

# The Justinian

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## The Justinian

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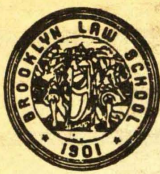
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## Dual Career Families

By Warren Shaw

On Tuesday, March 15, the Legal Association of Women (LAW) held a panel discussion on the problems faced by dual career families, i.e., families in which both spouses or partners have serious professional goals or jobs. This topic should be of interest to all BLS students, for the likelihood is great that most of us will be or already are involved in such relationships. The panelists included Professors Pouncey, Herman, and Kuklin, as well as Ann Hsiung, a third-year student at BLS.

As each panelist spoke about her/his particular situation, it became clear that dual career relationships come in four forms: those in which both spouses are members of the same profession, i.e., law; those in which the spouses are members of different professions (photography and undergraduate teaching in the case of two panelists' mates); families with children; and families without children. In all of these cases, the lawyer-spouse must accept certain restrictions on career flexibility, both geographically and in terms of hours devoted to work. This usually translates into reduced salaries. When spouses work in different fields, it may become difficult to understand or even be interested in events in the other's workplace.

The presence of children in the household seemed to be the single greatest challenge borne by the panelists. With both spouses working, day care costs can be enormous, and guilt at real or imagined derogations of parental responsibilities can prove a demon indeed. A career as a litigator is probably irreconcilable with familial duties. The demands of childrearing were major factors in the choice of several panelists to go into teaching, and here, it should be noted, having a spouse to support one makes changing careers a much easier process. But even with this compromise, as Prof. Herman put it, "I sometimes feel that I am allowed two activities—teaching and mothering." Social life goes out the window. Avocations are neglected. Personal life too is heavily impacted, observed one member of the audience, to the extent that sexual relations between the couple can be disrupted.

In response to a question, several panelists admitted that the male partner may not be picking up a full half of the parenting burden but rejoined that the crucial factor in the success of a dual-career-with-children family is an attitude of patience and accommodation on the part of both spouses.

There was much dissatisfaction expressed regarding what Ann Hsiung called the "uncivilized" structure of the legal profession. In its jealous demands on one's time and energy, the profession still seems to assume that the typical attorney is a man with a housewife taking care of the home. At this juncture, Prof. Minda pointed out that BLS is the place for us "to begin adapting the workplace. For example, why don't we have a day-care facility here? If we can't make this school more responsive to the needs of professionals, then why should the firms change themselves?" The possibility of publishing by Brooklyn Works, 1983 but all agreed that this is a rare and usually

unremunerative prospect. Further, said Prof. Pouncey, if a normal work schedule involves 60-80 hours per week, then "part-time" is really full-time, i.e., 30-40 hours per week.

Prof. Kuklin recommended aiming for a firm of somewhat lesser status than one might otherwise aspire to, and insist on provisions for maternity/paternity leave, slightly reduced hours, etc., as a means of developing a congenial work situation. The problem with this situation in the opinion of this author, is the assumption that all students have such bargaining power. Given current economic conditions and the employment prospects of typical BLS grads, most students are likely to get offers only from small firms—which cannot afford such innovations—while the lower salaries associated with these firms leave one with few options. In short, the majority of BLS students will probably not be in the forefront of change here. Change in the legal profession, must begin with the larger firms, which have sufficient profit margins to experiment, and those would-be employees have enough employment flexibility to bargain for concessions. Only once the larger firms have altered will the lesser ones be able to do so.

The panelists all appeared to be doing their best to remain optimistic and calm in the midst of very difficult circumstances. All seemed fairly satisfied with their lives. Unfortunately, it seems that the current crop of law students face an even more difficult prospect. In a time of high unemployment, reduced services, and ferocious competition, making a dual career family work may well be the most challenging—but also the most rewarding—project of our lives.

## Hoffman Charges West With Name-Dropping



Prof. Samuel Hoffman

Professor Samuel Hoffman of Brooklyn Law School has filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn against the dean of St. John's University Law School and the West Publishing Company for wrongly crediting the dean for a series of commentaries in McKinney's Estates, Powers and Trusts Law (EPTL).

Professor Hoffman chaired the committee which drafted the EPTL and wrote the original practice commentaries which appeared in the 1967 edition. Dean Patrick Rohan of St. John's was a member of the committee and has written the annual sup-

plements to the original commentaries. In the new edition of the EPTL, the first in 14 years, both men's material have been combined and much of the text repeats Professor Hoffman's original commentaries word for word. However, the new edition puts the commentaries under Dean Rohan's sole byline.

In the suit, Professor Hoffman is seeking \$6 million in compensatory and punitive damages. He also wants West to recall all the books and to reissue them with the proper credit given.

Professor Hoffman has been on the faculty of Brooklyn Law School since 1948.

## Dean Johnson Speaks Out

By Carol Milder

"Once the faculty has spoken, it's very difficult for me to continue as acting Dean" stated George W. Johnson III, who was knocked out of the race for Dean by the January 25th faculty resolution which endorsed David Trager, as he sat down with the *Justinian* to discuss the rewards and difficulties of an acting Deanship.

Johnson explained that the difficulty with being an acting Dean is that there is no "platform as such to help the school through the interim period." Nevertheless he did congratulate the Board of Trustees for giving him the power "not to miss any opportunities during the interim." According to Johnson a Dean must be on fair terms with all of the different groups in the law school. The Dean must take these groups with different points of view and keep them moving in a positive direction. Johnson noted that before the resolution all of the groups were "willing to go in what-

ever direction I pointed them in" but now that the faculty has clearly chosen its leader it "puts an acting Dean in a lameduck position." "Who does the law school turn to?" queried Johnson.

In fact, according to Johnson, no opportunities were missed. "I'm pleased with the progress we made as an institution in a year and that's not much time" he pointed out. Johnson was pleased with the progress made in developing alternatives for space expansion, faculty recruitment and community relations.

When the Board of Trustees gave Johnson the O.K. to explore opportunities for relieving the cramped conditions at BLS, two possibilities were considered. The short run opportunity is the plan to acquire the Republic National Bank building which is located across the street from BLS. This will meet current space problems. "It wouldn't permit anything new, just better."

The second and long-run possibility is involvement in New York Polytechnic's plan for developing the downtown areas from the Flatbush Extension and L.I.U. to Court Street. According to this plan, largely dependent on politicians, BLS would end up on a university campus with student and faculty housing.

Johnson also noted changes in methods of faculty recruitment. He explained that in the past the faculty "took the real risk" of recruiting people "brand-new" to teaching, a method which consumed an inordinate amount of time. He stated that BLS had reached a point where the time had come to "begin to poach ... from other good faculties." As a result, BLS has begun a visiting professor program. Next year several "rising stars" will be teaching at BLS. One of the stars is Arthur Pinto. The other is Pariz Saney. Saney left Iran, where he was Associate Dean of Students at the Uni-

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# Justinian

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## EDITORIAL

# Not Qualified?

There is still no word on whether the Board of Trustees will accept the faculty's nomination of Professor David Trager as Dean of the law school despite wording in the resolution which urged that Trager be appointed and take office as soon as possible. Given some of the other language of the resolution, the Board's reluctance to act promptly, while regrettable, hardly comes as a surprise.

The faculty resolution also states that the faculty found Trager to be the "only one qualified" of all the candidates for the post. The only possible inference from this statement is that all the other candidates, including Acting Dean George Johnson, are not "qualified." In other words, it is the faculty's opinion that the school has been administered for over a year by a man who is not competent to discharge his responsibilities.

This extraordinary statement deserves some comment. We don't believe that any member of the faculty truly feels that George Johnson is unqualified to be Dean. If any member of the faculty does believe this, he or she is hereby invited to step from behind the shield of an anonymous collective resolution and say so, in print.

Assuming that none does, it can be taken that the wording of the resolution is a lie. The question then becomes this: What possessed the faculty to vote 29 to 3 in favor of a resolution which insults a member of the faculty for whom they have individually expressed deep admiration and affection; a resolution which not one of them believes?

The answer is not hard to discover. A majority of the faculty apparently believes with good reason, that Trager is best qualified to be Dean. However, some may have feared that the Board of Trustees would not be of like mind. Under the AALS rules, the faculty has veto power over the Board's choice. By finding that Trager was the only person qualified to be Dean of the available candidates, the faculty sent a clear message to the Board: Ratify our candidate, or else. If the Board failed to appoint Trager, it would have to search again for an acceptable candidate.

The use of a strategic lie for short term political advantage has been adequately described by a certain Italian political satirist of the fifteenth century. What he failed to note is that it often, as in this case, doesn't work. The Board, evidently perceiving an affront to its independence, may be willing to call the faculty's bluff. Judging by the results, the faculty has been too clever by half. A little more attention to the familiar adage that honesty is the best policy might well have produced better results.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Professor Trager is the best qualified candidate, and deserves a speedy appointment. We propose the following solution to this harmful impasse: First the faculty should immediately amend the resolution to state that the faculty finds Trager to be the best qualified candidate. Second, the faculty should immediately present the Board of Trustees with a well-written public declaration of its reasons for supporting Trager. This last measure would have the helpful side-effect of accustoming the faculty to explaining and justifying all of its decisions. Third, the Board of Trustees should swallow its collective pride and appoint Trager Dean of the law school. Lack of swift action cannot be tolerated given the school's current problems. It's now or never.

The Editorial Collective of the JUSTINIAN is seeking students to serve on next year's Editorial Collective. Any interested student

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should leave his/her name, mailbox number and phone number at the JUSTINIAN Office, Room 304

The Justinian, Vol. 1983 (1983), Iss. 2, Art. 2

## LETTERS:

# Congress v. Academic Freedom

### To the Collective:

As you know, there is a law, effective July 1, 1983, barring draft-age men from receiving federal student assistance if they have not registered for the draft. College and university administrations have been instructed to enforce this policy.

The New York Conference of American Association of University Professors (AAUP), with its 15,300 members at CUNY, SUNY, and independent institutions, is strenuously opposed to both the statute and any effort to enlist university administrations in its enforcement. In a resolution, adopted at our semi-annual meeting at NYU in October 1982, we urged the administration to join with us in resisting pressure to participate in such enforcement; and we requested the national AAUP to take all necessary steps in opposition to this most un-American activity, which we consider totally contrary to the essential freedom of an academic community to pursue its search for knowledge and understanding.

There are bills pending in the House of Representatives and in the Senate proposing a repeal of this statute. Please join the AAUP in writing to Senators D'Amato and

Moynihan and to your Congressperson and urge them to help repeal this law.

The New York State executive budget, proposing devastating cuts for higher education in 1983-84, is another concern common to both the students and the faculty. This shortsighted proposal would eliminate several thousand teaching positions and many programs at CUNY and SUNY, and would damage the independent sector by keeping the Bundy aid at its 1979 level, without inflation adjustment. Your readers' protests, sent to Stanley Fink, Speaker of the State Assembly, Warren Anderson, State Senate Majority Leader, and to Governor Cuomo will be most helpful.

We trust that all of us—students, professors, administrators, and trustees—are sufficiently incensed to act to stop these attacks on higher education, whether they come from Washington or Albany. Solidarity need not be a term reserved for Polish labor. If all of us stick together, we will be hard to beat.

We are with you. Be with us.

Dr. Rudolf Sturm, Executive Director  
New York Conference of AAUP  
Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY

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# State Gets Tough—Crime Marches On

By Bruce Feffer

Every politician these days, from Lew Lehrman to Liz Holtzman, has been "getting tough" on crime. This is in keeping with a decade long policy in New York State which has relief increasingly upon putting more and more of the citizenry behind bars.

Two recent reports by independent organizations established to study the crime problem and propose solutions, suggest that this policy continues to capture the imagination of those who make the rules in this state. Questions arise, however, as to whether "getting tough" really has anything to do with reducing crime.

## Getting Tougher

In February of this year, the New York State Enforcement Council released its "twenty one separate proposals for legislative reform" in preparation for a lobbying effort in the state legislature. Members of the Council include the State Attorney General, the State District Attorneys Association, the State Association of Police Chiefs, the State Sheriffs Association, the New York Criminal Justice Coordinator, and the Citizens Crime Commission (which issued its own report, to be discussed later in this article).

In addition to proposing "reforms" aimed at saving time and money in the states' criminal justice system (such as instituting judicially conducted jury selection and reducing the availability of the insanity defense), the Council relies heavily on measures designed to put more people in prison for longer periods of time.

For example, the Council suggests greatly limiting the discretion of a judge in imposing sentences. Guidelines would be established for felony offenses within which a sentencing judge must confine himself. The court may only disregard the guidelines if it finds "special aggravating or mitigating circumstances."

Revealing that it does not foresee these new guidelines tip the scales of punishment toward greater mercy, the Council declares its support for Governor Mario Cuomo's "commitment" to providing 7,000 new or converted prison cells over the next three years.

"To rid our towns and cities of violent and career criminals," the Council states, "we must provide prison space to keep them incarcerated."

Echoing this theme is the Citizens Crime Commission, a 15 member organization comprised of corporate executives from such giants as Mobil Oil and IBM, and headed by Ralph Graves, editorial director of Time, Inc.

In its report on crime in New York City, the Commission notes that although the incidence of "major" crimes was less in 1982 than in the previous year, "the overall level of crime remains intolerably high."

The report cites subway crime and overcrowded correctional and probation systems as key problem areas. As a response to these problems, the Commission proposes more police and more prisons.

"In the past," says the Commission, "the beat officer was both the symbol of New York and part of the glue that held it together. Somehow he must be restored. This will take an increase in the number of police measured in the thousands."

To build such a force, the Commission calls for the creation of a "Police Corps" recruited in a manner similar to the ROTC of the military. Corps volunteers would receive college scholarships of up to 8,000 dollars a year in exchange for a three year term of service in the New York State Police force. The Commission estimates recruiting 20,000 new cops for New York City at a cost of 20,000 dollars "per trooper" annually. Scholarship funds would be taken out of existing federal and state student aid programs.

Like the Law Enforcement Council, the Crime Commission registers its support of the Governors' proposal for more prison cells, calling it a "necessary and proper effort."

The Commission also commended New York City's Board of Estimate for its decision to ignore the protests of Chinatown residents and give the go-ahead to construction of a new jail in that community.

## "Senseless Policy"

In early 1982, a report was issued by the Correctional Association of New York, analyzing the causes and consequences of New York States' crime program. The report was funded by the New York State legislature and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. It was prepared with the assistance of attorneys, professors, legislators, and officials from several agencies of the criminal justice system. The report is a powerful condemnation of what has become known as the "get tough" approach to criminal justice.

In its report, the Association notes that over the last ten years, Department of Correctional Services personnel rose from 6,500 to over 14,00 and 18 additional prisons were reopened or newly created.

"In a decade of shrinking governmental resources, the state prison system was one of the few public agencies to experience significant growth."

During the decade of the seventies, the state prison population doubled. By 1981, according to the Associations' report, the prison population was at a crisis level, at 112 per cent of its capacity. Population ceilings set up to prevent future Attica-type (and now Ossining-type) uprisings were discarded. Recreation areas, basements, and substandard cell blocks were pressed into service to house prisoners. By the end of that year, there were close to 26,000 prisoners in the state prisons.

"This explosive growth was not caused primarily by an increase in crime or the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in arresting, indicting, or convicting offenders. Rather, this dramatic expansion was due largely to the implementation of public policies and practices such as new laws requiring more frequent mandatory prison sentences and longer terms of imprisonment, a decline in the Parole Boards rate of releasing prisoners to community supervision, and a reduction in the use of probation caused by restrictions in the new laws and by funding cutbacks, especially in New York City."

New York State had become "tough." But its increased use of imprisonment during the 1971-81 period failed to prevent the record increases in the crime rate during that same time. It failed even though, according to the Associations' report, the growth in prison population was "substantially" higher than the growth in the crime rate.

In 1981, the cost of this policy to New York State was 15,00 dollars per year, per inmate, and 60,000 dollars for each new cell.

That same year, New York voters rejected a proposed bond issue which would have allocated 500 million more dollars for new prison construction (an increase in total state prison capacity of 4,000).

In the words of the Associations' report, "New Yorkers apparently concluded that building costly new prisons was not the most sensible way either to resolve the overcrowding problem or, for that matter, to reduce crime."

Harsh sentencing legislation in 1973 and 1978, and the proposal being urged in 1983 were and continue to be sold to the public as a means of making our communities safer. The statistics published in this report indicate that the plan has failed miserably.

et al.: The Justinian

The Correctional Associations' report concludes that, "After almost ten years of policies which increased our use of prisons, the citizens of New York are more likely to be victims of crime today than in 1971 . . . New York's increased reliance on imprisonment during the past decade has been extremely costly, and has created a chronic and dangerous condition of overcrowding in our prisons; it has not measurably advanced public safety. It is a senseless policy which must be abandoned."

## "No Other Choice"

The Citizens Crime Commission, in the report mentioned earlier, seems to acknowledge the dilemma with resignation.

"No one likes to spend money on prisons or jails," says the Commission, " . . . Funds allotted to build or operate such unpopular institutions could be used for more police, schools, and subway cars. However, there is no other choice."

Other organizations hold a different view, however, and have begun to emerge with alternative perspectives and new answers. An increasing number of lawyers, students, and community activists are organizing in New York to link the issues of crime and social justice and to create a progressive program addressing the issue of crime.

One such organization, the Peoples Conference on Crime and Social Justice, has already received endorsements and assistance from a variety of groups including the Federation for Progress, the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys, Mobilization for Youth, the National Lawyers Guild, the New York City chapter of the Black American Law Students Association, and the Gray Panthers.

The immediate objective of the organization is to hold a conference of workshops and discussion on the causes and solutions to crime. The conference is tentatively scheduled for June 4, at City University Graduate School on 42nd Street, in New York.

In its literature, the Conference states, "The crime issue has been seized by the right wing political forces not only to divide neighborhoods and different races and nationalities against each other, but also to pull people's attention away from high unemployment, a sharp decline in the standard of living and the social and moral problems that accompany the economic crisis of the eighties. These forces attempt to target the most desperate in society while calling for more prison construction, the death penalty and mandatory sentences. All of these measures have already clearly been proven as no deterrent to violent crime."

Earle Tockman, an attorney and one of the organizers of the Conference, said that the criminal justice system should be geared toward crime prevention, rather than punishment after the fact.

Among the reforms the Conference is advocating are more government funding for jobs and youth counseling programs. According to Tockman, "As long as you have millions of people growing up poverty stricken in ghettos, you're going to have tremendous amounts of street crime by youth."

Tockman also sees a need for greater funding for community groups, "which not only protect and defend people but provide for their needs as well." He adds that funds for such programs and groups can and should be drawn from the federal military budget.

Another form of crime prevention suggested by Tockman, is the "neighborhood dispute resolution center," which already exists in some communities and serves to mediate minor disputes between neighbors and family members; disputes which might only be aggravated when they are unnecessarily forced into the court system.

Vocational and work release programs for prisoners, safe houses for battered women, and a greater emphasis on economic solutions are some of the other proposed alternatives to the present way of dealing with crime.

The National Lawyers Guild one of the endorsers of the Peoples' Conference on Crime and Social Justice, is also working separately to develop a program of alternative solutions to crime.

The Guild, a national organization of lawyers, law students and legal workers which was born in the 1930's, has formed the New York Criminal Justice Task Force to study the crime problem and work with community groups in dealing with it.

Lawrence Vogelmann, a professor at Cardozo Law School and one of the organizers of the Task Force, said that crime is an issue that has been "too long ignored by progressive people."

He added, "It's an immediate community problem."

As of this writing, the Task Force has only met twice but its first meeting, held in February at NYU Law School, drew close to one hundred people. At its second meeting, six subcommittees were formed to address crime from various theoretical and practical angles.

Vogelmann stated that while it is too early to say what the proposals and actions of the Task Force will be, it is clear to him that traditional ideas such as the death penalty and longer prison sentences do not work and are only proposed by politicians to "appease the public."

An article published last fall in "Jericho," the newsletter of the National Moratorium on Prison Construction, noted that activists across the country were beginning to organize to find alternatives to current government crime policies.

The article states, "The arguments of fiscal conservatism are on our side. The United States can no longer afford to incarcerate people at the current rate. Long range solutions point to a greater sense of social responsibility for each individual, full employment and the development of means to alleviate the frustration, desperation and rage of an ever-increasing under class."

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# Affirmative Action Achievements Affirmed

By Ethan G. Wolfe

The Brooklyn Law School Affirmative Action Committee has existed since 1977-78, and consists of both students and faculty. The committee originally was formed by the Student Bar Association, and its primary goal at the time was to increase the number of minority students at the school. Acting Dean George Johnson, a founding member of the committee, recalls that the SBA felt that adding to the small existing number of minorities would "enrich the community at large." Third-year student Susanna Molina, chairperson of the committee for the past two years, feels that good progress has been made towards this objective. Professor Bailey Kuklin, currently a member of the committee, Dean Johnson, and Dean of Admissions Henry Haverstick all agree with Ms. Molina and point to the following statistical information:

Year	No. Minority Students	% Entering Class
1975	17	5.1
1976	9	2.5
1977	10	3.1
1978	21	5.5
1979	19	5.5
1980	42	9.5
1981	48	11.4
1982	42	10.2

The contribution the committee makes towards minority enrollment is year-long. In the fall the committee sends out mailing to minority students, minority groups and minority leaders in an effort to recruit more minority applicants. In December the committee sponsors an Affirmative Action "Recruitment Day." The "Day" consists of inviting prospective minority applicants to hear members of the BLS community and alumni speak, and to attend an infor-

mal reception afterwards. The student members of the committee next set up workshops designed to aid minority students in applying and filling out the application form. Emphasis is placed on help with the candidates' personal statements. In the spring, the Admissions Office notifies the committee of minority acceptees, and efforts are made to urge the acceptees to attend BLS. Finally, the committee conducts an orientation program for those who matriculate in late summer. This is done in conjunction with the Black American Law Student Association and the Hispanic Law Student Association.

A second goal that the committee has been working towards is to bring a minority member to the regular faculty. Currently, no such member exists, but neither Melina, Dean Johnson nor Kuklin lay any blame for this on the faculty, the body that recommends the hiring of an applicant to the Board of Trustees. Instead, all three claim that offers have been made to the few qualified existing candidates, but that other law schools, government, and private organizations present too much competition. Both Dean Johnson and Kuklin also add that BLS had had trouble meeting the minority candidates' salary demands. The committee's role in recruiting a minority faculty member has, according to Dean Johnson, consisted of "identifying people for the faculty to pursue." Efforts began three or four years ago when the committee wrote letters signed by former Dean Glasser to minority judges throughout the nation and to national minority groups. Candidates were produced from these attempts, but Dean Johnson admits that the committee has not been as active regarding faculty recruitment over the past two years. Presently, there are two minority applicants

being considered by the faculty. A third function of the committee is to retain minority students once they matriculate at BLS. This is done by helping them with their studies and by giving them a "sense of community." Dean Johnson maintains that these efforts have been "fairly successful."

The committee's final objective is one in-

itiated by chairperson Molina. This is to establish a minority scholarship fund, which present minority students will seek financing for. Ms. Molina will be working on the fund this spring, and feels that it will spur greater number of minorities to apply to the school. A last comment Ms. Molina makes is that although the BLS faculty and administration that have worked with the committee has been very helpful, she would like to see more faculty members involved and in attendance at meetings in the future.

## ACROSS

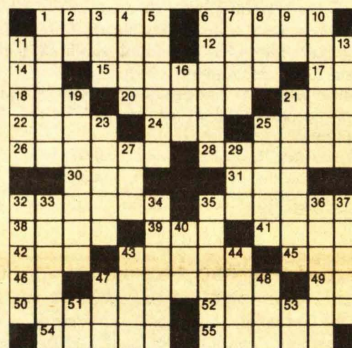
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- 21 Crowd
- 22 Entreaty
- 24 Goddess of healing
- 25 Time gone by
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- 28 Raises the spirit
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- 35 Not present
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Published by BrooklynWorks, 1983

et al.: The Justinian

## Minda on Day Care

By Carol Milder

Day care is a "concrete way for attacking sexism in some of its more subtle institutional forms," asserted Professor Gary Minda, who is currently working on a proposal for the creation of a day care facility at BLS.

Minda who is not a parent, has stated that his interest in day care stems from the need "to transform the concept of work." The workplace, according to Minda, should accommodate the demands of the family. "We need to do practical things for creating an environment that is equal" explained Minda, who "at the very least [would] like to see the law school community begin a dialogue on the whole issue."

Minda is considering two day care models. One is patterned on Hofstra's school-administered facility and the other is patterned on Harvard's cooperative facility. A school-administered facility is most often associated with a university able to staff the program with child psychology graduates as well as to expand a large sum of money to sustain it. By contrast, a cooperative facility might have one full-time professional assisted by the participants in the program.

BLS would have space for day care if the Republic National Bank is purchased. In the event that it isn't, Minda has suggested renting an efficiency apartment or an office in another building. The school would partially subsidize it and the participants would add their finances and labor.

Although there has not been a precise count of the number of people at BLS who would utilize a day care center, Minda insisted that no matter how many people use it, the importance of having such a facility cannot be gainsaid. "In terms of the future," he stated, "it's something we can't afford to do without," if we don't want to lose first-rate students, staff, and faculty.

Professor Deborah Schenk, who is the mother of one child with another on the way, supports the creation of a Day Care center at BLS. Schenk, who has taught as a visiting professor at Harvard Law, noted with approval that school's day care facility. In support of the need for such a facility at BLS she cited several instances when her students had to bring their children to class.

According to Schenk, several years ago a similar proposal for day care at BLS was vetoed because of the insurance risk. However, both Minda and Schenk speculated that in the current climate such a service would be an attraction great enough to overcome prior obstacles.

Although informal talks with faculty members have met with a positive response, Minda has stated that he is waiting for the "Deanship issue" to be decided before submitting his proposal. He noted that "an Acting Dean might put it on the shelf."

In the meantime, Minda has informed the *Justinian* that "he would enjoy talking to anyone who has ideas or special expertise or knowledge about day care centers."

### JOAN OFFNER TOUVAL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

#### Best Brief Prize

Dean Johnson and Professor Walter would like to extend their congratulations to the following students who were nominated by the faculty for the Joan Offner Touval Memorial Scholarship. The Scholarship is awarded to the first-year student who has written the outstanding brief in the Moot Court Program. Professors Walter, Gerber and Bentele chose the top three briefs of 1981-82. From this group Dean Johnson selected the Best Brief.

#### BEST BRIEF

Debra G. Gutwillig

#### SEMI-FINALISTS

Patricia L. Jannaco  
Robert Minogue

#### HONORABLE MENTION

Mureen Abato  
Michael A. Carlucci  
Clare Cosslett  
Deborah Deitsch-Perez  
Carol L. Divine  
Winifred Berg Elton  
Lawrence P. Gottesman  
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Gwenn Mayers  
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Michael V. Prevost  
Carl J. Rossi  
Barbara D. Slitt  
Jonathan Sokolow

So, That's Why They Called Him Glasser,  
or Throw no Stones

A Lawmerrick by Ron Kaplan

There once was a prof with an open door  
But questions from students he did deplore  
To avoid the morass  
He built a wall of glass  
At last he is bothered nevermore.



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## Student Fare

By Joan Gottesman

Today's column contains suggestions for lunching out when you want a change from the BLS cafeteria.

For a quick, inexpensive lunch, the following are recommended:

**The salad bar at Wendy's.** All you can eat for under \$2.50. Includes cherry tomatoes, grated cheese and bacon, fresh mushrooms, cauliflower, carrots, bean salad, chopped eggs, various dressings.

**The Chief Luncheonette.** A civil service hangout, on Hoyt between Livingston and Schermerhorn. Daily specials, booze available, fast service.

**Jack's Deli.** On Court near State. Best kosher hotdogs in the area. Generally good cold cuts. Avoid the chopped liver, and be aware that, although they taste all right, the kasha knishes have a bottom crust made of cement.

**Circles.** On Remsen. Pleasant atmosphere, pita sandwich and health food. Food is good but miniscule. If you have a real appetite one platter won't do, and the lunch will be no bargain. They let you sit as long as you want, without chasing you, but be aware that it may also take quite a while to get served.

**Capulet's.** A pub on Montague. Pleasant with reasonable daily specials and a nice atmosphere.

**SuSu YumYum truck** at corner of Montague and Court. Chinese combination plates for \$2.95, and a la carte offerings. Delicious.

**Oriol deli-superette.** Delicious barbecued chicken, plain or in a platter. Really thick sandwiches. But be sure to avoid all salads, uniformly awful.

You might have the time and be in the mood to take a little trip to Chinatown for something special. Here are three recommendations:

**Imperial Inn.** On Pell between Mott and Doyer. Lunch special until 3:00 p.m. Highly recommended dishes are sauteed stringbeans or chicken with honey walnuts. They also serve fried ice-cream.

**Silver Palace.** A dim sum place on the Bowery near Canal. You go upstairs to a cavernous room and the din of hundreds of voices and plates. It reminds me of a socialist movie by Eisenstein. You sit wherever there is an empty chair, and point to little plates as they are wheeled by on carts and, in addition, you can order certain dishes from a menu. The noodle dishes on the menu are enormous, enough to feed a family. From the carts, the baked pork buns are the best in Chinatown, the sliced pork is just like spareribs but without the mess, and there are about a dozen kinds of steamed dumplings, plus various other items.

**HSF.** A few steps from the Silver Palace, this place offers some fancier items, such as little bundles of shrimp in what look like white paper bags with their necks twisted. The bags are made of rice and sugar and melt in your mouth as soon as they touch your tongue. Here the offerings vary from day to day.

To make your own quick Chinese lunch, use a variation of the basic recipe below.

chicken cutlets, cut in bitesize pieces  
broccoli, cut in bitesize pieces  
garlic clove(s), chopped  
water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, sliced mushrooms  
soy sauce  
hoisin sauce  
oil

Put a little oil in the bottom of a wok and heat. Add garlic and when oil is fragrant, add some soy sauce. When it is heated, add the chicken and stir until the outside is all white. Add a teaspoon or two of hoisin sauce, and continue to stir until it is mixed into the pan liquids. Add the broccoli, bamboo shoots, water chestnuts. Continue to cook and stir until the chicken is cooked through and the broccoli is thoroughly heated. Add the mushroom, stir a little longer. When all is done, serve over rice.

## Jobs With Peace

By Bruce Feffer

For five days in April, Brooklyn Law School will be the site of a series of events designed to educate people on the economic and social benefits of reduced military spending. The series is titled "Jobs With Peace Week" and will take place from April 11-April 15. The scheduling of the event coincides with a city-wide week of events on the same topic, sponsored by several community groups.

The Brooklyn Law School Jobs With Peace Week marks the second successful program sponsored by a coalition of student organizations that includes the Black American Law Students Association, Legal Association of Women, Hispanic International Law Students Association, National Lawyers Guild, and Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. The Student Bar Association has also endorsed the event, and several students unaffiliated with any organization have also contributed their labor.

The week begins with a keynote address by New York City Councilmember Ruth Messinger on the Reagan Administration's impact on urban employment. Films, speakers, and discussion sessions will then be held at the school throughout the week at various times (schedule to be announced).

## CLOSED OUT!!

The New York City Evening Session (**LIVE LECTURES**) of the Pieper New York Multistate-Bar Review Course has been **CLOSED OUT** as we have reached our full enrollment at that location.

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# Johnson

Continued from page 1

versity of Teheran School of Law shortly after the revolution. He currently teaches at Columbia. "We want them to come and have a look at us" so that they can "go back to their home schools with a better feeling for what Brooklyn's about" Johnson explained.

In the area of involvement in the academic community and local community life, Johnson noted that BLS has been quite "insular." Johnson has encouraged the faculty to participate in ABA and AALS activities. Professor Levy, for instance, was recently sent to Costa Rica to advise the government on setting up a human rights library. "There are good people here," he stated, "and these activities give them a chance to 'shine their lights.'"

"There are ways to serve the community," explained Johnson, who is the President of the Eastern District Civil Litigation Fund. The Fund provides pro se litigants with pro bono attorneys. He also cited greater cooperation with the Brooklyn Boro President's office.

Another improvement cited by Johnson is the installation of centralized word-processing which is now available to all organizations.

The only area in which Johnson expressed disappointment was placement. He had "wanted to merge the placement office and the alumni association or at least have them work together more closely," but he indicated that it was his belief that an Acting Dean should not make major administrative changes of that nature.

What does the future hold for Acting Dean Johnson? He has not ruled out taking any administrative posts if offered. He does not anticipate leaving BLS in the near future. What does the future hold for BLS?

# The Videocassette Revolution

et al.: The Justinian

By Anthony Paonita

A couple of months ago, my father-in-law bought a videocassette recorder ("VCR"). This was to be expected, since he's one of the all-time gadget freaks. My wife and I have always enjoyed playing with her father's toys. Helping him cook dinner involved using a pasta machine, food processor, assorted timers, and a trash compactor to get rid of the mess. So, the VCR was the only thing missing in his life. Of course, he bought one with remote control (to go with that of the TV) and an audio hookup, for the "sensurround" effect.

Whereas we were previously enticed to visit by descriptions of freshly-made ravioli, now it was a movie. Staten Island is the "outest" of the Outer Boroughs, and is as yet unblessed with cable. Everyone who owns a VCR and isn't into bootlegs, belongs to a club. Pop-in-law's is called "Videomania" and is run by a young guy with an earring and a European accent of no discernible origin. The deal is pretty straightforward: \$175 gets you 100 films for "three days, two nights." The choice of films reflects popular taste for the most part, and runs from mildly titillating R-rated films, such as *Emanuelle*, to block-

busters, slash'ems and some classics. My normally staid father-in-law seemed to prefer movies like *The Happy Hooker Goes to Hollywood* and similar fare.

About two or three weekends ago, Kathy's parents went away, and entrusted us with the care of the house, and as our reward, we were permitted to borrow a few movies. Not ones to pass up such an opportunity, we made haste to Videomania and found that almost everything good was already taken. Problem number one with clubs is that "the race is to the swift." Mr. Earring told us that all the good stuff is grabbed on Friday night, and he added that *Missing* is especially popular. Maybe these Staten islanders have better taste than I thought. . . In any event, we ended up with *Cousin Cousine*, *Mommie Dearest*, and, believe it or not, *Endless Love*. I just love Brook Shields.

Saturday night came the true test of our stamina, and the ultimate worth of a VCR. We convoked a meeting of the North Shore Movie Appreciation Club, and stocked up various liquids, etc., and popcorn. Our merry band got in the mood, played with the various remote control functions, and the show began. It was interesting, to say

solution as it saw fit. I don't think it was meant personally. I don't think it was aimed at any of the individuals considered by the faculty."

Speculating on the effect the wording of the resolution would have on the Board of Trustees, Johnson stated "I don't think the resolution will cause trouble" because it is "just very clear to me that the school is well positioned. To squabble amongst ourselves right now when there's business to do is just not productive for the school."

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the least, to be so self-indulgent at the movies, and to be able to make comments, out loud without being the target of public opprobrium. Another good feature is the ability to stop films at will. For some reason, *Mommie Dearest* was a title too much that night. After twenty minutes, it was gonged, and *Cousin Cousine* came on to murmurs of approval. Thankfully it was subtitled—a lot of foreign films on cassettes are dubbed. As for *Endless Love*, well, a female member of the group thought the male lead was really cute, and she refused to let us dispose of it like *Mommie Dearest*. Someone else fell asleep. When he came to, he suggested changing the name to *Endless Tedium*.

The whole experience got me thinking about the possible ramifications of the widespread dissemination of VCRs. I suppose it's good not having to pay to see *Endless Love*, but, comforts of home and all, I'd rather go to the movies. The more paranoid part of me thinks it's a capitalist plot to keep the proles at home. Put another way, American life seems to be lacking in everyday communal experiences, and the use of VCRs only furthers that trend. Outside of New York and other cities, most people never walk around, except at shopping malls, and now there's even less of a reason for socializing. Such luminaries as former Mayor Beame have commented on this phenomenon. A while back, he was quoted as saying that the solution to our crime problem would be for people to turn off the TV and take a walk. That's what people used to do, and in addition to raising the collective basal metabolism rate, it served as a form of self-policing. Today, everyone appears to be obsessed with notions of "privacy," which results in some strange manifestations. One example is the breakdown of mass transit—the desire for the comfort and freedom of a car leads to slowly moving parking lots like the LIE. Another is the VCR.

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