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# Ford Indicted For Homicide In Pinto Deaths

by Alan Nadel

In a surprising development, Ford Motor Company has been indicted by the Elkhart, Indiana grand jury on three counts of reckless homicide and one count of criminal recklessness. The indictment stems from an accident in which three teenage girls burned to death. The 1973 Pinto in which they were riding burst into flames after being hit in the rear by another car.

Ford's indictment on criminal charges is only the latest episode in the Pinto story. An investigation by federal highway safety officials found that given their fuel tank design, Pintos built during 1971 through 1976 have a great chance of burning during rear end collisions. The investigation linked the Pinto's fuel tank design to several deaths.

Ford has also been the object of several lawsuits growing out of accidents involving Pintos. The company is now in the process of

recalling (under federal pressure) 1.5 million of the automobiles built during 1971 through 1976 in order to modify their fuel tanks, thereby reducing the danger of fire upon rear end impact.

Spokesmen for Ford have called the indictment "unwarranted" and claim the "company hasn't violated any of the laws of Indiana."

The maximum penalty which Ford faces if convicted on all four counts is a \$35,000 fine. Financially, such a fine would be meaningless to Ford. It is also questionable whether a conviction will have any adverse effects on public relations. Ford has received bad publicity in the past from law suits involving the Pinto. Despite this, Pinto sales are higher than ever. The ineffectiveness of a conviction in this case points out the futility of trying to apply the usual criminal sanctions against large corporations.

Professor Michael Schaeftler,

who teaches corporations, sees several policy questions raised by Ford's indictment. Chief among them is "are we capable of finding a system of punishment for the corporation which will achieve the objectives of the criminal law." Quoting Lord Thurlow, Schaeftler stated: "You never expected justice from a corporation did you? They have neither a soul to lose, nor a body to kick."

According to Schaeftler, criminal penalties in their present form cannot be used to deter the corporation. However, in fashioning more effective penalties, we must consider who will suffer from their imposition. For example, an exorbitant fine may result in smaller or no dividends to the shareholders. It may also be passed on to the consumer in higher prices. Are we justified in indirectly punishing those who knew nothing of the criminal act?

Whatever the outcome of the



Ford Pinto: The alleged murder weapon.

mike shapiro

case against Ford Motor Company, it has raised important questions about criminal sanctions and the corporation. These

questions must be answered if criminal conduct on the part of corporations is to be effectively deterred.

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Volume 19, Number 3

State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law

October 12, 1978



rundi chavis

## Public Interest Forum Debates Alternative Forms of Practice

by Arlene Fisk

Throughout undergraduate and post-college days, many devised

plans for saving the world, or at least a significant portion of it. The devices for fulfilling these goals led many to the study of law. Students enter the portals of O'Brain Hall with a vision of becoming lawyers for the people, of representing those who, were it not for our services, would go without legal representation. Unfortunately, after some time in law school it seems clear that very few lawyers retain this goal.

Lawyers, rather than seek the deserved gratification of winning a cause for the public good, seek instead substantial monetary reward.

Yet, all is not lost. The Model Public Interest Law Conference held at the law school September 29 and 30 made clear once more the obligation an attorney has to serve the public interest. Students at UB, attending law school in part on the good graces of the New York state tax system, owe some duty to that public which has funded their education.

The crucial question, then, becomes not *whether* a responsibility to serve the public interest is owed, but *how* to fulfill

that responsibility. The seminar "Starting and Maintaining a Public Interest Law Firm" addressed that question and provided those in attendance with an idea of the alternatives a would-be public interest lawyer has.

Five panelists participated in the Saturday, September 30th seminar. Michael Tiger, a former professor at this school, chaired the discussion. The first speaker, Bruce Meyerson, is the Executive Director of the Public Interest Law Center in Phoenix, Arizona. The Law Center was started by Meyerson in November 1974 with the pledge by a major Phoenix law firm to pay the salary of one

—continued on page eight

## Study Program Aids Minority Students

by Jay Marlin

(This is part 2 of a 2-part story dealing with minority admissions and the legal program.)

While there are strong differences of opinion as to the efficiency of the law school's effort in recruiting more minority students, one thing that is agreed upon by students and administrators is the importance of the Legal Methods Program.

Going into its third year, the Legal Methods Program is designed to help students who come from an educationally disadvantaged background by offering special tutorial assistance during the first semester of the first year.

The program presently has 16 first year students, whose members take the normal first year courses of Contracts, Torts, and Civil Procedure. But, instead of taking Criminal Law, the members of the program take Introduction to Legal Methods, with Criminal Law being taken in the second year.

"It's a very helpful program. It's not any less work. In fact, it's more work in class time. The professor teaches you the methodology of law school, legal writing, and how to take an exam," said Wayne Alexander, a former member of the program and now co-chairman of the Asian-Puerto Rican Law Students Association.

"The program has been on an experimental basis for three years, and I would like to see it institutionalized," noted Alexander.

The tutorial sessions are conducted by the professors of the first year classes or their teaching assistants. Classes are conducted during the normal school day, and the students successfully completing the course get three credits.

Before the Legal Methods Program, there was a high drop-out rate among minority students, but since the introduction of the program the rate has dropped considerably, and is now not much higher than the rest of the student body.

"We felt it's worked extremely well. We try to get as many minority students into the program as possible, which gives the students an opportunity to have close contact with the professors," commented Charles Wallin, associate dean and registrar.

"It's a very beneficial program," added Wallin, "but it is also a very expensive program since it takes up a lot of the professor's time."

The importance of the program was emphasized by Pat Armstrong, vice-president of the Black American Law Student Association, who said that besides being an "excellent" program, it should be "more emphasized and

—continued on page eight



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## Editorial Conference A Success

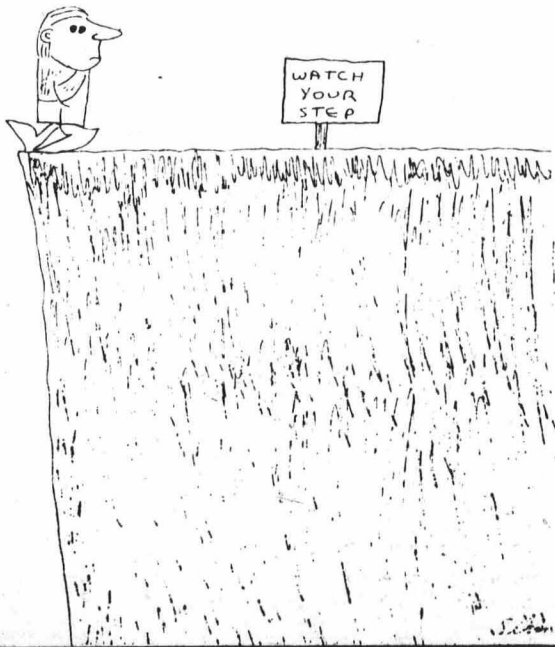
Many thanks are due the persons responsible for bringing the Model Public Interest Law Conference to Buffalo this past September. The two-day event provided a forum for all to discuss the pressing question of how the legal profession can best serve public needs. The dialogue which developed was both stimulating and thought provoking. Alternative methods for serving the public were explored. The message of the conference was clear — the legal profession has a duty to serve; what remains is to determine the most appropriate and effective means to accomplish that goal.

What evolved from the conference was a multitude of different formulas designed to reach the desired result: serving the legal needs of the public.

This service may be administered through the local bar, through an organization financed by foundation grants or other private monies or through an independent firm devoting a portion of its time to *pro bono* work. Whatever means are chosen, the basic ingredient is a willingness on the part of members of the bar to participate in serving the public. The necessity of this factor cannot be overlooked.

It is our responsibility as members and future members of the bar to take up the task laid before us in the message of the conference. Those who participated in the dialogue are aware of the various means at their disposal. Those who were unable to attend may view the video tapes which are available in the library.

A special note of thanks is due Joe Makowsky whose untiring efforts were responsible for the smooth running of the conference. It is unfortunate he was overlooked when praise was handed out at the luncheon on Saturday, as his contribution was a large part of the successful result.



## Letters To The Editor

### Bissell and Krause Urge Affirmative Action

To the Editor:

The last issue of *Opinion* reported a drop in minority admissions at the law school. The school's affirmative action efforts were called into question in that article. After all is said and done the fact remains that this year's entering class of 265 includes only 5 black students. There can be no justification for this kind of performance by a law school that purports to be "committed to affirmative action" in legal education.

The Dean and his staff are quick to excuse their poor performance. But the excuses just won't wash. Buffalo is no colder for blacks than for whites, nor is the school's reputation any more widespread among white college graduates than blacks. UB Law is not suffering from low enrollment. Only black student enrollment is pathetically low.

The law school administrators all complain that there is not enough money — no money to recruit, no money for tuition assistance, no money for public relations. We are not talking about

an enormous investment of capital to get a genuine affirmative action program off the ground in Buffalo. All we need is one full time affirmative action officer to turn things around. If the administrators of this institution are not capable of raising the funds to pay and supply a single staff person, then they are certainly not competent to run this law school.

The benefits of a low cost, sincere recruitment effort is evidenced by the fact that the Spanish surname student population was increased by 500 per cent this year. This was primarily due to the efforts of Hector Santiago, a Puerto Rican who was admitted to the law school in 1977.

Santiago was a member of the Admissions Committee that recommended students for admission to the law school on a discretionary basis. During the year Santiago contacted each Spanish surnamed person that the law school admitted. He also sent follow-up letters to those persons who did not indicate that they would come to UB Law School.

As a result of his commitment to increase the Spanish law student population, five Spanish surnamed people were members of this year's entering class. Compare this figure to the figures of 1976 and 1977 which consisted of only one Spanish surnamed student each year. This is not intended to be a criticism of Allan Canfield's role in minority recruitment. Mr. Canfield has many roles in the administration of the law school and the task of minority recruitment is a full time job that requires a full time staff person with no other responsibilities.

The UB Schools of Dentistry and Medicine have taken the necessary steps and have on their respective staffs full time affirmative action officers. The Law School is falling behind and there is no excuse for it. As a first step to rectify the situation we call for the establishment of a law school affirmative action office with a full time staff person to begin recruitment now for 1979 admissions.

Charmaine Bissell  
Gene Krauss

### Canfield Sees Future SBA Renaissance

To the Editor:

Slowly but surely, I believe, student activities are experiencing a renaissance at this law school. The recent election for the SBA officers focused on real, live issues; the percentage of students voting was approximately 50 per cent; and the serious nature of the election process was clear.

Yet, the SBA has an image to live down, or a new image to live up to. In the recent past, two presidents have taken a nosedive or resigned; the record of accomplishments by the SBA seems minor; and the attitude toward the SBA has been one of indifference on the part of students generally.

### Social Service Recipients: Nothing To Laugh About

To the Editor:

We would like to comment on the article entitled "Fill Out This Form, Ma'am," which appeared in the September 28 issue of *Opinion*. The article was composed of excerpts from letters written to the Department of Social Services by women seeking support.

In our experience, public assistance recipients aren't in the habit of corresponding with public agencies. When they do it's usually in response to their desperate need for assistance. The fact that the need is not expressed grammatically makes it no less critical.

Illiteracy is not an appropriate source of humor in any context. In this context, its use is tasteless, callous, and in total disregard of the rights of those who authored

the letters. Mr. Gruber has taken letters written to the Department of Social Services and appropriated them, albeit with identifying information deleted, without the knowledge or consent of the letter writers, for the sole purpose of titillating his fellow law students. His doing so is a sad commentary on this attitude toward the very people the Department of Social Services is supposed to serve. We can only wonder if he would feel as free to do so if the persons involved were not public assistance recipients.

Nobody, but nobody, should downplay the importance of the SBA. The law school is, from my perspective, a micro-learning society. Skills, attitudes, values and substantive knowledge cannot be carried around in a classroom T-shirt. What is learned in the

classroom spills over into student life. What is learned in student life funnels into the classroom. There is no real dichotomy to be made, unless it is a false one.

Who, for example, can help establish contact with the alumni? The SBA. Who can articulate issues of student concern? The SBA. Who can help develop a sense of community and establish a "communicative infrastructure" in the law school? The SBA.

The SBA can do a large number of things to help improve law school life. It can help out with the peer advisement experiment now being started; develop a meaningful film series (has anybody seen "Special Section", a Cannes Film Festival Award film, 1975?); enliven the Distinguished Visitors' Forum; set up relationships with other law school organizations; write for grant monies from the LSSF, the ABA Law School Division; work effectively on law school committees; start a newsletter for the SBA; and get involved in a variety of other activities. Much to its credit, the SBA has affected law school policy; it has been able to help increase SUSTA monies and it has produced some real student leaders. It helped establish the Law Revue, too.

Nothing could be better for the law school or student life than an SBA renaissance. I see shades of it. I, for one, will help and encourage the SBA leadership. I know others will, too.

Best wishes to all the elected student leaders.

Laraine Kelley  
Sheryl Karp

Allan A. Canfield  
Asst. Dean for Student Affairs

### Quote of the Bi-Week

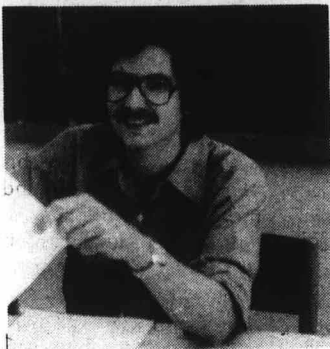
"Never say never. It's playing God and anticipating history."

—Professor W. Howard Mann



## President's Corner

# SBA Organizes, Plans Grade Forum



by Tony Leavy

On September 26 the new SBA members joined with the incumbents and began re-organizing the SBA. We appointed Directors to the SBA standing committees (External Affairs, Finance, Rules, Appointments and Athletics and Social) and we also established and appointed members to the special committees of Elections, Distinguished Visitor's Forum and Grade-Change Referendum. With these committees now functioning, a sign on our door and our efforts to have regularly scheduled office hours, the SBA should be a vital, visible student government.

To insure immediate student representation on the faculty/student committees we chose the SBA directors for these committees (the SBA

Constitution mandates that one student member be an SBA director). These students are now receiving notices and attending the meetings. To insure involvement by all students, the SBA Appointments committee is interviewing all students who volunteered for a position on the committees. Hopefully these students already will have been chosen before you read this column.

The one issue that I hope we can all concentrate on in October is the possibility that the faculty will act on the proposals to change our present H-Q grading system. The SBA has acted by

establishing the Grade-Change Referendum Committee and this committee has decided to hold an October 30 and 31 student-wide referendum to find out how all students feel about the H-Q grading system. The Committee is now attempting to have members of the administration and faculty attend an open forum to discuss the various grading proposals, so I urge everyone to begin thinking about and discussing the H-Q system. We will all have an opportunity to vote for our preference and, by so doing, we will indicate to the faculty how we feel on this issue.

## Ethics Sign-up Form

Dean Headrick has agreed to reinstate a 1 or 2 credit pass/fail ethics course in the spring if there is sufficient student interest. Tentatively, the course will be structured as follows: each student taking the course will be assigned to a discussion group of approximately 10 students. A series of ethics problems will be distributed. Each student will be responsible for leading class discussion on one of these problems as well as participating in other class discussions.

Any student interested in this program must sign up before November 1. Unless a large number of students will commit themselves to taking this course,

there will be no ethics course next spring.

You may sign up by filling out the form below and returning it to the *Opinion* office. Do not sign up more than once. For further information, leave a message for Ann Herman or Dennis Harkawik in the student mailboxes.

### ETHICS FORM

I will take an ethics course if offered next spring.

Name .....

Class.....

## Campbell Won't Bargain, Let's Can The Soup

To the Editor:

Have you had your Campbell's soup today? Well if you did, that is M'm M'm bad. Recent events have proven that Campbell's has a heart as big as the pieces of chicken it puts in its noodle soup.

One year ago, the workers at the Pacific Mushroom Farm of Campbell's Soup Company in Pescadero, California voted almost unanimously in favor of

representation by the United Farm Workers Union and its leader, Cesar Chavez. From the first meeting with the workers' negotiating committee in January to the present, the company has steadfastly refused to bargain the basic rights and protections the workers need if they are to have a meaningful contract.

Among the points Campbell's has refused to bargain are the right to arbitration of grievances, written assurance against

continued favoritism in hiring and inclusion of worker's in the union's pension plan, social service fund and medical insurance plan.

In protest against the company's blatant refusal to bargain in good faith, all 200 workers at the mushroom farm walked out on strike on August 26 and are now maintaining a 24 hour picket line around the plant.

We can all show our support for the struggling Campbell's

workers by a boycott of the soup. A letter to Campbell Soup Company, Camden, New Jersey, 08181, informing them of your action, would go a long way toward impressing their corporate leadership that the plight of California farmworkers is not unknown to soup guzzling students in Buffalo.

So pass the word and can the soup.

Ross Runfola

## BUFFALO LAW REVIEW

VOLUME 27 SPRING 1978

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THE NEWEST WAVE IN THE WORLD- TO MAKE RIGHTS EFFECTIVE  
By Mauro Cappelletti and Bryant Garth

SEX DISCRIMINATION—COURT NARROWS GILBERT—SOME PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION IS SEX RELATED

SHAFFER V. HEITNER'S EFFECT ON PRE-JUDGMENT ATTACHMENT, JURISDICTION BASED ON PROPERTY, AND NEW YORK'S SEIDER DOCTRINE: HAVE WE FINALLY GIVEN UP THE GHOST OF THE RES?

NLRB ASSERTS JURISDICTION OVER LAW FIRMS: HAS THE DOOR BEEN OPENED TO LAWYER UNIONIZATION?

THE FIRST AMENDMENT, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM: TRACHTMAN V. ANKER

RIGHT OF PRIVACY—FORNICATION STATUTE HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL—STATE V. SAUNDERS

DOMESTIC RELATIONS—SEPARATION AGREEMENT PROVISION FOR CHILD'S COLLEGE EDUCATION HELD BINDING IN AN ACTION FOR CHILD SUPPORT—BODEN V. BODEN

Book Review



FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

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## FREE VIDEO TAPE LECTURE NEW YORK PRACTICE

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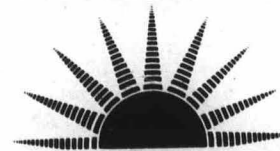
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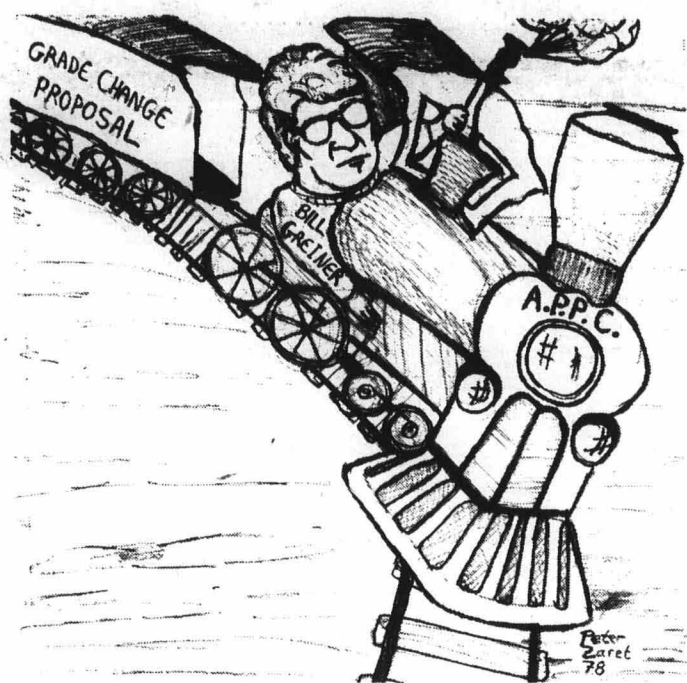
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## SBA Discusses Grades

by Steve Blumberg

In addition to more perfunctory items on the Student Bar Association (SBA) agenda, the issue of proposed grading system changes received attention from the new administration at the September 26 board meeting.

The impending grading proposals to be made by the Academic Policy and Planning Committee (APPC) were not the first item on recently elected SBA President Tony Leavy's agenda, yet he seemed to place great emphasis on this issue.

"APPC is ready to move," he said. "Headrick says he has charged the committee to come up with a proposal before a certain date."

In order to determine student opinion on the various grading proposals, an SBA committee to organize a referendum was formed. The referendum will be held October 30 and 31, Leavy said. Presently, the committee plans to write a detailed questionnaire to evaluate student opinion.

Leavy said he hopes to organize forums so students can obtain information about the proposals.

"I want some forums so students can be educated about what the grading proposals are by Greiner and the others," Leavy said. "This is too important a decision not to do anything about," Leavy said in reference to his proposal to hold a referendum about the grading policy. Lew Steele, second year director, agreed with Leavy.

"An uneducated and unaware ballot will be meaningless," Steele said. He stressed the importance of "holding meetings with students at-large to tell them about the costs and benefits."

Another point of emphasis made by Leavy concerned the students who serve on the various student-faculty committees.

"I want to make sure that students on those committees come back and report," Leavy said. "They should be held accountable," he added.

In a more general message, Leavy said APPC is not the only faculty-student committee anxious to move. He cited the Minority Student Affairs Committee as also ready.

In other matters, Leavy

proposed forming a special SBA committee to investigate possible membership in the Student Association of the State University (SASU). This is a full-time student lobby organization that operates in Albany and functions on the dues paid by the state schools who wish to be members. The proposal encountered resistance.

Had the defeated proposal passed, the SASU investigation committee would have been comprised of four students, who are not on the SBA Board. The four students who were to serve are uniquely familiar with SASU operations and came forth on their own to express, indeed initiate, interest in this matter.

Third year director, Claude Jeorg, wanted to merge the proposed committee under the auspices of the External Affairs Committee. Jeorg also expressed some negative views of SASU before any discussion of the merits of SASU membership took place.

Leavy observed, "External Affairs has not done much about lobbying, nothing has happened. I fear they won't do anything," Leavy added.

On a more positive note, second year director, Dwight Wells said, "I laud the fact that some non-SBA people want to participate. I would hate to shut somebody out. In fact, I want more people to come."

Finally, a motion was passed which put the four "SASU experts" on the External Affairs committee for the specific purpose of helping with the SASU question. This arrangement may dilute the "experts" impact as opposed to the original Leavy proposal.

After the Treasurer's report and the Secretary's report, there were two committee reports.

The Phone Committee (a sub-committee of the Finance Committee) concluded their arduous investigation into the illicit phone calls made last year. In addition to showing in tabular form that they recovered a great deal of the funds spent on illicit calls, the committee stated their intention to meet with Dean of Student Affairs Allen Canfield and then possibly with the Faculty-Student Relations Board (FSRB) to determine if any further action should be taken.

## Placement's Trouble-Shooter

by Alan Beckoff

When Alan Carrel attended this law school, his class of 88 included one black and three women. The full-time faculty was one-third of its current size, while there were three times the number of part-time faculty members as there are now. There were four secretaries. Three classrooms in a downtown office building, as well as some rented space in another building, constituted the law school. And he guesses that if the members of his class were to apply here today, maybe 15 would be accepted.

Carrel, the new associate dean for external affairs, received his LL.B. from here in 1967.

"The Buffalo legal community doesn't have the proper perspective. The school is much different than it was when they attended," he said. Besides his inter-related duties of placement, alumni relations, fund raising, and the administration of continuing legal education programs, Carrel identified himself as "a trouble-shooter for the legal and lay community." By that he means "keeping the image of the law school up, to make the reputation as good as the law school."

"The change from a local to national school began in the 60's," he said, "when the UB administration decided to make this a major law school, and it was



Alan Carrel

mike shapiro

extremely successful in doing it. This was the only state-supported law school in New York State, and they felt that it should be on par with other state law schools around the country."

In his role as placement director, Carrel wants the students "to realize how good they are."

He said that spirit is good, but "students tend to forget that they are in the top 15 per cent of law school graduates in the US." Employers who visit the school are always praising the quality of the students, he said, but "when they (the students) realize how good they are, that will make my job that much easier."

Carrel has more ideas for placement operations. "My predecessor (Jay Carlisle) did a super job in setting up placement. But a majority of what I'll be doing is new."

Figures show that 22 per cent of a typical recent graduating class was employed by graduation, and 90 per cent was employed six months later. Carrel wants the percentages higher by graduation. Because "the market is getting tougher," he wants to do more counseling.

He also wants the students to think more about what they want, and to have "the job that they

want, rather than a job for the sake of having one."

Audrey Koscielniak is still the office's assistant director. Carrel said one-half of his time and three-fourths of her's will be devoted to placement. The school places great emphasis on employment, he said, "and the department is greatly enlarged over last year."

Carrel, a former member of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, said "they brought me in here" because of his contacts with alumni and the legal community in general. "Alumni relations is a fresh area because very little has been done with it lately."

Carrel is a native of Buffalo and received a B.A. in Biology from Hamilton College before entering law school. He is a former partner in Rosen, Yasinow, Roberts, Rich and Carrel, and is active in community organizations.

## Student Office Eases First Year Worries

by Paul Bumbalo

During a Freshman Orientation meeting this past July, second year student Mike McAlear made a proposal for the establishment of an office designed to ease the transitional period encountered by first year students. Names like Continuing Orientation and Peer Advisement have been associated with this office, but McAlear is hesitant in attaching a label to his brainchild. He fears a label will create expectations which will destroy the informality he desires.

"It is not designed for fulfilling a set purpose," stressed McAlear. "Its prime function is to provide basic information on how to get through the system."

Minor problems can seem and indeed become major ones when the first year student is not familiar with the system and lacks the know how necessary to deal with a particular situation. By sharing their experiences and insights, upper class students can help eliminate unnecessary worries and confusions created by

the unique pressures of one's first year of law school, McAlear said.

It is true many first year students obtain vital information from day to day contact with second and third year students. But the value of this project is it establishes a specific place where an exchange of information may take place, McAlear said. By providing an acknowledged focal point for the dissemination of information, McAlear and his associates can more effectively collect and dispense information to inquiring students.

This is illustrated by the action taken to fill the bookstore's inadequate supply of Kadish and Paulsen casebooks. When approached by a few students who were without books, McAlear assisted these students in acquiring books. This eased the minds of many students who were concerned it would be necessary to go to class unprepared and fall behind the rest of the class while awaiting the next shipment of books.

Another project of the peer advisement program is the development of a body of data to facilitate the identification of problem areas. "We have to see what needs are out there in order to determine what services should be provided in the future," McAlear said.

These sentiments were also voiced by Assistant Dean Allan Canfield. "We have to let it fly and flow with it. The potential for making a significant contribution to the law school community is tremendous. Future expansion of the project will be carefully considered because student life is such a large part of law school," Canfield said.

At the present time, McAlear has sufficient student commitment but his project is encountering administrative tangles such as a recent room switch to Room 113, an insufficient number of keys and a lack of furniture. When these matters are cleared up, the office should be operating at full capacity.

## AWLS Holds First Meeting

by Carol Gardner

The Association of Women Law Students held its first meeting on Thursday, October 5 in the fourth floor student lounge. The meeting began with a lecture on combining a law career and a family by Mary Dee Martoche, Esq., a Buffalo attorney.

Martoche, a 1976 UB Law School graduate, is a member of the firm of Carl R. Ellis which specializes in negligence defense work. Martoche related her own experiences as a law student and mother of three children. Martoche gave birth to one of her children while she was a second-year law student.

She admitted her opinions were her own. She emphasized decisions concerning her legal career were based on a belief her commitment to the law was secondary to her commitment to her family.

Martoche explained her study and practice of law has been facilitated by the hiring of a housekeeper. She said the decision to hire someone was the first of three decisions she made concerning her career. The second decision was a conscious choice to not look for a job until after she took the bar exam.

Finally, she decided not to try to graduate in the top of her class. The last decision was made, she said, "because I didn't have the time to devote to my studies like some other students did. I had obligations to my family."

Carol Gardner recommended calling U.S. senators to urge them to vote for the extension of the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Gardner also mentioned a project to advocate the selection of qualified feminist attorneys to positions on the federal bench.



# BLP Undertakes Most Ambitious Effort To Date

The Buffalo Legislation Project (BLP) has embarked on its most ambitious efforts to date in accepting fifteen projects this semester. The increase, double the number of projects last spring, is accompanied by a similar rise in BLP membership from thirty-two to sixty-six.

The admittance of forty-three new members was precipitated by the largest response ever to BLP's application drive. Over one hundred interested second year students submitted membership applications, thereby allowing the selection committee the opportunity to choose members who would bring to the organization diverse interests and experience.

As you may know, BLP is a student directed organization providing legislative research to state and local legislators and agency officials. Students obtain valuable and useful experience in research, bill drafting and policy formulation, as well as academic credit after having participated for three semesters.

Under the supervision of director Dan Kohane, managing editor Joanna Gozzi and faculty advisor John Spanogle, work has begun on the following projects:

(1) **Ordinance Review** — This project will undertake a review of present City of Buffalo ordinances in light of new constitutional standards developed by the courts in recent years. The project editor is Mike Razenhoffer; project members are Pat Armstrong, Jim Hughes, Mary Lindsey, Michael McAleer, Phil Meyers and Ken Patricia.

(2) **Local Housing Statutes** — This project will address the question of whether the state, through the enactment of general laws relating to landlord-tenant matters, has pre-empted municipalities from enacting local ordinances. The project editor is Candy Appleton; project members are David Karel, Steven Schurkman and Susan Schreiber.

(3) **New Higher Education Trust Eligibility** — This project will consider whether the definition of "institution of higher education" (in regard to P.A.S.A. Program) for eligibility for tax deductions under the tax bill which includes provisions for the parents and student savings program should be extended to students attending degree granting proprietary schools and all other registered and approved business schools. The project editor is Janet Lubon; Project members are Mary Joanne Dowd and Leonard Kirsch.

(4) **Utility Issues** — This project will involve researching the status of two utility issues in other states. a) Whether present rate-payers should pay for facilities which may never service them but will service future customers; b) Fuel adjustment clause involving automatic flow-through of fuel cost to consumers without a public hearing or public review of the legitimacy of increased fuel cost. The project editor is Jim Kelly; projects members are Gary Cohen, Kathy Driscoll-Mack, and Martha Krisel.

(5) **Time of Day Pricing** — This project concerns the establishment of an entirely new

rate design for utility services. Prices will be increased during the day and decreased during the night. Problems exist because poor persons may have difficulty shifting their usage. What are the policy concerns, here and in other states? The project editor is Alan Block; project members are Ellen Evans, Kenneth Landau and Mark Rosenbaum.

(6) **Labor Law 523** — This project will research the inequity existing in 523 of the Labor Law whereby an individual collecting unemployment benefits is penalized 25 per cent of his weekly benefits for each day he works, without regard to the number of hours worked or the wage earned. The project editor is Saul Brenner; project members are Stu Haimowitz, Jim Maloy and Tony Leavy.

(7) **Criminal Justice** — This project will explore whether the failure to ratify the death penalty has resulted in state reforms that have adversely affected juvenile offenders. The project editor is Deborah Dowling; project members are Cathy Schwartz, Gladys LaForge and Paula Cohen.

(8) **Welfare Fraud** — This project involves recent changes in employer reporting to determine if welfare recipients are gainfully employed. Are there any constitutional ramifications? The project editor is Mark Bander; project members are James Anliot, Mary Kloepper and

## Working At Legal Services In Harlan, Ky.

When talking about working in Harlan, Kentucky, one must also talk about southeastern Kentucky. Two conversations that occurred during my first week in Harlan still stand out in my mind and help exemplify what life in the area was like. The first involved another law student who worked at the office and a waitress at the local Pizza Hut. The second took place between the directing attorney at the office who is originally from Oregon and myself. The conversations went essentially like this:

Law student: What do you have to drink?

Waitress: We can give you a pitcher.

Law Student: A pitcher! I thought this was a dry town.

Waitress: Oh, you can still get a pitcher of Coke.

Myself: (after reflecting upon the total absence of any activity outside of work): What made you want to settle in southeastern Kentucky?

Attorney: When I first arrived in southeastern Kentucky I hated the area. I couldn't wait to serve my one year commitment and get out. But after a while the work just draws you down here. There is so much that has to be done. It just draws you down here.

And so it does, for some. Those people not from the area (none of the lawyers in the office were from southeastern Kentucky), when doing nothing, could still derive some satisfaction from providing legal services to people who so desperately need them. Why does such a need exist?



mike shapiro

Deborah Sorbini.

(9) **Freedom of Information Law v. Discovery** — This project will address the question, does a citizen involved in a lawsuit have a greater right to some records in his status as a citizen than he does as a litigant? The project editor is Marc Ausfresser; project members are Stephanie Baynon, Carol Maue and Susan Lubowitz.

(10) **Broadcasting Courtroom and Agency Proceedings** — This project will look at the question of whether the public and news media should be permitted to tape record, broadcast or televise the proceedings of public bodies and/or the courts. The Open Meetings Law is silent. The project editor is Linda Beyer; project members are Chet Smalley, Susan Beberfall and Jeffery Katz.

(11) **Calendar Practice** — This

project will review the present practice in Erie County under which a trial judge is not assigned until the eve of the trial, and pretrial proceedings have gone before other judges. Would the interests of justice and economy be better served if one judge stayed with a case from beginning to end? The project editor is Ellen Cohn; project members are Pat Pollard, Howard Crane and Rita Merino.

(12) **Immunity for Physicians** — This project will formulate legislation proposing to limit the liability of physicians acting in emergency situations, especially while using the Medical Emergency Radio System (MERS) in conjunction with paramedics in the field. The project editor is Paul Suozzi; project members are Sharon Osgood, Lori Golombek and Ricky Samuel.

(13) **Trial Court Merger** — This

Sitting, l to r: Linda Beyer, Janet Lubon, Joanna Gozzi. Middle, l to r: Saul Brenner, Shirley Gorman, Alan Block, Paula Dladla, Ellen Cohn. Top, l to r: Paul Suozzi, Mike Razenhoffer, Tom Bender, Dan Kohane.

project will review the possibility of merging all New York State trial courts, except town and village courts. The project editor is Joann Parry; project members are Alan Butterworth, Loula Borkas, Mark Hammer, Jim Paris and Gloria Richard.

(14) **Population Law** — This project involves a survey of New York statutory law which includes or excludes city participation according to population. The project editor is Tom Bender; project members are Bruce Young and Horace Gioia.

(15) **Urban Development Corporation** — This project will involve the feasibility of U.D.C. becoming involved in the problem of the exodus of large corporations from New York State. The project editor is Paula Dladla; project members are Richard Bedor, Ann Tucker and Andy Walle.

Harlan is a town which is in many respects still in the 1930's or 40's. Any attempt to organize labor is met with tremendous resistance; bootlegging still flourishes and the town is tremendously corrupt. Those in power, the local politicians, the bootleggers, coal operators and other businessmen, care for little else than remaining in power.

The main purpose of government bodies and organizations is to help retain the existing power structure. Perhaps the most important consequence of such a system is the failure of the Board of Education, not only in Harlan, but in southeastern Kentucky in general, to teach or prepare students to live in any place other than southeastern Kentucky. As a result, most people are born and grow up and live in the area, an area which many people would choose to leave if they believed they could live in some other place.

So people remain in Harlan. Violence for many is a way of life. Food prices are outrageous. For those who have housing, living conditions are outrageous. For others, housing is non-existent. Many of these type of problems reach the legal services office.

Perhaps a distinguishing characteristic of many, although certainly not all cases the office received, is a sense of urgency. I had a case in which a man and a woman lived together for 10 years and then separated. Nothing particularly unusual. However, the man threw our client out of their house without permitting her to take a thing. He threatened her with violence if she came back to try to take any of her belongings. A person follows the progress of

any legal action fairly closely when she has to borrow just about everything, including her friend's underwear in order to get by.

Perhaps one reason such an urgency develops is because people act with little regard for, or have any conception of, the rule of law. Before the legal services office opened, most people had no access to legal help. The private bar did not offer much help because people could not afford a private attorney. (My impression of the private bar is they had very few interests other than obtaining legal fees.)

This criticism may be unjust, but it probably isn't. As a result, many people over the years have had very little contact with the legal system, especially concerning civil matters. They thus have a tendency to disregard the law and act as they please.

A client of ours whose parents totally dominated her life, ran off to the local Marryin' Sam across the state line with some boy. She stayed the night at her in-laws. The next day her parents received word of the wedding and went after her. With shotgun in hand, pointed at the offending in-laws, her father forcibly took her home. When her father was told he could not do this as well as many other things he was doing, this Seventh Day Adventist said, "There are two types of law, man's law and God's law. I follow God's law."

Work did have its share of disappointments. Many of these disappointments involved a feeling of futility when I saw much hard work, both my own and the work of others in the office, go down the drain. In my first week at work, our directing attorney represented a woman in a

divorce/child custody proceeding. Our attorney brought out evidence that established the husband beat his wife and bootlegged among other things.

The judge awarded custody of the children to the wife and issued a restraining order prohibiting the husband from being with the wife or children except in limited circumstances. Two weeks later husband and wife could be seen walking hand in hand on Main Street. As far as I know, they remained "reconciled" for the rest of the summer.

On the whole I enjoyed the summer very much. Above all else, the work provided an extremely rewarding experience. However, when not working, life was pretty dull. Unlike the attorneys in the office, however, I made a minimal commitment.

Knowing I would leave at the end of the summer, I tried to ignore the absence of what we all take for granted, such as recreation, and sublimated all my energies toward work. I came away with a partial insight regarding a small town in Appalachia, the role legal services plays in this town, and the way in which such services helps to make life a little more pleasant for many people who otherwise would be forced to go without any such help.

Much of what I say appears to be assertions that a person who has stayed in an area for 10 weeks has no business making. Much of what I say in this article comes from *The Watchers of the Night* by Harry Caudill and conversations from people who have lived and worked southeastern Kentucky for some years now.

—Bill Brooks



## Culinary Counsel

# Karen's Kitchen: A Delightful Tour Through A Vegetarian Paradise



paul suozzi

by Karen Spencer

For those of you who are wondering if that's really Paul Suozzi in the apron and chef's hat — you're right, it's not. I could say that Paul went into a coma last week after eating too much homemade ravioli and someone had to fill in for him. But what really happened is that I accosted him in the halls of O'Brain after the last issue and accused him of not having a column dedicated to vegetarians. Since he is still recovering from that encounter, I borrowed his apron and hat for this week's issue which I am filling with my favorite recipes.

As a recently converted vegetarian, I am constantly seeking new recipes which not only are a delight to the palate but are healthy, too. I am not a fanatic vegetarian — nor am I looking for converts. I just want to share the joy I have found in meeting the challenge of changing one's lifetime eating habits.

My change to vegetarianism was gradual and in fact is not total as I still eat fish. People often ask, "Don't you miss a real juicy steak or crave a Big Mac now and then?" My answer is an easy no. My desire for beef disappeared long ago when it began tasting like cardboard and a Big Mac, well, that belongs with all the other fast food and processed foods which taste like sawdust.

Anyway, there are so many more interesting foods to be eaten that I see meat and poultry as a waste of stomach space! Preparing vegetarian foods is more fun and certainly much cleaner. The absence of animal fat is the greatest way to keep a stove and oven clean.

Returning for a moment to the idea of changing one's lifetime eating habits, there remains the tangential issue of sugar. Because I now eat not only for enjoyment but also to feel well, the amount of white sugar in my diet is of concern. Being a hot fudge freak and trying to eliminate sugar is a contradiction with which I am resigned to live. (A life without hot fudge hardly seems worth living!) However, I have managed to cut down on my sugar intake by substituting honey in recipes which call for sugar and using only half the amount. Molasses and maple syrup are also alternative sweeteners whose flavors many take some getting used to by those whose childhood was filled with Three Musketeers or Mars Bars.

There is a medley of recipes included here — all tried and tested on various people — few of whom were vegetarians. The Bran Muffins go with any meal and are a snack in and of themselves. I like adding apricots — it makes them very rich! The Granola is fattening but terrific with sliced bananas for breakfast. It also makes a great gift. The Baked Shrimp are a nice start to any meal. Yianni's Restaurant offers something similar as an entre which could be duplicated by doubling or tripling the cheese sauce. The Japanese Garden Salad is a variation of the well known spinach salad with bean sprouts and soy sauce providing an oriental twist.

Jason's Birthday Zucchini will send sour cream lovers into ecstasy and the Guacamole Eggs is the next best thing to San Miguel's guacamole in Boulder, Colorado.

The two entres, Law Library Luncheon Special and the Melanzana Manicotti, are proof that meat does not make the meal. The Spencer Special Spiced Raisin Cake is one of my family's favorites handed down over the generations which always appears at family gatherings. It calls for sugar and it probably just wouldn't be the same without it! It's really great with a cream cheese frosting.

Enjoy!!!

### Karen's Bran Muffins

½ c. flour  
½ tsp. salt  
½ tsp. soda  
1 tsp. baking powder

¾ c. raisins  
½ c. sunflower seeds  
½ c. nuts  
1 c. bran

1 egg  
½ c. sour milk  
3 tbsp. molasses  
1 tbsp. melted butter

Mix 1, 2 & 3 separately, then together. Add 1 mashed banana and large spoonful of honey. Fill well greased tins 2/3 full. Bake 20-25 minutes at 375. Variation: add chopped apricots or other fruits and nuts.

### Granola

5 c. oats  
1 c. each: sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, cashews, almond slices, non-fat milk powder, soy flour, wheat germ, bran, coconut, raisins, dried apples, apricots.  
1 c. honey  
1 c. oil  
cinnamon

Mix dry ingredients except dried fruits. Season with cinnamon — about 2 tablespoons. Pour honey and oil over the mixture and stir until everything is well coated. Bake for ½ hour at 350 and ½ hour at 300, stirring every 15 minutes to avoid burning. Add fruits when mixture comes out of the oven.

### Baked Fresh Shrimp with Feta Cheese

2 fresh jumbo shrimp  
2 tbsp. butter

1 egg  
¼ c. heavy cream  
¼ c. crumbled feta cheese  
Tabasco sauce  
1 large tomato, peeled & sliced  
juice of ½ lemon  
1 tbsp. chopped parsley

Cook shrimp in butter until pink. Transfer to a baking dish. Combine egg, cream; add cheese & tabasco to taste. Pour over shrimp. Top with tomato slices. Bake 10 minutes at 400. Squeeze juice and sprinkle with parsley.

### Japanese Garden Salad

6 c. torn spinach  
3 c. bean sprouts  
2 c. carrot slices (made with a peeler)  
¼ c. almond slices.

butter  
6 tbsp. flour  
pinch cayenne pepper  
¾ tsp. salt  
1 ¼ c. milk  
grated parmesan cheese  
½ c. grated sharp cheddar  
¼ tsp. cream of tartar

### Spinach filling

2 pkgs. spinach, cooked and drained well  
2 tbsp. butter  
¼ c. finely chopped onion  
¼ tsp. salt  
¼ c. grated cheddar cheese  
½ c. sour cream  
¼ lb. cheddar cheese, sliced

Grease bottom of jelly-roll pan; line with wax paper, grease with butter. Melt 1/3 c. butter.

minutes. Let cool slightly before serving. Serves 6.

### Spencer Special Spiced Raisin Cake

One of my family's favorites handed down over the generations that always appears at family gathering —

1 box raisins and 2 cups hot water. Boil 5 minutes. Remove from heat and add 1 cup cold water. Set to cool. Cream ½ c. butter with 2 c. sugar. Sift: 4 ½ c. flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 tsp. nutmeg, 1 tsp. ground cloves, 1 tsp. baking powder.

Mix all ingredients — add raisins and water all at once. Bake in a 9 X 13 inch pan at 325 degrees for 45-60 minutes.



paul suozzi

Soy Sesame dressing: 2/3 c. oil, ¼ c. maple syrup, 1/3 c. vinegar, 2 tbsp. soy sauce, 2 tbsp. toasted sesame seeds, 1/3 tsp. dry mustard, 1/8 tsp. ginger. Mix and chill dressing. Pour over mixed salad ingredients.

### Jason's Birthday Zucchini

8-10 young zucchini  
1/3 c. butter  
3/4 c. grated cheddar cheese  
¼ c. grated swiss cheese  
1 c. sour cream  
½ tsp. salt  
1/8 tsp. paprika  
¼ c. chopped chives  
½ c. bread crumbs  
grated parmesan

Cut zucchini lengthwise in halves or quarters depending on their size. Steam until barely tender. Arrange them in a buttered casserole dish. Melt butter, mix in cheeses, sour cream and seasonings. Pour mixture over zucchini. Sprinkle with bread crumbs, dot with butter and top with parmesan cheese. Bake at 350 for 45 minutes.

### Guacamole Eggs

Blend 1 ripe avocado, ½ cup yogurt or sour cream, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, dash tabasco sauce, 1 tsp. salt, ½ clove garlic, mashed. Add 1 tomato, skinned and chopped. Saute chopped onion in butter and scramble 5 or 6 eggs. Spread slices of whole wheat toast with avocado mixture, add eggs, and top with more avocado mixture and a slice of tomato. Muy Bueno!!!

### Law Library Luncheon Special (Cheese souffle roll stuffed with spinach)

Cheese souffle  
7 eggs, separated, room temp.

Remove from heat and stir in flour, cayenne & ½ tsp. salt until smooth. Gradually stir in milk; bring to boil. Stirring, reduce heat, until thick and leaves bottom of pan. Beat in ½ c. parmesan and ½ c. cheddar. With wire whisk, beat yolks and beat into the cheese mixture which should be somewhat cooled. Beat egg whites with ¼ tsp. salt and cream of tartar until stiff peaks form. Fold carefully into the cheese mixture. Bake in jelly roll pan for fifteen minutes at 350. Saute onion, add cooked spinach, salt, ¼ c. cheddar and sour cream. Loosen edges of souffle with a spatula, invert onto wax paper sprinkled with parmesan. Peel off wax paper. Spread filling and roll up from the long side. Arrange cheese slices over top; broil just until cheese melts. Serves 8 generously.

### Melanzana Manicotti

2 medium eggplant  
Filling:  
1 lbs. ricotta  
1 lb. mozzarella  
¼ c. grated parmesan  
lots of raisins  
2 eggs  
2 tsp. cinnamon  
2 tsp. rosemary, crushed  
½ tsp. salt  
fresh parsley and scallions, minced  
Red wine to moisten  
3 cups Italian style tomato sauce  
Mozzarella, grated

Slice eggplant lengthwise into ¼ inch slices. Steam until just flexible enough to roll. Mix filling. Spoon filling onto each eggplant slice and roll up. Arrange them in a large baking dish and cover with tomato sauce and grated mozzarella. Bake at 350 for 30

**Editor's Note:** Culinary Counsel would like to apologize to any readers who may feel their interests have not been properly represented in this column. The fact is, until his recent confrontation in the hallway with a certain law librarian, this neglect was unknown. Culinary Counsel would be very happy to make his column responsive to his reader's tastes, if only he is made aware of them. Therefore, if there is a particular topic you would like to see covered, or if you have some favorite recipes you would like to share, drop a note in the envelope outside room 623. Recipes should be typed, 70 characters to a line and double spaced. As the cold approaches, Culinary Counsel will devote a column to something which warms the soul — soup. Please share your favorite recipes with us.

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## Short Relief

# Playoff Fever... Catch It!

Maria Colavito

Having just watched the replays of the Yankees-Red Sox playoff game for about the tenth time I cannot figure out how anyone could find baseball boring. I also cannot for the life of me figure out how anyone could be a diehard baseball fan for more than twenty years or so. I am sure that if some demographer took the time to check into this he would find populations with major league teams nearby have life expectancies which are considerably shorter than the populations in those areas which aren't exposed to no hitters and ninth-inning rallies all summer long. (Not to mention the kind of divisional race to which we have all been subjected since mid-July).

There is no doubt every Yankee (or Red Sox) fan who watched the playoff game for the Eastern Championship ended the game a little less stable than when he or she began. Such games have to take their toll on the fan, maybe more so than they take on the players, because the fan really has no control over what's happening. The players are so involved with the pressure and with the necessity of hitting or fielding the ball they don't have time to get nervous.

Jerry Gerard, the sportscaster for WPIX in New York (who is a show unto himself) brought the whole pressure thing into perspective when he commented on the tension created by the Red Sox in the bottom of the ninth of the playoff game. Gerard said he himself was so drained he "checked the local hospitals and found that during the bottom of the ninth the birthrate in New York went up 8%, 6% among women who were already pregnant." That just about says it

all.

Because five big playoff games and possibly a World Series game loom large between my writing this and your reading it, I am a little reluctant to make any predictions here. The truth of the matter is the last two matchups of the Yankees and the Royals have been both surprising and close. At first that was what was so surprising about them. However, the Royals have proven beyond a doubt they are a strong team, and the Yankees have proven beyond a doubt they do not play their best ball on an artificial surface.

The Yankees entered the playoffs with three things going against them — they played without the rest which the Royals had prior to the playoffs, they played without Willie Randolph and were thus forced to start a relatively inexperienced rookie on the artificial surface in Royal Stadium where Randolph's extra speed and reflexes might have been invaluable, and they were forced to go without Guidry in the starting game, a factor which would have given Kansas City the psychological edge.

But even as I write this, the Yankees are the proud owners of a 7-1 win over Kansas City in the first game, so it appears none of the handicaps mentioned above had much of an impact on the team's performance. Anyway, by the time you read this, the playoffs will be history. No matter what happens, no one will be able to take away from either the Yankees or the Red Sox the fact that they won more games than any other team in the major leagues (although I think it does take a better team to make up a 14½ game deficit than it does to blow a 14½ game lead).

My roommate was astonished that I could let my last column go by without any mention of the Ali-Spinks fight, and when I tried to explain to him that I know nothing about boxing (apart from what I learned watching Paul Newman play Rocky Marciano in "Somebody Up There Likes Me") he said I shouldn't have to know anything about a sport to write about it, if I'm a good sportswriter.

I did at least watch the fight (on a second television set poised carefully above the one broadcasting the Yankees-Red Sox game from Fenway) and it didn't seem to be the aggressive fight I would have thought the heavyweight championship should be. But it was an interesting fight from the standpoint that both fighters appeared to be trying to break out of the molds they were cast in after their last bout. Ali seemed to be working hard to convince everyone that he wasn't lazy and over the hill; Spinks was trying to be more than just the young punk who beat up on someone who wasn't really trying.

Well, Ali succeeded and Spinks didn't. Ali looked to me as if he had a lot more stamina than anyone ever suspected was left in him. And although I'd love to have Spinks on my side in a street fight, it appeared to me that he has very little finesse in a ring. Somebody remarked that he fights almost as well as he drives, which doesn't say much for his technique. In any case, as much as I disagree with some of Muhammed Ali's views on life, liberty etc., I think he has a lot more class than Spinks and he gives better interviews too, and as far as I am concerned those are as good reasons to be heavyweight champ as any.



mike buskus

The rear guard surrounds the refreshment table at the Dean's October Bash. Guests were treated to spirits, munchies and the Yankee's 6-5 victory over the Royals.

## From the Stacks Looking Behind the Desk At Circulation/Reserve

by Karen Spencer

This morning on the radio I heard about a woman in Bloomington, Indiana who was jailed for not returning twenty books to the University library or paying a \$300 fine. I guess libraries are getting desperate but publicity like that does not do much for public relations. We have never jailed anyone for abusing their borrowing privileges but we have been known to notify the bursar to checkstop an individual's registration. We have also been known to negotiate a settlement — our circulation staff can be very friendly.

And that brings me to the subject of this week's *From the Stacks*: the Circulation/Reserve Department. It occurred to me that library users see only the barrier of the circulation desk. I use that term both literally and figuratively. I thought it would be helpful to go behind the scenes this week and see what really goes on back there.

It is obvious that this area is the hub of library activity — it is where you check out and return books. Loan policies are discussed in the library guide, a handout available at the desk. We maintain a manual record system so we know who has what and when it is due. We accept renewals by phone but will not disclose borrowers' names as a matter of privacy. As the main service point, lost and found and keys to student organization offices are located here.

The Reserve Collection is another major function of this department. It consists of high use items like: treatises, casebooks, hornbooks, dictionaries, looseleaves, New York materials such as McKinney's, New York Jurisprudence and formbooks, current federal finding aids such as *US Law Week* and *Congressional Index*, restatements, and current law reviews. The permanent reserve collection is a common feature of most law libraries providing equitable access to all users. Also

on reserve are course related items specially requested by faculty and prior exams.

The Circulation/Reserve Department could not function without its many student assistants. They tirelessly fetch books from the reserve collection, reshelve books in the stacks, file in a multitude of looseleaf services, fix copy machines, answer the same questions repeatedly on both library and non-library subjects, and generally perform a vital information service.

Shirley Choises maintains the reserve collection. With different courses being offered every semester, there is a complete change of items which faculty place on reserve. So that students know what is kept on reserve, Shirley makes a list which is kept in a notebook at the desk.

Bette Walf is responsible for Interlibrary Loan service. Being the only major research law library in western New York, we receive numerous requests from other libraries to borrow materials. Bette also handles requests from law faculty and students who need to borrow materials from other libraries when our collection cannot meet their needs. Interlibrary loan request forms are available from the Circulation Desk.

Carol Newhouse is the night circulation clerk. In addition to overseeing day to day operations during the evening hours, Carol keeps the circulation records up-to-date.

Mary Ann Wachowiak is head of the Circulation/Reserve Department supervising all operations, staff and student assistants. Any problems or questions with policy or procedures should be directed to Mary Ann.

No — we won't send you to jail and will try not to create more of a barrier than the physical "desk" itself. If there is anything you would like to know, just ask! If you are too shy to ask in person, put it in writing by using our Bitch Tickets available at the Reference Desk.

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## 1979

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# Panel Gives Views On Public Interest Practice

—continued from page one  
attorney for six weeks.

From that inauspicious beginning, the Law Center, which handles local problems only, now supplements \$40,000 in annual contributions with CETA, VISTA, state contracts and donations of services to meet its annual budget of \$150,000. Meyerson attributes the success of the Law Center to four factors: (1) an ability to get support from leaders of the Arizona Bar and the ABA; (2) support from key liberal members of the Bar; (3) the careful choosing of litigation so as to establish credibility in the community; and (4) the willingness of the staff attorneys to take the risk of working with sacrifice and without the security of an established law firm.

The Public Interest Law Center, in addition to providing legal services in the fields of utility ratemaking, consumer law and law for the elderly, also provides non-legal aid in substantive areas of the law. The ability of a local public interest law center to branch out into non-legal substantive areas is not unique to Arizona. The Center for Public Representation in Madison, Wisconsin also provides advocacy training and research programs in addition to its legal services. Louise Trubeck, Executive Director of the Center, noted that although the Center was similar to Meyerson's, her's exists more as an alternative to help fulfill legal needs rather than as a law firm.

The \$520,000 annual budget for The Center for Public Representation is paid only in small part (15 per cent) by private contribution. The remainder of the money is found through contracts with all levels of government. Because, as Trubeck

pointed out, much of the Center's work is directed against government policies and programs, a great deal of care must be taken when a staff attorney prepares to speak out against a governmental unit which is funding the Center.

It appears government grants and support provide a means for creating a public interest law center. But Alex Polikoff, of Business and Professional People for the Public Interest in Chicago, Illinois, has established a very successful public interest center with no government aid at all. Two thirds of the BPI budget is provided by foundations which support the goal of a public interest law center. The remaining third is provided from contributions of business and professional people in the Chicago community. Mr. Polikoff has found by reaching beyond the legal community and into the business and professional community as a whole, he has been able to fund a staff of four full time attorneys who provide their services on an impact basis.

Michael Tiger and Ramsey Clark have been able to provide legal services for the public interest, not by seeking contributions or grants, but by acquiring funds from the legal system itself. Clark's law firm, the Legal Services Corporation, is a business comprised of four attorneys, operating in New York City. Clark's philosophy is that if taxes, contributions and rich people will not pay for legal services for those who cannot afford it, then lawyers themselves must bear this burden.

The attorneys at the Legal Services Corporation divide their time into thirds. One third of their time is spent in the practice



l. to r.: Thomas Headrick, Marshall Breger, Jacob Javits, Alan Carrel

paul suozzi

of law at standard rates, approximately \$100 an hour. One third of their time is spent on representing those who cannot afford to pay the full rate but who do not qualify for free services. The remaining one third of time is devoted to pro bono legal work. The practice is often supplemented by providing services to groups. Each attorney has an income of \$50,000 a year, which, Clarks points out, is the salary earned by a judge.

Tigar's Washington, D.C. based law firm operates on a principal similar to Clark's. In Tigar's firm, 40 per cent of the work each attorney does is devoted to free cases, primarily those directed against secret police. Tigar suggested this type of public interest practice can be entered into without any major financial

backing by any recent law school graduate. His calculations begin with the assumption that four attorneys just out of law school have the capacity to borrow a total of \$50,000. Half of this capital must be used for initial starting costs. Figuring approximately \$16,000 per month, or \$192,000 per year is needed to run the law practice, the remaining \$25,000 of capital provides a 35 day "float".

If the attorneys charge the average fee of \$75 per hour for their services, 2560 hours or 640 hours per attorney are all that is required to maintain the law office. Thus, if each attorney does 700 hours of legal work for the \$75 an hour fee, each attorney will be able to spend approximately 40 per cent of his or her time on pro bono public interest matters, make an

adequate income and pay back the initial loan.

If all observers of the seminar did not leave with a renewed feeling of obligation and a desire to work for the public good, at least we all left convinced that if we would, we could. A system of public interest law can only be as successful as the environment in which it exists. The problem is not making it possible to maintain a public interest law firm but to convince an attorney to participate in it. Ramsey Clark summarized the problem when he noted this system of public interest law will not work until the values of attorneys have changed. Attorneys must stop thinking in terms of acquiring masses of money, and must instead consider allocating their time so as to best serve the public interest, Clark said.

## Program Praised But Questions Remain

—continued from page one

advertised when the school tries to recruit minority students."

"The school should tout it; it's a drawing card for the school," said Armstrong, who was involved in recruiting students last year.

Presently, the classes are being taught by Professor Joseph Laufer and the teaching assistants for Professors Marjorie Girth and Paul Spiegelman.

Laufer, who has been involved in the program since its inception, expressed some degree of satisfaction with the program, but feels that a number of crucial questions have to be answered.

"The minority program is off to a very good start. However, nothing is fully satisfactory, and there is always room for improvement for what we're doing," said Laufer.

"I see these people constantly and keep tabs on what they're doing. I probe their minds to see if they understand what they're doing. These students are very serious," said the veteran professor.

Laufer expressed concern that there didn't seem to be any clear policies on minority admissions.

"There is an insufficiency of

thinking around here. The faculty committee and the Dean must come up with clear cut policies on the question of minority admissions. I'd like to see the faculty collectively sit down and talk about the reaction to Bakke. Who is educationally disadvantaged? How many students can we take into the program? What are our resources," said Laufer.

In regard to the number of black students in the law school, Laufer said, "It bothers me greatly the small number of black students that we have. Honest efforts are being made, but we have not been successful in attracting the numbers that we should."

"Why don't we have more blacks and people who were born here? We have to define minority. Is it the handicapped," asked Laufer, "or the increasing number of Mexicans who are coming into this country? Where do we draw the line?"

"What's the limit on equality, and to what extent is the state responsible for equality? How much do we owe the blacks and the Indian? These are the questions we must address," added Laufer.

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