

Journal of Law and Social Deviance

Volume Eleven

2016

Interdisciplinary and Independent Studies of
Sociality, Deviance, and Law

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ISSN 2164-4721 (online)

ISSN 2165-5219 (print)

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“*CUBA NOS UNE*” : ENDING THE CUBAN ADJUSTMENT ACT

Carmen M. Cusack

At this time in Cuban-American political history, American policies need not encourage international violations that negate Cuba’s sovereignty, but rather, the United States should reform immigration policies to benefit both nations and their people. Section Three discusses money wasted on persecuting the Cuban Five, and political missteps created by the United States in response to the Cuban Five. Section Four outlines special citizenship processes applicable only to Cubans entering the United States; and Section Five explains entitlements to benefits possessed by Cuban Americans. Section Six explains relationships between human trafficking, Cubans, and homeland security. Section Seven concludes that for the foregoing reasons, now is the time to discontinue special treatment of Cuban refugees in the United States, end wasteful spending practices, and invest in strategies that benefit relations between the United States and Cuba.

FREEZE A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW: CRYONAUTS AND THE LAW

Andrea Ugaz, Jessica Floyd, Hannah Wahlen

New scientific discoveries seem to hold the promise of rebirth through cryopreservation. In Section II, this Article addresses the issue of the cryonaut's identity, and discusses whether cryonauts are the same person that they were prior to cryopreservation. This Section argues that such cognitive losses may equate to a new identity altogether. Section II discusses the cryonauts' potential criminal liability. This Section places the cryonaut within a liability spectrum. Section III explores some of the property issues facing cryogenics, such as ownership of corpses; means for maintaining the wealth of cryonauts during preservation; and whether the cryonaut may regain control of prior property. Section IV examines how cryonauts' introduction into society will impact social programs, particularly the Social Security program. This Section surveys the current landscape of trust law and explores the new form of trust that cryonauts are taking advantage of known as "personal revival trusts." Section IV posits a solution to lessen the impact of the demographic shift that cryonauts

Ugaz, Floyd, Wahlen

will cause by proposing legislation that will set a maximum age at which a cryonaut may be reanimated in order to qualify to participate in the Social Security program during his or her post-reanimation lifetime. This Section also explores two legal challenges such a law might face—age discrimination and impeding free exercise of their religion.

**LAW SCHOOL CURRICULUM
REFORM AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR
PROMOTING SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN
THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

Roni A. Elias

This Article argues that reform in the legal profession should begin with fundamental changes in the law school curriculum that shifts from its disproportionate focus on a highly intellectualized and abstracted approach to teaching law towards greater emphasis on practical skills, especially skills such as Alternative Dispute Resolution (“ADR”) and client counseling and communication. All lawyers need these practical skills, which are especially effective for providing legal assistance to underserved members of society. Making the legal profession more useful for clients of all kinds is also a way to open the practice of law to more people of all kinds and to diversify the legal profession. Technological advances may also improve the efficiency and efficacy of delivering legal services to such individuals and groups who previously have not had adequate access to such services. This Article

Elias

begins this argument in Section II by examining some of the problems faced by members of the legal profession and by law schools in recent years. Section III addresses a different set of problems—those associated with the lack of diversity among lawyers, and the legal profession’s failure adequately to serve the needs of all social groups. In Section IV, this Article discusses how the traditional law school curriculum, first developed in the late nineteenth century, has contributed to the lack of diversity and social responsibility in the legal profession. In Section V, this Article concludes by recommending key reforms for the law school curriculum in order to overcome some of the problems identified in Section IV.

**“TO SEEK JUSTICE”: WHY
MISSOURI’S CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT ALLOWING
PROSPERITY EVIDENCE IS A STEP
FORWARD**

Ryan Nely

First, this Article provides background information on the history of propensity evidence in the United States, examining its roots in the common law and role in the Federal Rules of Evidence. This Section notes the general prohibition of propensity evidence and strict limitations codified in the Federal Rules. Next, the Article analyzes the rules on propensity evidence at the state level in Texas and Wisconsin. Texas provides a useful example of a state which enables the use of propensity evidence through statute, and Wisconsin through common law. The Article then provides an overview of the rule on propensity evidence in Missouri, including legal challenges and the recent amendment to the Missouri Constitution. The Article then argues that Missouri’s amendment allowing propensity evidence is a positive change for the state, does not create a due process violation, and protects a uniquely vulnerable

Nely

class of citizens. Finally, the Article discusses the impact of Missouri's amendment on a nationwide movement toward allowing the use of propensity evidence, and its applicability to other states.

**BOOK REVIEW: HAIR AND
JUSTICE: SOCIOLEGAL
SIGNIFICANCE OF HAIR
IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, AND
PUBLIC POLICY BY CARMEN M.
CUSACK**

Okorie Okorochoa

Carmen Cusack, Ph.D., J.D. presents an excellent and extensive overview of the use of hair characteristics and DNA in court cases, including the differences in cultural expectations, prison rules regarding hairstyle, and the use of animal hair for forensic determinations. Cusack's book dares to document how hairstyles speak volumes about an individual's status in the community in terms of class, educational level, and political associations, and stipulates at length why biases not affiliated with race are permitted in legal contexts, which is why attorneys are acutely aware of hairstyles in terms of their clients and the impact it has on jurors. Despite tackling tough issues, Cusack's writing is not insensitive. She expresses tremendous sensitivity toward victims. This well-documented text is both

Okorochoa

thorough and compelling in exploring the many facets of hair in the courtroom and community.