

CENTER for JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY, INC.

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Elena Sassower, Director
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August 16, 2011

TO: Michael Cardozo, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York
Zachary Carter, Chairman, Mayor's Advisory Committee on the Judiciary

FROM: Elena Sassower, Director
Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (CJA)

RE: Ensuring that the Commission on Judicial Compensation's Recommendations and Report are Based on Evidence: The Absence of Evidence that Judicial Compensation has Deterred Qualified Public Sector or Private Sector Lawyers from Becoming Judges

I was at the Commission on Judicial Compensation's August 8, 2011 meeting in Manhattan, at which Commissioner Robert Fiske, Jr. identified your presentations to the Commission as among those that had "made a compelling case for an immediate increase" in judicial compensation, specifying that you and the bar associations had testified that:

"the lack of even a cost of living adjustment has impacted the ability to attract and retain the highest quality lawyers to the judiciary, both from higher paying positions in the government and from private practice. An interesting statistic in recent years, only 18 percent of the new judges in the State of New York have come from private practice...".

I was also at the Commission's July 20, 2011 hearing in Albany, at which Michael Cardozo testified, expressly "on behalf of Mayor Bloomberg", essentially reading from his written statement entitled "Testimony". Both referred to "the Appendix submitted with the written testimony of Zachary Carter, the Chair of Mayor Bloomberg's Committee on the Judiciary" – which is why, on July 25th, I contacted the office of the Mayor's Committee, requesting Chairman Carter's referred-to Appendix and written testimony. When finally produced¹, it was immediately obvious that Chairman Carter's written testimony was taken, virtually *verbatim*, from his November 25, 2009 *amicus curiae* brief to

¹ I was initially told, on July 25th, that the Committee would not produce Chairman Carter's written testimony and Appendix and that I would have to secure them from the Commission on Judicial Compensation. This was reiterated to me on August 1st. Only after I wrote an August 1st fax to the Committee's Executive Director – a copy of which I sent to Chairman Carter – were the testimony and Appendix furnished on August 2nd.

the Court of Appeals in the *Larabee* judicial compensation lawsuit², a fact not disclosed, and that the Appendix was identical to the *amicus* brief Appendix, also not disclosed.

The thrust of your oral and written testimony to the Commission is that because of the disparity between judicial salaries and the salaries of senior ranks of such offices as the District Attorneys Offices for Manhattan, Queens and Kings, the Legal Aid Society, and the New York Corporation Counsel:

“...more experienced public sector attorneys are simply not applying for judgeships.”
(Cardozo written testimony, at p. 4); and

“...the Mayor’s Committee has encountered unprecedented difficulties in recruiting attorneys from [those] senior ranks” (Carter written testimony, at p. 7).

However, the only evidence you supply is of salary disparity, not of any drop in applications by “more experienced public sector attorneys” or of “unprecedented difficulties” in recruitment.

Thus, your testimony does not recount any recruitment efforts you personally made that failed because of the higher salaries among “more experienced public sector attorneys”. Nor do you allege that members and staff of the Mayor’s Committee or of the Mayor’s Office made recruitment efforts to these attorneys that failed for that reason (which, in any event, would be hearsay). No affidavits or affirmations from Committee members and staff are supplied, nor from “more experienced public sector attorneys” attesting that due solely to the salary gap, he/she had declined recruitment efforts. You refer to no surveys of these high-level attorneys and none are provided. Instead, Chairman Carter’s Appendix is, as he describes it:

“a schedule of salaries of senior attorneys employed by the various institutional law offices, including the Legal Aid Society, the Corporation Counsel’s Office and the various District Attorneys’ Offices within New York City, which graphically presents the challenge of recruiting senior attorneys from their ranks.”

This reliance on inference, over evidence, is further apparent from Corporation Counsel Cardozo’s use of a “hypothetical”, rather than a real life example³:

² Pursuant to FOIL and such other authority as may be applicable, we request a copy of the motion that Chairman Carter and/or the Committee filed with the Court of Appeals for permission to submit the *amicus curiae* brief pursuant to 500.23 of the Court’s rules.

³ The wording of your presentations further underscores their speculative nature:

“...the experience of the Committee suggests that the dramatic gap between judicial salaries and the compensation paid to senior agency and government attorneys often presents an untenable choice for highly qualified practitioners, notwithstanding their demonstrably strong

“Consider the hypothetical example of a lawyer in my office who has risen through her career to become the head of our Appeals Division. In order for her to accept a position as a Criminal Court Judge, she would have to accept a pay cut of \$33,000; a 20% pay *decrease*. While some fortunate individuals in our society – by virtue of marriage or inheritance – may be able to afford such an extraordinary compensation change for the honor of serving as a judge, it is a significant amount to ask someone with a family, or with educational loans, or with other financial obligations, to do without.” (Cardozo written testimony, pp. 3-4, italics in original).

Surely, if there were “unprecedented difficulties” in recruitment – or even “a significant recruitment challenge”, which is how it is stated in Chairman Carter’s *amicus* brief (at p. 10) – many real-life examples could have been furnished.

As for the statistical example Corporation Counsel Cardozo gives, it is meaningless and misleading. He states:

“For example, 14 of the 58 new judges the Mayor has appointed were selected from positions as either assistant district attorneys or attorneys for the Legal Aid Society – and in most cases these individuals were not serving in sufficiently senior levels at their organizations that their appointment required a financial sacrifice. These men and women, while highly qualified, could more easily make the transition to judgeships because they did not face the same financial sacrifice that would be asked of more senior, management level attorneys at the District Attorney’s Offices, the Legal Aid Society or similar public law offices.” (Cardozo written testimony, at p. 3).

The implication is that in periods when the salary differential was not great, a larger number of “more senior, management level attorneys” would have been appointed. Yet, this is not stated. Nor is this substantiated by evidence, which, if it exists, is in your exclusive possession.

Moreover, the issue is not appointments, but applicants – since the thrust of your presentations is that you cannot get these higher-paid “more senior, management level attorneys” to apply. Neither of you provide ANY statistical information about applicants, notwithstanding this information is also exclusively in your possession. Thus, you furnish no information as to the cumulative size of the applicant pool spanning the 9-1/2 years of Mayor Bloomberg’s governance – and none broken down for each of those years, although this is the only way to gauge the impact of “stagnant” judicial

commitment to public service, because of competing obligations to their dependent families.” (Carter written testimony, at p. 2, underlining added);

“The public sector government salary information...offers persuasive evidence that judicial salaries should be increased” (Cardozo written testimony, at p. 3, underlining added).

salaries spanning that period. Nor do you parse the yearly numbers of applicants so as to reveal the numbers and percentages of public sector attorneys, private sector attorneys, their average age, years of experience, etc. – without which it is impossible to discern any change in the applicant pool, let alone a change that might be attributable to “stagnant” judicial salaries.

The Committee is required to furnish the Mayor with three applicants for each vacancy.⁴ Thus, for those 58 new judgeships, the Committee would have provided the Mayor with 174 applicants. Yet, you supply no information even as to this fraction of a much larger applicant pool, whose size you have completely withheld.

That the Committee does not lack for applicants is not acknowledged by your testimony. It is evident, however, from the Committee’s website, which counsels applicants:

“Because of the volume of applications and the limited number of vacancies, the process remains continuously competitive. Your selection for interview will always depend on the comparative quality of the applicant pool at the time that vacancies arise.” (“Frequently Asked Questions”, underlining added).

As to the precise number of “the limited number of vacancies” the Mayor has filled, your testimony contains significant discrepancies. Corporation Counsel Cardozo states:

“To date the Mayor has appointed 58 individuals to the bench and reappointed approximately 100 others” (Cardozo written testimony, at p. 2)

and Chairman Carter states:

“...Under Mayor Bloomberg’s Administration, the Committee has nominated or recommended for appointment approximately 100 Judges to the Criminal Court; 35 Judges to the Family Court, and 34 Judges to the Civil Court” –

– relegating this information to the end of his footnote 1, as if it were irrelevant. Both sets of figures are incorrect.

The numbers in Chairman Carter’s footnote 1 are the same as the numbers in his identical footnote 1 of his November 25, 2009 *amicus* brief, meaning they are more than 1-1/2 years old. They are also outdated, as is evident from the Committee’s website, which posts two press releases subsequent to November 25, 2009: one dated February 9, 2010, entitled “MAYOR BLOOMBERG SWEARS IN TWENTY-SEVEN JUDGES” and another dated February 22, 2011, entitled “MAYOR BLOOMBERG SWEARS IN 20 JUDGES”. This second press release is particularly helpful, as it quotes Mayor Bloomberg as announcing:

⁴ §2(d) of Mayor Bloomberg’s March 4, 2002 Executive Order #8.

“I have now appointed and re-appointed, collectively, over 200 judges to the Criminal and Family Court bench who represent the diversity of our City and share a commitment to justice”.

More precisely, this “over 200 judges” would appear to be around 216 – which is the tally of the approximately 169 judges referred to in Chairman Carter’s footnote 1 and the 47 judges of the two press releases. Thus, Corporation Counsel Cardozo’s own tally to the Commission of approximately 158 judges is off by more than 33%, being about 60 judges short – and reducing to further worthlessness his example of “14 of the 58 new judges the Mayor has appointed”.

As for Corporation Counsel Cardozo’s plainly inaccurate statistic of “approximately 100” judges reappointed by Mayor Bloomberg, it is clear – even unaccompanied by essential statistics as to the number of judges who *unsuccessfully* sought reappointment and clarification as to whether judges initially appointed to interim Civil Court judgeships are, upon conclusion of their interim terms, deemed to be new appointments or reappointments to Criminal and Family Court vacancies upon their successful reapplication⁵ – that most New York City Criminal and Family Court judges do not choose to leave the bench upon expiration of their terms – apparently not deeming their “stagnant” salaries a deterrent. You have not noted this to the Commission – nor identified what these specific judges, who hypothetically might be earning substantially more in the private or public sectors, have told you on the subject. Or did you not ask them because you have no “attrition” problem attributable to judges leaving the bench citing judicial pay?

So that Commissioner Fiske and the other Commissioners may have the benefit of this analysis of the evidentiarily-bare and materially misleading “case for an immediate increase [in judicial compensation]” reflected by your testimony, copies of this letter are being sent to them – with a request that they compel your response, if you do not respond, voluntarily, which you are hereby called upon to do.

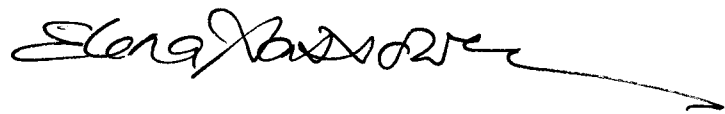
Finally, it may be presumed that the Mayor’s Committee furnished the New York City Bar Association’s Judiciary Committee with data for its conclusion that in 2009 and 2010 “Only 18 percent of new judges in New York City came from private practice”. Such conclusion, which the City Bar presented to the Commission both in written and oral testimony, has been transmogrified by Commissioner Fiske into a New York State statistic – much as it had been previously transmogrified by Commissioner Wylde, at least if the New York Law Journal is to be believed. Enclosed is CJA’s August 1, 2011 letter to the Commissioners, New York Law Journal, and bar leaders about that 18% figure, comparably titled:

⁵ According to the Committee’s answers to “Frequently Asked Questions”, interim Civil Court vacancies typically arise “when a Civil Court judge is subsequently elected to the Supreme Court” and most of the interimly-appointed Civil Court judges do not sit in Civil Court, but are “appointed to either the Criminal Court or Family Court according to the needs of the court system.”

“Ensuring that the Commission on Judicial Compensation's Recommendations and Report are Based on Evidence: The Absence of Evidence that Judicial Compensation has Deterred Qualified Private Sector Lawyers from Becoming Judges”.

We request your comment, including by disclosure of the percentages of private sector attorneys who are applying to the Mayor's Committee and who the Mayor is appointing to judgeships – information wholly absent in your testimony.⁶

Thank you.



cc: New York State Commission on Judicial Compensation
New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg
All bar leaders who testified at the Commission's July 20, 2011 hearing
Public & Press

Enclosure: CJA's August 1, 2011 letter

⁶ Indeed, as to the outdated statistic of 58 judges appointed by Mayor Bloomberg, Corporation Counsel Cardozo makes no disclosure as to the professional backgrounds of the 44 who the Mayor had not “selected from positions as either assistant district attorneys or attorneys for the Legal Aid Society”.

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Elena Sassower, Director

August 1, 2011

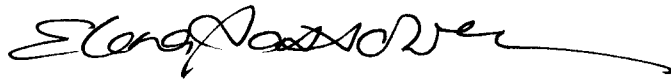
TO: Kathryn S. Wylde & Other Members of the Commission on Judicial Compensation
New York Law Journal: Joel Stashenko & Editors
Bar Leaders Testifying at the July 20, 2011 Hearing:
Vincent E. Doyle, III, President, NYS Bar Association
Stewart Aaron, President, NY Co. Lawyers' Association
Leslie Kelmachter, President, NYS Trial Lawyers Association
Lance D. Clarke, Past President, Nassau County Bar Association
Maureen Maney, President-Elect, Women's Bar Association of NYS

FROM: Elena Sassower, Director
Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (CJA)

RE: Ensuring that the Commission on Judicial Compensation's Recommendations and Report are Based on Evidence: The Absence of Evidence that Judicial Compensation has Deterred Qualified Private Sector Lawyers from Becoming Judges

In substantiation of my assertions at the Commission on Judicial Compensation's July 20, 2011 hearing that witnesses advocating for judicial pay increases had put forth "rhetoric, not evidence" and that I had compiled a list of "20 specific frauds" they had presented¹ – assertions unreported by the New York Law Journal – enclosed is CJA's letter of today's date to one such witness: Roger Juan Maldonado, Chair of the Council on Judicial Administration of the New York City Bar Association – to which you are indicated recipients.

Such letter is occasioned by Commissioner Wylde's comments to the Law Journal, as reported on July 29, 2011 in Joel Stashenko's article "*Commission to Focus on Amount of Judges' Raise*".



Enclosure (8 pages)

cc: Roger Juan Maldonado, Chair
Council on Judicial Administration/New York City Bar Association

¹ Having received no response from the Commission to CJA's July 21, 2011 letter as to whether it would be stenographically transcribing the video of its July 20, 2011 hearing, I transcribed my own testimony. It is posted, together with the video, on CJA's website, www.judgewatch.org, accessible via our top panel "Latest News".

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August 1, 2011

Roger Juan Maldonado, Chair
Council on Judicial Administration
New York City Bar Association

RE: The Absence of Evidence that Judicial Compensation has Deterred
Qualified Private Sector Lawyers from Becoming Judges

Dear Mr. Maldonado:

According to the July 29, 2011 New York Law Journal, Kathryn S. Wylde – Chief Judge Lippman’s appointee to the Commission on Judicial Compensation who had “helped organize a show of support by business leaders for a judicial pay raise in 2007” – has found it:

“compelling that between 2007 and 2009, only 18 percent of the people entering the judiciary were from the private sector.

‘Particularly for the business community, having a judiciary with business experience is very important,’ she said.” (“*Commission to Focus on Amount of Judges’ Raise*”, NYLJ, 7/29/11, front-page article by Joel Stashenko)

It would appear that this figure of “only 18 percent”, which Ms. Wylde purportedly regards as a statewide statistic for 2007-2009, is drawn from your oral testimony at the Commission’s July 20, 2011 public hearing where you stated:

“The City Bar Association’s Judiciary Committee analyzed recently where are new judges coming from in 2009 and 2010. Only 18 percent of new judges in New York City came from private practice.” (at 01:42:55).

Similarly, the City Bar’s written statement:

“An examination of new judges in New York City in 2009 and 2010 reviewed by the City Bar’s Judiciary Committee shows only 18% came from the private sector.” (at p. 4).

Isn't this "only 18 percent" a meaningless and misleading statistic, as it implies, but does not state, that in previous years a higher percentage of "new judges in New York City" came from the private sector? What are the undisclosed percentages for previous years – and do you have them for each year from 1999 onward?

Moreover, because "new judges" are the winners of judicial elections or of appointive processes of the Mayor and Governor, how can the percentages of "new judges" from the private sector illuminate whether private practitioners deemed judicial compensation levels attractive? Wouldn't these percentages more accurately indicate voter preference in seating public sector lawyers on the bench – or a similar preference by the Mayor and Governor?

Ascertaining whether judicial compensation levels have deterred private practitioners from becoming "new judges in New York City" – or elsewhere in New York State – requires examination of the pool of candidates who have sought placement on the ballot and who have applied for appointment by the Mayor and Governor. Would you not agree? And shouldn't such examination span the years since 1999 to have greatest value? Has the City Bar undertaken any such study? How about the other bar associations?

Of course, the most direct way to probe whether judicial compensation has deterred private practitioners from becoming "new judges" is by surveying them. Has the City Bar surveyed New York attorneys in private practice – including those who are its members? How about the other bar associations?

Assuredly, a proper survey would have questioned private practitioners about their own compensation – and about the myriad of office expenses and insurance premiums – malpractice, health, etc. – for which they pay from their own pockets, unlike judges who receive, in addition to their salaries, non-salary benefits that are significant and substantial. Indeed, has the City Bar – or the other bar associations and advocates of judicial pay raises – examined these non-salary benefits and issued any reports as to their monetary and other value, comparing them to what pertains in the private sector and the views of private practitioners with respect thereto?¹

¹ In the absence of any such reports and surveys, we offer the following description, presumably by an attorney, quite likely a private practitioner, which we received, apparently anonymously:

"Empirical evidence does not support the judicial postulate [that New York judicial salaries are scandalously low]. A salary of \$135,000 a year is 2-3 times what New York City residents typically earn, and is worth more upstate...

There is no New York judicial-salary scandal...

...Judges and justices want the guaranteed salaries of judicial office, the tenure of judicial offices, and the prestige of judicial offices. On top of that, they want the very-high incomes which attend upon the entrepreneurial risks of private practice, e.g., clients dumping lawyers; clients fighting billings; breakings up of partnerships.

Gripping and grumbling of judges and justices overlook payment, by the State of New York, of all their office expenses – from rent to cleaning and maintenance, from electricity to water to telephone to Internet account, from furniture to computer, from records clerks to guards, and from secretary to law clerk. Attorneys in private practice must pay all their office

So that the Commission and public are not misled by the lone "18 percent" statistic that Ms. Wylde reportedly finds "compelling", I am sending a copy of this letter to Ms. Wylde, to the other Commissioners, to the Law Journal – and, for response, to the other bar associations whose leadership testified at the July 20, 2011 hearing in support of increasing judicial pay.

Finally, I enclose another copy of CJA's July 26, 2011 letter, whose requested information as to the average/mean salaries of your association's lawyer membership, of New York lawyers generally, and about surveys is clearly relevant to whether judicial compensation levels would deter qualified private practitioners from becoming judges. As yet, I have received no response from you or from the other bar association leaders to that letter.

Please respond expeditiously as the Commission's statutory time-clock is fast ticking.

Thank you.

Yours for a quality judiciary,



ELENA SASSOWER, Director
Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (CJA)

Enclosures

cc: Kathryn S. Wylde & Other Members of the Commission on Judicial Compensation
New York Law Journal: Joel Stashenko & Editors
Bar Leaders Testifying at the July 20, 2011 Hearing:
Vincent E. Doyle, III, President, NYS Bar Association
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Maureen Maney, President-Elect, Women's Bar Association of the State of NY

expenses out of gross income.

Sniveling and puling by judges and justices overlook their immunity from suit, even if official conduct is patently illegal, even if official conduct is malicious. An attorney in private practice can be sued for malpractice no matter that he did no wrong, so he must carry hefty, expensive professional liability insurance."

The full remarks are annexed, as they are germane to evidentiary issues that the bar associations and other advocates of judicial pay raises have both concealed and falsified in their presentations to the Commission on Judicial Compensation.

From CJA's files
author unknown

The Court of Appeals will decide, in appeals from *Larabee v. Governor*, 880 N.Y.S. 256 (1st Dep't 2008) and *Matter of Maron v. Silver*, 58 A.D.3d 102 (3rd Dep't 2008), whether judges and justices of New York courts may sue for a salary increase.

If the response to this issue is "Yes," the Court of Appeals would likely send the cases back to the Supreme Court for trial. On remand, the first likely issue is whether, in principle, there should be a salary increase, and the second likely issue is the amount of the salary increase.

The plaintiff judges and justices made crystal clear that their demand is a hefty salary increase plus back pay for themselves, and, by extension, for their fellow and sister judges and justices throughout the state.

Larabee and *Maron*, and two other cases of the same ilk, *Chief Judge v. Governor*, Index No. 400763/08 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Cty. 2008) and *Silverman v. Silver*, Index No. 117058 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Cty. 2008), were filed and pursued by judges and justices in context of bemoanings by judges and justices of alleged asinine lawsuits by the peasantry. There was no judicial hesitation on the part of judges and justices to rush to court with *their* asinine lawsuits. Oxen of judges and justices were gored, so they acted as do the peasants whom they berate, and whose civil actions and proceedings they detest.

The Appellate Division opinions and Supreme Court opinions in *Larabee* and in *Maron* postulated blithely that New York judicial salaries are scandalously low. In Logic, a postulate is not proven. Instead, the truth of a postulate is deemed self evident. The postulated truth is the starting point for deductions and inferences which lead to other truths.

Empirical evidence does not support the judicial postulate. A salary of \$135,000 a year is 2-3 times what New York City residents typically earn, and is worth more upstate.

Scholarship does not support the judicial postulate. Stephen J. Choi, G. Mitu Gulati and Eric A. Posner, "Are Judges Overpaid? A Skeptical Response to the Judicial Salary Debate," *THE JOURNAL OF LEGAL ANALYSIS*, vol. 1, no. 1, <https://ojs.hup.harvard.edu/index.php/jla/article/view/3/28> (2009).

There is no New York judicial-salary scandal. Rather, the scandal is that no action was taken by the Commission on Judicial Conduct regarding the filing of *Larabee* and *Maron* and *Chief Judge* and *Silverman*. Each of the four cases is unbecoming judicial conduct, and each brings reproach to the administration of justice.

None of the plaintiff judges and justices in *Larabee*, *Maron*, *Chief Judge* and *Silverman* has yet been investigated, let alone charged, by the commission. There is no need for the commission to sit idly by, and wait for a complaint to be filed. The commission has authority to initiate complaints against judges and justices. N.Y. Jud. L. § 44; 22 N.Y.C.R.R. § 7000.2.

Though an investigation must relate solely to individual alleged misconduct, it is interesting that the New York judiciary is not a novice at litigation-based impropriety. The judiciary has a history of litigation-engendered unbecoming judicial conduct and reproach to the administration of justice. *Wachtler v. Cuomo*, No. 91/6034 (Sup. Ct. Albany Cty. 1991) (contending that governor and legislature violated constitutional obligation to provide adequate funding for judicial branch). See *Cuomo v. Wachtler*, No. 91-CV-3874 (E.D.N.Y. 1991), *Wachtler v. Cuomo*, No. 91-CV-1235 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 21, 1991) (lawsuits about lawfulness of state litigation). A criminal milieu breeds criminality.

While Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman was Chief Administrative Judge, he wrote favorably of *Wachtler v. Cuomo* (Albany County). According to Chief Judge Lippman:

The responsibility to be a good partner [of the other branches of state government] has definite limits because the judicial branch must have the minimum resources necessary to carry out its constitutionally mandated functions. * * *

When minimally adequate resources are not forthcoming, the judicial branch must stand firm. No judiciary wants confrontation or litigation with other government branches, but each judiciary must decide for itself what tactics are appropriate based on the particular situation and political dynamics within the jurisdiction. New York's landmark experience more than a decade ago in *Wachtler v. Cuomo*, in which the chief judge brought suit against the governor based on the inherent powers doctrine, demonstrated the pros and cons of confrontation. It chilled interbranch relations in the short term but established a precedent that still resonates today, namely, that the judiciary is willing to defend its status as an independent branch.

Jonathan Lippman, "New York's Efforts to Secure Sufficient Court Resources in Lean Times," 43 *Judges' Journal* 21, 22, available at <https://www.abanet.org/jd/publications/jjournal/2004summer/lippman.pdf> (2004).

It is amazing that Chief Judge Lippman thinks that a money-grubbing lawsuit is a precedent which "resonates." Unfortunately, the judges and justices assigned to *Larabee*, *Maron*, *Chief Judge* and *Silverman* heard the siren song of resonance.

Black-letter law categorizes the constitutional position of the judiciary as that of an "independent branch." Chief Judge Lippman probably intended more by the term: that the judiciary is a *worthwhile* independent branch. In fact, the judiciary, like every governmental unit, is a sclerotic bureaucracy and is incapable of efficient service to the public.

The status of the judiciary in the public mind is not that of a worthwhile institution. To the public, the judiciary is possessed of the charm and efficiency of the United States Postal Service. Rightly so. Judicial delivery of adjudications is on par with USPS delivery of mail: slow, indifferent, of limited benefit, and expensive. Like mailmen, postal clerks and postal supervisors, judges and justices want more money for less and less service.

The governmental judiciary is to a private-adjudication service, such as JAMS, as the governmental post office is to a private express-delivery service, such as UPS.

To use a state-government metaphor, the judiciary, to the public, is possessed of the charm and efficiency of the Department of Motor Vehicles. Again, rightly so.

The governmental judiciary is to a private-adjudication service as registration with the governmental Department of Motor Vehicles is to registration with a private online service.

In contrast to Chief Judge Lippman, District Judge Jack B. Weinstein of the Eastern District of New York referred to the lawsuit before him (*Cuomo v. Wachtler*) as an "unseemly conflict" and as a potential "public spectacle with no benefit to the people." Joel Stashenko, "N.Y. Judiciary's 1992 Lawsuit Recalled as 'Painful Episode'," N.Y.L.J., <http://www.law.com/jsp/article.jsp?id=1176800657196&rss=newswire> (Apr. 8, 2007) (internal quotation marks omitted)

It is not by-the-way that fellow and sister judges and justices of the Court of Appeals judges are plaintiffs in the cases on appeal. The Rule of Necessity, which asserts that a judge or justice may hear a case though it affects him personally, will be invoked by the Court of Appeals, as it was by the Appellate Division and by the Supreme Court. That rule is judicial pretending that judicial intellectual honesty can vanquish judicial self interest. It won't, because it can't.

Just look at how the appellate opinions and trial opinions *Larabee* and *Maron* are written. All of them *started* with the *conclusion* that New York judicial salaries are scandalously low. It did not matter to the Appellate Division or to the Supreme Court that a *conclusion* should be at the *end* of a decision.

Further, it did not matter to the Appellate Division or to the Supreme Court that the merits were not at issue, or that the respective positions advanced by the plaintiff judges and justices were not proven. Judicial sentiment about the merits was and is strong, so the sentiment was proclaimed, in the Appellate Division opinions and in the Supreme Court opinions, loud enough for the deaf to hear. The risk inherent in invocation by the Court of Appeals of the Rule of Necessity is that, in a dissimulation of neutral adjudication, the Court of Appeals will echo the sentiment.

Larabee and *Maron* epitomize entrenchment of personal interests in the public sector. Judges and justices want the guaranteed salaries of judicial office, the tenure of judicial offices, and the prestige of judicial offices. On top of that, they want the very-high incomes which attend upon the entrepreneurial risks of private practice, e.g., clients dumping lawyers; clients fighting billings; breakings up of partnerships.

Gripping and grumbling by judges and justices overlook payment, by the State of New York, of all their office expenses -- from rent to cleaning and maintenance, from electricity to water to telephone to Internet account, from furniture to computer, from records clerks to guards, and from secretary to law clerk. Attorneys in private practice must pay all their office expenses out of gross income.

Sniveling and puling by judges and justices overlook their immunity from suit, even if official conduct is patently illegal, even if official conduct is malicious. An attorney in private practice can be sued for malpractice no matter that he did no wrong, so he must carry hefty, expensive professional-liability insurance.

The severe attitude problem of judges and justices is not unlike the severe attitude problem of members of teachers' unions. Government-school teachers want tenure, and they want guaranteed salary and benefits advancements, within the governmental school bureaucracy. Further, they want compensation fit for the private sector. So, too, government-judiciary judges and justices want tenure, and guaranteed salary and benefits advancements, within the governmental judicial bureaucracy, and they want private-sector compensation to boot.

Judges and justices bemoan their workload, as if they were coerced into judicial service and are unable to free themselves from judicial service. In fact, there was no coercion, and freedom is gained easily. Judges and justices who feel financially constricted by judicial employment may leave it. The exodus should begin with the plaintiff judges and justices in *Larabee*, *Maron*, *Chief Judge* and *Silverman*.

Should there be a clearing of the benches, the plaintiff judges and justices would not have standing. None of them pleaded existence of a class. Without standing and without a class, the allegations in the complaints would not have to be attended to.

In the meantime, the Court of Appeals has to adjudicate the appeals in *Larabee* and *Maron*. The Court of Appeals should throw the money-grubbing, asinine lawsuits of the plaintiff judges and justices out of court.

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July 26, 2011

**TO: BAR LEADERS TESTIFYING AT THE JULY 20, 2011 PUBLIC HEARING OF THE
NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL COMPENSATION:**

Vincent E. Doyle, III, President, NYS Bar Association
Roger Juan Maldonado, Chair, Council on Judicial Administration
NYC Bar Association
Stewart Aaron, President, NY Co. Lawyers' Association
Leslie Kelmachter, President, NYS Trial Lawyers Association
Lance D. Clarke, Past President, Nassau County Bar Association
Maureen Maney, President-Elect, Women's Bar Association of the State of NY

FROM: Elena Sassower, Director
Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (CJA)

RE: The Average/Mean Salaries of Your Lawyer Membership and of NY Lawyers;
Their Views of the Compensation of NY Judges, of the Quality of NY Judges, of
the Efficacy of Safeguarding Mechanisms – and Whether Your Bar Associations
Have Examined These Issues

In your testimony on July 20, 2011 before New York's Commission on Judicial Compensation, none of you provided any information as to the average and/or mean salaries of the lawyer members of your bar associations. Do your bar associations not have that information?

How about information as to the average and/or mean salaries of the approximately 160,000 lawyers in New York, as to which you also did not testify. Do your bar associations not have that information either?

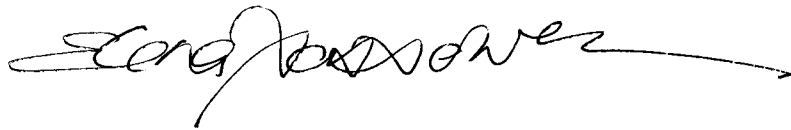
Additionally, none of you testified as to any polls or surveys conducted by your bar associations of your lawyer members or of the larger pool of 160,000 New York lawyers to ascertain their views of the compensation of New York judges. Have your bar associations conducted no such polls or surveys – and if they have, what are the details?

Finally, what polling or surveying have your bar associations done of lawyer members and of New York's 160,000 lawyer-population to ascertain their views of the quality of New York judges and of the efficacy of existing mechanisms to safeguard judicial integrity, as for instance, recusal procedures; appellate review; requests for oversight by supervisory judges; and complaints to the Commission on Judicial Conduct. Have any of your bar committees examined judicial misconduct complaints and the adequacy of mechanisms of discipline and removal,

particularly where the misconduct involves judicial decisions which flagrantly falsify and omit the material facts and disregard controlling black-letter law? Can you supply copies of their committee reports?

I would appreciate your responses by Friday, July 29th to my direct e-mail address: elena@judgewatch.org – as well as copies of your written testimony and such substantiating materials as you provided the Judicial Compensation Commission.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Elena", with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the signature.