Newsflash: Professor Stu Filler Announces For State Senate Seat
Details Next Issue

CONSCIENCE

The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 1, Number 6 | "Asking you to ask yourselves . . ." | March 18, 1974

JUDGE, STATE SENATOR, DETECTIVE GET FACULTY POSITIONS

Dean reveals new Fall posts; Ethics professorship established

The following names and courses are described exactly as they will appear in this Spring's bulletin.

The Honorable MARVIN E. FRANKEL, Distinguished Visiting Professor of Legal Ethics

A.B., Queens College
LL.B., Columbia University

Judge Frankel is a member of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. He is a former assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States. In that capacity, he briefed and argued government cases before the United States Supreme Court. He has practiced law with Proskauer, Rose, Goetz and Mendelson, and has been a member of the faculty of the Columbia School of Law. Judge Frankel is the author of **Criminal Sentences—Law Without Order**, and several law journal publications.

LEGAL ETHICS

Recently, there has developed within the legal profession and among the general public, a deep concern over the ethical standards of lawyers. Increasingly, the law schools are being called upon to provide students with an adequate appreciation of the complex demands of professional responsibility.

The Hofstra School of Law is the leading school in the country in its coverage of this critical area—not as a result of recent expressions of alarm, but because members of our faculty have been actively involved for many years in coming to grips with the most difficult issues of legal ethics. For example, Dean Freedman has written extensively on the professional responsibility of the criminal defense lawyer, the prosecuting attorney, and the civil practitioner, and on how to teach ethics in law school. He writes a monthly column on "Legal Ethics" for the **New York Law Journal** and is a frequent speaker before bar groups on professional responsibility. He has also served as chairman of the Committee on Professional Disciplinary Standards and Procedures of the Federal Bar Association, and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Legal Education and Trial Advocacy.

In addition, Professor Leon Friedman was the associate director of the Committee on Courtroom Conduct of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. **Disorder in the Courts**, which he wrote with Professor Norman Dorsen, is the leading work on that subject. Another Hofstra faculty member, Professor Burton C. Agata, has served as director and consultant for the Judicial Center Study on Admissions and Discipline of Attorneys in the Federal Courts.

A major innovation at Hofstra, moreover, is the establishment of a **Distinguished Visiting Professorship in Legal Ethics**, so that each year a seminar will be taught by a member of the profession who has demonstrated a deep concern with issues of professional responsibility, and who is capable of communicating a sense of ethical sensitivity to law students. The first holder of that Chair, during the school year 1974-1975, is the Honorable Marvin E. Frankel. Judge Frankel, who is a United States District Court Judge in the Southern District of New York, is one of the most highly regarded jurists and scholars in the United States today. His seminar will focus on the ethical dilemmas created by our adversary system of justice, and how that system might be reformed in order to eliminate or minimize ethical difficulties.

DAVID ARTHUR DIAMOND, Associate Professor of Law

A.B., Harvard College
LL.B., Harvard University
LL.M., New York University

Professor Diamond, formerly associated with Hughes, Hubbard, Blair and Redd, New York, has served as chief welfare attorney at Mobilization for Youth Legal Services, and director of the Law Reform and Test Case Unit of Mobilization for Youth Legal Services. He came to Hofstra after serving on the faculty of the Syracuse University College of Law.

KAREN BURSTEIN, Special Professor of Law

A.B. Bryn Mawr College
J.D., Fordham University

Professor Burstein is a New York State Senator with committee assignments on Codes; Health; and Corporations, Public Authorities and Public Utilities. With women colleagues in the Senate and Assembly she has sponsored a series of bills reforming the law relating to the status of women in all major areas, including marriage and divorce, credit, insurance, and employment. Ms. Burstein will teach **"Women and the Law."**

State Senator Karen Burstein with her husband Eric Lane, on their wedding day in 1972. Eric is a member of the Nassau County Bar, and can often be found working evenings in the Levy Library.

LINDA HIRSCHSON, Associate Professor of Law

A.B., Barnard College
LL.B., Columbia University
LL.M., New York University

Professor Hirschson, a Stone Scholar at Columbia Law School, practiced law with Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, New York. She has also served as a member of the faculty at New York University School of Law.

ALAN N. RESNICK, Associate Professor of Law

B.S., Rider College
J.D., Georgetown University
LL.M., Harvard University

Professor Resnick, formerly associated with Heiko and Bush, Garden City, came to Hofstra from the faculty of Boston University School of Law. He has also served as assistant to the author of the **1972 Report on Condemnation Law and Condemnation Procedure**, and the **Anti-Trust Law Journal**.

DANIEL POSIN, JR., Associate Professor of Law

B.A., University of California at Berkeley
M.A., J.D., Yale University
LL.M., New York University

Professor Posin, a former staff counsel to Ralph Nader, has been a lecturer at the University of East Africa under the Rockefeller Foundation Program, and legislative assistant to the late Congressman William F. Ryan. He has also been engaged in private practice with Lowenthal & Lowenthal, San Francisco.

DAVID DURK, Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law

B.A., Amherst College
LL.D. (Hon.), Amherst College

Professor Durk, a detective sergeant in the New York Police Department, is currently an aide to the Police Commissioner, and a member of the Special Investigations Unit. He gained national prominence as a principal witness in the Knapp Commission's exposure of corruption in the New York Police Department. Professor Durk has been awarded the Judge Jerome Frank Memorial Award for "Outstanding contribution to the defense of individual rights and liberties," and six Department Citations. He has served on the faculties of Yale University, New York University School of Law, and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

(Continued on page 2)

BALSA Sponsors Annual Law Day

-a first person report-

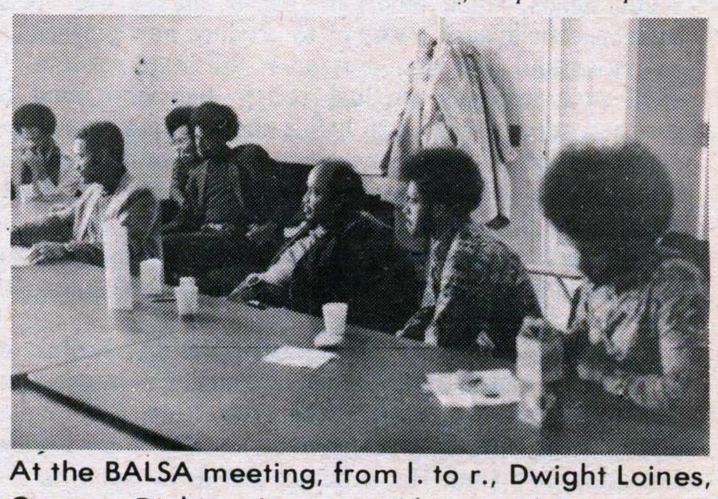
By Ron Hollie

On March 2, 1974, BALSA (Black American Law Student Association) members of the Hofstra Law School Community, sponsored its second annual Law Day. The principle effort for its organization was turned in by Professor Andrew Onejeme, who also chaired the conference. BALSA members were also present to answer questions and to present the student's viewpoint.

Basically, our purpose in sponsoring such a conference was to invite other minority group members to Hofstra, to explain the law school experience as we have found it, and to encourage those people whose interest in law school has already been demonstrated.

This last mentioned objective is of critical importance to us. Only in the past few years have the institutional barriers to the admittance of minority students been weakened. The institutional barrier I refer to is that presented by the individual law schools' denial of entry to qualified Blacks who may not meet the standard criteria for law school admittance (high LSAT and GPA, etc.). I stress the word "weakened" to point out that those institutional barriers still exist. This institutional bias and the fight of many to dispose of it is a matter of record.

However, it isn't the institutional bias that we confront and attack on these "law days." Taking as given, the small openings and weaknesses that have been created in the institutional barriers, we attempt to dispel the mental barrier that Black college students have when they think about applying to law school and becoming a lawyer. Capable Black students who want to go to law school have shied away from even making the attempt because their scores or academic records may not measure up to those of their white counterparts.



At the BALSA meeting, from l. to r., Dwight Loines, George Dinkin, Jorge Perales, Herbert Burton, James Sobers, Doug Browning and Ron Hollie.

We emphasized during the course of our conference that some law schools, of which Hofstra is one, have become somewhat enlightened to the fact that those traditional standards for admittance are of little relevance in judging a qualified and eventually successful Black candidate for admission. We attempted to instill in the audience the confidence to work as hard as they could to develop skills which we felt necessary to the successful study of law; and to enter the competitive race for law school with the determination and necessary discipline to succeed.

We don't consider what we do in connection with the above activities primarily as a recruitment effort for Hofstra Law, but as an effort to increase the overall

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"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

Editor-in-Chief	**Norman Elliott Kent**
Associate Editor	**Lester Paverman**
Associate Editor	**Mitchell Gilbert**
Features	**Chad Russell**
News	**Jim Freeswick**
Sports	**Nadel & Williams**

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Editor's Oriel

THE LAW REVIEW COMPETITION

The Law Review writing competition shamed its contestants. Books were missplaced and misshelved, hoarded and hidden. At library's close on one evening, at least nine volumes that should have been in their rightful place were not. Some books were stolen. The complete list of missing in action is not yet available.

The Library staff's task is voluminous enough without irresponsible students adding immaturely to its burden. The book misshelved today may be the one you need tomorrow, and that holds for even those who did not partake in the competition. The trickery and deceit of even some persons is not a welcome sight. They may be elected to Review membership, but they will demean the institution they seek to represent. The paradox, I thought, was exclusively Presidential.

While the supervision of the competition does not warrant any plaudits, surely we can all congratulate the entire staff of the Review for the publication of its second volume. A semester's worth of effort, dedication, and perseverence helped achieve their goal. Those high standards should not be lessened when seeking new members. Remedial guidelines for future competitions should include limitations on the number of books any student can use at one time, and readily available reproductions of key cases that will be required by any competitor. —Kent

DAVID DURK'S COURSE

(Continued from page 1)

SEMINAR IN LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

One of the fundamental concerns in the study and application of law is the tension between the competing values of stability on the one hand, and, on the other, adaptation of the law to new situations and changing social needs. Each emergent crisis shakes the social kaleidoscope in such a way as to produce new patterns of priorities and new demands upon the legal system. In each such instance, critical policy decisions must be made in such a way as to bring about whatever reform may be needed and, at the same time, avoid disrupting the established order upon which people have justifiably come to rely. Each year, the Seminar in Law and Social Change will explore one of these areas of crisis and the success and failures of the legal system in coming to grips with it.

The first of Hofstra's Distinguished Visiting Professors in Law and Social Change is David Durk. Professor Durk is a Detective Sergeant in the New York City Police Department, currently assigned as an aide to the Special Investigations Unit. His seminar will draw upon his experience as a foot patrolman and in a radio car both in Harlem and in mid-town New York, as a member of the Chief Inspector's Confidential Investigating Unit, and as a Detective with the Office of the Chief of Detectives, New York City Commissioner of Investigations.

Students in Professor Durk's seminar, **The Police and Social Change**, will have the opportunity to examine problems of law enforcement in modern urban society through direct contact with victims of crimes and with police officers in informal settings. The seminar will focus upon the antecedents of contemporary police practice, the social background of the modern police officer, the various social groups with which the officer must deal, and proposals now being made to reform police work.

Members of the Faculty Appointments Committee were Burt Agata, Chairman; Professors Twerski, Gregory and Onejeme; students Jeff Englander and Cassandra Billota.

Watergate: A Socialist's View

Donna Gilligan

On January 20, 1973, Richard Nixon was inaugurated for his second term as president of the United States. He boasted that his landslide victory over Senator George McGovern in the 1972 election meant that the American people had given him a "mandate" to carry out his policies—such as wage controls and the dismantling of social welfare programs. Of course, even then, the 100,000 demonstrators gathered at the Washington Monument to protest Nixon's Christmas bombing of North Vietnam and to demand total and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia testified to the hollowness of Nixon's rhetoric. Many more people came to Washington on that day to demonstrate their opposition to Nixon than to watch the inaugural ceremony.

Still, few could have foreseen that just one year later, as a result of the most far-reaching scandal in U.S. history, Nixon and his administration would be identified in the minds of millions of Americans with crimes such as bribery, extortion and fraud; with tax evasion and the use of public funds for personal enrichment; with gangs of thugs hired to commit politically-inspired burglary and paid out of a fund of secret contributions to the president's re-election campaign; with attempts to cover up such crimes and to conceal or destroy evidence; with conspiracy to discredit and frame up those who oppose the government's policies; with government secrecy and deception about its foreign policy and war aims, and with arrogant contempt for the American people's right to know what policies the government is carrying out in their name.

The Watergate revelations have done irreparable damage to the myth of democracy in America. Without doubt, the most damaging material which has come to light is that concerning the government's secret spying apparatus and attacks on civil liberties. In July of 1970, Nixon authorized the Huston plan, which, in the name of "national security," provided for a wide range of illegal activities—including burglary, wiretapping and mail tampering—directed principally against those who opposed the government's policies in Vietnam. Nixon claims he later rescinded the authorization. Yet the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office the following year by the White House "plumbers unit" fits into the pattern of activities outlined in the plan.

FBI Disrupts SWP

The suit which is now being conducted against Nixon, various present and former officials of his administration, the FBI, CIA and other government agencies on behalf of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party has uncovered additional evidence showing to what lengths the government is capable of going in its effort to crush any and all opposition. For example, the FBI, in replying to the suit, has admitted that it had a "Socialist Workers Party Disruption Program" from 1961 to 1969, that it has been wiretapping individual members of the Socialist Workers Party since 1945, and has admitted monitoring mail addressed to the Socialist Workers Party. FBI memoranda obtained as a result of a lawsuit brought by NBC newsman Carl Stern have revealed the existence of a "counter-intelligence" disruption program (begun in 1968 and supposedly ended in 1971) aimed at the Socialist Workers Party, activists in the movement for Black liberation, and others. The government's defense so far has been to claim the right to take whatever measures it considers appropriate against groups it labels "subversive." But when the government singles out and harasses a political group on the basis of its ideas and programs, it threatens everyone's First, Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights.

The socialist answer to government attempts to stifle dissent is to fight back, and we believe that our suit is one way of doing this. The suit has three main objectives. First, it seeks a court injunction against all forms of illegal activity on the part of the government, such as wiretapping, mail tampering, burglary and various forms of individual harassment and intimidation directed against Socialist Workers Party candidates for public office, party members and supporters, including members of the Young Socialist Alliance. Of course, if this demand were won, it would benefit not only the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, but all groups and individuals who have been the target of Watergating. Second, the suit asks that the attorney general's list of subversive organizations be declared unconstitutional. Third, it asks for $27 million in damages to cover losses resulting directly or indirectly from the government's activities.

The Political Rights Defense Fund is raising money for the suit and attempting to win support for it from all groups and individuals who, while they may not share our belief that the capitalist system is becoming more and more incompatible with any form of democracy, nonetheless oppose the government's attacks on our right to explain our views and attempt to convince others of them. No democratic right ever enjoyed by people anywhere has been won without a struggle, and one of the conclusions we should draw from the Watergate events is that we must be organized to defend our rights. Socialists have been and will be in the forefront of the fight to broaden, extend and defend democratic rights.

Repressive measures against the left and labor movements were not invented by the Nixon administration. They have existed at every phase of American history. The Sedition Act of 1918, the Smith and McCarran Acts, the Palmer raids of the 1920's, the frame-ups of Sacco and Vanzetti and of the Rosenbergs, and the McCarthyite witch-hunt of the 1950's are just a few of the examples which could be mentioned. But the stepped-up attacks against democratic rights of the last few years are a direct response to the spread of radical ideas to many sections of the population, and in particular the mass antiwar movement, the struggles of Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Native Americans for justice and equality, and the fight by women for the freedom to live their own lives.

The Watergate scandal has demonstrated that the real rulers of this country are the big corporations and the handful of wealthy families who own the controlling shares of stock in them. Any group in this society which struggles against some form of oppression or to improve the living conditions of its members automatically places itself on the "enemies list" of the capitalist class.

As a result of the Watergate revelations, millions of people have seen that the majority of Americans actually take no part in making the major decisions that affect their lives. For example, the decision to bomb Cambodia for over a year and to lie about it to the public was made, not on the floor of Congress, but in secret, behind closed doors, by a handful of men whose names we don't even know. The current "energy crisis" fraud is just the latest example of the power that the monopolies have over our lives and of the government's readiness to back them to the hilt.

Watergate Shatters Myth

The perpetuation of the capitalist system of rule by a minority depends in part upon making the majority believe that the problems created by one capitalist party can be solved by replacing it with the other. But Watergate has helped shatter this myth as well, by showing that the ruling rich buy and sell not only Democratic and Republican politicians, but entire national elections, supposedly the cornerstone of democracy.

Richard Nixon stands out as one of the most corrupt politicians this country has produced. His impeachment and removal from office would certainly be a step in the right direction. But Watergate is an indictment not only of Nixon, but of the entire capitalist system. No matter who is in office, the secrecy and corruption necessary to maintain this crumbling system will remain. Government attempts to crush dissent will intensify. This is why the Young Socialist Alliance believes that the only way to end Watergate politics once and for all is to take control of this country's wealth and resources out of the hands of the capitalists, and use them under the control of working people, not in the interests of private profit but for the benefit of the immense majority. We think that as the widespread distrust of the government continues to deepen, and as the American people confront new and greater threats to their standard of living and to their rights, more and more of them will see the need for an organization that can lead the working people and their allies, such as students, to victory in this fight.

LEONARD BOUDIN WILL SPEAK AT THE LAW SCHOOL ON MARCH 29 AT 3:30 P.M.

Leonard Boudin has one of the most successful records of any civil liberties attorney. According to Paul Wilke's profile of Boudin in the Nov. 4, 1971, *New York Times Magazine*, "He has probably argued more civil liberties cases before the U.S. Supreme Court than any other lawyer and the decisions handed down in some of his cases have been wide-reaching."

Boudin's career has ranged from defending unions in the 1930's and 1940's; to defending targets of Sen. Joseph McCarthy in the '50's; to defending political activists like Dr. Benjamin Spock, the Berrigans and Dr. Eqbal Ahmad of the Harrisburg 7 case in the '60's.

He is perhaps best known for his recent successful defense of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg in the "Pentagon Papers" trial.

Boudin's varied cases also include regaining Julian Bond's seat in the Georgia legislature; stopping the ban on Henry Miller's *Tropic of Cancer*; winning the right to travel abroad for Paul Robeson and others; and defending armed forces personnel persecuted for their antiwar sentiments.

At a news conference to announce the filing of the PRDF lawsuit, Boudin told reporters that the lawsuit could be "a major step in reversing the erosion of political and civil liberties."

Boudin added, "This office never takes cases of this kind unless we believe we can win. And our record will show that we rarely lose. This case is winnable."

BALSA Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

number of capable Blacks at all law schools across the country.

In the future, we plan to expand and attract more people to our annual Law Day activities. Our efforts do not end here however. Members of our organization are very active in a pre-legal skills program under the tutelage of Professor Kadane. Law school aspirants from local universities are given instruction and a preview of what they are to expect when they are in a law school next semester.

Our special thanks is extended to Professor Onejeme for his help in the organization of this year's law day activities.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Deans, associate deans, counter deans, anti deans, all passing down rules of law and experience on sexism in language, editors castigating students for apathy. May I comment on something a little more prosaic and perhaps not as earthshaking—student evaluations of teachers.

The system of student evaluations used this fall seems to me to have some serious shortcomings, and I think that any results from it should be treated with care.

1. I feel, and people I have spoken to seem to agree, that the administration of the student evaluation forms was rather chaotic and instructions were rather unclear. Where were comments to go? Was the 2 in column 34 supposed to be circled, or was the 3 in line 4 supposed to be underlined? help.

2. Evaluations would better be filled out after exams. Studying, looking over class notes, attempting to synthesize the course all seem to me to give the student a better chance to see what he has learned from the course, and that should be the issue as far as evaluating the teacher is concerned. The giddy chaos of the last week of class is not conducive to clear thought and reasoned evaluation. Certainly I would have rated certain teachers differently after such a period of reflection.

3. The administrators of the evaluation program were obviously trying to get as close to a 100 per cent response from students as possible by having the forms passed out, completed, and returned in class. I suppose if we were somehow electing teachers to positions this might be desirable, but I don't think it is as necessarily important in evaluation. Student responses to teachers are going to vary in kind, but they are also going to vary insofar as some students are going to have more or less strong negative or positive feelings about teachers, and about the whole idea of evaluating teachers. Some students may not think it particularly important to do an evaluation on a particular teacher, or on any teachers for that matter. If the forms were made available at some central location and required to be returned to that location, then the modicum of trouble that it takes to get the form, take it home over exams, fill it out, and return it, would perhaps eliminate the responses of those who didn't particularly care about the idea of evaluation, or didn't feel that they had much worth saying about a particular teacher.

4. Computerized forms appear neat and clean, and make it easy to tabulate responses, but they are notoriously unreliable ways of getting at a person's feelings and responses. Interpretations of words and responses differ, mistakes are easy, and seeming contradictions almost always appear in the final tabulations. Take a look at the responses to a Gallup poll: 40 per cent think we should pull out of Vietnam now, 75 per cent think we should do all we can to stop Communism. Weird.

At a very minimum, then, the results from the recent student evaluations ought to be treated with considerable care. And further, the committee on evaluation ought to rethink some of the premises that they have been using and perhaps clean up or abandon the idea of computerized forms.

One more comment on an unrelated issue. I appreciate the library's strategic stationing of the advance sheets so close to the downstairs bathrooms. We certainly have no need of the cry of Groucho Marx upon being locked in a bathroom: "Let me out, or throw me a magazine!" But how about admitting that the practice of reading the advance sheets on the toilet exists, and putting shelves up in the bathroom?

Sincerely,
Bill Martin
Class of '76

"What do you want to be when you grow up?"

By Mitch Gilbert

I had just finished scanning the newspaper when it hit me. Frankly, I didn't realize what the feeling was at first. It took me a moment, but I quickly understood where my head was at: depression! Now the question—what to do? Some people have a glass of warm milk and go to bed. Others curl up with a good novel and a bottle of Boone's Farm. And some can even evade depression by tie-dying their buttocks.

But I have a sure-fire cure . . . an old standby remedy. Whenever I get depressed I seek out my old chum Mendel Crenck, an amiable soul, who has the inexplicable power to lift my spirits, no matter what the circumstances.

Mitch Gilbert

"Hello, Crenck," I said, as he opened the door, trying to make my gloom seem more than obvious. Then a most shocking thing did happen. He quickly pulled me into his house, slammed the door, and started crying on my shoulder.

"Now, now, Crenck," I said, stunned at my friend's unusual behavior. "What seems to be the trouble?"

"I don't know what to do," he blurted, almost beside himself. "I just asked my son what he wants to be when he grows up."

"Not a homosexual," I replied, trying to add a little levity to the conversation.

"Worse! He wants to be President of the United States!" At this point, Crenck began sobbing uncontrollably. Trying to comfort my buddy, I queried, "What's wrong with that? A lot of parents dream of having their kids become President of the United States. Look at Rose Kennedy," I added, knowing full well it was an unhealthy obsession with her.

"You don't understand. No son of mine is going to be President! I tried to bring the kid up right. I taught him right from wrong . . . taught him to respect his elders . . . I tried to instill in him a belief that honesty is the best policy . . . and now he turns around and tells me he wants to be President. That's gratitude for you!"

"I'm sorry, but I still don't understand," I said, forgetting all about my own melancholia.

"Look. I'm a law-abiding citizen. My father was a law-abiding citizen. I come from a long line of law-abiding citizens. I'll be damned if any son of mine is going to throw all that out the window by becoming President! The closest thing to a scandal in my family was the time Uncle Chester tried to hijack a plane from United. Now my son wants to go to Washington to be indicted! Well, I'm sorry . . . I'm not going to let it happen!" Now Crenck had all he could do to fight back the tears.

"Well, I'm sure other children . . . " I began, before Mendel interrupted.

"Other children want to become firemen, astronauts, or baseball players. All my son is interested in is obstructing justice! Fine ambitions he . . . " Mendel croaked, before breaking down again.

"Well, maybe he'll learn a trade in school . . . then maybe he'll change his mind and want to become an electrician or a plumber," I offered.

"Don't mention that word! My son is not going to have anything to do with plumbers, if I have a say about it! Oh, where have I gone wrong?"

In an attempt to console my friend, I tried to explain that his son's desire to become President was surely a meaningless, ephemoral goal, one that he'll certainly outgrow by the end of the week.

"That shows how much you know!" screamed Crenck, getting hysterical. "Do you know what that ruthless, deceitful kid did last week?"

"What?" I inquired, knowing that I'd regret asking.

"He spent his entire allowance!!"

"What did he buy?"

"That's just it," whimpered Crenck, giving my forearm a stiff Indian burn. "He wouldn't tell me! When I questioned him, he just mumbled something about national security."

"You've got problems," I admitted, unintentionally making matters worse.

"And that's not all! Do you know what that corrupt brat did last night?"

I didn't have to ask.

"He took a pair of scissors and cut the New York Times to shreds before I had a chance to read it. The kid definitely has it in for the Eastern news media

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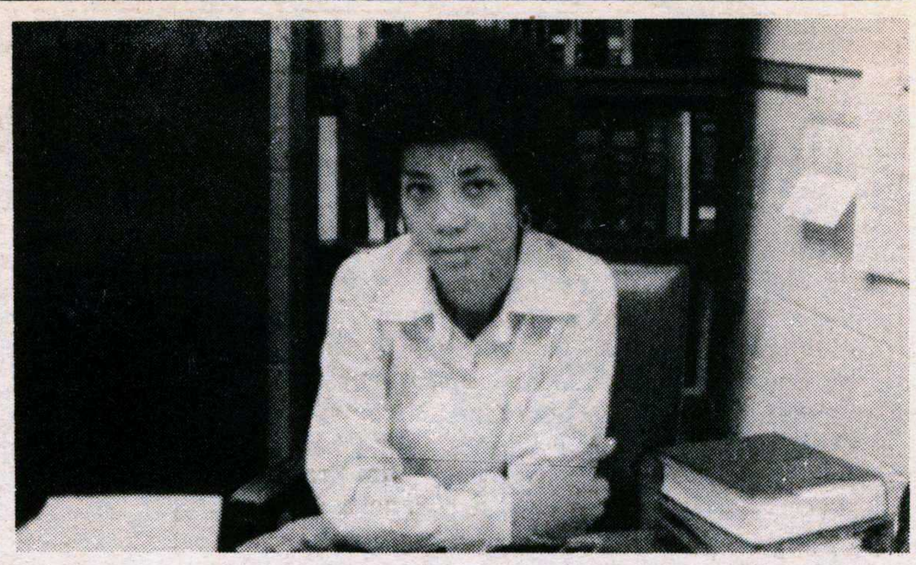


Faculty Profile: Sheila Okpaku

By Chad Russell

In a law school distinguished by the youthfulness of its faculty, no faculty member is so frequently mistaken for a student as Prof. Sheila Rush Okpaku. An Associate Professor teaching courses in Consumer Credit, Law and Psychiatry, and Administrative Process, she came to Hofstra in 1971 with nearly eight years of practice in a number of areas.

Upon graduation from Harvard Law School in 1964, Prof. Okpaku undertook appellate work for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. As for most lawyers, her first court appearance (on a motion for further relief in a 1965 Tallahassee School desegregation case) was "memorable." She found the judge "very abusive," but thinks that "it was a very good introduction for a young attorney because you get so angry, you lose your fear."

She feels she elicited the judge's rudeness and "flippant remarks" because she was "a woman, black and young—and I looked about sixteen." However, after she uttered the magic words, "Let the record show . . . ," "he listened and let me make my arguments." The story got around in the NAACP through some senior staff members who had been present.

The episode came back to haunt the judge a few years later when Sen. Cranston called Prof. Okpaku to procure it in affadavit form for that judge's United States Supreme Court nomination hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. As everyone knows, the judge, Harold Carswell, didn't make it.

Most of her work during the three years with the Legal Defense Fund dealt with housing and urban renewal. Among the more interesting cases was a Tennessee case successfully blocking the state's discriminatory urban renewal policies.

Another high point during this period was her participation in a test case charging that the slowness of the Human Rights Commission in processing discrimination complaints effectively denied rights mandated by New York's fair housing statute. As a result of the Defense Fund's allegations, and the publicity accompanying its administrative complaint, the Commissioner for Human Rights resigned.

Following her tenure with the Defense Fund, Prof. Okpaku spent a year as counsel to the Architect's Renewal Committee in Harlem. When funds for community-sponsored housing development and rent subsidies slacked off in late 1968, ARCH activity virtually vanished.

About that time, a call from a classmate drew Prof. Okpaku into the nascent Community Law Office program under which leading Manhattan law firms temporarily released their attorneys to provide free services to clients in East Harlem.

With the growth of the program and the opening of a Central Harlem office, she relinquished the title of Associate Director for that of Director. Having a background in housing, criminal, consumer and delinquency cases, much of her time as a staff member was spent helping Wall Street lawyers familiarize themselves with various types of poverty litigation.

The Harlem Community groups' emphasis on the development of new institutions—schools, day care centers, housing co-ops—meshed well with the corporate expertise of the volunteers. The professor remarked "They were bright guys. It didn't take them long to catch on."

Next came the birth of a son in March, 1971, and after that, a teaching career. Prof. Okpaku's enjoyment of this latest role is apparent both in and outside of the classroom. "After eight years of exposure to the diversity of ways in which the Law can be used to accomplish a result, experience with some of the best civil rights litigators there are—including arguments before the Supreme Court—I just wasn't intellectually satisfied," she reflects.

Rather, she now prefers the jousting of the classroom, learning from the students, and the pace of academia which enables her to study subjects with greater depth. But the aspect she finds most attractive is that she can more readily pursue her passion for writing.

As a law student, Prof. Okpaku demonstrated her talents in winning the brief writing award in Harvard's Moot Court Competition. More recently she co-authored **How To Get Along With Black People: A Handbook for White Folks.** However, her ultimate hope is to write a play, for the theatre is her main non-legal interest.

The list of movies she might never see would include **Paper Chase,** "since I have already successfully dealt with the process." Although a question regarding her Harvard experience evokes an immediate "Awful!", she is one of the few lawyers who will admit finding the law school program relevant to practice.

"I got a good legal education there. They had a whole lot of required courses which I thought I would never use as a civil rights lawyer, but I did find myself drawing upon courses in taxes, corporations, accounting, and trusts that I never thought I would need."

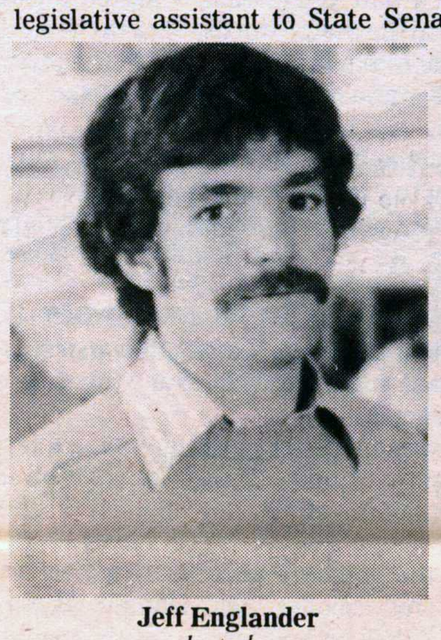
She says law school was "not a very pleasant experience for most of the students there" under the "extremely competitive, very formal" atmosphere—but her reactions are understandable. Arriving there upon graduation from Chatham College, a women's school in Pittsburgh for which he is now a Trustee, Prof. Okpaku found only 20 women and one other black among her 500 classmates.

PEOPLE ABOUT

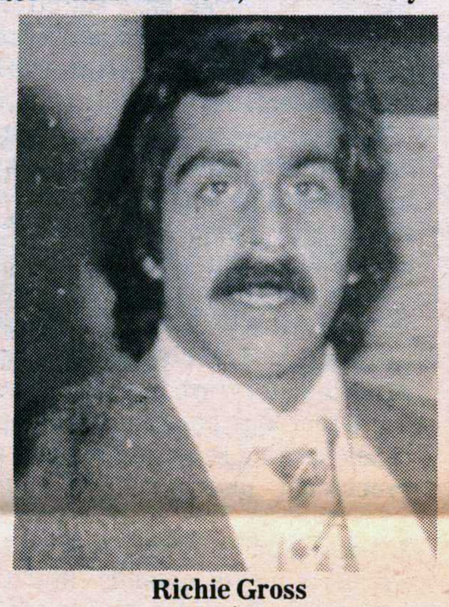
a new column devoted to the personalities of our school

Third Year—Ben Wasserman recently went to Washington, D.C., to testify before Sen. Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health, an honor emanating out of his article on the "pharmaceutical detailmen" in the first Hofstra Law Review . . . Ralph M. Stein, the Law Review's editor-in-chief, had his **Laird v. Tatum** casenote submitted into the Congressional record by Sen. Sam Ervin. That too was in the first Hofstra Law Review . . . David Benjamin has recently revised the Hofstra Law School Bulletin; it is expected to be published this month . . . Neil Cahn, son of Nassau's D.A. is working for the County Attorney Joseph Jaspan . . . Kenn Dollmann is a part time tax teacher at Nassau Community College . . . Lester Paverman takes photographs for the New York Times in his spare moments . . . Bill Signer again denies that he is editor of the Learned Foot, but cautions students to watch out for the "hairy Palm" . . . Is it true that the Stanley Schwartz resume' reads that he is a "staff member and columnist for Conscience, the Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper?" Funny, we can't seem to find any back articles by Stanley . . .

Second Year—Jim Sobers, who works for the Human Rights Commission, reports that the Nassau County Crime Council, with $1 million in funds for crime prevention, wanted to purchase an armored tank-like, tractored, vehicle for riot prevention. They were stopped . . . Rumor has it that Tom Dempsey will jump from Cy Baines' Ramrods for his old frat, C&L, in this year's softball intramurals; more on that from Lloyd Nadel and Pete Williams, Conscience's new sports columnists . . . Dan Guido, right on the top of the class of '75, is a Nassau County Detective (for twenty years) . . . Mike Berns has been going to school for three years non-stop; in the summer he works towards an M.B.A. at Columbia . . . Jeffrey Englander, who is a legislative assistant to State Senator Emanuel Gold, was recently



Jeff Englander
elected



Richie Gross
victorious

elected to the Hofstra Law Review as a result of his article on Regional and Local Reapportionment . . . Mitch Gilbert going to court to retain his job as clerk to Judge Mackston in Long Beach. Newly empowered Democrats wanted to throw out all previously hired court-personnel—seems that the grass is just as rotten on both sides of the fence . . . Alan Stauber off on his annual skiing joust for one week . . . The Seider v. Roth case in the Conflicts of Laws text is a result of a suit by Hofstra's own Rona Seider . . . Charles Robert and Norman Kent working intensively on a community legal education project whereby law students will get academic credit for going into high schools and teaching law. Ready in September of 1974; speak to either . . . Richie Gross's wife was to be terminated by National Airlines when her pregnancy "became known." NLO's Chuck McEvily successfully represented her at a Human Rights Commission Hearing. She has her job . . . Elizabeth Block's husband is Chairman of Hofstra's Psychology Department in the undergraduate school . . .

Miscellany—Jack Libert's father was recently appointed head of Nassau County Planning Commission . . . Elliott Schlissel doing well at SUNY at Buffalo Law School, where he transferred after first year here . . . Echo Park Swimming Pool Complex in West Hempstead only costs $1, and is the new early evening home of quite a few law students, who must don bathing caps for their long hair . . . Burt Agata is the former law partner of State Supreme Court Justice Beatrice Burstein, whose daughter, State Senator Karen Burstein will teach "Women and the Law" here next Fall . . . Dean Freedman recently returned from Chicago trip where he taped March 14 advocates show on law school admissions . . . Thomas Downey, Suffolk State legislator billed as a Congressional candidate for this year was accepted at Hofstra two years ago, but chose St. John's Law School instead . . .

—Kent

Gilbert on the Presidency

(Continued from page 3)

establishment! . . . and if that were not enough, I caught him listening in on my telephone conversations! Oh, what am I going to do?"

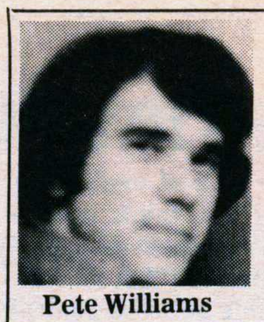
At that point little Mendel's son strolled happily into the living room, sat on his father's lap, and whispered something into Mendel's ear.

"You don't???" shouted Crenck, seemingly overjoyed. "That's wonderful, son!"

"Hey! My son doesn't want to be President of the United States anymore! Isn't that great news? . . . Son, I'm so proud of you. You won't regret it. Now you can be anything you want . . . a policeman, a cowboy, a spaceman . . . "

This was the old Mendel Crenck that I knew and loved. It was wonderful to see him so happy again. Just then, his son tugged on his shirt and whispered again into his father's ear.

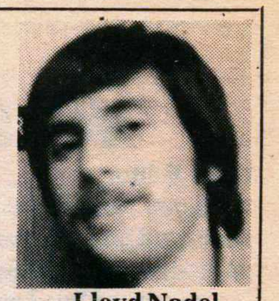
I'm not sure exactly what he said, but I think I heard the elder Crenck mumble something that sounded like "Queens D.A." just before he passed out.



Pete Williams

Bench Jockeys

a new column devoted to the Hofstra Law Sports scene



Lloyd Nadel

What's a conscience without a body? What's **The News** without Dick Young? In case you're still wondering, this is the Conscience Corner of Corporeal Competition.

To many of our number, basketball is as much a way of life as briefing cases. After all, last April **Knicks v. Celtics**, (2 NBA 7) was more relevant than **Marbury v. Madison** (1 Cranch 137). But not everybody can get jurisdiction at Madison Square Garden; hence, removal to the Hofstra University Court.

About the middle of February, the vaunted intramural night league commenced action. Two divisions house 20 teams, five of which attain their standing by a strong nexus with Roosevelt Annex. Here's the scouting report:

Ravens. A fast-breaking, board-dominating quintet led by "jugin' " Jeff Silberfeld which has, to date, amply lived up to its pre-season billing. A blitzkrieg offense and an impregnable defense have kept the Ravens perched atop the divisional nest. After a pair of squeakers, the team unleashed its massive firepower in the third game to burn the stunned opposition by a merciful 40. Captain Silberfield, who's so quick that he's been known to loosen lug bolts on moving cars, says: "Even though it's still early, it will take a lot of birdshot to gun this team down."

Conquistadors. The Q's can be characterized as lacking height, speed, experience, agility, and mobility. However, Skipper Paul Jacobi intimates that if his regulars can come off the disabled list, the squad will return to first-week form when it ran the Bio Bombers back to the labs. Jacobi, himself a product of the South Bronx playgrounds, believes the material for a big season is there.

Spectators. The law school's most experienced fivesome is composed of third year students and headed up by former Colgate flash, Ron "Willis" Turbin. The talent is there but the club has thus far failed to come up with that big play.

Res Ipsas. With a name like that, you know this must be a rookie team. But with Mike Kent (no relation, **Ed.**) at the helm, the Ipsas are one of the League's tallest units. Strong rebounding has given them a fast start and hopes of a good season.

A. B. Sky. The Sky's are another first year unit who've seem to come out on the short end of some rather tall point spreads. Mike Benjamin, after confessing he did not know where the squad's name came from, insisted that: "With a little more experience, we hope to make those games close."

The Ravens, Spectators, and Sky's are in the "A.B.A." division; the Conquistadors and Res Ipsas, members of the "N.B.A.". In intra-circuit action at press time, the Ravens soared over the Spectators 67 to 44, and the Res Ipsas were too gallant for the Q's, taking them by 7. The regular season runs until the middle of April when playoffs begin. Follow your favorite stars.

JOCKEY BRIEFS

Belated recognition to the law school football team for going to the Intramural Superbowl last fall.

In grueling one-on-one competition, Charles Connick upended Ron Turbin 16-14 to become Phoenix House Champ. Mike Ciotta was disqualified when it was revealed that he thought "hitting from downtown" meant starting a brawl on Main Street.

Informed sources say A.P.O. is taking his shiny new Targa up to Watkins Glen in May. 4"C" FLASH—Davis, Devack, "2 2-3 Hat Trick" Manning et.al., Lead Hockey players in encounter in Copaigue; Daytime Intramural Hoopsters bound into finals; more to come.

JOCKEY INTERROGATORY:
What was Bilo's batting average his freshman year at Fordham?

AND DON'T FORGET TO SIGN UP FOR THE SCHOOL'S FIRST ANNUAL SUNDAY SOFTBALL LEAGUE. The coupon is below, and it promises to be a star studded season spangled with superstars of sensational promise.

HOFSTRA SCHOOL OF LAW SUNDAY SOFTBALL LEAGUE

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER—

First of all, fill out the coupon below with your name, address, telephone number and indicate whether you are registering independently or part of a team.

If you are registering independently, there is nothing further for you to do. You will be assigned a team and notified of its schedule.

If you are registering as a team, each person's name and address and telephone number must be submitted, along with the squad's captain. Teams must have at least twelve members, and no more than fifteen. Indicate the name of the team.

GAMES BEGIN ON SUNDAY, MARCH 31 RULES WILL BE ANNOUNCED

Name _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Team Name _____ or Independent _____

If you are registering as part of a team, you may not register independently. The team's roster must be provided.

DEADLINE FOR ALL APPLICANTS IS MARCH 27 at 5 P.M.

Completed coupons, or appropriate substitutes should be placed in the SOFTBALL LEAGUE folder on the Conscience Bulletin Board, adjacent to Professor Filler's office.

The Hofstra University Environmental Law Society
cordially invites you to attend our
FIRST ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW FORUM
to be held on
Saturday evening, March 30, 1974 at 6:30 p.m.
Hofstra University, Student Center
Private Dining Room B
Dinner will be served at 7:00 p.m.

An address will be presented by our guest speaker:
The Honorable Thomas H. Kean
Assemblyman, New Jersey State Legislature
I would like to attend the ENVIRONMENTAL LAW FORUM

Enclosed find payment of $ for dinner reservation(s) at $3.00 per reservation.

Please make check or m.o. payable to HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY and mail to: Environmental Law Society, c-o Dulcie Wiesenfeld, 84 Schoolhouse Lane, Roslyn Heights, L.I., N.Y. 11577 NO LATER THAN MARCH 22, 1974.

LATE NEWS

Elected to the Law Review via the writing competition were Richie Gross, John Eiseman, Andy Roth, Gary Rothenberg, Peter Kelly, Joe Josephs, and Don Sapir. Congrats also to Rona Seider, elected because of her publishable article . . . Judith Mears, attorney for the ACLU's Reproductive Freedom Project will be coming to the law school before recess. Watch for posters from Hofstra Law Women . . . Professor Feller's name was incorrectly spelled in the last issue as Fuller . . . Next issue April 10; deadline April 3 . . . Applications now being accepted for Summer 1974 positions with Upward Bound—call ext. 3379.