Knigin
Abraham Pomerantz

holder's derivative action before; it was not taught to us at BLS. Out of that came my derivative action against City Bank, Chase Bank and dozens of others, and the turning of my economic tide. On National City Bank, my fee was \$90,000 and after that case came more cases.

"Among the more notable cases that I tried was *Perlman v. Feldman*. This case held for the first time in the history of this country, that in certain circumstances a man who had control

limitations on the right of a controlling shareholder, who by legal definition was a fiduciary, to take advantage of his fiduciary position by exacting a premium for turning over control to the buyer of his controlling shares. We were proud of this case because we felt it was a subtle but definite breach of fiduciary duty for the controlling stock holder to take for himself what was denied to the ordinary minority stock holder."

Concerning his many litigations against advisers of mutual funds, Pomerantz said, "As you may know, the set up of a mutual fund consists of the fund itself and its investors or shareholders and a so-called management company (the adviser of the fund) which operates the fund. This situation resulted in pretty much a total abdication of the fund's own management in favor of the management company, which created the fund and attached itself to the fund. This was very profitable for the management company — some of the funds we attacked were paying their management companies many millions of dollars a year in management or advisory fees. These fees typically consisted of 1/2 percent of the total assets of the mutual funds, which ran in some cases over two billion dollars. We attacked many of these management companies that were being paid excessively and had a large measure of success in reducing their fees, which was to our great economic advantage as a law firm." An article in the institutional Investor stated that Pomerantz recovered for mutual funds over \$50 million.

Since his graduation 53 years ago, Pomerantz said, "there has been very definitely a pickup in the intellectual level of BLS, with the addition of a law review and a more animated student body. From all I have seen, both by its representatives whom we have hired and their references to their education, there has been a distinct elevation in the caliber of the school."

Trustees Kill Lisle Loan-Grant Plan

(Continued from Page 1)
Committee. These grants totaled \$167,000, and the average grant was about \$900. This compares with approximately \$41,000 awarded in the 1966-67 school year. During this same ten year period in which grant money has quadrupled, tuition has gone up almost three times — from \$3000 to \$8250 for the three year program.

Over \$1 Million in Loans

Loans approved by BLS through the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation come to about \$800,000 this year. National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) total \$130,000 for BLS students in 1976-77.

Gilbride said that he investigated the scholarship programs at other New York State law schools. "In all but one case — New York Law School — the scholarship programs are larger than ours." These larger programs are at Cornell, Hofstra, NYU, Columbia, Fordham and St. John's. "In all the instances," continued Gilbride, "the schools opposed installment loan programs because of the collection process involved, the ill-

will it creates among alumni, and because students already have problems paying back their state and federal loans."

Prof. John Meehan, faculty advisor to the Faculty Loan Fund, agreed with Gilbride and, noting the history of his fund, said, "The payback history is abysmal."

Many of the people at the April 28 meeting, including Meehan and Gilbride, reiterated that collection problems could be formidable if BLS were to initiate the program that Lisle has suggested. According to Mrs. Rosalind Zuckerman, BLS bursar, out of approximately \$25,000 that BLS collected last year in repayment of NDSL loans, the collection agency retained about \$3,000 as its fee. Zuckerman noted, however, that the agent does all the paperwork for the school. But Prof. Robert Habl pointed out that collection agencies charge up to 33 percent of the amount to be collected.

"Buy" Students?

Habl forcefully pushed for BLS to institute a program similar to the NYU Root-Tilden

Scholarship Program. Under this program, NYU "buys" two top students from each of the 11 federal circuits and gives each student a full scholarship, including room and board. Habl said, "This [program] is not based on need and it helped to make NYU a national school." The implication is that BLS can use this "bootstrap" approach to improve its image and student body.

Law Review Grants

All BLS scholarships are based on need, with two exceptions: the police scholarship, which ends this year, and the scholarships for the editor and managing editor of the Brooklyn Law Review. When the question was asked why the law review scholarships still exist when all other grants are based on need, no one had an answer. Gilbride recalled that the faculty voted for those grants when Jerome Prince was dean. But Prof. Joseph Crea said he did not recall ever voting on that proposal. One of the students at the meeting was angry that the matter of these law review perquisites was

By JOHN RASHAK

Dean Raymond Lisle's goal during his tenure as dean, which ends August 31, has been to make BLS a law school of national prominence. "I determined in 1973 that nothing was more important to the upgrading of the school than the quality of those admitted. Only 20% of those students admitted in 1970 would be admitted today," according to Lisle. His admissions policy is to select students on the basis of their LSAT score and their college grade-point average (or GPA). Lisle characterized today's average BLS enrollee in this way: "He would have an LSAT of 630 and a GPA of 3.2-3.3." The Dean added that "considerable weight" would also be given to the institution where the GPA was achieved.

Dean Lisle admitted that the admissions policy at other law schools is substantially different, with more faculty input, often in the form of a "specialized admissions staff." Lisle spends an average of three hours per day in the spring semester on admissions.

Minority Admissions

Lisle hopes, however, that the new Dean has "the necessary staff to delegate responsibility," since the present admissions procedure is "not the ideal system." He stresses, however, that the present admissions standards should "remain equally high and equally invulnerable to pressures of any kind." There is a non-functional faculty committee on admissions. Lisle has taken over all the powers of the committee.

Lisle justifies his one-man admissions procedure on the grounds that it is "unfair to subject subordinates to the pressures to which I'm immune." When asked to specify these "pressures," the Dean declined to comment.

The Dean's present policy on minority admissions is to "admit people who are capable of

getting through school and passing the bar exam within a reasonable time." Therefore, minorities having lower than average LSAT's and GPA's would be admitted to BLS under "alternative criteria," for example, where there was some "impressive success under adverse conditions." The Dean flatly stated that "BLS has never discriminated against any category of people," and in fact, "many good minority applicants exist who don't accept admission to BLS." Lisle has, however, "been determined not to have open admissions for minority students, since college is the place for remedial work." Reacting to the platform of one SBA candidate for President, Lisle was "shocked to see an allegation that there are racist policies at BLS." Lisle called these racist allegations "uninformed and ignorant."

During his deanship at BLS (1971-1977), Lisle pointed to many changes. BLS' Law Review in 1973 began to print a fourth annual volume called the "Second Circuit Review." Two years later, the Brooklyn Journal of International Law began, with two publications per year. "Only 21 other law schools" can boast of two law reviews, added Lisle.

In December 1973, BLS received "formal admission" into the Association of American Law Schools (AALS), after inspections in the Spring of 1973.

Background

Lisle became Acting Dean on November 1, 1971, and was given permanent status in the Spring of 1972. He retires on August 31, 1977, at the age of 66. Lisle's career before 1970 is distinguished and interesting. He was a "member in various capacities of the Department of History" at City College following his graduation cum laude from City College with a B.S. in Social Science. He obtained a law degree from NYU, where he was editor-in-chief of NYU's "Law Quarterly." After serving in the U.S. Naval Reserve during four years of active World War II service (1941-45), he was an adjunct professor at BLS for three years. He taught Sales, and Wills, and a graduate course in International Law.

During the post-war years of 1948-1970, Lisle was "a Foreign Service officer of the U.S." His foreign service career began as a "political and legal adviser" to the U.S. representative to the U.N.'s Security Council on the "Indonesian dispute (1948-49)." Lisle was subsequently stationed in Frankfurt, the Hague, Warsaw, Bonn, and Belgrade in various foreign service capacities.

His last foreign service post (1965-1970) was Director for Relations with Eastern Europe, where he directed or participated in every aspect of our relations with ten Eastern European countries.

The Dean describes his present job as being the "chief executive officer of an independent law school, [who] administers every phase of operations — academic, curricular, financial, planning and personnel." When asked what his future plans were, Lisle emphasized that "my options are alive."

Students 7, Faculty 6



Photos and Montage by Ken Shiotani

Inside the Second Circus Revue

By **MARCIA MARGOLIN**
Costume Designer, 2nd Circus Revue

Less than a week before opening night, April 28, the cast and the crew of the 2nd Circus Revue voted whether or not to cancel the show. A substantial majority favored going on with the show, and as a result, BLS students and faculty were able to enjoy an evening of song, dance and satire.

The faculty was well-represented in the audience, and some of the loudest laughs came from those professors who were being imitated onstage. Superb performances were given by the whole cast, but of special note was Bruce Leder, portraying Prof. Richard Farrell. Coming onstage to Johnny Carson's theme, and wearing clothing that could have belonged to Farrell, Leder was a dead ringer for Farrell. After seeing the "Decanal Search Committee" scene, Farrell was heard to comment, "He's a better me than I am!" and offered to allow Leder to grade the New York Civil Practice final.

Mark Hallett played Dean Raymond Lisle as Boris Karloff, and as Prof. Jerome Leitner, he gave a lesson in folding a suit jacket. Todd Silverblatt gobbled at least two bananas each night as King Kong's son, and smoked endlessly as Prof. Gary Schultze. As the proctor for the Torts final, Robin Garfinkle evoked images of the little old ladies who oversee us twice a year.

The entire show was written and directed by students, working on a tight time schedule and with a very limited budget. Many of the costumes came out of the cast's own wardrobes and props were often created out of materials on hand.

The scenes in the show depicted some aspects of the law school experience as well as direct satires of BLS. Predictably, there were jokes directed at both the incoming and outgoing administration. Judge I. Leo Glasser was present opening night and was favorably impressed. At least BLS will soon have a dean with a sense of humor.

Unemployment among recent graduates was a recurring theme, perhaps exhibiting the fears of the 3rd year students who wrote those scenes. Particularly enjoyable was the seriocomic finale, with Kenneth Nagin as Dean Prince and Kim Juhasz as Judge Glasser. The

scene noted the Dean's achievements at BLS and contrasted this with the Dean's theory as to what might have happened if he had gone to Hollywood to write for the movies. Dean Prince was present at the Friday night show, and appeared to be quite amused by Nagin's

portrayal of him and by the suggestions that his memoirs be titled "The Little Prince."

It was not only fun for us, but we left a lot of people laughing. And for the 3rd year students in the group, that's a great way to go.



Photos by Ken Shiotani

THE DOCKET

PROFESSOR DEBORAH H. SCHENK has announced that there will be a new tax exemption in her home on August 1. We'd like to wish her, her husband and their new baby the very best of luck.

JUSTINIAN thanks Howard Peltz for his generosity in lending us his photographic equipment for the past two years.

CLINIC-BLS is the first law school in the metro area to receive a grant to set up a clinic for the elderly. Students may apply for September placement. See Prof. Gary Schultze.