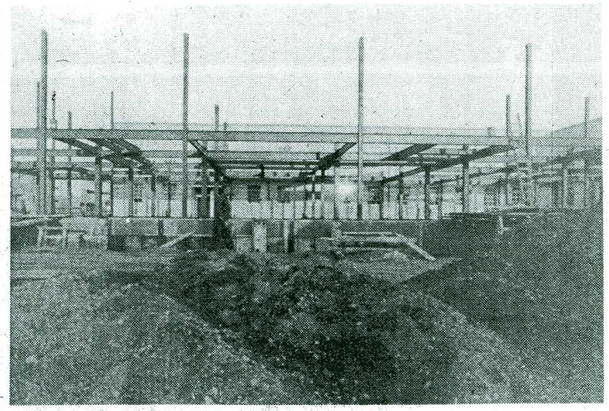
1. The continuing progression of law school photos featured on this page of CONSCIENCE reflect the school's structural growth since last Fall. The new 43,000 square foot annex is supposed to be ready by September 1, when we all return for the Fall semester. The captions do not necessarily correspond to the pictures. —Kent

CONSCIENCE

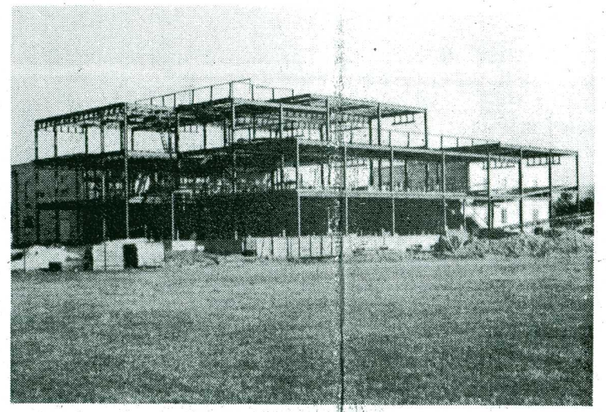
The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 1, Number 8 | "Asking you to ask yourselves . . ." | May 20, 1974

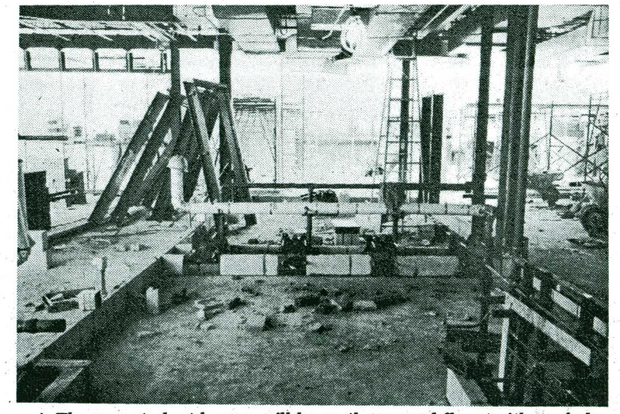
8. Well, that's the tour; concise but complete. No major changes will be performed on the existing building, but here and there a wall will go up and another go down. Don't look for more parking spaces, marble walls, or chandeliers. It's a practical school with a limited budget.



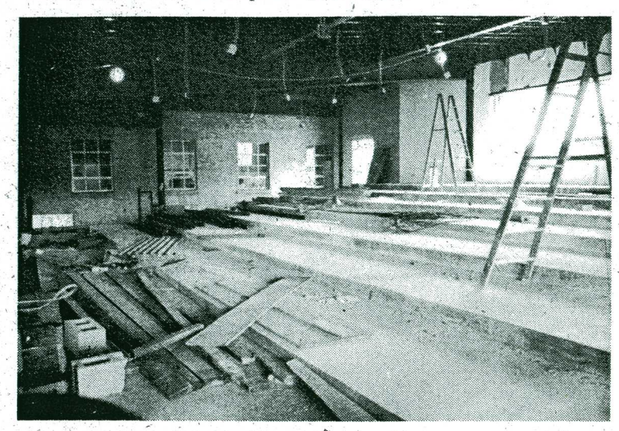
2. The basement will feature 700 student lockers for your books, a typing room, and bathrooms. All four student organization offices will be located on the basement floor as well, and they will serve nearly ten student groups and 650 students. Primarily, the basement will be Library space. Did the students get shafted?



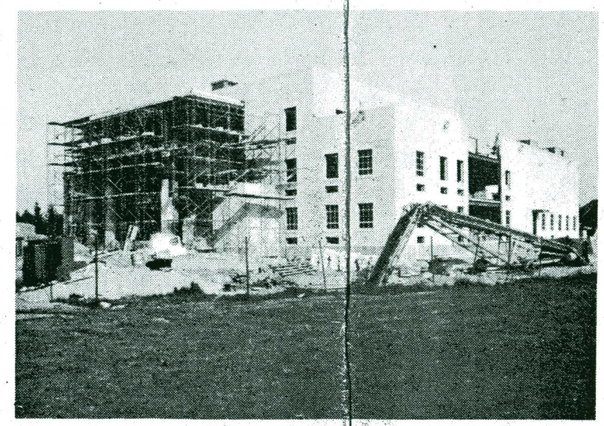
3. The Admissions and Administrative offices will be moved to the first floor. Archways will connect the old library wing to the new one, which will be a quiet, carpeted area. Smoking room also.



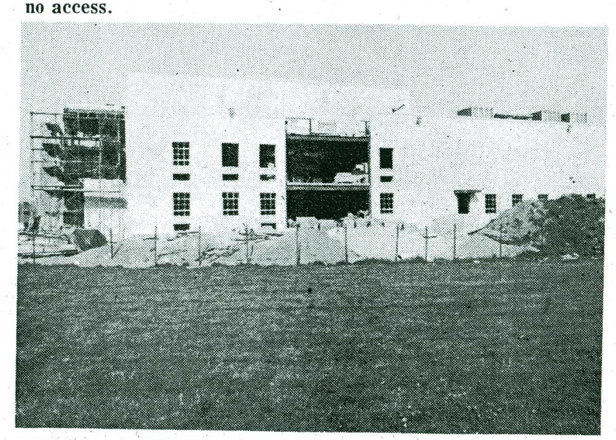
4. The new student lounge will be on the second floor, with a whole new slate of vending machines. The old student lounge will become the new law review office, and the courtyard, "at least for the time being," reports building chairman Prof. Wypyski, "will remain an empty roof . . . due to costs and structural difficulties." There will be no access.



5. Also on the second floor will be new classrooms—two of them, each seating between 125-140 persons on swivel chairs with continuous bench desks. The walls will be a brown, acoustical, corrugated brick; and the room will be lit with mercury vapor lighting—whatever the hell that is.



6. The third floor will feature three seminar rooms, two of which can open up into one large room for faculty conferences or small guest lectures. Also on the third floor is the new Moot Courtroom, which can seat approximately 215 persons. Equipped with special video and audio equipment the students can tape themselves, and one day donate the transcripts to the archives. Also on the third floor: the Judge's chamber.



7. The fourth floor is basically what you would call the roof, but Monroe Freedman has expressed optimism that this can easily be converted into a sundeck with telescopes and tennis courts, chairs and umbrellas, habachis and hot-dogs. There is a chance that a staircase can connect the sundeck with the courtyard, i.e., the second floor roof.

—photos by Lester Paverman

CONSCIENCE
The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 1, Number 8
May 20, 1974

"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

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

CONSCIENCE is the official publication of the faculty and students of the Hofstra University School of Law. Republication of any articles appearing herein is prohibited without the consent of the editor-in-chief.

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Editor's Oriel

Ma'alot

Again Jewish blood.

Again, because as Arab guerillas breathe death, the world community remains silent.

Again, because Arab governments quietly solicit, sponsor and applaud guerilla activities.

Again, because the price of silence is death.

We forget what death means; that every life taken away is another scarred. We forget the pain; the shattering, irreparable hurt. But the Mideast question is rapidly becoming not whether Israel shall engage in war, but dare they continue in peace?

If Israel is to live in peace, murderous Palestinian guerillas—knowing no reason, possessed of no restraint—must be stopped. But how sad that each Israeli reprisal invites more Palestinian slaughters and still more death.

Nevertheless, the people of the world should understand that the land of Israel and Jews across the globe cannot remain silent in cowardice. The Holocaust of thirty years past is still today's vital warning.

Book Stealing

The willful stealing of books from this law library is sick.

It's sick that during finals week the U.S. Law Week Supreme Court current sections are missing from the library.

It's sick that as the library opens on the weekday morning before a contracts final, not one of the hornbooks on contracts are in the library where they belong.

It's sick that the only two copies of Lloyd Paul Stryker's book, **The Art of Advocacy**, has been missing for over a year—and the book is out of print, irreplaceable.

It's sick that a law review writing competition is held and its contestants are demeaned by rapidly disappearing relevant volumes of Corpus Jurus and law reviews.

It's sad that the thieves pilfer only at our own foundation of honesty and trust. It's sadder that many of our own students are the thieves.

It's sad, too, that many faculty members think their offices are depositories of volumes of books that belong in the library, and nowhere else.

It's sad, too, that we have reached the point where only firm, decisive action on the part of the law librarian will stem the tide of ugly conduct.

Immediate action should be taken, but this time let that action be permanent.

There should be only one entrance and one exit from the library. All individuals leaving the library with attache cases or bookbags must open them to inspection.

Ethical considerations and humane feelings for others should enable us to share in a mutual sensitivity regarding the use of books at finals time. But the ineffectiveness of an honor system is rather apparent.

(More editorials and letters to the editor on page 7.)

A Message to Hofstra Law Women:

"One Woman's Sexual Equality is Another Man's Sexual Repression"

By Leonard Cohen

As a male, I am very much aware that men have much to gain from the sexual equality that the women's movement is endeavoring to bring about. The equalizing of sexual roles and opportunities are certainly long overdue. Yet, from the tenor of the debate and the viewpoints espoused by a host of Hofstra women (during those hours set aside for classroom discussion some weeks ago) I was dismayed at how misguided the approach of some of these women appears to be. Under a banner of sexual equality their march is right into the realm of sexual repression.

"Equality" is a relative term, for as slaves are equal to each other in their slavery so are masters equal to each other in their mastery over slaves. Thus, when inequality exists, it may be equalized in one of two ways. First, those considering themselves less equal can attempt to gain the greater freedoms and opportunities that others already have. This is equality in the direction of **liberty**, a direction that one would naturally assume the Women's Liberation movement is taking. The second way to equality may best be illustrated by the following thought process: 1) I do not have the liberty that he enjoys, therefore I am unequal; 2) As I am frustrated or unable to attain that degree of liberty for myself (for whatever reasons—psychological or political), I'll be damned if I'll let him keep the liberty that he enjoys; 3) Ergo, I must destroy his liberty—bring him to my level of repression—and then we will be equal. This **equality in repression** is, unfortunately, the ultimate **equality** that I perceived was being espoused by many women.

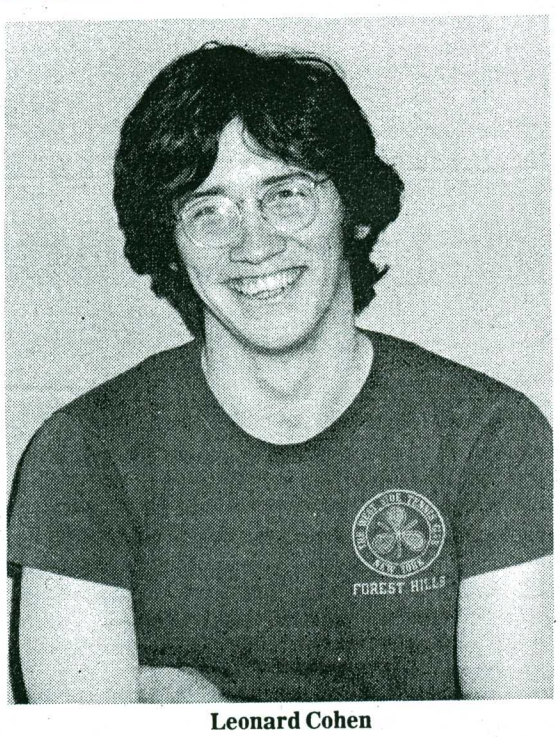
Sexual Aggressor

Historically, **man** has been the sexual aggressor, and as such he has been encouraged and taught to express his sexuality openly and with less restraint than women. This is a truism which I feel safe in believing that no one would seriously contest. To little girls, virginity at marriage has traditionally been the highest order of morality. To little boys, it is a competition from puberty as to who can get laid first and most often. Boys ask girls out; boys pay for the dates; boys try "to go as far" with girls as they will permit. His hands wander, she fights him off. **Men** patronize prostitutes, porno movies and bookstores, and watch girls with lustful eyes as they pass down the street. Until recently, **men** have been the sole purveyors of sexually oriented entertainment, and aggressors at sexual pastimes. In other words, men have ben permitted and encouraged to be the sexual creatures that human beings are—to engage their senses in sexual activity virtually without censure. And in this I can see nothing wrong or sexist, **insofar as nobody else is harmed, inconvenienced or annoyed.** This is the liberty to be a sexually free individual, uninhibited and unashamed. It is a liberty which, it is sad to say, many, if not most women, do not enjoy. If they continue not to care to enjoy it, fine. It is self imposed. But why deny me my sexual liberty as a male? If my repression is your equality, then I will fight hard that we remain unequal.

Sexual Liberty

A natural and very human part of that liberty is to find appealing (to one's own liking and individual taste) certain sexual assets of another human being, and to admire those assets. Whether it be a picture on a poster, in a magazine, or a girl walking down the street, if she turns my eye and stirs my loins who dares deny me these basic human reactions? What female has the **right** to deny me these reactions—in effect, deny me of my sexuality? It repulses me as well when hard hats hanging from the girders cat-call and make obscene remarks to a passing female. Such behavior transgresses the bounds of liberty for it intrudes upon the reasonable comfort and senses of another. But I'll be the first to admit that while I'll keep it to myself, I've got the same thing on my **mind** as those guys are so rudely verbalizing. And if I'm standing with another guy, one of us is sure to comment to the other: ". . . wouldn't kick her out of bed," or more to the point: "what a piece of ass!" Yet this is the innocent sexual banter that some women would have all of **male**dom repress. This—in the name of **liberation**? Rather, why does woman not permit herself to let loose her own sexuality?—recognize and defeat her own generation upon generation-laden inhibitions in order to gain true sexual equality in **liberation** and not continued restriction.

I do not believe myself to be a sexist. Neither does my girlfriend, who I consider to be a liberated woman in every respect. And yet she will, as often as I, mention while walking down the street: "Wow, look at the boobs on her," or point out to me a girl who she considers beautiful or sexually attractive. Even my mother enjoys looking at those girls in **Playboy**, for she does not deny them their physical beauty and sexual appeal. And I can certainly look at a male nude in one of the new women's magazines and sigh with a bit of envy at not having the physique and sexual apparatus that some of those fellows sport.



Leonard Cohen

"Even my mother enjoys looking at those girls in 'Playboy,' for she does not deny them their physical beauty and sexual appeal. And I can certainly look at a male nude in one of the new women's magazines and sigh with a bit of envy at not having the physique and sexual apparatus that some of those fellows sport."

All sex objects? For sure. But why not? One's sexual being—the being that is purely physical—need not be inextricably tied to one's intellectual and personal being. They can be taken together or each appreciated in its own right. All that there need be is mutuality in the relationship. The **Playboy** Playmate poses for the centerfold as a "sex object" (for she is undoubtedly proud of her body and unashamed to show it off) and the viewer certainly views her as such. There is mutuality and hence equality in that relationship. The same is true of the pickup at a singles bar. If both he and she are there for the purpose of finding a sex partner for the night (for sex **can** be fun) then each may be using the other primarily as a sex object. But again there is mutuality, and so equality and freedom of expression.

Sexual Appeal

In advertising, there is nothing inherently wrong or insensitive in the sexual appeal. It is an appeal to a fundamental human desire. Why deny it? I would suggest that any female who is threatened by such things is threatened by sexuality itself. But, if I as a male find something sexually appealing, I can only say: woman! don't censor those things that appeal to me because of your own sexual hangups! That is an invasion of my liberty—a censoring of my sexuality. Do not repress me!

The only thing sexist about that advertising poster appearing in the Law School corridor was the failure of the sponsors of the event to give equal attention to the women. I presume that the sponsors desired female attendance at their function as well. In good humor they used a sexual appeal to the male studentdom. They should not have neglected an equal come-on to the girls. If such a display would turn you off, I feel sorry for you. You've lost, or never had any sense of open sexual expression and good fun. If it would do nothing for you, so be it. Your taste may be different from mine. If it would cause a smile or turn you on—great!

Bountiful Breasts

As females, your sexual **liberation** is the kind of equality I would like to see. You may not ever eye a good looking guy coming down the street and look first at his crotch and think that you'd love to have him in bed; you may never spend a Friday night at a 2nd Avenue singles bar with the hope of picking up a guy to share a night of sex with—but when you can choose to do so without feeling guilty, perverted, or inhibited because "nice girls just don't do such things," well then indeed, you will "have come a long way, baby." But until then, forever be the day that men withstand your assault on their sexuality, for you will never deny them the pleasure of appreciating the pairs of bountiful breasts that will be bouncing along the beaches this summer.

The only obstacle to your sexual liberation and equality is in your minds. Believe me—there are plenty of sexy guys out there too. Don't be afraid to look. It won't bother the guys a bit.

Rest assured, we'll always be looking at you.

HOFSTRA LAW SCHOOL

A view towards the future

by Will Nix

Before I came to Hofstra, I got a Master's in Teaching and, later, not satisfied with teaching in inner-city schools, found a job with the ACLU. I liked it, and here I am in school again. My teaching training has forced me to approach Hofstra with an assessor's eye, and I wish to offer my opinions, not because they are so perceptive, but because I want to contribute to the self-awareness of a new school and to help shape its directions.

One of the primary needs of a new school is to establish itself in the legal community. Dean Freedman has done an outstanding job this year. He has travelled all over the United States to speak to legal meetings of bar members and debated issues on national television. He has also written a monthly column in the New York Law Journal. In all of these endeavors he has scrupulously waived the banner of Hofstra Law—much to our advantage. His energy has also surfaced in his domestic policy. From the outset of his term he has placed heavy emphasis upon a democratically run school where students could explore the many possibilities of law. He is pushing for an interdisciplinary approach to study law as well as expansion of the clinical methods of teaching it. He is a man who is willing to be flexible and explore.

Faculty Contributions

Our faculty is principally young and bright. They are particularly distinctive with respect to their records of academic excellence as well as broad practical experience. Many are known in legal circles for their original contributions to the law and the study of it. Good examples are Professor Twerski with his products liability text and Dean Freedman with his contracts and ethics books. They are frequently active in legal matters outside the classroom as well. The criminal law work of Professor Agata or labor negotiations of Professor Schmertz evidence this. Most other members of the faculty are regularly engaged in such interests. Such pursuits reflect well upon the school. It is even more unusual that students have such easy access to the same people.

As students we are admitted according to fairly open-minded standards in an era where voluminous applicants have forced committees into the LSAT-GPA numbers game. When we arrive the comprehensive orientation helps ease us into the study of law by giving us a framework to hang it on and a chance to meet professors before they appear in their structured roles. The practice mid-terms and post-mortems with professors follow through on this same effort to help a student adjust to the new world. I think that all of these things reflect the desire of the faculty and administration to create a humanistic tradition in legal education.

Student Voice

Students here have a strong voice in school policy, not merely a vote on curriculum structure, but several votes on the administration of the entire school. This policy in itself is an enlightened difference from most law schools as many class members found out at the ABA Student Division Conference at St. John's last fall.

Students seem to relate to each other well too—certainly not like the harsh competitiveness illustrated in "The Paper Chase." I think that these relationships are fostered greatly by the faculty's open demeanor in the classroom. We are a student body of commuters, however, and that characteristic takes its toll on the relationships between students.

The curriculum offered to us in the first year is pretty standard in most places. During the second and third years the offerings are also pretty standard fare at other schools these days. We lack the depth of choice found in larger schools, particularly in the corporate field. We, as undergraduate law students, also aren't able to tap into graduate law specialty courses. Our six forthcoming professors will certainly add to our strength this fall. Despite similar curricula at other institutions, credit should be given to the clinical programs such as NLO, the legislative project seminar, and the constitutional litigation seminar offered. We may still lag behii places such as Northeastern, Antioch, and what was practiced in the now defunct GW Urban Law Institute, but the Appellate Division of the New York courts has placed strict limitation on further expansion of such apprenticeship programs. Dean Freedman certainly supports their expansion as well as another idea of a joint J.D.-MBA program (requiring four years' total time for both degrees) which **may** be offered starting next fall.

"As a legal student body we need to move beyond the walls of the school . . . student organizations not only provide valuable experience but promote the image of the school as well."

As a legal student body we need to move beyond the walls of the school in much the same way that the faculty does. Student organizations not only provide valuable experience but promote the image of the school as well. While we have groups such as the environmental law society, the women's law organization, and minority legal groups, they are greatly hampered by lack of office space. Hopefully, this will be remedied by the new wing. There is still a need for growth of such groups into other areas of concern. For example, many schools have post-conviction assistance projects which handle prisoners' legal needs and other socially committed projects. The Law Review has certainly made a good start. If economics and staff permit, perhaps it will be able to publish the half-dozen or so issues that many schools provide annually. There are also other forms of student publications which provide valuable experience. Georgetown, for instance, publishes a general law review, a criminal law review, and other miscellaneous reports in magazine format. Harvard does the same with its celebrated civil rights review in addition to its other publications. Obviously, quantity is not an end in itself but variety may be. Our moot court team faces stiff competition in the New York area and made a good effort despite a mild beginning. This type of activity needs more publicity and support than the brief notices it received on the bulletin board.

Placement Priority

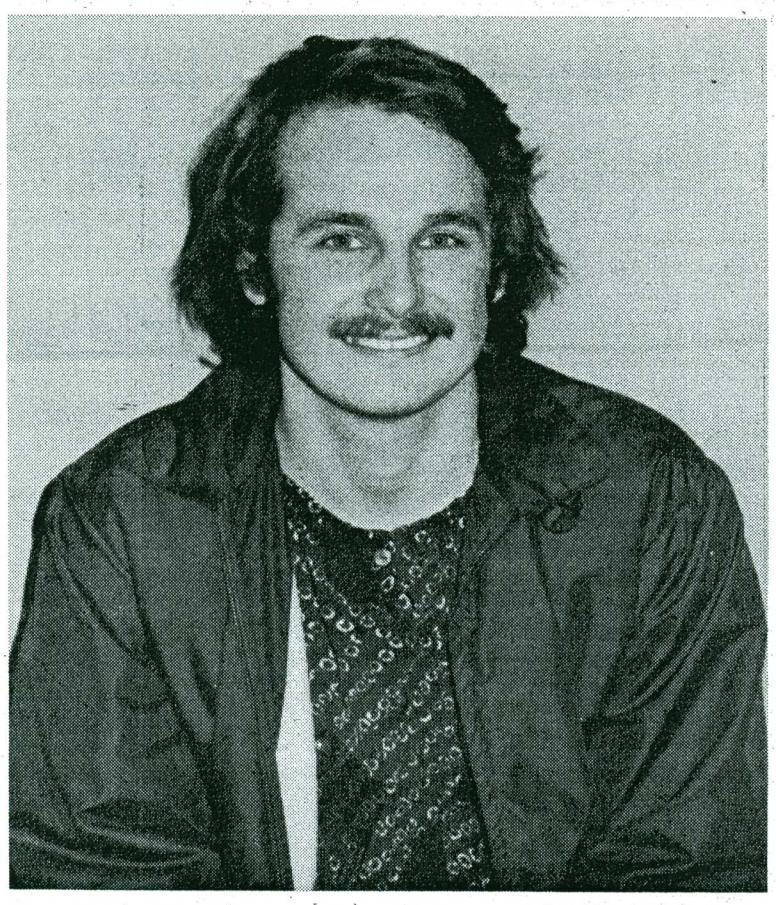
As a new school we face rigorous competition from other law schools' graduates. It will be some time before we even approach them as high priority candidates, presuming that our graduates will be well received in the profession. It seems to me that this is an area where the Hofstra administration and faculty should be devoting more of their attention. Yet, if you have ever visited the placement office, you know that Sandy Miller has a small office with two filing cabinets, a phone, a set of Martindale-Hubbell, and a bulletin board on which to post notices. This simply isn't enough. We need an area with comprehensive current materials on the voluminous opportunities available to law school graduates and room to read and discuss them with the counselor. Some space is earmarked in the new wing to conduct interviews in special rooms for that purpose but no major plans to revamp the placement department are on the books. We also need people who can travel to various agencies, law firms, etc. around the country to establish liaisons. The Dean has done this well and should be emulated by others on the faculty in an organized and comprehensive effort.

Educational enrichment stems from educational diversity. Presently the student body is almost entirely native New Yorkers. While no one would deny the importance of ties with the local community, I believe that the school should make greater efforts to recruit students from as broad a geographical, ethnic, and racial cross-section as possible. To fail to do so in the long range is to limit the scope of perspectives present in classroom exchange, student activities, and personal relationships. This type of provincialism is not in the vital interests of a law school with a national focus.

Personalizing Hofstra

Hofstra needs to make an effort to personalize the building itself. Other than Dean Freedman's hippo and some faculty office memorabilia, there is not one piece of artwork on the walls of the entire school (graffiti and the painting of the learned justice in the library excluded). What about having rotating shows of Hofstra undergraduate art students' work? How about having some candid law school photographs mounted and put up on the walls?

At the moment there is really no practical area for socializing in the school. What is facetiously called a student lounge is strongly reminiscent of what was termed a faculty lounge in my inner-city teaching days. Three or four tables and vending machines simply don't afford the needed sense of intimacy for relaxation and discussion. Again, the new wing may take care of this partially, if we can find the funds to put furniture in the student-designated area. Along this line I have wondered why the approximately 2500 sq. ft. of space (viewable out our current "lounge" window) couldn't be made into an outdoor courtyard such as the one at NYU law school. We are presently making it an inaccessible roof so that noise won't bother those in adjacent offices. Only three professors, two workrooms, and two bathrooms are really affected, however. It seems that outdoor shrubbery or some such solution could serve as a privacy alternative and still allow the use of the roof space by simply adding a door and a few benches to current construction plans.



Will Nix

Chance to Grow

Because we are a new school, we haven't the grandeur of Yale, nor the heritage of Columbia. Rather, we have at Hofstra the sense of our novelty; the school is free to establish new patterns of learning. There are things that separate us from the established first rate law schools, although the caliber of our classroom work is probably not dissimilar from that of our more established brethren. The things that separate us are the vehicles for enrichment. Hofstra has come further in four years than many law schools have in a hundred. It is exciting to be part of this growth. I think that with more diverse possibilities for student activity along with a growing of endowment, Hofstra will become the first-rate school it promises to be.

The Poet's Corner

UNVEILED

by Ira Cooper

We walk beneath the shadow of life,
In constant search for pleasure and happiness.
We were young,
And could make each day a new adventure,
Each smile a flood of laughter,
Each pleasure an infinity of happiness.
The world was ours, to see as we wished,
To obliterate the bad, wiping them from our minds as Sodom was wiped from the earth.
To eliminate sorrow and suffering by covering them as we would our mistakes,
With the blind refusal of their existence.

But, each approaching dawn affected our youth,
As a constant flow of water erodes a stone.
Until finally we awoke, stripped of our veil,
Forced to see things as they really are.
The sorrow and suffering we had covered,
Unmasked themselves at Hiroshima, Birmingham, My Lai.
The wicked we had erased,
Emerged in Dallas, Memphis, Los Angeles.
The evil we had refused to admit,
Made its presence obvious on the streets of the ghetto, in the minds of the oppressed, in the deeds of the greedy.

And now we seek to recapture a bit of our childhood,
To once again erase some of the despair,
Some with a bottle; some with a needle; some with a prayer; some with a hope; some with a dream.
A prayer that man might find his senses by searching his soul,
A hope that the song of love might drown out the cries of hate,
A dream that life may be more than a forced journey,
A dream that heaven may be for the living.

Faculty Profile
'SUPER-STU' RABINOWITZ

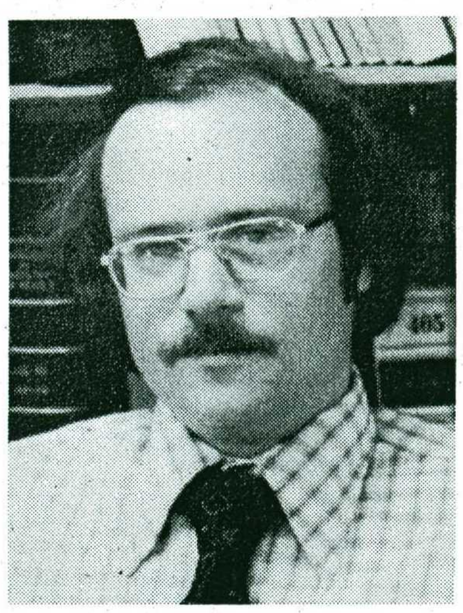
By Chad Russell

The Bronx High School of Science produces law professors as well as physicists. The extent to which it does this is not exactly known, but since 1972, Hofstra Law School has had Stuart Rabinowitz as proof of the phenomenon.

In less than two years as an Assistant Professor, he has become one of the most popular members of the faculty. Only a few years older than most of the students, his understanding and communicative abilities have enabled first semester law students to survive the rigors and complexities of Federal Civil Procedure.

According to Prof. Rabinowitz, this comes not so much from age proximity and the recentness of his own student experience, but it "may be that the same points of view and the same problems were on my mind as a student, as are on students' minds now. The panic of the first year is a very real feeling for me, and I understand how people feel when they're going through it. I just can't see myself forgetting that."

That he made the transition from law student to law professor with only a brief tour of active practice is indicative of both talent and the intensity of his ambition to teach law. However, it wasn't until he majored in political science at CCNY that he decided on a career in law.



Stu Rabinowitz

It was only after he made law review at the end of his first year at Columbia that he began to think about teaching. During that summer he wrote an article discussing an obscure point of corporate taxation. The article was written without the benefit of a tax course, or even the experience of filing a tax return. It was considered for publication by a tax journal until a Supreme Court pronouncement diminished interest in the question.

After graduating in 1969 with Magna Cum Laude honors and the title of Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, he remained at Columbia for two years, teaching a writing and research seminar along with remedial and review classes on civil procedure. He also served as a teaching assistant to professors Gellhorn and Reese.

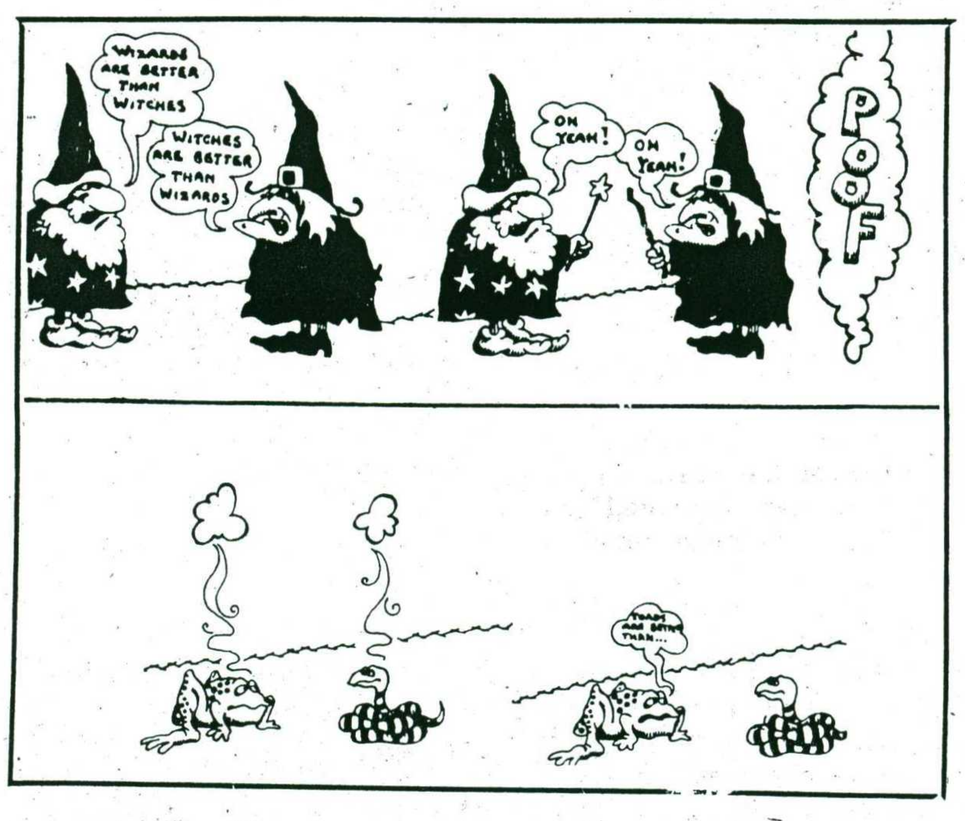
During this tutelage period, the budding legal scholar worked summers with Rosenman, Colin, Kaye, Petschek, Freund & Emil, a Manhattan firm. He later joined them as an Associate.

Prof. Rabinowitz has no doubts about the value of litigation experience to his teaching. "Just as a matter of self-confidence," he says, "to know that I've done it, rather than just talking about it and reading, makes it easier for me to handle the material. . . In practice I got enough of a sense of what it's all about to make it real to me."

Teaching courses in Civil Procedure, Federal Courts, and Civil Rights and Liberties, Prof. Rabinowitz draws upon insights from these various experiences to inform appreciative students exactly what is important to know and what is not. He is famous for occasional resort to novel modes of expression to cut through the obfuscating qualities of legalese—"one-judge bag limits," "an order throwing them out the window," "a Federal Common law floating in the sky," and of course, "tough nuggies."

In response to a query, he answers quickly, in his typical clear, soft-spoken manner, "Law professors don't have time for leisure." His underlying sense of irony in such statements resulted in a 95 percent humor rating last fall.

His time away from the law school is spent with his wife and year-old son at their home in Bayside, Queens. There he reads, plays chess ("I'm not very good, and won't accept any challenges."), and watching hockey playoffs (". . . people hit each other over the head with sticks and things—shows you I'm a litigator. . . ").



Law Alumni Association is Organized by Class of '73

Led by Bob Zysk, a committee of the Class of 1973 has been organized as the Hofstra University School of Law Alumni Association.

Membership in the Association, which will focus on fund-raising, continuing legal education, and alumni social activities, is open to all graduates of the School of Law. Annual dues are $10.00 per alumni.

At an organizational meeting held on April 9, 1974, it was decided that the Association would be governed by a sixteen member committee, with eight committee members serving until November of 1975; committee members will thereafter be elected to full two-year terms, with one half of the committee elected each year.

The Association has also designated officers, who will serve until November of 1974. Thereafter, new officers will be elected annually.

Now serving as Chairman is Bob Zysk, an active proponent of organized alumni activities since graduation of the charter class. Bob is now associated in private practice with Edmund J. Waldron, in New Hyde Park.

The Secretary of the Association is Ed Rudofsky, another alumni activist. Ed is a Civil Division trial attorney at the Department of Justice, based in New York City.

Treasurer of the Association is Richard Waxman, also a strong advocate of an Alumni Association. Rich is an associate with Rubin, Wachtel, Baum and Levin, of New York, N.Y.

Dan Mooney, a fourth alumni activist, has been designated as Alumni Representative to the Board of Trustees and the Hofstra Council. Dan, presently an associate with Parmit, Epstein and Dorris in Jericho, New York, is the first alumni to contribute funds to **Conscience**. The newspaper is sent to all alumni free of charge.

The Association has already involved itself in two much needed projects: the preparation of an Alumni Directory and the development of a Continuing Legal Education project.

The Alumni Directory project is headed by Eric Weissbein, while Dan Mooney is in charge of Alumni CLE. Both projects are expected to move ahead quickly—publication of the Directory is scheduled for the early summer, while it is hoped that a CLE program can be organized for the fall.

The University and the School of Law have welcomed the formation of the Association, and have offered secretarial and office assistance, as well as a limited amount of initial funding, to the Association. Dean Freedman, Associate Dean-designate Twerski and Alumni College Director Joe D'Agostinto have all attended recent organizational meetings to lend official, unofficial, and liquid support to the efforts. Dean Freedman has designated David Benjamin, Assistant Dean-designate as liaison between the School of Law and the Association.

Alumni meetings are open to all.

Faculty Profile
'DEBONAIR DeWITT' GREGORY

By Chad Russell

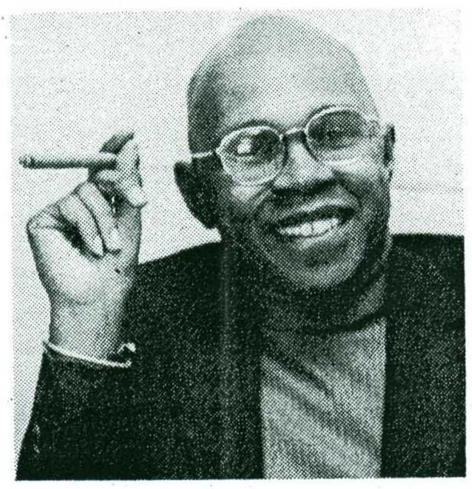
Cigar in hand, John DeWitt Gregory sits back reflectively, and comments on his long-standing devotion to the ancient classics: "I really do believe the classics are a good basis for continuing one's life and education. . . **Medea** is far from irrelevant to family law."

Such meldings of interest come naturally to the man, an Associate Professor at Hofstra Law since 1971. "I am interested in a lot of things," he says, "That's what keeps me going."

His current attentions in law focus upon the topics which he now teaches—family, criminal, and educational law. In the fifteen years since he graduated from Harvard Law School, Prof. Gregory has been involved in many areas of law, and claims to have enjoyed every aspect.

Aside from teaching, the professor has derived the most enjoyment from his tenure as an Assistant Attorney-General for the State of New York. His work in the Litigation Bureau there entailed appellate arguments, brief writing, and habeas corpus hearings in both state and federal courts.

Prof. Gregory's experience for the four years prior to his state job encompassed a variety of litigation work with private firms which is reminiscent of a law school bulletin—commercial matters, personal injury suits, realty transactions, estates, landlord-tenant, labor law. He also managed to encounter municipal law as a part-time Deputy City Attorney for his home town of Glen Cove.



John Gregory

He came to Hofstra from a position as Executive Director of Community Action for Legal Services, Inc., the OEO's neighborhood legal services program for New York City. Although he felt he was doing "something significant," his administrative duties in the 4½ million-dollar program precluded much "lawyering."

Despite his passion for "lawyering," Prof. Gregory initially came to the profession because he could not think of any alternative. After obtaining an A.B. in Latin and doing some work towards a M.Ed. from Howard University, his ambitions for a doctorate and a career teaching comparative literature were frustrated by insufficient scholarship funds.

Two years in the Air Force left him with a First Lieutenancy, but he claims "I was unqualified to do anything else, so I went to law school."

A recent lecture at a local high school about the Law's treatment of students typifies his immersion in the educational process. At the School of Law he is found on the Governance, Curriculum, Faculty Appointments, and Ethnic Minority committees, and the Best Dressed List.

As his students know, Prof. Gregory demands precision in language and thought. "We have to think hard, and just as it is not always completely comfortable when we exercise our muscles. . . when we think, it sometimes really does strain the mind."

Somewhat paradoxically, he names a poet and English teacher at Howard—Sterling Allen Brown—as his most inspiring teacher. "He taught me how to read poetry, and I hope that he has influenced my life."

The reconciliation between hard thinking and the poetic spirit lies in Prof. Gregory's observation that, "The ability to loaf (in a Whitman sense) and play effectively is essential to working effectively." Along with "more respectable" activities like theater, dance, and music, he will pass spare time on a sunny Saturday afternoon "sitting in the park and looking into space," and occasionally, he will even watch a "very, very bad television program."

COUNTY BAR AND LAW SCHOOL FORM TV SERIES

"The Law and You," a fifteen segment educational television series co-produced by Hofstra Law School and the Nassau County Bar Association will premiere on Channel 21 during the week of June 20.

The show originated out of an idea by graduating student, Law Review Editor-in-chief Ralph Stein. Ralph is singularly responsible for the entire writing, production and moderation of the television show. Each of the sessions will feature a discussion between Stein, a Hofstra professor, and a practicing lawyer from the Nassau County Bar. The fundamental objective of the series is to present complex legal issues in a non-jargon, easily understandable, layman's language.

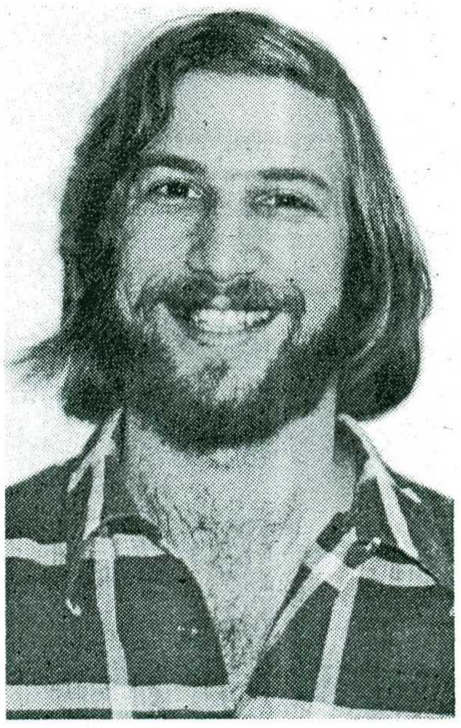
Supported by a grant from the Franklin National Bank each segment will be shown three times a week: Thursday at 8 p.m., Friday at 3 p.m., and Sunday about 5 p.m. Officials of Channel 21 have expressed optimism that the series will be picked up by other educational stations throughout the country.

Already taped are shows with Associate Dean-designate Aaron Twerski (on products liability and language of the law) and Abe Ordover (rules of Evidence). Additional shows will cover women's rights (Marina Angel), criminal law (Burt Agata), tax (Stu Filler), federal problems (Stu Rabinowitz), as well as other features.

NORML Promises Legislative Action on Grass

by Richard Seltzer

Attention—all potential criminals . . . the marijuana reform movement, under the direction of NORML, is working hard on your behalf. This is an uphill fight, and nothing short of victory will suffice. Over 292,000 people were arrested last year in this country for possession of marijuana, and other marijuana-related offenses. This unnecessary persecution of marijuana smokers must cease. Criminal sanctions have already proven ineffective in controlling this relatively harmless, recreational drug. The strain on the criminal justice system caused by processing marijuana violators must be eliminated. California alone wasted $72 million last year arresting and prosecuting pot smokers.



Dick Seltzer

The cry to end this injustice has come from all factions of society. Organizations that have endorsed the removal of all criminal penalties for the private use and possession of marijuana include the American Bar Association, the National Council of Churches, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and William F. Buckley. These people could hardly be considered irresponsible dope fiends on the road to insanity and crime.

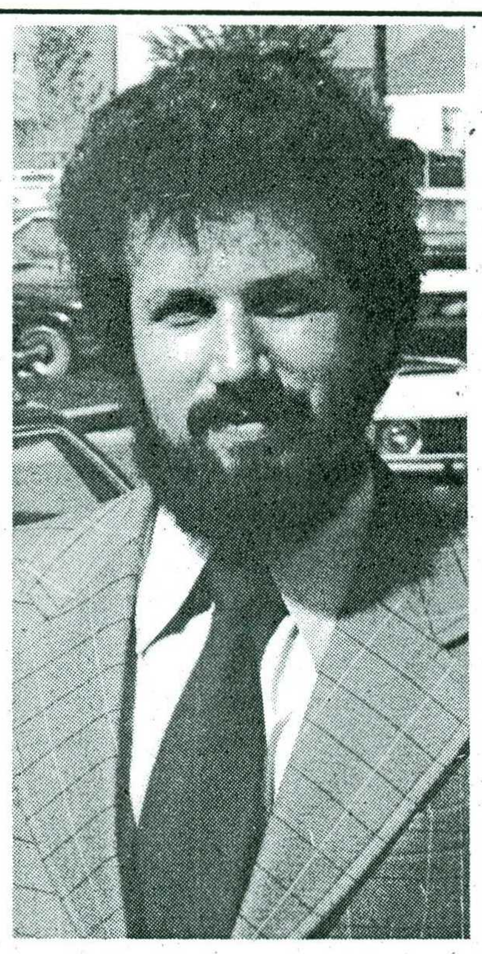
On January 15, 1974, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ordered the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to hear a petition filed by NORML to have marijuana removed from the Attorney General's list of controlled substances, or, in the alternative, to have it re-classified from Schedule I, where it is now among heroin and LSD, to Schedule V, which includes cough syrups and certain prescription drugs.

Ramsey Clark, and other lawyers affiliated with NORML, will argue the constitutionality of the nation's marijuana laws in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The court is being asked by NORML's suit to declare that laws prohibiting the private possession and use of marijuana violate an individual's right of privacy.

The recommendations of the National Commission on Marijuana and the Law are presently pending in both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate Bill (S.746) was introduced by Senators Javits (R-N.Y.) and Hughes (D-Iowa). Representative Edward Koch introduced the companion bill in the House (H.R. 669). The recommendations include (1) possession of small amounts for personal use will no longer be an offense, (2) casual distribution of small amounts for no renumeration will no longer be an offense (3) a plea of marijuana intoxication shall not be a defense to any criminal act or civil damages committed under its influence (4) public use would be subject to a $100 fine and (5) possession of more than one ounce would be subject of a $100 fine.

The marijuana reform movement needs your support. Please write your congressman urging him to support the recommendations of the Marijuana Commission. As in all social movements, money is a great problem. The cost of litigation and lobbying is high. NORML is supported by annual membership fees of $7.00 and a few small foundation grants. Please join the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. Send check or money order to: NORML, 2317 M Street NW, Washington D.C. 20037. As Spinoza said, "He who seeks to regulate everything by laws is more likely to arouse vices than to reform them."

Dick Seltzer has agreed to become the Managing Editor of CONSCIENCE beginning next Fall.



David Benjamin

Harvey Weinig

David Benjamin, a graduating third year student, has been named the new Assistant Dean of the Hofstra Law School, effective September 1. David, who earned his B.A. at Hofstra U. in 1971, has already begun many of his chores. He has helped form the Alumni Association, taken on speaking and fund-raising engagements, singularly rewrote the new law school admissions bulletin, and has worked on a federal litigation case at NLO. David hopes to act as an "effective student liaison, always keeping the doors open in the administration." Harvey Weinig has been named a staff attorney for the Hofstra NLO, and he too, will begin his duties September 1. After the bar exam in July, Harvey will journey to Greece for a well-deserved vacation. — Freeswick

SPENDING UP SINCE VIETNAM

Unlike the aftermath of previous wars, military spending is now billions of dollars higher than during the height of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict, according to an ADA analysis released today.

In 1969, when there were a half million troops in S.E. Asia, the U.S. appropriated $76.9 billion for the military budget. In FY 1975 the Pentagon is asking for well over $92 billion, a dramatic increase of more than $15 billion from the Vietnam level.

"Recent history would call for a reduction in military spending now that U.S. combat forces are no longer fighting in Indochina," John Isaacs, ADA's Legislative Representative said. "Instead the Pentagon is proposing to spend the Vietnam peace dividend on vast new military programs."

The ADA analysis shows that in FY 1942, during the peak of World War II, Congress appropriated $99.5 billion, but by FY 1948, the military budget had declined to almost one-tenth its wartime high, or $10.0 billion.

After the Korean war, the Pentagon's budget made a similar decline, going from a war high of $67.7 billion in FY 1952 to a low of $30.9 billion in FY 1955, a total decline of $36.8 billion.

	World War II	Korea	Vietnam
Wartime High	$99.5 bil. (1942)	$67.7 bil. (1952	$76.9 bil. (1969)
Lowest Peacetime Budget after Combat Ended	$9.9 bil. (1948)	$30.9 bil. (1955)	$85.9 bil. (1973)
Percentage Change	-90 Percent	-55 Percent	+ 12 Percent

"While it is clear that the decline of military budgets achieved after the previous two wars cannot be achieved in FY 1975, the Congress should force the Pentagon to make a start in that direction," Mr. Isaacs said.

Above is a table comparing the highest wartime Pentagon costs with the lowest peacetime defense budgets following the end of combat.

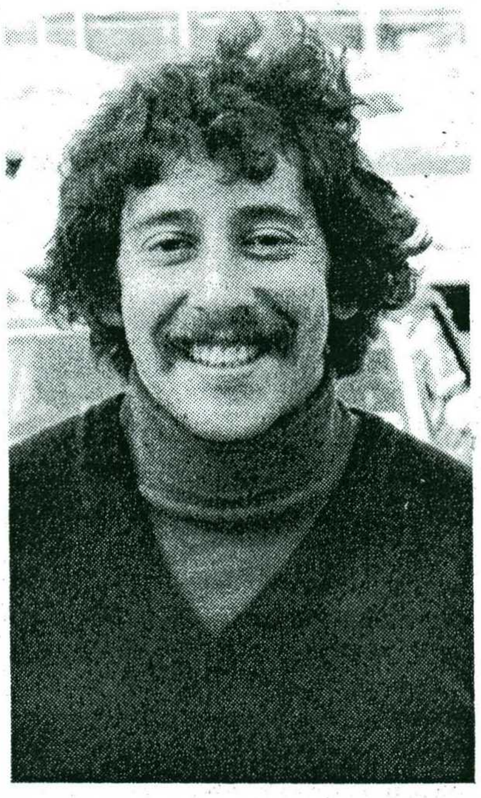
"Whoever is President is going to be a man that all the children of America will either look up to or will look down to, and I can only say that I am very proud that President Eisenhower restored dignity and decency and, frankly, good language to the conduct of the Presidency . . . And I only hope that, should I win this election, that I could approach President Eisenhower in maintaining the dignity of the office, in seeing to it that whenever any mother or father talks to his child, he can look at the man in the White House, and whatever he may think of his policies, he will say, 'Well, there is a man who maintains the kind of standards personally that I would want my child to follow.'"

Richard Nixon, 1960

APTS...GOT

August '74, Huge studio room with single bed, sofa, dinette, rocking chair, TV, hot plate, and small refrigerator, Wantagh. Asking $40 per week and $100 security. Call Ellen Rose on weekends or weekdays after 6 p.m. at SU-5-1961.

LIFE



Mike Berns, second year student, whose terrifically funny and satirical column on Chief Justice Warren Burger was lost in a massive fire that consumed the entire contents of the Conscience office. Since we couldn't print the column, we thought we would publish Mike's photo. Just imagine what he wrote!

ABA Wants Continuing Law Education Programs

CHICAGO, May 10 — The legal profession, in a move to improve professional competence, is developing continuing education programs that could lead to recertification of lawyers, the American Bar Association said today.

At least seven states, led by Iowa, are developing or have already approved such programs, an ABA survey showed.

ABA President Chesterfield Smith has called on all states to institute recertification programs as a means of requiring lawyers to periodically prove their legal competency. He warned that failure to do so could result in the legal profession losing the right to govern itself.

Iowa is the first state to officially order development and implementation of a continuing education program with a view toward recertification.

The State Supreme Court has directed the Iowa State Bar Association to research and study implementation of a yearly legal education program.

Although no specific time schedule was provided, the bar's Executive Director Edward H. Jones said that the program would be started within 12 months.

The program will be administered and monitored by a Continuing Legal Education Commission of five members from the Iowa bar appointed by the court.

Here's a rundown on other states:

California—The board of governors of the State Bar of California has approved the concept of "continuing proof of competence." The suggested method of implementation is a program of voluntary continuing legal education for lawyers. Response to the voluntary program will help determine whether a mandatory program will be instituted.

Minnesota—The board of governors of the Minnesota State Bar Association has approved a study committee report recommending 45 hours of credit be obtained during an approved three-year program in order to retain a license to practice. If the report is approved at the bar's annual convention, the State Supreme Court will be requested to order that the program be instituted.

Kansas—The Kansas Bar Association's Continuing Legal Education Committee has recommended mandatory continuing legal education, in order for a lawyer to retain his license. The program, not yet developed, suggests 120 hours every three years.

Utah—The Utah State Bar has established a committee to consider a program of compulsory recertification through continuing legal education.

Washington—The board of governors of the Washington State Bar Association has set a three-year target date for implementation of a compulsory continuing legal education program.

Idaho—The Idaho State Bar's Board of Commissioners has instructed the bar's Continuing Legal Education Committee to undertake a study of period recertification of all practicing attorneys in Idaho.

Thirty-one additional states and the District of Columbia, also have continuing legal education programs, but they are voluntary and are not yet concerned with recertification.

Continuing legal education programs are also conducted by the ABA, American Law Institute and the Practising Law Institute, affording most lawyers an opportunity to keep up to date on many areas of concern to them, the ABA said.

Hofstra Law School is currently beginning such a program.

Retired Chief Justice Warren says:

'End Government Secrecy'

Honorable Earl Warren,
Chief Justice of the
United States, Retired

It would be difficult to name a more efficient ally of corruption than secrecy. Corruption is never flaunted to the world. In Government, it is invariably practiced through secrecy. That secrecy is to be found in every level of Government from city halls to the White House and the Hill, and if anything is to be learned from our present difficulties, compendiously known as Watergate, it is that we must open our public affairs to public scrutiny on every level of Government.

Some will say that it is the duty of public authorities to ferret out and prosecute conflicts and defilement of the public interest. But this falls far short of the mark. Law enforcement officers are not equipped to follow the daily work of our public servants, and I doubt if we would want them to be constantly looking over the shoulders of our people in public life just to see if they are performing their duties honestly. It is not the American way, and the practice could eventually lead to a police state.

But we do have the right to compel our public officials to keep the avenues of information open so the public can know and evaluate the character of their work from day-to-day. Then it would be the responsibility of the news media to inform the public of both the accomplishments and the derelictions of their officials.

It is an enormous job to alert the public because there are 2,872,000 Federal civilian employees, 2,832,000 state employees, and 7,612,000 in local government, making a total of 13,316,000 in 1971. All of them perform some duties for the Government, and often some obscure public official unknowingly even will perform some act that, if disclosed, might change the course of history.

As an illustration, conjure for a moment what a nation shattering service the house policeman and the city policemen whom he summoned rendered in making public the Watergate burglary. Had they succumbed to the blandishments and importunities of the burglars, all of the subsequent disclosures of conduct debasing our institutions might have remained a secret forever.

A similar occurrence could come under the scrutiny of any one of these millions of public employees and if not disclosed might deprive the American people of a much needed opportunity to cleanse some level of our Government.

But even such a failure of disclosure might not be the fault of the particular employee. It could well be a lax method of accounting for official conduct or even a strict policy of secrecy imposed by the policy-making authority.

Such policies, whether they stem from indolence or design, are cancerous to the body politic and must, if our Government is to remain "of, by and for the people," be curbed by adequate legal guidelines and then by scrutiny of the people for use in the electoral process. The fulfillment of the latter, however, depends on the preservation and stimulation of a free press, because the people cannot be adequately informed by the Public Relations Departments of the numerous agencies which justify their activities through news releases and subtle propaganda.

The Pentagon alone is asking for $25,023,000 this year for that purpose. The General Accounting Office, however, has objected to the amount before Congressional Committees on the ground that much more has been concealed for the purpose in other parts of the budget. That amount alone for public relations in the one Department, however, is over four times the total requested budget of the Supreme Court of the United States this year.

And with that amount of money, presumably to inform the public of the activities of the Pentagon, the Cambodian bombing was deliberately concealed from the American people until about two years after the fact.

There is but one protection against such deception, and that is the accessibility to inspection by the citizenry of public records on every level of Government, thus making them available for the news media. We must realize that when we open up Government files and documents, we are not according the press any preference, but that we are making available to all citizens alike the opportunities to know what their Government is doing. It is then that the press becomes free through investigative reporting to inform the people of the actual state of affairs and put its interpretation on it. If it does the job well, the people are the beneficiaries.

The investigative reporting of the past year is entitled to high praise and the gratitude of every American. Without it, its disclosures of fraud, bribery, perjury, conflict of interest, obstruction of justice, etc., would probably have passed without official action.

So if we are to learn from the debacle we are in, we should first strike at secrecy in Government wherever it exists, because it is the incubator for corruption. One would think this should be an easy thing to accomplish, but as in most public questions there are many facets to it, and as the old hillbilly from Arkansas said, "No matter how thin you make a pancake, there are always two sides to it."

The Congress has labored at great length on the subject, and in 1966 enacted the Freedom of Information Act. That Act recently was accorded a somewhat restricted application by a sharply divided Supreme Court in the case of **EPA v. Mink**, 410 U.S. 73. The dissenters wrote that the decision "wholly frustrates the objectivity of the Freedom of Information Act," and that "It is on its way to become a shambles." Fortunately, there was no decision of constitutional dimensions, the Court holding that the Act did not authorize the relief sought in the case. This would appear to leave the extent to which secrecy in Government might still be proscribed as one for legislative action.

In order to appreciate that a free press is a basic element of a free society, one need not subscribe to the aphorism of Thomas Jefferson that if it should become necessary to dispense with either government or a free press we could better afford to give up government.

Every thoughtful American knows that some of our most cherished rights stem from the First Amendment—speech, the press, religion, assembly, and the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. To exercise these rights effectively, the increasingly complex world and nation in which we live undoubtedly call for some degree of confidentiality in the decision-making process, but to recognize that fact one need not subscribe to the bizarre contentions of the administration for boundless secrecy under the ensign of executive privilege and national security. Nor need one believe that this should curtail the rights of the press to explore, probe and report to the public what its explorations reveal.

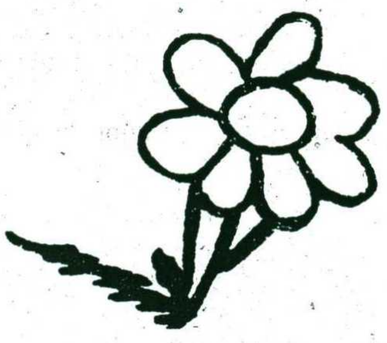
What I mean to emphasize is that whatever secrecy is to be permitted concerning governmental records in the highest as well as in the lower echelons should be fixed by law. As I have just reported, the law is now in a state of flux and more refinement is called for. The importance of the problem cannot be overstated. It must be obvious to all by this time that secrecy in high places spawned this great tragedy of our time, and that continued secrecy has prolonged the judicial inquiry into admittedly illegal conduct to a point which erodes the rule of law.

Only a rule of reason will solve the dilemma we find ourselves in. This is not an easy thing to evolve in these days when the solution of so many issues is polarized to the point of frustration. Yet the importance of this issue is so great that I would think there is sufficient acumen and patriotism in the elements of our society most intimately connected with the affairs of Government to solve it.

We are spending billions of dollars today to induce the Israelis and the Arabs to settle their ancient differences through reason. In recent years, we have spent upwards of 200 billions and lost 50 thousand of our young men to achieve what is denominated as "peace with honor" between two small countries on the other side of the world.

In light of these experiences, would it be reasonable to expect the professions of journalism, law and political science, together with their professional schools and representatives of federal and state government, all properly sanctioned, to be able jointly to study and define the essential areas of confidentiality in Government, leaving the rest open to public scrutiny so that "Even he who runs may read?"

I would think it should be and perhaps it might be the best way to avoid another Watergate which we can ill afford, and thus fulfill our Constitutional obligation to keep it possible for the people to govern themselves.



IMPEACHMENT???

By Donald Lorelli

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once stated: "A catchword can obscure the truth for countless years." Today's catchword is the name of the largest commercial property in Washington, the apartment complex on Virginia Avenue, N.W. It's Watergate.

Nixon has been the bete noire of American politics since the early days of his career.

As Theodore White mentions, beginning with him, no longer do patriots respond when the President calls. When Nixon won the Presidency in 1968, he sought Humphrey to be our representative in the U.N. He was turned down. He asked Sen. Henry Jackson to be his Secretary of Defense. He was turned down. He then asked David Rockefeller to serve either as Secretary of Defense or of the Treasury. He was turned down. He asked William Scranton to serve as Secretary of State. Same response—"The big men would not join him." Whatever their faults, Nixon could at least count on people like Mitchell and Haldeman.

Today we are told through hysterical invective that Nixon isn't fit to be President because of his "political morality." And under the Doar-Jenner impeachment guidelines for the House Judiciary Committee, a president can be impeached for almost anything, including his attitude. How do Nixon's predecessors fare under these guidelines and the media's criteria?

Past Presidents Guilty

Thomas Jefferson would have to have been impeached for abusing his powers of office by sending a war fleet to Tripoli without asking Congress for a declaration of war. Surely he also abused his office when he threatened the Spaniards in his acquisition of the Florida territory.

Andrew Jackson should have been impeached for his responsibility for the genocide of American Indians through his ordered forced march of the Indian population across half a continent during which untold thousands died of starvation, the cold and of exhaustion.

President Lincoln initiated the draft without the approval of Congress. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus in parts of Maryland and ordered a blockade of southern ports. Through his orders over 13,000 persons were arrested and confined by the military for resisting the draft, and discouraging enlistment.

President Wilson sent an incursionary force into Mexico to capture Pancho Villa and also ordered American merchant ships to be armed. Both acts were committed after Congress refused to grant him the authority to do such.

How about the great American president FDR? Thanks to Roosevelt over 110,000 Japanese-Americans were stripped of all savings and property and hauled off to concentration camps for being guilty of nothing but being the recipients of the hysteria of other Americans.

And what of Mr. Truman's sending of troops to Korea and his own 'Saturday Night Massacre' when he fired Gen. MacArthur? Or his attempt to take over the American steel industry? Impeachment, anyone?

JFK, LBJ, and Lipsmacking Enthusiasm

What of the modern era. I heard no talk of political morality when J.F.K. was able to win the Presidency in 1960 through vote frauds in Illinois, Texas, and Missouri. When the **Herald-Tribune** began a series of articles on election frauds, Nixon asked them to stop it for the sake of national unity. "Our country can't afford the agony of a constitutional crisis—and I damn well will not be a party to creating one just to become President or anything else."

Today's political moralists were silent when J.F.K. appointed his brother the Attorney-General of the U.S.—one inexperienced in the law and who soon politicized the office. I heard no qualms of conscience over the misuse of power in the ruthless "get Hoffa" campaign or in the tapping of Martin Luther King's telephone for "foreign intelligence reasons." Was not the Bay of Pigs an illegal "incursion," and who was it who sent "advisors" to Viet Nam?

Lyndon Johnson? The poor Texas boy, who first won his Senate seat in an election that made Mayor Daley look like an amateur, managed to save his pennies and left the office of the Presidency allegedly worth over $25 million. Yet, we heard no clamor to investigate his financial involvement with Bobby Baker. In addition, "dirty tricks" were acceptable as long as Goldwater was the recipient.

I asked you to notice the lip-smacking enthusiasm of those who fan the flames of hysteria. A double-standard of political morality cannot be tolerated. It is time we establish a single standard and expose those who hide hate, accusations and innuendos beneath a mask of high ideals. Such behavior is **not** an acceptable alternative to the electoral process.

Don's article is in response to last issue's Impeachment Supplement.

I, _____, confess to being an irresponsible student in _____, which is taught by Professor _____.

Because of my inability to appreciate the spontaniety and interesting aspects of this class I have been absent from:
(check one)

____ 50%
____ 75%
____ 100%

of classes. I further release Professor _____ for any responsibility for my impudent conduct. I realize that through my stupidity and naivite I have severely jeopardized my chances of passing the examination.

(signed)

_____

EDITORIALS

The Year's End

Well, we've made it to the end of yet another school year. In retrospect, a lot has happened here at Hofstra Law over the past nine months: a new Dean has been inaugurated; a new Associate Dean has been appointed; the curriculum has been expanded, as has the faculty; the Environmental Law Society and BALSA, as well as other student groups, have begun to take on activist roles, and have proven themselves to be valuable assets to our school; Judy Younger has been named Dean of the Syracuse University School of Law; sexism at Hofstra has been a hotly debated issue throughout the year; and last, but not least, on October 26, 1973, "Conscience" began publication.

This law school is unique in several respects. We are a very new school, and as such, we are in a good position to experiment with various social, legal, and academic ideas. Secondly, we are fortunate to have a very distinguished faculty, and an equally impressive library. Our reputation as a first-rate school of law is rapidly spreading. Thirdly, we are basically a commuter school, which means that interaction among students and faculty becomes more difficult. And finally, Hofstra Law School is expanding at a rapid rate. Because of all of these unique characteristics, communication among students and faculty is vitally important to our success as an institution of learning.

The editors of "Conscience" sincerely hope that we have, in the course of the past several months, helped to facilitate this necessary interaction. We have attempted in each of our eight issues to provide a forum for the exchange of social, political, legal, and academic ideas. "Conscience" has been, is, and will continue to be a channel of communication open to any and all students and faculty who desire to publicly present their views and ideas, regarding any subject, be they serious or funny, liberal or conservative, expletives included or expletives deleted. We believe that we have accomplished our goals in this, our first year of publication.

We would like to wish all of you good luck on your exams, and best wishes for a very pleasant and well-deserved summer vacation. "Asking you to ask yourselves," we'll see you next fall. —Gilbert

Yes for a Student Bar

Brian Asserson's support of a Student Bar Association is embarrassing at best. His support this May of something he promised to do last December (see Conscience, 12-14-73) is indeed interesting.

Admittedly, Brian's efforts have been thwarted. Our student council, in its lack of wisdom, maintains an unexplained hesitancy in establishing an SBA. Further, our law student division representative—to whom Asserson refers—has done nothing, and told us less.

The need for an SBA is apparent. Students are entitled to regular representation in order that one-third plus one considerations can be effectively opposed;

in order that arbitrary Decanal appointments without formal student consultation can be articulately challenged;

in order that 43,000 square feet of a new annex contain more than four student offices pigeonholed in the basement, inaccessible to anything but lockers and a john.

If students don't soon get a licensed, vehicular voice, we are going to be run down—as much by administrative fiat as by the complacency of student representatives to the faculty who get sucked into the vacuum.

Have a good summer. —Kent

THANK YOU

A personal, but very important measure of gratitude, is extended to Senator Printing Corporation, for their continued and helpful assistance in the production of Conscience this year.

Letters to the Editor

Affirmative Action Guidelines Proposed

Dear Editor,

I recently met with the Academic Standards Committee, which was composed of Professors King, Landau, Filler and Ordover along with four (4) student representatives.

The Committee was presented with a proposal for affirmative remedial action and general qualitative analysis. As proposed, the programs will incorporate the following elements:

1. The creation of a body charged with the duty to supervise and direct all available resources of remedial and skill analytical programs involving students accepted into Hofstra Law School

A. The purpose is to coordinate the scattered programs so that they become continuous throughout the year

2. Establishing a Counsel or Counseling body which will screen students in academic difficulty before they are presented to the full Academic Standards Committee for disciplinary action.

A. The purpose is to vest broad discretionary authority in this person-body so that he-she-it can tailor an interim program to the particular needs of academically troubled students.

3. The creation of a summer program of legal instruction in a regular law course for Minority Students.

A. The purpose is to give the students a "taste" of legal study and to enable the instructor to spot deficiencies so they may be eliminated prior to the studens having failed regular examinations.

4. The creation of a General Review Program on a school-wide basis for all regular courses.

A. The purpose here is to update students without specific group limitation on course content each week. Any student so inclined may attend these sessions. Academic Deficiency is not to be a prerequisite to attendance.

5. The creation of a continuous, ongoing Remedial Program for all students who demonstrate difficulty in maintaining the prescribed grade point average through analysis of examinations.

A. The purpose is to require the attendance of students in danger of academic failure prior to subjecting students to the full Academic Standards Committee for harsh disciplinary action.

6. To generally codify the procedures and powers of the Academic Standards Committee.

A. The purpose will be to provide general guidelines for procedures and remedies which academically troubled students will confront, in order to forestall the possibility of the Academic Standards Committee engaging in unique and arbitrary measures against endangered students.

Although the Committee did not vote on the proposal, general discussion of it was undertaken and a consensus of agreement with the program was given to me.

The Committee members suggested that I should undertake the formation of an informal group of students interested in the program for the purpose of drafting a formal recommendation for submission to the faculty as a whole for approval. The purpose of this memorandum is to inform and solicit members for the information student committee.

I believe a well-drafted program will have the support of the Academic Standards Committee and a good prospect for passage at the Faculty Meeting.

ADDENDUM:

7. To create a program in which competent upper classpersons will meet weekly or bi-weekly with designated students to review specific course content, briefing, note organization and research; problem areas discovered which are beyond the abilities of the upper classpersons will be passed on to instructors for more extensive handling.

A. This program is ambitious and constitutes the major effort of proposal No. 4, although somewhat independent therefrom. Hopefully this will develop study-goups without the problem of having "the Blind leading the blind."

Any student interested in being on the informal committee which will formulate guidelines should leave their name and a list of the times when they are available with Professor Ordover. (Indicate that your interest is in the Remedial and Review Program.)

Yours,
Donald G. McQuay

Unsigned Editorial Comments 'Tolerable'

To the Editor:

To punish or diminish the insensitivity of some, Freed Eisenbud favors "no posting or distribution of unsigned editorial comment in the Hofstra Law School." (Letters to the Editor, 4-17-74.) Because Mr. Eisenbud's proposal is couched in respectability, but misleading and dangerous, I feel constrained to reply.

While I have no idea who publishes either the **Guilty Conscience** or the **Learned Foot**, Mr. Eisenbud's most notable contradiction is contained in his opening and closing paragraphs. After stating that the "content (of these publications) is of no import," Mr. Eisenbud concludes by informing us that "too often, the things that are said are painful to real people." So Mr. Eisenbud is truly concerned about content, and, in this instance, rightfully so. But his remedy should arouse the ire of civil libertarians.

I suggest that the uninhibited distribution of editorial comment is far more important than learning the identities of those who dissent. This is not to "deny confrontation" at all, as Mr. Eisenbud suggests. It is to encourage confrontation. It is to suggest that there are those with substance to contribute to the entire student body who would otherwise fear to do so if disclosure of their identities were a prerequisite. And, assuming that the **Guilty Conscience** were at all relevant to this discussion, we may take Mr. Eisenbud's observations at face value and readily admit that some would opt for silence rather than expose themselves to rebuke in the carping, **argumentum ad hominem** pages of the **Guilty Conscience.** But the fact that most of us may find the **Guilty Conscience** offensive is certainly not an argument for espousing signed editorial comment, only.

The civil libertarian should, in this instance, come down on the side of the sensitive student who sincerely wishes to editorialize, rather than seek solutions which would, in effect, impose a prior censorship.

True, the days of Thomas Payne are gone, but the value of unsigned editorial comment remains. Unsigned editorial comment, is, after all, not only invaluable to those who wish to speak and be heard but necessary for those who wish to organize and agitate while temporarily choosing anonymity. Hofstra Law School should epitomize these values, and, perhaps reluctantly, tolerate the **Guilty Conscience.**

Sincerely,
Warren Herland (3rd Year)

Student Rep Calls for an SBA by Fall

Dear Editor:

This letter is in response to the editorial concerning the creation of a Student Bar Association here at Hofstra. I believe it is appropriate at this time to reiterate my feelings about a Student Bar.

Last fall, after being elected First Year Representative (Sec.B), I expressed the opinion that the interests of the students would be better served if there was a Student Bar at Hofstra in addition to the present system of only student representatives on faculty meetings and faculty committees. After attending and participating in this year's faculty meetings and other related projects, my feelings have been bolstered that the present system will not be sufficient to accommodate all of the governing needs of the student body in the future.

The time has come to re-organize our present student governing system by re-allocating part of the student resources and capabilities and create an effective self-governing student body, in order to further the academic, cultural, social and athletic welfare of all students. I recommend that the other student representatives who will be returning next fall join Lester Paverman and other concerned students in calling for the formation of an ad-hoc committee to draft a Student Bar Association Constitution and By-Laws during the summer. The proposal would then be put to a referendum in the fall semester. A Student Bar would be able to meet the needs of all students, as our law school increases in size and diversity of student needs.

Sincerely,
Brian M. Asserson

PEOPLE ABOUT

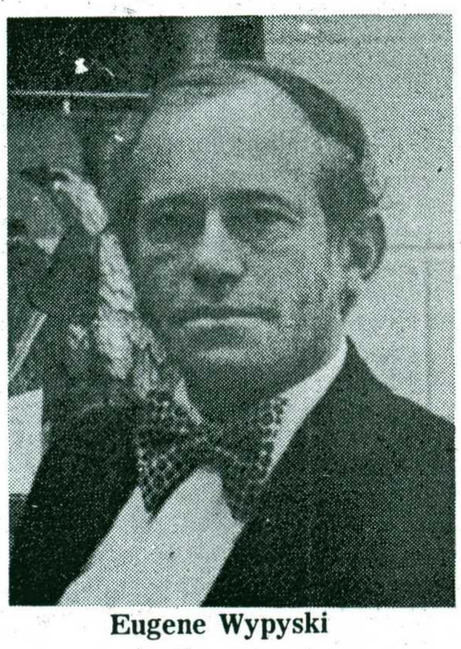
a new column devoted to the personalities of our school

Inge Klomm, a Faculty Secretary is now a notary public. If you need her services, simply ask . . . Moot Court winners are **Charles Robert, Mike Davis** and **Margery Mintzer** for Team I, and **Barbara Billauer, Margery Rooney** and **Kent Moston** for Team II. Judging the competition was **Abe Ordover, Stu Rabinowitz, Oscar Garcia Rivera,** (faculty members) and students from last year's team—**Maryann Desmond, Mitch Gans,** and **Terry Myers** . . . Over 85 percent of **Professor Hillman's** students have signed petition requesting that he be made a full-time faculty member, and over 70 students have signed a petition requesting that a course in "Entertainment Law" be given next Spring . . . **Eugene Wypyski**, law librarian, recently attended a Chicago convention as part of his responsibilities as Treasurer of the National Law Librarian's Association . . . **Gene Axelrod** has an internship in the Nassau County D.A.'s office this summer . . . **Lloyd Nadel** picked up an internship in the General Accounting office in Washington, D.C. . . . **Alan Stauber** got one in the Public Defender's

Inge Klomm

Kent Moston

Charles Robert



Eugene Wypyski

office in Paterson, New Jersey, and **Fred Eisenbud** won the no paying job at the Manhattan D.A.'s office . . . **Trudi Katz** working for Nassau D.A. in Bureau of Complaints, as is **Lenard Lebowitz**, a Spring graduate . . . The law clerk to **Judge Mishler** next Fall will be **Patience Outerbridge** . . . This column is getting to read like a college acceptance column . . . For your information the new annex will have lockers for your books . . . **Rokki Knee**, class of '73, recently became chairwoman of Nassau-Suffolk Women's Bar Association . . . **Monroe Freedman** discusses DeFunis case at a meeting of the Five Towns Democratic Club tomorrow. One of his hosts is first year man **Andy Hodes**, a vice-president of the club . . . **Jackie Nelson**, a kind and beautiful person, out for the rest of the season due to illness. Wishing him a quick recovery . . . And one last note, we have learned that the ever-kind **Joyce Pinto** is an airline pilot, and used to be a flight instructor . . . And one more last note, goodbye to **Howard Ross** and the Learned Foot (yes, we knew) . . . OK, Hogan, happy? . . .

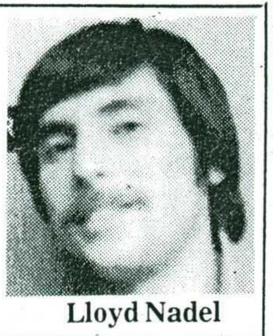
—Freeswick, Kent

A special mention of thanks to all those who contributed to CONSCIENCE during our first year of publication:

Brian Asserson
John Bubaris
Leonard Cohen
Ira Cooper
Steven Craig
Fred Eisenbud
Stuart Filler
Louis J. Frank
Monroe H. Freedman
Donna Gilligan
Stuart Gittleman
Paul B. Goldhamer
Jon Hacker
Norman Himmelfarb
Michelle Y. Hodges
Ron Hollie
David K. Kadane
Josephine Y. King
Arty Kramer
Cal Lederer
Don Lorelli
Bill Martin
John L. McCarthy
Jules M. Mencher
William Nix
Paul O'Dwyer
Dee Pridgen
Charles Robert
Barry Rubin
Mark Shayne
Neil Shayne
Paul Smith
Alan Stauber
Ralph M. Stein
Sharleen Trowers
Michael Vacarr
Judith Younger

Pete Williams

Bench Jockeys



Lloyd Nadel

Backstop Burt grabs the grapefruit while fans and ump look on in disbelief.

PICNIC PICKINS.' It was a fun-filled day of frolic and merriment for all those hardy souls who removed from the dank and gloomy caverns of the Levy law library to the Elysian acres of Eisenhower Park. The highlight of the festivities came when the candidate (hint: he has blond hair just like Robert Redford) led a bantering band of blue jean-clad barristers to the diamond to challenge Sleppin's Mighty Ten. Needless to say, the outcome was never in doubt, although the Profs made it close until the second inning. Even with Senior Arbiter and Crew Chief Monroe "I calls 'em as I sees 'em" Freedman pulling for the unit from the Senior Circuit, the Junior J.D.'s came away with the Annex bragging rights. Despite going down to a crushing defeat however, the faculty did turn in some noteworthy performances. Second sacker Stu Rabinowitz reinforced our belief that he can move with ease to the left as he flagged down a sure base hit. As of press time though, we have yet to see him go to the right. Backstop Burt Agata had trouble with the low pitches but that didn't hinder his constant querying of the Ump's ocular capacity. In the meantime, son Seth held down the hot corner. Move over Tris Speaker. . . we've got our own Silver Fox. However, even after Eric Schmertz located the mound, he had trouble finding the plate. A.P.O. proved that wheels don't come only on 911's. Streaking from second to third (with clothes), an errant student peg took judicial notice of the nape of his neck. As concerned teammates huddled over his prone body, discussion centered on the appropriate remedy—ice pack, stretcher, or civil damages? When it was all over, Captain Filler held a post-game press conference and between munches on a hot dog said: "I feel the past performance was not indicative of any future occurrences." Better get a press secretary, Stu!

BASEBLINE BABBLE. In the University intramural loop, two Annex squads carried forth the law school's jocko tradition. MONTY'S DEALERS ran through the league schedule like some people run through Attorney Generals, but when it came to the playoffs, injuries and studies forced the Legal Machine into reverse and the season came to a grinding halt. Nevertheless, outstanding performances were turned in by several. Screwballing Ira Freiman had an untarnished record to show for his toils on the hill. Captain Alan Stauber proved he had no trouble going to right and as a result, wound up as one of the team's top hitters. Rookie Eugene Schwartz and Jon Hacker made the single to center as rare as a fee tail. And the purple heart award went to Norman Kent who legged out a home run on one good knee, three braces, and ten rubberbands, and proved to be the most mobile first baseman this side of Dick Stuart.

The school's other representative was an extension of Mike Kent's RES IPSA quintet—conspicuously labelled THE WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY. True to their name, it was a loooong season. In one of the team's less lackluster showings, it was Wypped by the DEALERS 22 to 8. But all was not lost. The Key to better fortunes next year should be Andy "Home Run" Hodes' stick, Mitch Adler's vacuum cleaner glove, and Jeff Liebowitz's perfecting of a rising slider.

JOCKEY BRIEFS

This month's Clean Jones "I can't play today" Award goes to Howard Leventhal. Howie was bedridden with the flu for a week, sprained his back sleeping, twisted his wrist taking copious notes in tax class, and turned his ankle stepping off the sidewalk.

Informants say C & L has offered Tom Dempsey a year's free room, board, beer, and Gilbert's Outlines to play for them. The need for a sure-fielding, heavy-hitting outfielder was made apparent by C & L's celler finish in softball. Sources close to Dempsey, presently playing out his option with the now-defunct Ramrods, report that agreement is near.

And speaking of the Ramrods, we'll all miss Cy Baines who put the Annex on the University intramural map.

Bill Walton's recent signing with Portland hasn't put a damper on Coach Paul Jacobi's spirits. He didn't think Walton's knees would hold up under the intensive intramural competition anyway. . .

There were no right answers to the last JOCKEY INTERROGATORY. Tom Feinman, prior winner, was disqualified this time for asking Bilo his fielding average first.

However, Feinman's Sunday League team turned out to be a winner. They posted an undefeated record to take top honors.

In grueling head-to-head competition, Ed Abendschein outmoved Dick Lee two games to none in chess. After the match, Lee Commented: "Abendschein must be the best there is."

While all other third year students are prepping for the Bar, a stringer informs us that Roger Miller is readying for this summer's Mr. Universe contest.

JOCKEY INTERROGATORY: Identify the following athletes and their respective sports: George Altman, George Mikan, George Sauer Jr., George North Jr.

A note of condolence to the Bench Jockey Editors. You would think that after having practiced for two month's worth of Sundays, the Hempstead Lincoln-Mercury Patriots Softball Club Inc. would have done better than an 8-4 loss on opening night.

Instead of anger
Let me feel
Compassion.

Instead of rage
Let me show
Concern.

Instead of hate
Let me seek
Change

For, if
To a warning, wonderful world
Each of us will bring

Compassion
Concern
Change
Then perhaps there will be

Love.