



CONSCIENCE

The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 2, Number 2

"Asking you to ask yourselves . . ."

October 3, 1974

JUDGE WACHTLER INAUGURATES 'JUSTICE' PROGRAM TODAY

Court of Appeals jurist will speak in courtroom at 4:30 p.m.

By Norman Kent

Judge Sol Wachtler, Associate Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, will inaugurate Hofstra Law School's Administration of Justice Program this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. in the courtroom on the third floor of the new wing.

The Judge's talk will culminate a two-day visit to Hofstra Law School. Yesterday, Judge Wachtler addressed the first year class, a trial practice session, and members of the Law Review. Accompanying the judge for a short while on Wednesday was his colleague on the bench, Judge Harold Stevens, a Wilson appointee who is this year a candidate to retain his seat on the state's highest court. The jurist has Republican, Conservative, and Liberal backing.

Judge Wachtler was honored at a dinner for him last night as well, when Dean Monroe Freedman of the School of Law presented the distinguished jurist with a "Citation of Judicial Excellence for his outstanding contributions to the judiciary and the bar."

CONSCIENCE INTERVIEW

It won't be the first award to rest on the walls of Judge Sol Wachtler's chambers. Since his days as Supervisor of the Town of North Hempstead, the third largest township in the nation, the judge has accumulated numerous citations for his contributions to public life and judicial dignity. In consonance with the fourth Canon of the Code of Judicial Conduct, Sol Wachtler, the judge, has engaged in activities designed to "improve the law, the legal system, and the administration of justice."

Road to Judiciary

Personal achievement is a condition precedent to public acclaim. Sol Wachtler's road to the judiciary was through Nassau County politics. His tenure as North Hempstead's Supervisor was preceded by a stint as a town councilman. And his service on the Court of Appeals was preceded by a New York State Supreme Court judgeship. The nexus between the two was a losing campaign for county executive against then incumbent Eugene Nickerson in 1968.

That well publicized near miss turned the judge away from politics and towards the judiciary: "At the age of 37," he said, "I was asking myself the question: where do I go? I was a defeated candidate for public office. I no longer had my position as supervisor of North Hempstead, and my tenure there had left me without clients for a law practice." Unlike many third year law students, Wachtler found a job. Then governor, V-P designate Nelson Rockefeller nominated him to a vacancy on the New York State Supreme Court bench. "It wasn't easy," Wachtler says now. "I was potentially good political material. The governor tried to dissuade me."

Discussing politics and the law, Wachtler reminisced about his own law school days at Washington and Lee University: "I was captured by the excitement of government. It was intriguing." But today the judge sends forth a caveat to law students interested in both politics and the law: "I was mistaken when I thought I could integrate the two effectively. Young lawyers should make a clear-cut decision and determine for themselves whether they want to practice law or go into politics."

Off the Bench

Off the bench, Sol Wachtler is still the personable and articulate gentleman from Kings Point. He has spoken at every law school in the state and only recently returned from trips to Yale Law School, where he conducted a mock trial, and the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, where he delivered a talk on legal reforms. "The battle for legal reform," he concedes, "has been politically frustrated and personally frustrating."

For all intensive purposes, Judge Wachtler still stumps the circuit, arguing for the causes he believes in: "If we could eliminate victimless crimes, and establish a separate category of crimes for drug offenders, we could immediately reduce court backlogs by 75 percent . . ."

"If we could reform the antiquated matrimonial laws, and let lawyers—who are officers of the court, handle uncontested divorces, we could save hundreds of thousands of dollars in precious court time and space."

"Legislators and politicians can't do this though; what they know might be best for society is the thing that might get them removed from public office, so they don't advocate it. It's a vicious cycle because once you lose the office, you have lost your leverage for reform . . ."

The dilemmas a politician faces are not new to Wachtler of course. I recall back in 1968,

when the judge was ending all his speeches with the timely words of Dylan: "the times they are a changin' . . ."; he was asking the public not to "(Please Don't) Bite the Politician."

"The politician is fair game for everyone whether it be the barroom comic or the political cartoonist . . . If he tries to please the people and do what they want him to do, he is portrayed a demagogue; if he doesn't, he is a poor public servant, not responsive to his constituency. If he aspires to higher office, he is labeled self-seeking, and ambitious; if he doesn't, he is considered as someone with no brains or ability . . ."

The speech, which combined a measure of Wachtler's wit and charisma, underscores a deeply-held personal philosophy: "Government service can be a noble profession, but the tragic

"Young lawyers should make a clear-cut decision and determine for themselves whether they want to practice law or go into politics."

side effect of the politician's dilemma is to deter good people from participating in government."

On the Bench

On the bench, Judge Wachtler is becoming a noted civil libertarian for his decisions on prisoners' rights, women's rights, evidentiary questions, freedom of speech issues, and consumer protection.

The judge is most proud of his decision in *Wilkinson v. Skinner*, 34 NY 2d 53, the first prisoners' rights case decided in New York State. The decision provides that prisoners will be guaranteed at least "minimal due process safeguards" prior to detention and punishment, but rejects the appellant's request for a more far-reaching determination. Talking from his chambers in Mineola, and seated under a gold emblazoned replica of the Declaration of Independence, Wachtler said "we can't declare laws or practices unconstitutional simply because we

find them unwise or personally offensive. They must be illegal or unconstitutional."

Sandford Dissent

There was, too, Judge Wachtler's dissent in *Sanford v. Rockefeller*, 32 NY 2d 788, insisting that a person cannot be fired without due process. The judge's dissent, based on the Taylor Law, was used by the Supreme Court in a majority opinion overruling the New York State Court of Appeals.

And then in early June Judge Wachtler wrote the decision in *NOW v. State Division of Human Rights*, at 358 NYS 2d 154, ordering that want ads in newspapers must not be published by referring to sex: "It is often the case that a person or organization acting in a manner which genuinely intends to be descriptive becomes in effect

prescriptive."

In the Law Schools

Judge Wachtler has also expressed concern about the direction of legal education today, and favors more clinical programs. He thinks that clerkships during the school year should earn academic credit, and promises that the Court of Appeals will be "discussing more elaborately" proposals on expanding the number of clinical hours law students are permitted to enroll in.

"Besides internships, schools ought to stress trials on the trial level as well as at the appellate level," Wachtler says. "At the University of Michigan for example, you can go into the student lounge and watch an actual trial taking place. It's being transmitted from a real Ann Arbor courtroom via closed-circuit TV."

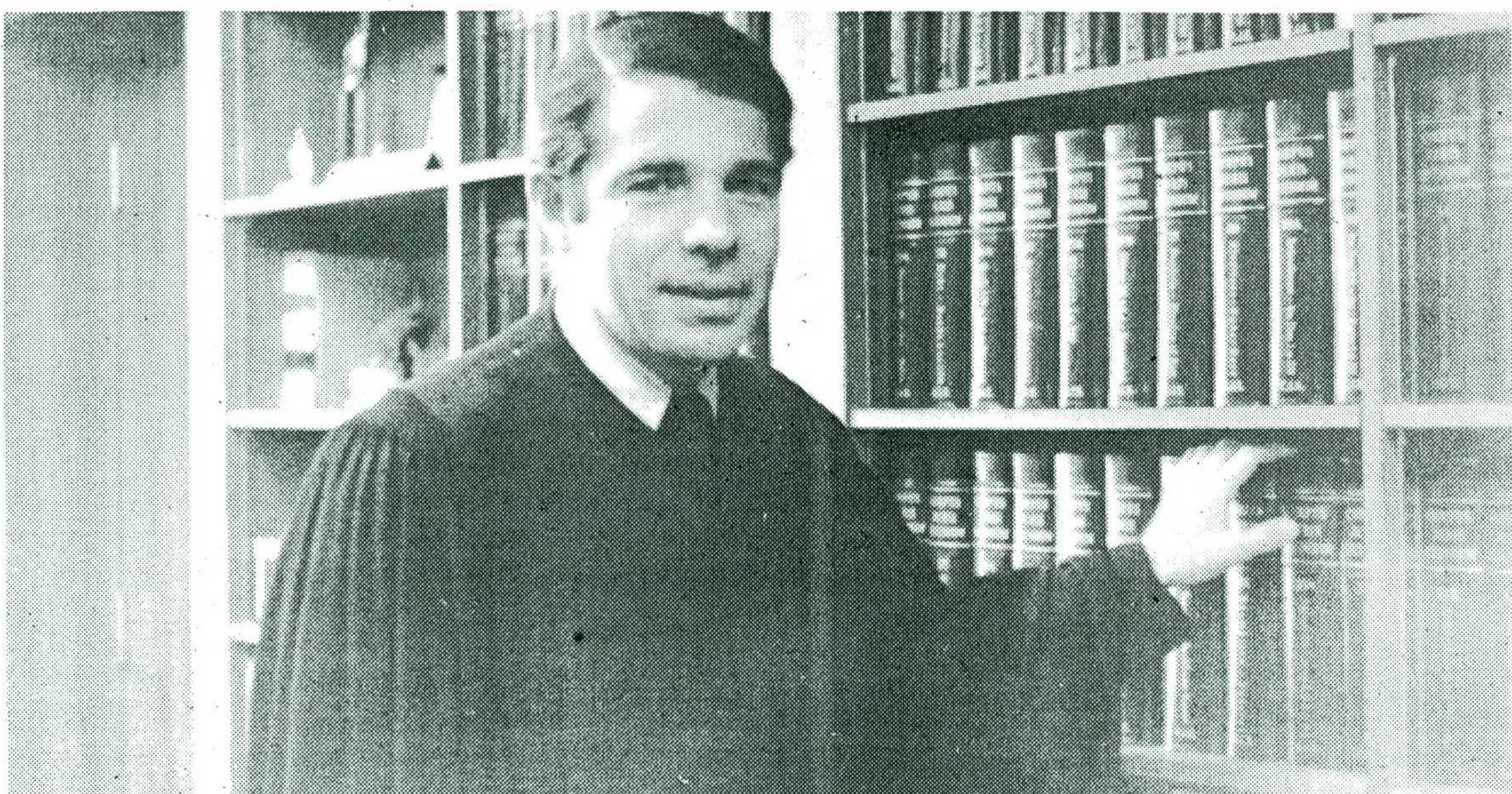
"One of the advantages of closed circuit TV," Wachtler adds, "is that it provides opportunities for law students to

scrutinize judges under a microscope." Contending that criticism of judges is "a healthy democratic experience," the Judge was not disturbed over Jack Newfield's latest enunciation of the ten worst judges in New York, which appeared only last week in the Village Voice.

Wachtler did indicate he thought these articles could be "particularly deceptive," and noted that graphically depicting the amount of time a judge serves on the bench is not necessarily useful: "You don't find out how much time he spends in in-camera sessions, researching points of law, or resolving disputes between litigating attorneys." Wachtler went out of his way to praise Judge Hy Barshay (criticized by Newfield), as one of the ten finest criminal court judges in the state. He (Barshay) has written some outstanding opinions."

Confident that his future lies with the judiciary (his term doesn't expire until 1987), Wachtler is optimistic about the reforms he campaigned for two years ago: "New York now has an administrative judge, we're turning towards merit-selection, we're establishing procedures for judicial discipline, and we will one day computerize the entire court system of the state in order to maximize efficiency."

The words of the man come from the heart, and they come at once with that sense of frustration with things as they are, but with the determination that we can do better, and will. The commitment is intense though the man is relaxed. And yet, as you sit there interviewing a person on the state's highest tribunal, and you listen to him articulating with frustration the grievances you know in your own heart need righting, you inevitably ask yourself: "If he can't change things, then who can?" Are we all putting a band-aid on a wound that major surgery will not mend?



The Honorable Sol Wachtler



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"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

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Editor's Oriel

GARBAGE GORGE

With scarcely a day of classes behind us, the Law School faced a serious threat of inundation from the refuse disgorged hourly by The Machines in the Student Lounge. That the Dean called an open meeting on the issue was appropriate, if somewhat precipitant. The twenty or so students and two or three faculty that attended the meeting learned that drastic responses were under consideration.

None spoke in defense of the litterers, who were the subjects of a general sense of disapproval, for who wants to clean up coffee cups and half-eaten lunches left by the previous class? Most students have, at one time or another, experienced the delight of finding their books, papers, or even their arms, bonded to the table by the sugar-cream-coffee epoxy fiendishly left by the previous occupant.

Aside from the individual distates engendered among the students and faculty, one ponders how potential employers will reconcile the discrepancy between a garbage-strewn building and the three-piece suits and Bloomingdale's outfits they interview.

The Garbage Crisis was inevitable in the absence of trash receptacles and tradition to the contrary. Since that meeting, there has been some improvement, which can probably be correlated to the arrival of trash containers in the new parts of the building. But the situation can worsen if it remains as unheeded as the announcements of the meeting. Simplistic and inflationary Nixonian solutions like banning food from classrooms or a head tax to cover custodial costs of hourly cleaning do not address the underlying causes—apathy and lethargy...

Enough time spent. The school has had notice that unless the situation clears up within a few weeks, the Dean will resort to one of the aforementioned absurd solutions to an absurd, but nonetheless annoying problem.

The Wyp, speaking as the Library, reminded students that food is not allowed in there and never has been. That does not mean the Library couldn't use a few more wastebaskets. Rumor has it there's one hidden in the "Lower Level."

ANNOUNCING:

A KRAZY KONSIENCE KONTEST!!!

—NAME THAT PIGEON—

Our editors have recently learned the true identity of the pigeon dwelling in the ceiling of Mt. Ct. (Who, incidentally, did not attend the Dean's meeting.) Can you guess his name before he gits you? The winner will receive a leatherbound copy of Knowledge Made Simple by Dr. Roy Davis Meyer.

"The important thing is this: to be able, at any moment, to sacrifice what we are for what we could become."

—Charles Du Bois

Letters to the Editor

Student Raps Changes Without Consultation

Dear Editor,

The Watergate atmosphere of decisions made in secret without the least concern for the rights of the governed has infiltrated our school. The basic right of free and open access by students to the decision-making process has been callously ignored. Regressive changes affecting the philosophy and operation of our school have been surreptitiously implemented. They have been instituted without student knowledge or input. Not even a faculty meeting was called to discuss them. It is our right, perhaps our duty, to demand an explanation.

Why has classroom participation been incorporated as an element of grading without open discussion by students and faculty as to the merits of the idea? The procedure of allowing the imposition of negative credit or the simple withholding of any credit by arbitrary fiat surfaces as a potential control over student frankness. While most faculty are too decent to utilize it for that purpose, its chilling effect cannot be denied. Furthermore, the wholesale calling on of people to recite in class is an irritating and archaic practice without educational value. Seating charts and taking attendance are equally ridiculous.

How many of you are aware that books containing pictures of the freshman class are being printed? They will be distributed to the faculty who can cut out the pictures, and paste them on seating charts. This disgusting and degrading process is also being considered for the rest of the school.

One hopes most faculty have enough respect for us as human beings to prevent this practice from being instituted. This treatment should not be

tolerated. It is up to us to let the faculty and administration know how we feel about these developments.

Why were the new schedules designed deliberately to force as many people as possible to have five days of classes? Aren't we mature enough to handle our own academic planning? Is there no sensitivity to the needs of those students who must work to pay for their education?

Dean Freedman speaks in the Bulletin of student participation as an important facet of Hofstra life. However, there has been no student participation in any of the changes made this summer. Other than the need for a new schedule, were any of these other changes so crucial that they had to be instituted without open discussion to consider their implications?

I personally feel these changes to be regressive and demeaning. I don't deny they are open to other interpretations. Unfortunately, when such things are done stealthily and in the dark of night, those responsible cannot complain if we choose to look with suspicious eyes.

It is our right to demand a suspension of these dubious new rules until faculty and students have had a chance to decide their merit. Furthermore, equal student participation in the preparation of future schedules should be requested. Finally, we should demand more than token representation at faculty meetings. This is our school and we are responsible for making it responsive to our needs.

Sincerely,
Bob Saperstein

ABA-LSD Announces Client Counseling Contest

September 10, 1974

Dear Editor:

The 1975 Client Counseling Competition of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association will take place in March 1975. Last year 48 schools participated; this year, with your cooperation, it is hoped that many more will enter the Competition.

As you may know, the Client Counseling Competition developed as a legal teaching technique. In some ways it is analogous to Moot Court, except that the skill tested is counseling rather than appellate argument. At a time when interest in both clinical tools in legal education and preventive law as a substantive area is growing, this Competition fills a real need. The Competition tries to simulate a real law firm consultation as closely as possible. A typical client problem is selected and a person acting the role of the client is briefed on his or her part. Prior to the day of the actual Competition students, who work in pairs, receive a very brief memo concerning the problem. This data is equivalent to what a secretary might be told when a client calls to make an appointment. The students are asked to prepare a preliminary memorandum based on the problem as it is then understood.

In the actual competition, which takes place at a regional host law school, each team of students is given an hour. The first 45 minutes of the hour are devoted to an interview with the client during which

the students are expected to elicit the rest of the relevant information and propose a solution or outline of what further research would be necessary. During the last quarter of the hour the students may confer between themselves and verbally prepare a post interview memorandum. This memorandum can be used to explain to the judges why the participants handled the interview as they did.

All American Bar Association approved law schools are invited to enter a pair of students in the Competition. Application forms and a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) entry fee per school should be received by the Law Student Division by November 18, 1974. A book containing 18 Client Counseling problems with analyses of the problems is available from the Law Student Division at a cost of three dollars (\$3.00). Three copies of this book are sent free to all schools which enter the Competition. Information about the Client Counseling Competition is available upon request. The deadline for applying is Nov. 18, 1974.

Sincerely yours,
Alice E. Fried
Assistant Director
Law Student Division

Note: Any students interested in the competition should consult directly with Assistant Dean David Benjamin.

Student Wants Five Voting Representatives

Dear Editor:

For students who want an effective voice in the decisions of the faculty, now is the time to make your bid. This is the body that votes on the major policies of the law school. Last year it addressed issues such as a significant change in the grading system and closed its own meetings to non-voting students (later repealed by referendum). Membership of student representatives to the faculty will be changing in response to pressure concerning the existing ratio of students to faculty.

For almost a year now, the Governance Committee of the Law School has examined various proposals for such an increase in the number of student representatives during conference sessions. At present, there are four voting students—two from each of the upper two classes in the school. The Governance Committee now has a choice between two major drafts for additional student members.

The first would increase the members we now have by one representative per class to a total of nine or about one-quarter of the total voting body. The second draft would allow for five representatives per class—one from each section and two at large for the first year class with all others at large—a total of fifteen or one-third of the entire voting body.

There are over six-hundred students in the Law School and approximately thirty voting faculty and administrative members on the committee. To increase representation by one student per class this year is still to fall below what was deemed insufficient student legislative voice in the past (when the ratio of students to faculty on the committee was greater). The fifteen student member proposal would allow for a two-to-one faculty to student ratio on the committee. The faculty would still have a two-thirds plurality but students would have a more substantial opportunity to influence those core policy decisions that the committee makes.

On October 10th the faculty will hold its first meeting and in all probability a vote will be taken on which, if either, of these proposals will be adopted. Their vote on the drafts will be necessary in order to hold fall elections to these positions. If you agree with the writer that the five member per class proposal should be adopted, then speak to your professors and student representatives to ensure their support and vocal advocacy. Most important, attend the meeting where these proposals will be aired and speak out!

Sincerely,
Will Nix

The Epistemology of Legal Education:

Finding Meaning and Purpose In Law School

Michael Vass is a first year student in Section A who is going to be mighty surprised when he reads his name in this paper. But Mike's admissions essay on why he wanted to go to law school has an interesting epigram that is worthy of publication:

"You can share half and still have a whole..." —Almond Joy.

This enigmatic phrase is clarified in Mike's essay, which concludes with a promise that as an attorney, he will "work to correct the inequities of a system that selectively punishes the poor" while maintaining an "ineffective, racist, and inhumane penal system."

These are bold words for a law school applicant. Most admissions essays, I'm sure, are tempered by moderation and reason, cautiously approaching the legal profession with due respect. But Mike has made known early his deeply rooted discontent with societal disparities, and has ideally set himself upon a course which may right some of those wrongs. Nevertheless, law students, particularly first year law students, will get few opportunities, if any, to become drum majors for justice. And it is individuals like Mike Vass—those who deeply and sensitively feel for justice and equality in law—that will find the most intense frustrations in law school's first year.

Deserts of Reason

Legal education is not a sensitivity session, though much of it should be. The first year law student will not find *Hawkins v. McGee* being analyzed for its psychological impact upon the recipient of the hairy hand. The liberal arts majors, from the sociophilosophic backgrounds, will grow thirsty quickly, in law's deserts of reason. It is a rare judge who finds a defendant innocent because the jails or laws are themselves guilty. Repressive laws are often countenanced in holy phrases to the Divine creator or Sanctity of the legal order.

Appellate decisions lend themselves to conceptual legal understanding, but rarely do they respond to practical lawyer-like experiences. For those in search of justice, the first year of law school can be an unsettling affair. It shouldn't have to be. We can probably do better, and it is encouraging to know that the Dean and faculty members think accordingly.

Law schools are primarily designed to make law students good lawyers, but nowhere in the law school bulletins do you read about the thousands of calls for legal aid that each day go unanswered.

Nowhere will you find references to the country and Constitution our past president abandoned, and our new president whitewashed.

Nowhere will the bulletins talk about the laws and wars our tax dollars support. Oh, the bulletins promise you a course on tax laws and constitutional laws. But WE THE PEOPLE have painfully seen in the past few years how our colleagues in the legal profession can use, as well as abuse, their learning.

Law schools, like other professional schools, permits us to treat rat bites, but ignore the rats; to treat malnutrition, but ignore the causes of hunger; to place a client on welfare, but ignore the diminution in an individual's pride and purpose. It isn't surprising that the American Bar Association recently tabled to death a resolution requiring, or at least recommending, that all lawyers do some pro bono public work. It becomes increasingly clear that

activist lawyers must turn to the National Lawyers' Guild for activism.

Just what do law schools do then?

The Epistemological Purpose

Law schools do serve a unique function as a source of intellectual growth. Often you hear that law sharpens the mind by narrowing it, but that is a popularly misconstrued phrase. The statement only refers to the recognition that many cases are broad with judicial implications, and complex with intertwining facts. Since the idea of law is to give order to the spectrum, rather than declare that the colors are irreconcilable, it is usually the narrowest rule that sheds the most precise and explicit light (upon a subject). My only regret is that this principle is overemphasized at the expense of other concerns, legally

"It is a rare judge who finds a defendant innocent because the jails or laws are themselves guilty. Repressive laws are often countenanced in holy phrases to the Divine Creator or sanctity of the legal order."

insufficient perhaps, but nevertheless morally compelling. We need more judges rendering decisions on the basis of conscience and equity, particularly in the court cases you rarely read about during the first year. Poor people rarely can appeal because of the paucity of legal aid, and when they get the legal shaft, it is more often than not permanent.

The Rhythm of Legal Education

Legal education, approached social-scientifically, is basically rhythmic, as meaning essentially the conveyance of difference and discrimination within the framework of repetition. In relation to intellectual progress, I would borrow from Whitehead's framework of education: the stage of romance, the stage of precision, and the stage of crystallization. Alfred North Whitehead, you may recall, was a social scientist of international repute.

The romantic stage is unquestionably law school's first year, with its enticing and ex-cruciating glimpses of a novel subject matter at once half-disclosed and as yet half-concealed by a wealth of legal materials. It is a year of piecemeal, ad hoc, learning, in which the first year law student, swamped with an enormous workload, adjusts to a new vocabulary and a changing, challenging environment. The pressures are intense, although second and third year students too often pompously demean them. The key to outstanding success is inevitably the measure of self-discipline you impose upon yourself, and the enthusiasm with which you approach the new materials. You've got to keep a smile in your heart, and a song on your lips.

The stage of precision, the second stage, is the most ex-

acting, and it pushes romance into the background. This stage is dominated by the inescapable awareness that there are right ways to proceed and wrong ways, as well as definite truths to be learned. The piecemeal, ad hoc, learning still takes place, but it is comfortably fitted into a developing picture. Precision focuses romance by lending order to the spectrum of assimilated facts. Here was the nadir of Dr. King's meticulousness and former Dean Mahon's exactness; Professor Agata's poignant "quaeries" and Dean Freedman's incisive probing.

The Stage of Crystallization

The last stage, the stage of crystallization (Whitehead would call it generalisation) is rarely achieved by law students. It is Hegel's synthesis, the broad mastery and understanding of law that comes with years of practice and research and scholarship.

It is not the pursuit of justice, but the integration of such a pursuit into your own life, that finds harmony in the stage of crystallization. It is an awareness of where you have

been, where you are now, and where you are going. It is legal education at its visceral fruition. The pain all seems to have had a purpose, and the web that seems so uncertain to the student of law is an artistic fabric to law's master.

It is a spirit of crystallization that dominates a great faculty or administration, and I think we have it here at Hofstra Law. Our faculty has the potential to integrate theoretical concerns with practical utility. As students we must insist that they do so. Faculty persons ought to publish. They ought to maintain seminars in the administration of justice or continuing education for lawyers. Our school is now at this critical stage, and thus far, we have responded rapidly and effectively. On another page of this paper you will find a foolish article suggesting Hofstra's administrative approaches to our education have been "surreptitious and regressive." The article fails, however, not only because it lacks logical support, but because it addresses itself to peripheral concerns, not central to the quality education this institution seeks to offer.

On the other hand, its criticisms are valid to the extent that law school can be tense enough without the added pressures these new guidelines impose. We may not want to institutionalize informality, but let's not abandon it altogether.

The Legal Mission

Intellectual progress does not involve semesterial cycles; there is no timetable for the stages I have enumerated. Because of this, grading systems in law school do not judiciously discriminate, but arbitrarily demean. Practically, high grades and a law review status will serve an economic purpose—as third year students are acutely

aware. But intellectually they are meaningless. The C average that I barely scraped out in my first year was neither an indices of my lawyering potential or intellectual capacity. But it did serve to pigeonhole me into an unwelcome corner, and force me to re-evaluate methods of study and approaches to legal education. Therein lie its value. To live for a grade alone is to die for the lack of it, and that is most surely a worthless death.

Your mission in law school, should you decide to accept it, is not so much learning the law, as living it. Acquainting yourself with the boundaries of

"The really useful training yields a comprehension of a few general principles with a thorough grounding in the way they apply to a variety of concrete details. In subsequent practice [students] will forget particular details; but they will remember by an unconscious common sense how to apply principles to immediate circumstances."

—Alfred North Whitehead, in *The Aims of Education*

professional responsibility while in the halls of academia is not an easy task. The atmosphere isn't conducive, so we often overstep our place, and diminish the seriousness of our responsibility. And make no mistake about its seriousness. Last year there were over 100,000 applications for only 22,000 seats in law schools. For many, legal education is a lifetime investment.

One day we will be retained by clients to redress wrongs, settle disputes, minimize grievances, and secure just results. Embedded in appellate casebook, these goals will seem far too distant for the first year law student. It is hard to see the forest from the trees. But there is a purpose which invites your perseverance, and it goes far beyond the material wealth that may not even be there. Anyway, you can never have a rainbow until after a storm.

Mike Vass is really right. You can share half and still have a whole. But first you have to get there, and I imagine it will take some time before any of us realize our investments. We spend a lot of time in law school trading todays for tomorrows.

Opportunities at Hofstra

At Hofstra Law, we have a student community conducting a law fellows program to accelerate and facilitate the adjustment to legal learning.

We have a student community sponsoring a first year advisement program that is geared towards familiarizing you with library usage while providing individual counselling if needed.

We have deeply sensitive administrators, acutely aware of the pains and promise accompanying legal education.

We have, as I've noted, an

outstanding faculty, personally and professionally responsive to student needs and requirements.

We have, I might add, a University president dedicated to making Hofstra University a top-quality institution of higher learning while expecting the same from the law school.

We have secretaries and librarians here too, overworked

"It is often hard to see the forest from the trees. But there is a purpose which invites your perseverance."

and understaffed, but competently carrying on the administrative chores that lay the foundation for professional efficiency.

We have, as a whole, fine people here, all working together in a congenial learning environment. The friendships we foster and maintain are as imperative to our mental health as the law we hope to learn.

For myself, and I have been at Hofstra seven years now, regretting that this will be my last—I think we have a spirit here that makes life at once livable and lovable. Within this university, I am convinced you can fulfill your goals, your needs, and your aspirations. Within this university, I have.

For in the last analysis, no matter what our station in life, whether we are building a school or learning in it, we seek a life of love, of peace, and of contentment, not only for ourselves, but our society. To find melody in the chaos is what it's all about. Like Mike Vass, I am certain you can share half and still have a whole.



Norman Kent
"The Rhythm of Law"

LAWYERS—ACCOUNTANTS CONFERENCE THIS WEEKEND IN NEW YORK CITY

CHICAGO—The responsibilities and liabilities of lawyers, accountants and other professionals as advisors to management will be analyzed during an American Bar Association institute in New York City, Oct. 3-5.

"We will also study their role as advocates, in the context of changing public concepts, the Code of Ethics, the Code of Professional Responsibility, the common law, state corporation laws, the emerging Federal Securities Code and court and administrative proceedings against lawyers and accountants by the SEC," said Mendes Her- shman, New York City, chairman of the ABA's Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law which is sponsoring the institute.



Faculty Profile 'Dapper David' Diamond

By Roger Kaplan

Seated behind his 40 year old Smith-Corona typewriter, the most prominent object in an office that is still somewhat disorganized and faintly reminiscent of an old storage room, Professor Diamond is making himself at home in his Hofstra surroundings. He is a native Long Islander, born and raised in Great Neck until he graduated from high school. Professor Diamond returned to the New York area after seven years at Harvard where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts and Law degrees. In New York he was associated with Hughes, Hubbard, Blair and Reed and had served as chief welfare attorney at Mobilization for Youth Legal Services and as director of the Law Reform and Test Case unit of Mobilization for Youth Legal Services.

Professor Diamond comes to Hofstra after spending three years on the faculty of Syracuse University College of Law. Remembering his impressions of Syracuse after leaving New York City, he says, "I'm a real provincial, I mean, I don't just live in New York City, I live in Manhattan, and to leave and go to live where the cows live really struck me as strange . . . but I did it and it took me two years to acquaint myself with a whole new set of values and life styles . . . which I eventually came to love." Realizing that any attempt to live a Manhattan life style in Syracuse is, "ultimately doomed to failure," is something that brought Professor Diamond back to New York. He said, "So I left Syracuse, but I don't leave with rancor. It was a flight back to New York rather than one away from Syracuse."

Observing the trauma of second and third year students faced with the problem of finding a job, Professor Diamond remembered his experiences, "I interviewed once while I was in law school and found it so awful that I did not attempt to interview again for two years. By that time it was September, I was out of school, had taken the bar and I needed a job . . . so I went in and knocked on doors . . . and they (the interviews) were almost all unspeakable. The one that was not unspeakable, the one that was very enjoyable was the place that hired me. I was asked what I did in my spare time and I said, 'Right at the moment I'm building a boat,' and the guy I said it to turned out to be the commodore of some Long Island yacht club. So we talked about chines and boats and how they leak and where they leak, and we talked about furniture, and we just made it, it was just a bunch of people having a nice conversation." As for advice to students, he observed, "It is a traditional failing of law students to be snowed by external appearances . . . Wall Street is not the Holy Ghost, don't be afraid to go into other types of practice in a different kind of community. The people that are interviewing you are by and large very real people and they want to hire people they find attractive in some way . . . Be loose about interviews . . . but, of course, that's advice that you can't follow."

Professor Diamond's impression of Hofstra, to date, is, "that it really is too early to know . . . to know what my colleagues are like and to know the students. There is one difference; in Syracuse we never really had a dean, we had many acting deans, and it seems to me that Freedman really sets the tone around here. But coming from Syracuse, thus far, the similarity of the experience has been the most interesting thing to me . . . First year law students, the first weeks of law school probably present something close to a universal experience, until they realize that they really are not total mental defectives."

Aside from wanting some kind of excellence, Professor Diamond considers it to be important to be at a school where people find it exciting to learn things, "I think it is more important to think that I am part of that process than to find I have written the definitive, encyclopedic article on the rise and demise of amended complaints." Because Hofstra is supposedly a "teaching school" is one reason Hofstra appeals to him. Intra-student and faculty-student contact and interaction are very important to him.

Professor Diamond would also like to see the Law School be a real part of the University. One great failing of all law students, in his opinion, is the fact that they don't read anything, anything other than law books. Commenting on this problem, he said, "I would like to see, and there is no reason why there can't be poem recitals, travel or dramatic clubs within the Law School itself . . . I am a great believer in the process of cross-verbalization and tend to think we could learn a great deal from other academic disciplines."

Xerox Charge Next Spring

Having already printed some 350,000 xerox copies of legal materials, for over 35 different courses, Assistant Dean David Benjamin announced today that a nominal tuition surcharge will be imposed this spring "to cover the escalating costs of paper reproduction." The charge, which is estimated to be between \$10 and \$15, will be retroactive to this Fall.

A more detailed explanation of the charge will be published in the October 24 issue of Conscience.

Law Students Teach Para Legals

By JIM FREESWICK

Faced with a poor job market and the tremendous competition for admittance to law school, a growing number of college graduates—especially women—have been seeking further education in the relatively new field of para-legal studies.

Three third-year Hofstra University School of Law students have been aiding these people in their graduate education, which may eventually lead to a job with a law firm as a para-legal professional.

Jeff Englander, Lance Lieberman, and Bruce Ellison taught legal research to approximately 110 graduate students enrolled in a 12-week summer program sponsored by Adelphi University's Department of Continuing Education. All three have been rehired for the fall session.

According to Englander approximately 85-90 percent of the students are women, representing a broad range of colleges including Vassar, Smith, Skidmore, Hofstra and other City and Long Island schools. A significant proportion of the women come from the South where the demand for para-legal professionals is growing, but where para-legal educational programs are scarce.

Students enrolled in Adelphi's two-year old program, which is one of a handful of its kind in the country, attend classes five days a week, three and one-half hours each day. The first four days are devoted to substantive law courses such as real estate,



Teachers at Adelphi . . . are Bruce Ellison (left) Jeff Englander and Lance Lieberman. —Weinrib photo

estates and trusts, corporate law and litigation. The fifth is devoted to legal research.

"Students' approach to the course was diverse. For the most part, we believe there was a strong correlation between learning experience and effort expended in the course. Those who displayed a genuine interest in research and writing techniques came away from the program with a sound basis for legal draftsmanship," said Messrs. Englander and Ellison.

The substantive law courses are taught by Adelphi business professors, most of whom are also lawyers. Tuition is \$850.

"It's hard to teach a course like legal research which is very boring. The subject doesn't lend itself to class discussions, so we had to tell a lot of jokes, anecdotes and stories to keep them awake," said Lieberman.

"The greatest difficulty was that the students had no prior experience in law so they didn't

understand the legal terminology involved in legal research.

"Another problem is that the concept of the para-legal professional is very new. It's hard to know what to teach when you don't know what they will be used for," said Lieberman.

"I had trouble teaching the concept of jurisdiction, and when you mention stare decisis they think you're talking about a pop record," said Englander.

"I couldn't have done it without the Wyp," said Lieberman, referring to Eugene Wypski, who has taught legal research to every Hofstra Law student. "Wypski's course really helped us teach. The students probably learn legal research more thoroughly than anything else in the program," said Lieberman.

One indication of the success of the program, as well as the teaching ability of the Hofstra Law students, is that enrollment is up 30 percent for the fall semester.

Referendum for a Student Bar: The Debate Begins Again

According to Student Representative Marvin Gutter, '76, the Law School will soon hold a referendum to ascertain student interest in the formation of some type of student bar association. At the same time, there will be an election of Student Representatives to the Faculty. A third matter will be the selection of a delegate to the American Bar Association, Law School Division. The voting is planned for the week of October 7th, prior to the first faculty meeting.

The question in the referendum will call for a "yes" or "no" answer to the question, "Are you in favor of the establishment of a student bar association at Hofstra Law School?" The vote is not a ratification of any particular form of bar association, but will serve as an indicator of student preferences.

An affirmative vote will lead to the establishment of a volunteer study committee to examine alternative forms for an SBA.

Due to lags in the approval procedures, the total number of Representatives is still unsettled. The Governance Committee has approved an increase from 6 to 8. To keep the number of Reps in proportion to the increased faculty size, a further increase to 9 is anticipated at the first faculty meeting, but for the upcoming election, the distribution among classes will be 3 (one from each first-year section)-2-2, and one at-large.

Currently Jeff Englander '75, Alice Morey '75, Brian Asserson '76, and Marvin Gutter '76 represent student interests in discussions and voting at faculty meetings. They are also

responsible for the distribution and accounting of the \$17,000 in activities fees collected by the University for the Law School.

Sign up sheets for candidates will be posted within the week before the election. Any full-time student is eligible to run.

Asserson, who also has been

serving as representative to the ABA-LSD pointed out the additional requirement that candidates for that office be qualified as members of ABA-LSD for the 1974-75 academic year. All law students, however, can participate in the voting, and were urged to do so. —Russell

CALENDAR

10- 3	4:00 p.m.	National Lawyers Guild, Rm. 310, 'Attica'; Herbert X. Blyden
10- 3	4:30 p.m.	Judge Sol Wachtler, Courtroom; 'The Administration of Justice'
10- 5	All day	NYU Placement Forum
10- 6	8-10 p.m.	Law School 'Get Together'; Student Center Rathskeller, North Campus; No cover charge, cash bar for Beer and Wine
10- 9	12 noon	Neil Shayne, Esq.; Courtroom; Attorneys-in-Residence Program: "Financial Survival for the Young Attorney"
10-10	2 p.m.	First Faculty Meeting; time and place to be announced
10-15	8:30 p.m.	Sen. Mary Anne Krupsak, Courtroom; "Women and the Law"
10-17	4:30 p.m.	The Honorable Bernard Meyer, Joseph Suozzi, and Francis Altamari: "The Trial Judge's View of the Administration of Justice"
10-17	5:00 p.m.	Deadline for all copy for next issue of CONSCIENCE
10-19	All day	Lawyer's Guild: How to Survive in Law School
10-23	12 noon	Richard Clark of Common Cause, Courtroom
10-25	9:00 a.m.	Next issue of CONSCIENCE
10-7	1:00 p.m.	Filler Campaign Meeting
10-8	5:00 p.m.	Environmental Law Society; 206

— BRIEFS BRIEFS BRIEFS —

100,000 Volumes now in Library

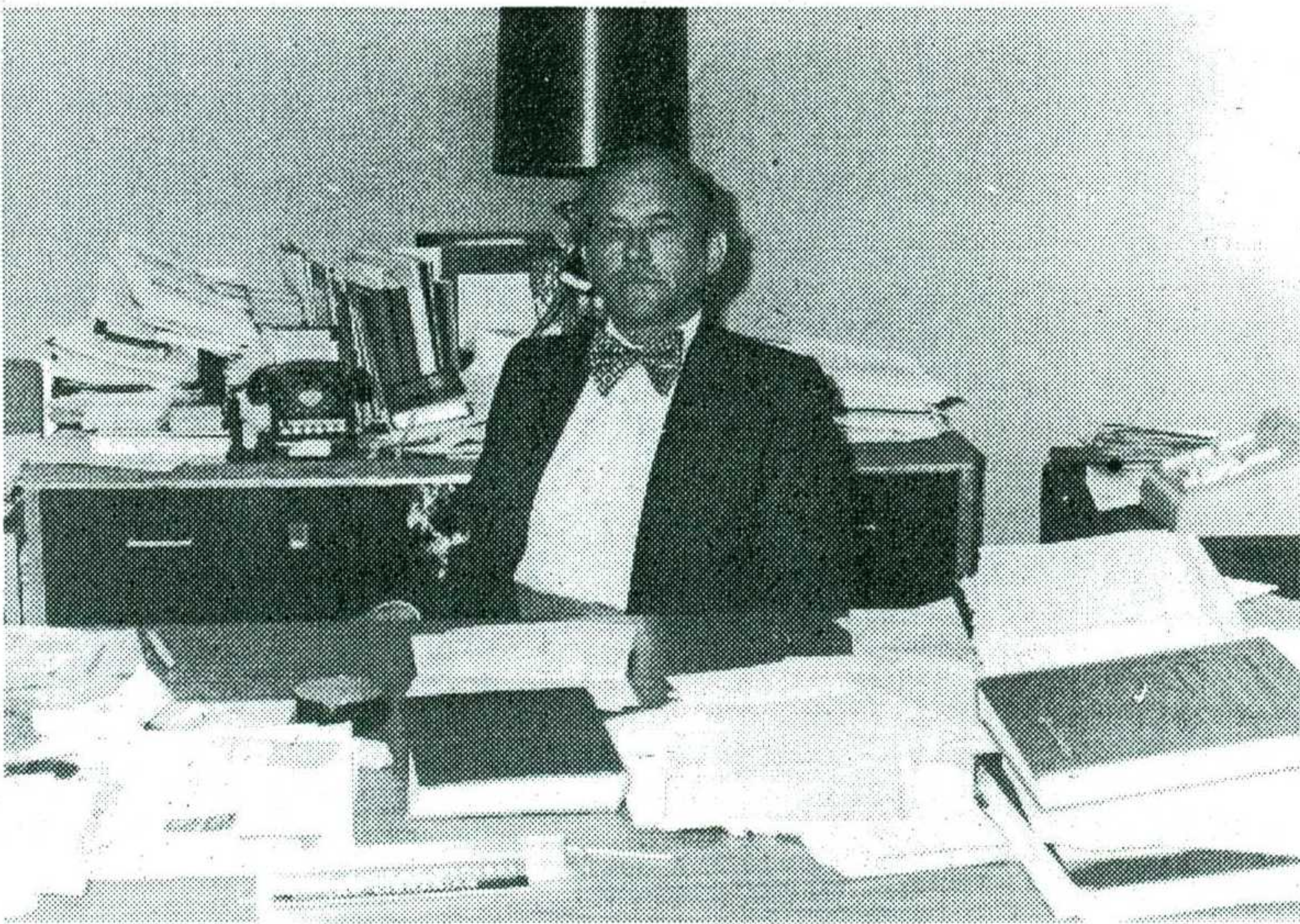
The collection in the Hofstra University School of Law Library recently passed the 100,000-volume mark.

According to Professor Eugene Wypyski, law librarian at Hofstra, the breakthrough into six-figure status came after the law firm of Freuauff, Farrell, Sullivan and Bryan donated its private library. James P. Farrell, senior partner of the firm, was instrumental in arranging the gift.

"This latest acquisition joins a range of library resources which includes annotated statutes, high court decisions and digests of reported cases for all 50 states, plus materials from British courts and numerous legal biographies and histories," noted Prof. Wypyski. The library also has a comprehensive collection of legal periodicals.

"Another important feature of the Hofstra Law Library is our microfilm collection, which includes the complete records and briefs of all Supreme Court decisions from 1832 to 1896, and from 1934 to date," added Prof. Wypyski.

James Farrell is president of the W. Alton Jones Foundation and a trustee of both the Cities Services and Freuauff foundations.

Mr. Librarian: Eugene Wypyski**Building Ready Soon**

In response to questions, Prof. Wypyski has indicated there is no final or tentative date for completion of the construction at the Law School. Presently the first floor and lower level of the western wing are still incomplete.

The western wing of the first floor will be used for library purposes and will be partially occupied by the new main desk. The lower level will be part of the library consisting mostly of reference books and carrels.

Upon completion of the lower level, a locker system will be put into effect, utilizing approximately 750 combination lockers. The details and priorities for the lockers have not yet been developed.

Hofstra Law TV Show on Ch. 21**YOU AND THE LAW:**

Thirteen-part series highlighting the many and varied aspects of the law in language for the layman. Produced by Channel 21 (WLIW-TV) in cooperation with the Hofstra School of Law and the Nassau Bar Association under a grant from Franklin National Bank. The series will be telecast Sun., 6:00 p.m., and Wed., 8:30 p.m., beg. Oct. 6.

1. **INTRODUCTORY PROGRAM**—Aaron D. Twerski, Assoc. Dean, Hofstra School of Law; Daniel Sullivan, Pres., Nassau Bar Assn. Host, Ralph Stein.
2. **NO FAULT DIVORCE AND ALIMONY FOR IMPOVERISHED HUSBANDS**—John DeWitt Gregory, Prof. of Law, Hofstra School of Law; Gabriel Kohn, Nassau Bar Assn.
3. **WOMEN: THE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST MAJORITY**—Marina Angel, Prof., Hofstra School of Law; George Nager, Civil Rights Commission, Nassau Bar Assn.
4. **MEDICAL MALPRACTICE—TIME FOR A CHANGE**—Josephine Y. King, Prof., Hofstra School of Law; Carl Banno, Medical Jurisprudence Comm., Nassau Bar Assn.
5. **FAMILY COURT AND YOUTH**—Eric Koster, Hofstra School of Law; Judge Marilyn R. Friedenberg, Family Court.
6. **LAW SCHOOLS AND THE LAWYER**—Saul A. Miller, Placement Officer, Hofstra School of Law; Nathan Zablou, Chrmn., Continuing Ed. Comm., Nassau Bar Assn.
7. **PRODUCT LIABILITY**—Aaron D. Twerski, Assoc. Dean, Hofstra School of Law; Sydney Asher, Food and Drug Admin.; William Gaeghan, Nassau Bar Assn.
8. **EVIDENCE AND COURT PROCEDURES**—Abraham Ordovery, Assoc. Prof., Hofstra School of Law; Edward J. Hart, VP, Nassau Bar Assn.
9. **DRUG ABUSE—THE N.Y. LAW**—Burton C. Agata, Hofstra School of Law; John Sutter, Nassau Bar Assn.
10. **REAL ESTATE TAXES: WHAT'S A FAIR SHARE?**—John Santemma and Jerome Medowar, Nassau Bar Assn.
11. **SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF FEDERAL TAX REFORM**—Terry Smolev, Prof., Hofstra School of Law; William Sinnerich, Nassau Bar Assn.
12. **ART OF ADVOCACY**—Abraham Ordovery, Assoc. Prof., Hofstra School of Law; Stanley Gilbert, Nassau Bar Assn.
13. **LEGAL ETHICS AND LAWYERS' LICENSE**—Marina Angel, Prof., Hofstra School of Law; C. Ellis Schiffmacher, Nassau Bar Assn.

First year change:**MOOT COURT BEGINS IN SPRING**

By Jim Freeswick

Hofstra University School of Law will establish a Moot Court Program for first-year students beginning in the Spring Semester.

The program is now in the planning stage under the direction of Associate Professor Brenda S. Soloff, who will be faculty advisor, Associate Professor Abraham P. Ordovery and Assistant Professor Stuart Rabinowitz.

Under the program every first-year student will be a member of a two-student "law firm." Two law firms will be assigned a case, one representing the plaintiff, the other the defendant. Each firm will write a brief and present oral arguments before a 3-member panel of "judges" composed of a faculty member, an outside lawyer or judge, and a second-year student advisor.

According to Soloff, the selection of 25 second-year students to serve as advisors to the Moot Court Program will take place shortly. The advisors, selected on the basis of grades, writing ability and faculty recommendations will aid the first-year students with brief writing and oral court presentation.

Six third-year students have already been chosen to serve on the Moot Court Board which will be in charge of the program. The students are Rona Seider, Alice Morey, Tom Dugan, Lance Lieberman, Mitch Devack and Beth Goldmacher.

The new Moot Court Program will replace the present system under which each first-year student is required to write a term paper under the guidance of a faculty member.

Soloff, who holds an A.B. degree from Brooklyn College and an L.L.B. from Columbia, is in her first year of teaching. In addition to being faculty advisor for the Moot Court program, Soloff teaches Criminal Procedure and Evidence.

Soloff came to Hofstra Law School from the New York State Attorney General's Office where she served for ten years in the Litigation Bureau gaining experience in habeas corpus cases, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law and cases involving the constitutionality of state mental health, unemployment and welfare statutes.

Soloff has found her new teaching experience "very exhausting," but also "very exciting. The opportunity to explore all sides of an issue and to stimulate thought processes is a tremendous experience—it's also very exhausting."

"Teaching makes you think clearly and re-evaluate all you have learned. You try to listen to what other people are saying. You can't come out of it the same person."

"You are advocating clear thought rather than a given position which is quite different from the role of a state attorney," said Soloff.

Soloff said her most rewarding and exciting experiences as a state attorney were her four Supreme Court cases. She presented written and oral arguments before the High Court in *Carafas v. La Vallee*, *McMann* v. *Richardson*, *Wyman v. James*,



Talmudic Scholars debate . . . Associate Dean Aaron Twerski and Assistant Dean David Benjamin, obviously discussing a fine point of law. Both new administrators have expressed enthusiasm about their new posts.

Institute Initiated For Advanced Practice

Hofstra University School of Law has established the Advanced Practice Institute to serve the practicing bar by offering courses throughout the year in subjects of immediate practical interest.

Some of these courses will consist of several sessions to cover a narrow subject intensively with particular emphasis on both practical problems and new developments in the field. Another aspect of the program is represented by the Criminal Trial Institute which will examine practical aspects in the handling of criminal cases from the first contact with the client through pre-trial and trial proceedings, plea bargaining, and sentencing, and post-conviction remedies. The Criminal Trial Institute will run for three weeks, with three sessions each week.

The faculty of the Advanced Practice Institute is drawn from leading members of the practicing bar and the judiciary and the Law School faculty. During each course, faculty will lecture, answer questions, participate in panels and conduct demonstrations.

The Advanced Practice Institute will produce and supply to enrollees written materials that will have continuing value in the attorney's daily practice.

Our program planning is

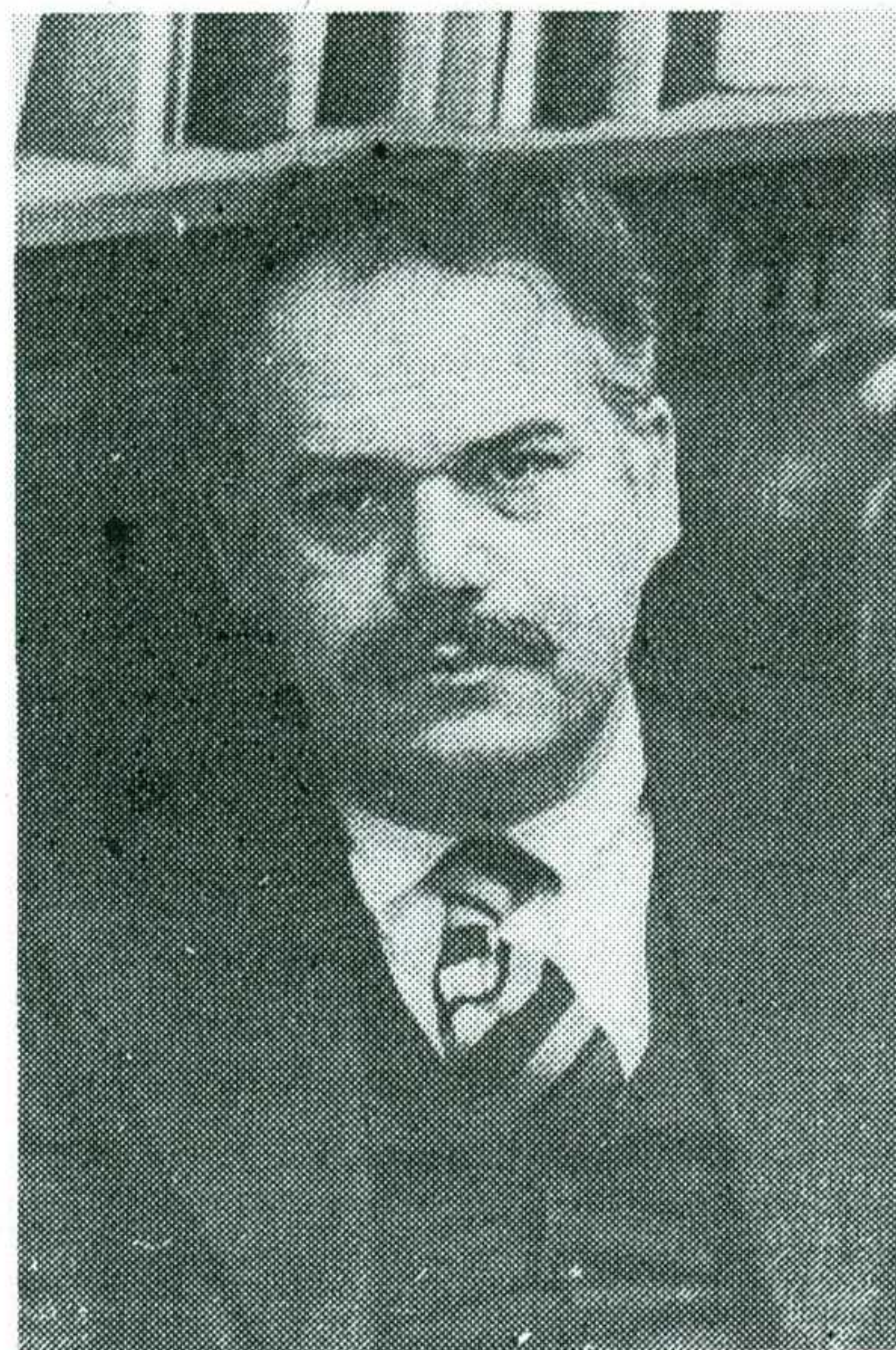
and *Lefkowitz v. Turley*. Her win-loss record was 2-2.

In *Carafas*, an important case defining the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to entertain a case or



Brenda Soloff
exhausted, excited

controversy under Article III, the state argued that an ex-convict who had been released from prison because his sentence



Burt Agata
director

sufficiently flexible to provide courses at reasonable cost to satisfy the demands of the bar and to anticipate needs and subjects as new developments may require.

Among programs planned for the coming year are: Criminal Trial Institute; Handling Matrimonial Problems; Problems of Insolvency; New Developments in Tax Law and Labor-Management Relations.

The API will be directed by Hofstra Law Professor Burt Agata.

had expired could not bring a habeas corpus proceeding because the issue of his detention was moot. The Supreme Court decided the issue was not moot and remanded the case for argument on the merits.

In *Lefkowitz* the state argued that it could terminate its contracts with a public contractor who refused to waive its immunity from prosecution after being called as a grand jury witness. (In N.Y. immunity attaches when someone is called before a grand jury.) That case was lost also.

But Soloff scored victories in *McMann* and *Wyman*. In *McMann*, a habeas corpus case, the Supreme Court said that someone who had been imprisoned because of a guilty plea could not later challenge the voluntariness of his confession because the conviction rested on the guilty plea, not the confession.

In *Wyman* the High Court decided that the Fourth Amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures was not violated by a warrantless entry by a welfare case worker into the home of a welfare client.

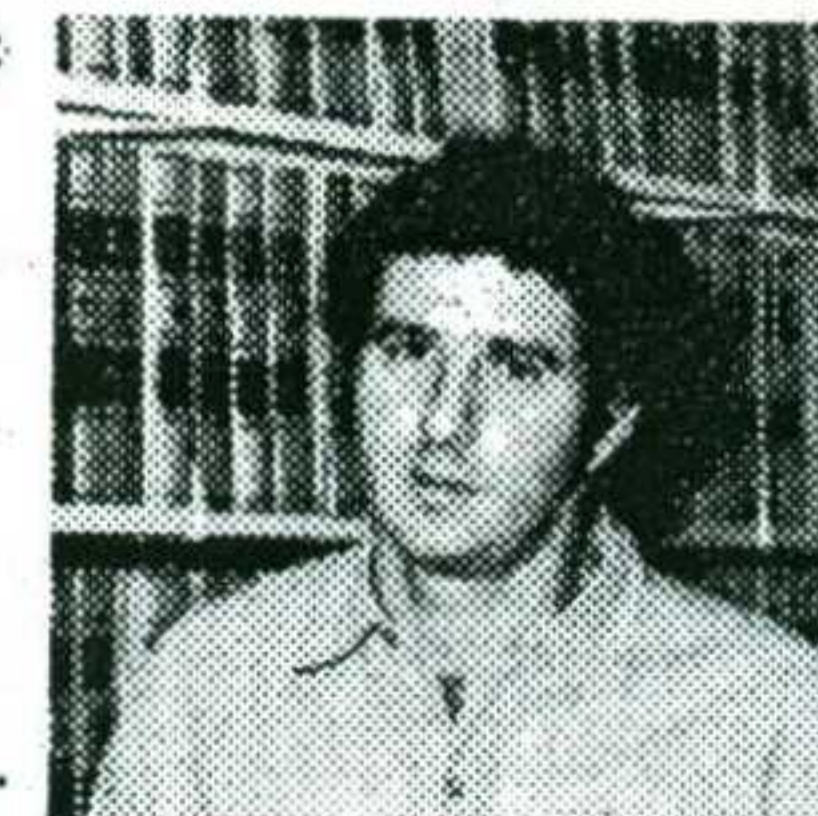


Fred Eisenbud, Editor-in-Chief

Law Review Publishing Policy Changes

Non-members can now get published

John Eiseman, Business Manager



Please be advised that the following changes in the by-laws of the Hofstra Law Review were made at a meeting on September 20th, re: Change in Review By-laws Concerning Gaining Membership on the Review Through Submission of a Publishable Article and Publishing Non-Review Student Articles.

1. Amendment to Article III, Sec. 3.05(3) which now reads:

(Besides grades and writing competition, the third method of gaining membership to the Review is via) Submission of a comment, note, or casenote deemed publishable by the Board of Editors. This method of selection to staff membership shall be limited to all second year law students and those third year law students who submit a comment, note, or casenote no later than two weeks after the first day of classes of the fall semester of their last year, not counting the first day of classes. This amendment shall become effective on the first school day of the 1975-76 school year.

2. Article III, Sec. 3.10 (new) reads:

Any member of Hofstra University's School of Law who is enrolled as either a second or third year student may submit a comment, note or casenote to the Hofstra Law Review for publication.

1. The Editor-in-Chief, one of the two Notes & Comments Editors, and one of the two Research Editors, who shall alternate in the selection process, shall determine whether the comment or note is of sufficient quality to be published in the Review.

2. The Editor-in-Chief, the Recent Developments Editor, and one of the two Research Editors, who shall alternate in the selection process, shall determine whether the casenote is of sufficient quality to be published in the Review.

3. Deadlines for articles submitted by non-Review students shall be one week prior to the deadline for Law Review members.

4. Acceptance of an article for publication in the Hofstra Law Review under this Section shall not mean that the author has been admitted to membership in the Hofstra Law Review. If it is the author's intention to submit the article as a means of gaining membership to the Review, he or she must so state at the time of submission, in which case the article will be considered by the entire Board of Editors, as required by Article III, Sec. 3.05(3).

5. The limitation placed on third year students by Article III, Sec. 3.05(3) shall not apply to the submission by such students of articles for publication in the Review only.

6. Whatever the policy of the Review is at the time

To: All Hofstra Law School Faculty Members
From: Fred Eisenbud, Editor-in-Chief, Hofstra Law Review

Re: Use of Law Review to Aid Faculty Research

As you know, the advance sheets of all the reporter systems in the library are examined by our members for the dual purpose of keeping articles in progress updated, and selecting cases worthy of being commented on. We would like to offer our services to you to aid you in any research projects that you may have.

However, to minimize the burden on our members, we must insist that your requests to us be not for cases dealing with general subjects, but rather for those cases containing specific KEY-numbered head-notes. Lists of KEY-numbers should not be unreasonably long. They may be submitted to the Recent Developments Editor, Judy Biggs. Relevant cases will thereafter be forwarded to you.

the article is submitted with regard to signing student articles shall apply equally to non-Review student authors.

A few words of explanation. Article III, Sec. 3.05(3) was amended as indicated in order to reflect the Review's belief that Law Review membership on a resume should reflect at least one year's work on the Review. As indicated in the September 12th CONSCIENCE, members of this year's third year class will be able to submit articles up to the last day of classes before Christmas vacation begins. Those second and third year students interested in gaining membership to the Review via the publishable article route should follow the procedure outlined in the September 12th CONSCIENCE.

Article III, Sec. 3.10 reflects the Review's recognition of a simple and obvious fact: the Review's members do not have a monopoly on writing ability. This Article gives those third year students who are no longer eligible for Review membership, and those second year students who, either because they must work and do not have the time to do the work Review membership requires, or simply have no desire to take on such responsibilities, an outlet for publishing articles of publishable quality.

It is the Review's belief that Article III, Sec. 3.10 will be of great benefit to the Review and the entire student body. The Review will benefit because it will have a larger pool of student articles to draw on, thus helping to assure a book of truly high quality. Non-Review students who, for one reason or another, cannot serve on the Review, will have the opportunity to publish in a periodical with a national circulation.

Subsection 4 of this Article must be emphasized. The student author submitting an article to the Review **MUST** elect in advance whether he or she is doing so for the purpose of gaining membership to the Review or simply to get the article published. If the article is submitted to gain membership, assuming the article gains a "yes" vote from two of the three members of the screening committee, it must be read by every Editor and receive a "yes" vote from seven of them. If the article is rejected, it will be done based on a list of specific reasons. Such articles may not be resubmitted for the purpose of gaining membership. While every attempt will be made to reach a decision on such articles as soon after they are submitted as possible, the fact that all of the editors must read the article while trying to carry out their primary duties to the Review, necessitates that delays in the decision making process may often occur.

On the other hand, if articles are submitted for the purpose of being published only, they will be dealt with in the same way that articles received from Review members are, i.e. they will be given immediate attention, and a decision will be made re its publishability within a week's time. If the article is rejected, it may be rewritten and resubmitted. However, if the article is accepted for publication, the author may not then submit it to gain membership to the Review.

A word on the Review's standards for a publishable article. Besides the obvious criteria of being well-written, both in terms of grammar and style, and being footnoted with proper blue-book form, the articles must be something more than a simple summary of existing law. The most important part of the paper is that which reflects the author's analysis of the problem that exists as he or she sees it, and the attempt to resolve it through recommended alternative modes of analysis or, where appropriate, model legislation.

The deadline for non-Review authors is one week before the deadline for Review members. This is to assure that the Editors will have sufficient time to deal adequately with the articles submitted by Review members. As the deadline for Review members for the second issue of the Review is November 13th, other students should have their articles submitted one week prior to that date. The deadline for the third issue will be announced at a future date.

If anyone has any questions about these changes in the Review's by-laws, or about anything else relating to the Law Review, please feel free to stop into the Review office at any time. Those second and third year students who have not yet picked up their copies of the Products Liability issue of the Review may do so by stopping into the office.

Community Legal Education Project Sets it Sails; Students are Needed to 'Person the Boats'

By Chad Russell

"What we deal with in the law is people after they get in trouble. What we really ought to start doing is deal with people before they get into trouble."

The words belong to Professor David Kadane, the faculty advisor to the Hofstra School of Law Community Legal Education Project (CLEP).

The embryonic project, now only in its second semester, is directed by two third-year students, both active in other Hofstra Law activities: Charles Robert, who is one of the law school's six representatives in the National Moot Court Competition; and Norman Kent, the editor-in-chief of CONSCIENCE.

CLEP's primary purpose," says Kent, "is to acquaint high school students with a working knowledge of practical law that is directly relevant to their everyday lives." Towards that end, CLEP has developed an innovative curriculum format which enables Hofstra Law students to conduct legal education seminars in high school or alternative school classrooms.

Legal Techniques

Charles Robert explained that the techniques CLEP uses simulate court cases or legal hypotheticals, and encourage

students to actively participate, by role-playing judges, jurists, attorneys, and witnesses.

"Our experiences have conclusively shown that the integration of the law student's expertise, the cooperating teacher's teaching skills, and the high school student's enthusiastic participation has fostered a dynamic learning situation," Robert said. "We try to get students to respond to law in a responsible rather than abrasive way."

Invitations to Teach Numerous

CLEP has already had invitations from 5 high schools this semester, and has separately agreed to teach a course in **Youth, Conflict and Law** in the Community School in Long Beach. Norman Kent will be teaching the course, and he notes that students will be earning academic credit towards their Long Beach High School diploma while "being exposed to intensive field experiences in courtrooms and on the streets. Hell," Kent said, "I'm going to teach them what we should be learning."

The ever ebullient Kent noted also that last semester Hofstra Law students taught in at least seven schools, conducted a Law Day program for the Long Beach public schools, and co-published

David Kadane
advisor

a booklet entitled **You and the Law**. In addition, Kent sat as the chief judge in a well-publicized mock impeachment trial conducted at Lawrence High School, his alma mater of days past.

A more restrained Charles Robert, formerly a teacher in the Mineola schools, and now working on a master's in teaching teachers, asked for student support this Fall: "We have lost some students by graduation, and we need to recruit more to respond effectively to the anticipated demand. You know, some students have performed so successfully they've been invited back. I understand that Long Beach wants to sign Bruce

Ellison to a contract." Ellison, who taught in a "Problems of Democracy" last Spring, will be going back this Fall. At least one other student, Larry Chapin, a June '74 graduate, has indicated a willingness to go back into the high schools and teach.

The procedure for interested students is for them to contact advisor Kadane, students Kent or Robert, or Assistant Dean David Benjamin, who will this Fall assume some administrative responsibility for the program.

"We have to prepare for Robert and Kent's graduation," the Assistant Dean said, "this is an outstanding program and we don't want to lose it."

After expressing an interest in the program, the Hofstra Law student will meet with Kent and Robert for a "briefing session" in which teaching methods and format and curriculum would be reviewed. The law student would then be assigned a high school to go to, and confer directly with the cooperating teacher as to the method of presentation.

Professor Kadane, who also teaches a course in Legal Skills for minority students at the law school, thinks highly of the CLEP: "It's excellent training for law students and excellent learning for high school students," said the silver haired

professor. "The law students are required to articulately communicate and intelligently define their trade, while the high school students are exposed to the legal system in its various complexities."

Robert indicated that units have been planned in student rights and responsibilities, constitutional law, drug laws, welfare law, family law, consumer law, and juvenile laws. "But all these are still developing. We need cooperating students in the law school to perfect what we have now. It's an excellent opportunity to do worthwhile and meaningful independent study. We invite your participation."

Sen. Krupsak Here To Speak

State Senator Mary Anne Krupsak, the first woman candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York State, will speak on "Behind the Scenes in Albany" at Hofstra University. The meeting is open to the public. It will be held on Tuesday, October 15, at 8:30 P.M. in the Court room of the Law School.

Senator Karen Burstein, who represents the ninth senatorial district in the State Senate, will chair the meeting.

Opinion

SMASHING THE MYTHS ABOUT COCAINE

By Richard Seltzer

There is a commonly accepted view in this country that cocaine is an extremely dangerous drug with great potential for harm, including crime, violence, and general deviant behavior. In the Controlled Substances Act of 1969, cocaine is defined among drugs with "currently accepted medical use, but which have a high potential for abuse that may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence."

Based on this and other myths, every state in the nation considers the cocaine user and seller as criminals. A defendant convicted of unlawful possession with intent to sell, or unlawful sale of cocaine in New York, Texas, and Delaware can be given a sentence of life imprisonment. The maximum sentence in most other states is ten or fifteen years. How humane!! A defendant convicted of mere unlawful possession usually faces a maximum sentence of "only" five years.

The truth is that cocaine is not a narcotic. Cocaine is not physically addictive. Cocaine use itself does not cause crime. The painful withdrawal symptoms associated with cessation of the use of heroin are not apparent when you stop using cocaine. Cocaine is a central nervous system stimulant with the potential to create a feeling of euphoria. As with all drugs, legal and illegal, cocaine has a potential for abuse when used in extreme quantities, but this abuse potential is far less than nicotine or caffeine.

Cocaine comes from the leaves of the coca plant and seems to grow best in the mountains of South and Central America. The drug is and has always been used by the Indians who live on the slopes of the Andes Mountains and in the coastal cities. In this environment, cocaine also has the functional purpose of preventing fatigue among the people who must work at such high altitudes.

Recently, Dr. Norman Zinberg, psychiatrist-in-chief at the Washingtonian Center for Addictions, Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, went to Colombia, South America to observe cocaine use among the Andean Indians. It is estimated that 90 percent of the Andean Indians use cocaine daily, sometimes in relatively pure form to the extent of 6 to 8 grams per day. Dr. Zinberg interviewed a number of Indians who had moved out of the mountains, and had ceased using cocaine. None of them reported any significant discomfort when they stopped taking the drug.

Richard Ashley, author of *Heroin, Myths and Facts*, has been making extensive study of cocaine use in this country for the past year. His findings should be published at the end of the year. Ashley and other authorities in the field have found that a typical user in this country purchases one gram every two or three weeks. Among this group, there have been no reports of recognizable discomfort upon discontinuing use. However, the very small number of users who can afford and do use one or two grams a day often experience what is called "cocaine blues" when they discontinue use. This is a temporary condition that is psychologically similar to an alcoholic hangover.

Dr. Robert Millman is the author of the chapter entitled "Central Nervous System Stimulants" in the latest edition of the *Cecil & Loeb Textbook of Medicine*, edited by Benson and MacDermott. In that chapter, he states, "Tolerance to cocaine is not thought to occur; there may be some degree of psychological tolerance to the euphoric effects of this drug, though it apparently dissipates rapidly."

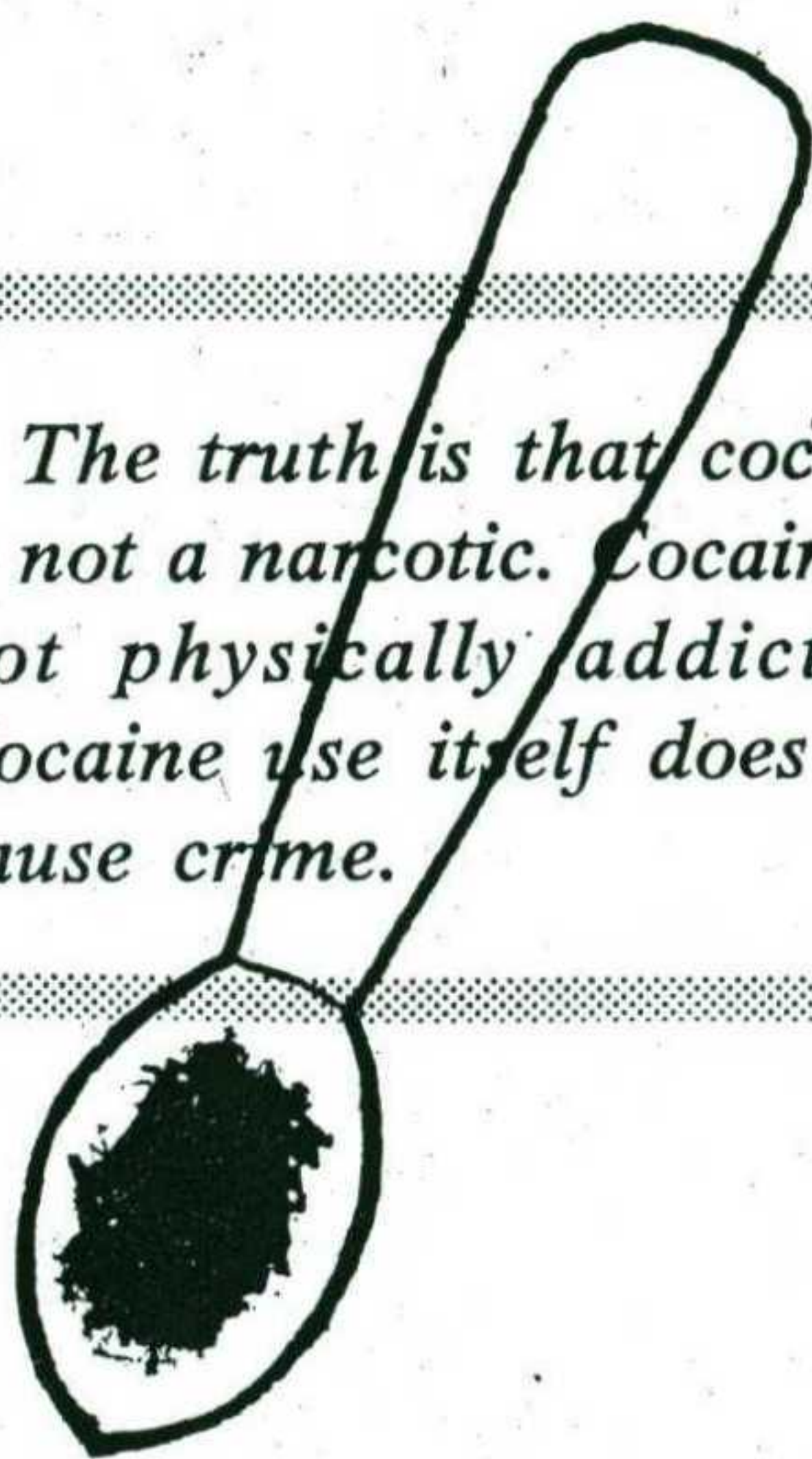
Dr. Millman divides people involved with cocaine into two groups—the intermittent user and the chronic abuser, and identifies different adverse effects experienced by each group. "Adverse physical effects in intermittent users of amphetamines or cocaine by the sniffing route may be limited to irritation of the nasal mucosa or perforation of the nasal septum. Chronic users may be markedly debilitated and subject to numerous infections as a result of lack of sleep and poor nutrition. Severe overdose reactions or death from either amphetamines or cocaine are quite rare." Doctor Millman suggests medical treatment for the drug abusers.

In its own misguided way, American society has chosen the criminal law as the vehicle to deal with the cocaine user. This approach extends the stigmatizing label of "criminal" to a group of people who are not necessarily a threat to people or property. This approach uses imprisonment rather than hospitalization to treat a cocaine user who might be suffering adverse effects. This approach wastes the resources of the criminal justice system. As the myths surrounding cocaine are abandoned, hopefully, this approach to the problem will also be abandoned.

What is the spirit of liberty? I cannot define it; I can only tell you my own faith. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women. The spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to the earth unheeded. The spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, nearly two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten: that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest.

—Learned Hand

The truth is that cocaine is not a narcotic. Cocaine is not physically addictive. Cocaine use itself does not cause crime.



Opinion

Guild Plans Many Activities

"THE PARDONING OF RICHARD NIXON"

by Wow-He-Even-Makes-His-Own-Breakfast Gerald Ford

A few weeks ago, Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon for all crimes he committed while President of the United States. This was a very kind thing for Gerald to do. After all, Dick was having "painful" phlebitis attacks and was "depressed" about being forced to leave the Presidency. Anyway, it was time to forget Watergate, Fred Hampton, May Lai, Mark Clark, Christmas in Hanoi, George Jackson, Chile, Kent State, Bangladesh, Jackson State and Richard ("ITT") Nixon's many other achievements.

A good soldier should never be forgotten (unless he's a Vietnam vet) and as Nixon performed his duties well, a full pardon was the least his self-appointed successor could do. Who wants to see a former president in jail anyway.

Was there a deal worked out? "Certainly not," said Gerald, "the White House would never involve itself in such a low-handed scheme."

Gerald Ford would indeed like the American people to wish their brains clean of the Nixon regime. He will have enough problems convincing the people that if they work more (if they can find work), earn less, eat less, think less, they will be better off—even if we have a depression.

To aid in his little plans, Ford has appointed that man-of-the-people, Nelson (the Butcher of Attica) Rockefeller, to be the next President—or at least run things until then. At this rate, why bother with elections in '76?

We of the Lawyers Guild feel that all is not well with the United States. In fact, it is hard to find anything that is well with this country.

We are presently getting together to share our ideas, experiences, skills, friendship and plans for dealing with today for tomorrow. COME JOIN US.

At this time, the following

events have been scheduled aside from our weekly meetings:

October 3 (Thursday) 4 p.m.—the movie "Attica" followed by a discussion with a former inmate currently awaiting trial in

connection with the revolt.

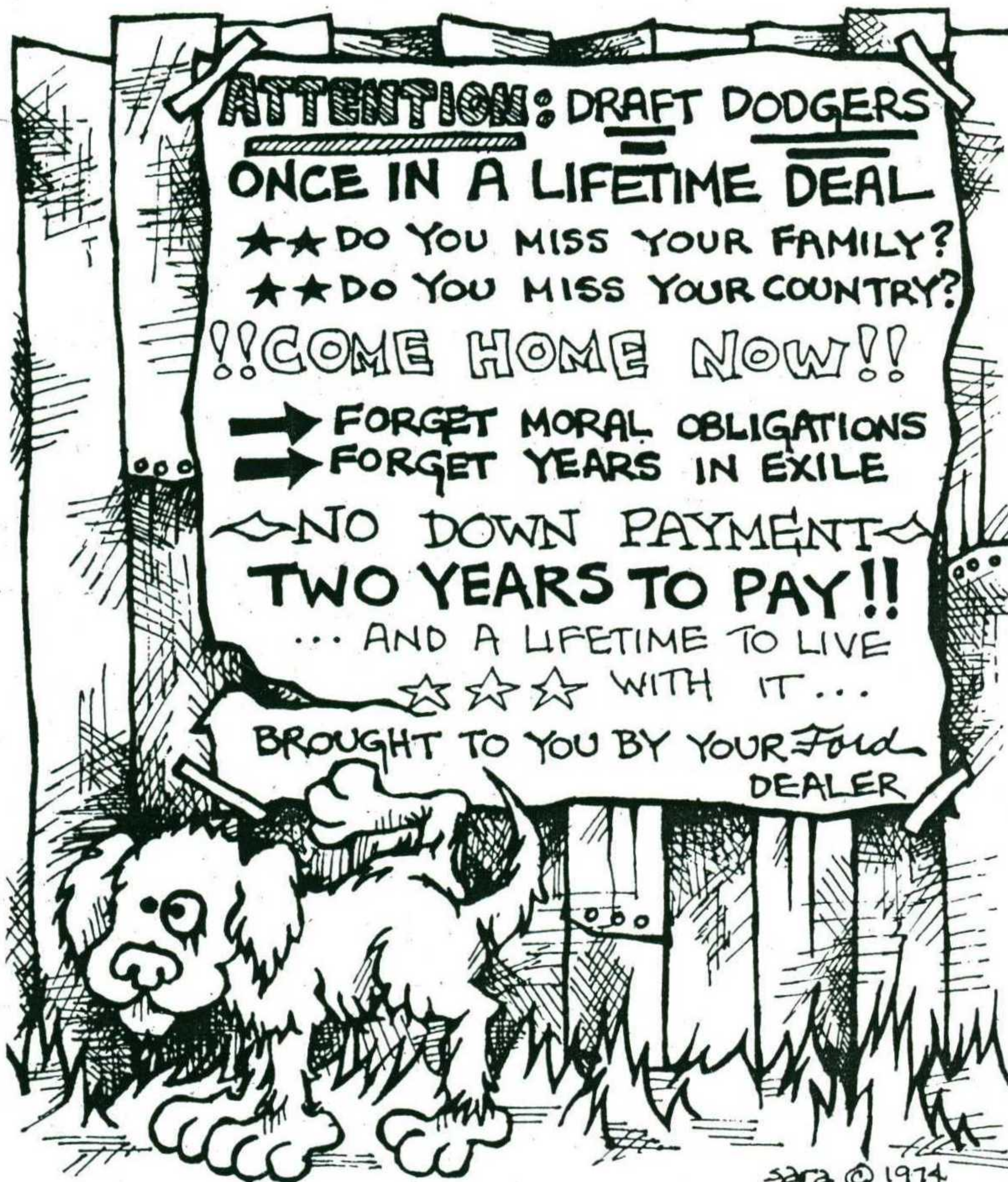
October 19 (Saturday)—How to Survive at Law School. (Not to be confused with the student ABA show.)

Late October—movie, "The Trial." Political trial of a Black Panther in Colorado. Followed by a pot-luck dinner.

Late October—Criminal Justice Symposium. Techniques for preparation and conducting a criminal defense trial.

Early November—Alternative Practice Symposium.

JOIN US.



Opinion

STUDENT FUMES AT SMOKING PROBLEM

Tom Feinman

Although classes have just begun for this academic year, due to the behavior of many students and professors it has become necessary to address a "problem" which must be rectified immediately. To some, the "problem" I complain of is trivial and picayune; to others it is the source of much discomfort and woe. I, myself fall into the latter category of people and this is my motivation for writing.

The "problem" is not a new one nor one that would take much effort to remedy. I am referring of course, to the problem of SMOKING in the classrooms. There are many reasons why students and professors should not smoke in the classroom.

Not smoking in class is a simple matter of courtesy to your fellow students. Smoking is irritating to the eyes, noses and throats of many non-smokers. Further, when a smoker lights his cigarette he is not only harming himself, but others as well who choose not to suffer from the deleterious effects of smoke. The fact that second hand smoke is detrimental to the health of the non-smoker is well documented.

Yet there is an even more basic reason not to smoke in the classroom. There are signs posted in the rooms stating that "NO SMOKING" is allowed. These signs are there because it is a Town of Hempstead Fire Regulation and because last year Deans Freedman and Younger in response to student demand deemed it to be a school policy.

Yet students and professors flagrantly disregard the "no smoking" mandate much to the ire of their classmates. Such a lack of consideration, such rudeness must not pass unnoticed!

Frequently, the ill-considerate smoker adds insult to injury when he forces those who are opposed to the smoke to confront him and request that he extinguish his cigarette. I find it to be the case that only after hard looks and sneers is such a request honored. Sometimes, the situation may even get a bit sticky... All of this "ill feeling" would be unnecessary if the students and professors would adhere to a simple rule.

At this point, I would like to especially condemn those professors who despite pleas from the student not to smoke, go right ahead and do so anyway. I guess they feel that "their" smoke doesn't bother anyone, nor do the signs apply to them.

Further, the only perplexing

thing about this rather simple problem are those students who actually believe that they are doing no wrong when they smoke in the classroom either immediately before class starts or during the break. The signs in the classrooms clearly say "NO SMOKING" and not "NO SMOKING WHILE CLASS is in SESSION." Sorry, but this simple sign is not subject to various legal interpretations. Smoking during the break is just as annoying and just as irritating as smoking during class. Also, I am sure that if the Fire Department proscribed smoking in the classrooms, it is not because fires will only start while class is in session.

I respectfully urge that the professors and administration take an active part in enforcing what is declared law school policy. Some scheme must be employed to deter the student who fully aware of school policy and other student's discomfort nonetheless continues to smoke.

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IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF CONSCIENCE

- The Many Faces of Monroe Freedman
- A Gay Law Students Group?
- English Jurisprudence by Ralph Stein
- The Texan Returns: Malachy Mahon Up Close
- International Law Society Forming
- A Legal Crossword Puzzle

'THE KUBBARD'

a new column devoted to local eating establishments

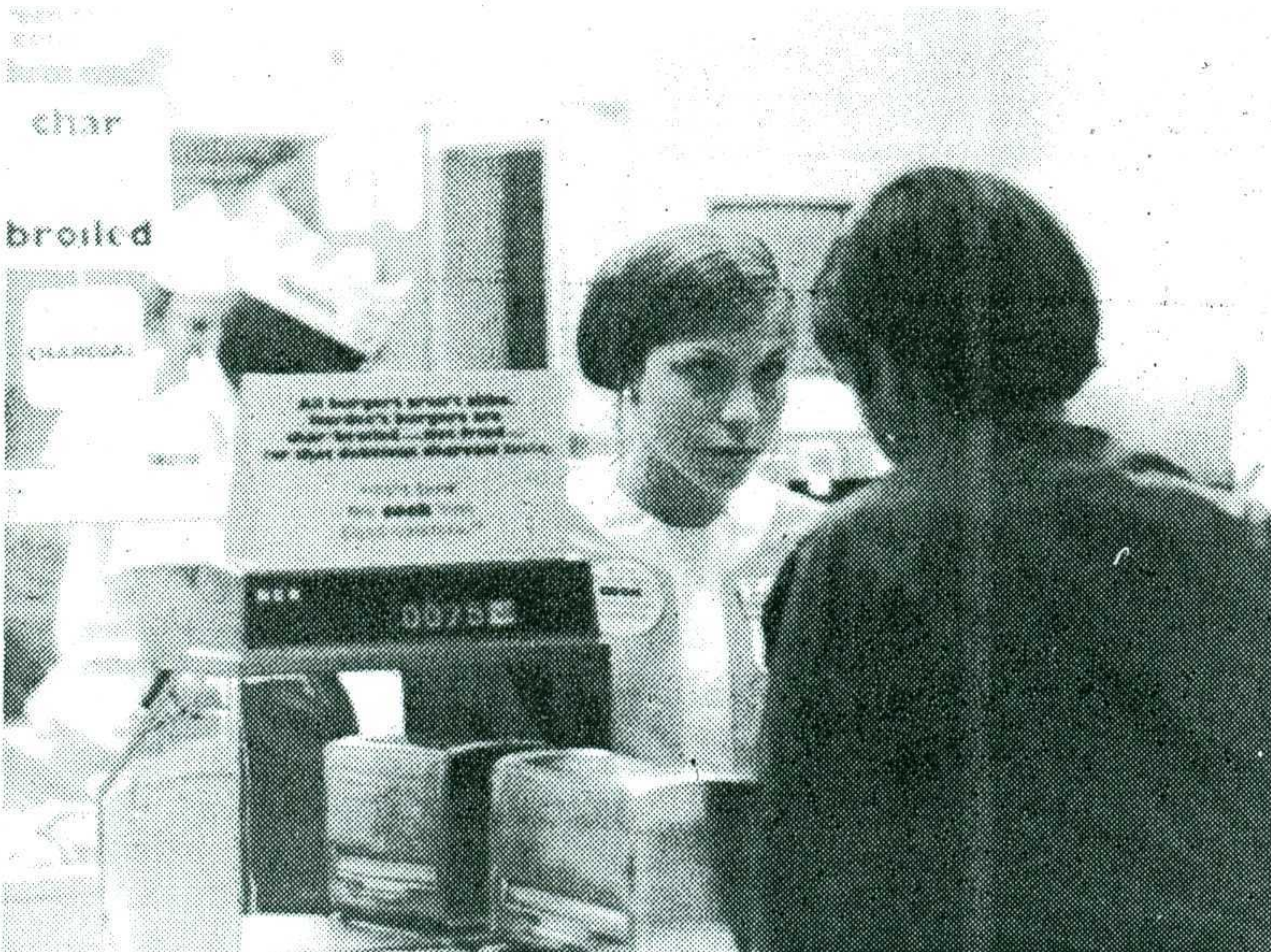
NADEL & WILLIAMS

As the oppressed law student commences his dreary 9-month sabbatical from reality in the dark, dank, dingy confines of the lower level of the Levy Law Library, he can find brief solace by turning to this celebrated tabloid. Its pages offer intellectual sustenance for the mind, an adrenalin-packed column for those who hunger for the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat, and now, for those who simply hunger three times a day—the Conscience Cupboard of Gastronomic Gourmet Goodies. (3-G).

The demands on a law student are numerous, known, and numbing. But somewhere between the known and the numbing comes the munchies. Their cravings can become so overwhelming that you'll be driven past the push-button bandits on the second floor to seek relief elsewhere. But, once you're outside the Annex, where do you go? Whom do you trust your stomach to? Let this column be your Gilbert's guide to eateries. In the months to come, the editors, with razor-sharp precision, will separate the wheat from the chaff, the meat from the soybean, and bring you such delectable delights as "Around the World Eateries . . . on Hempstead Turnpike," "You Can't Eat Atmosphere," and "Where to bring a mate and still get change back from your Dollar." (It still can be done!)

Sometimes you just don't have the strength to make it past those barbed-wire fences that line the Pike. On those occasions, you might want to venture into either of the Hofstra University cafeterias, conveniently located near your already-parked car. Rampant rumors hold that these locations are nothing more than gawking points for law students of either sex to eye non-law students of the opposite sex. However, upon personal visitation and inspection, it has been ascertained that food is also served. Annex habitants tend to gravitate toward the Memorial Hall complex on the South Campus, rather than the Student Center eatery situated north of the Unispan. The neoclassic architecture and intimate, traditional decor have been cited as reasons for Memorial's relative popularity. But the real reason is . . . it's closer. Eating in the cafeterias will dredge up fond memories of frolic-filled college days replete with heartburn and gastric indigestion. 3-G highly recommends the veal cutlet and lasagne and strongly warns against the beef stew.

For those who venture outside the campus and want to spend a minimum of time and money, 3-G has rated five local franchises of nationally-known fast food organizations. The top of the scale is 3 G's, the bottom, 1 G. Here's Pickins' on the Pike.



Hardees on Hempstead Turnpike in East Meadow . . . where the burgers are charcoal broiled.

HARDEE'S (East Meadow—7 mins. east of Hofstra) For 95 cents, you can savor one deluxe Huskie—a charcoal-broiled hamburger patty with everything on it wrapped in, not paper, but plastic. It's the charcoal that makes the difference "because it's how we cook 'em that counts." For another 20 cents, you can treat yourself to a steak sandwich, a bargain at any price. In addition to the traditional shakes and Cokes, Hardee's features Dr. Pepper and Teem. However, Chuck Manning cautions against a possible "ice overload." **Rating:** 2½ G's. Note: If you become an avid Hardee's fan, we suggest a field trip to corporate headquarters in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, where, in a sylvan and bucolic village the size of Hempstead, there are six of them gracing the skyline.

BURGER KING. (Hempstead—3 mins. west of Hofstra) Greasy fries and hard seats cost the King its Crown. However, like Hardee's, it also charcoal-broils to get maximum taste out of minimal quality meat. The menu features the wonderful Whopper with cheese at 99 cents and the revolutionary Big Plain, also with cheese (but then it's not plain?!) at \$1.09. This is recommended for those gourmets who prefer more beef and less window dressing. A definite plus is the asbestos containers which seal in the sizzling charcoal flavor. Fast service (when there's no crowd), a remodeled kitchen, and a love of onion rings gives the King a 2½ out of 3 G's.

MCDONALD'S. (Uniondale—3 mins. east of Hofstra on Front Street) When you get depressed over school and Long Island and wish you were on the beaches of Waikiki, or on the mountains of Colorado, or at the Oktoberfest of Munich, give yourself a break and go to McDonald's because you can be sure that the exact same building serving the exact same food is at those places. Be it Copague or Copenhagen, you can get a Big Mac for 85 cents, a Quarterpounder with cheese for a dime short of a buck, and super-duper McDonaldland cookies for 4 nickels. You can dine in early American decor, listen to sweet strains of music, and gaze out onto scenic Front Street while you enjoy your sumptuous repast. But don't get too comfortable—there's a 15-minute maximum at all tables! Even with it's gargantuan bike rack and sales record of 15,000,000,000 hamburgers peddled, it finishes a distant third with 1½ G's.



Pete Williams

Bench Jockeys

- the legal ballfields -



Lloyd Nadel

When we last left you, Coach Paul Jacobi of the intramural basketball quintet, the Q's, was touring his native South Bronx seeking that 6'6" college grad who could shoot, handle 2-207, and complement the Stony Brook Flash (Pistol Pete Kelly). Since then, several events have transpired. The Pistol has moved to Long Beach, become a father, and is demanding twice his last year's salary. In an apparent strategy move, "Judge" Widlitz has been kicked upstairs to handle contract and roster problems. And Pat Shultz still has that nagging ankle injury. The Skipper, however, is all smiles these days. Camouflaged as the Patriots, several of the Q's honed their hoop ability this summer in the Town of Hempstead Recreation League and came out with not only a winning record but a third place finish (No, there were more than three teams), a big improvement over the team's dismal 2-7 finish in the Hofstra intramural circuit. Jacobi cites the aggressive play of Center Steve Heyman, who was ejected from a heated match for fighting, as the key to a rejuvenated offense and the sudden presence of a defense. The Floor General intimates that changes designed to give the Q's a new look are on the way. Although he would not comment, sources close to the team said the old white B.V.D. tops are out, and new black and white doubleknits with 5-inch Old English Q's on the front are on order. To fill these jerseys, Jacobi is believed to have inked three disenchanted front line players from other rosters to lucrative pacts for the 1974-75 season. Two of these newcomers are reputed to be from the Ravens, last year's law school champs. When queried about the defections, Raven Coach Jeff Silberfeld commented: "Oh, no, no, no, I've got oral agreements from all my main men." Q's open camp November 31st, Ravens two days later. Opening dates for Res Ipsa and A.B. Sky's have not yet been announced.

GOALPOST GROPIN'S. As summer turns to autumn and leaves turn from green to red, cowhide turns to pigskin and it's time for law school sextets to enter the menagerie known as the intramural flag football league. As everyone who's read the 1974-75 Hofstra University School of Law Bulletin knows, the Annex sported the second-ranked unit in the 1973 Recreation Flag League campaign (see page 55). This year, there are two clubs vying for the crown.

RAMRODS. The nucleus of the number 2 team is back with another year's experience. Quarterback Richie Shuleva looks to be 100 percent recovered from last year's injury but is, as yet, to have his

arm tested under the agonizing pressure of a heated blitz. Returning to pluck Shuleva's bombs out of the air are Lenny "Glue Fingers" Pugatch and "Jugin'" Jeff Silberfeld. If the aerial attack becomes sluggish, the ground game looks solid with Chuck "The Box" Connick running from the power-I and "Indian" Tom Dempsey, who ended a year of suspense by returning to the Ramrods and not signing on with C & L, in the slot. M.L.B. Alan Stauber anchors a solid defense. The high-spirited club thinks it has the talent to go the route.

WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY. This conspicuously-named second-year outfit is discarding its bats and gloves and picking up cleats and pads with high hopes. The club is calling on Mitch Adler, an inexperienced but talented passer, to come up with the right plays. Herb Weiss will be Adler's primary target. Jeff Liebowitz, Mike Kent, and Mike Benjamin give the squad mobility, agility, and hostility, in that order. W.P.C. plans to open fast and ride a torrid wave into the showdown with the Ramrods.

JOCKEY BRIEFS

Englander, Seidlin, Drucker, Amols, and Co. are continuing last year's pour-over hoop group. This year, pick-up games in the gym will be Fridays at noon, after Real Estate.

Informed sources report that Jerry Harris will represent Hofstra in the Trans-Am Bike Race. He can be seen practicing daily on the Pike.

Chuck "2-2-3 Hat Trick" Manning says he's ready to go as soon as the ice is.

School champ Ed Abendschein is available in the Library for any and all chess challengers. Ard Abendschein and Dick Lee are looking for two more to play bridge in the Student Lounge.

Power of the Purse Award goes to all those law students who withheld their \$20 University fee last semester in protest over the situation in the Phys. Ed. building. The Varsity basketball team is scheduled to practice from 9 a.m. to noon this year, opening the gym to the students in the afternoon.

Bench Jockey baseball predictions: 0 for 4. Now, football: Miami, Pittsburgh, Oakland, Philadelphia, Minnesota, Los Angeles. Looks safer.

"Conscience" will sponsor a mixed singles tennis tournament if there is sufficient interest. If you want to compete, leave your name in the "Conscience" Office, with Norman Kent, or with the Sports Editors. Winners will receive Kent's old knee brace.

Jockey Interrogatory: Name the wearers of the 11 uniforms that have been retired in the American League.

THE POET'S CORNER

SMILE, LEST YOU FORGET

New faces,
New cases.
Concentration,
New frustration.
Allusion,
Confusion.
SMILE, LEST YOU FORGET.

Does a tort mean you ought
Or just that you know?
A well-known dean won't say—
It's just so!
A contract's a promise,
"A promise" is shazy.
Will it be valid
If someone is crazy?
Knowledge and intent

Affect conviction.
Facts and law may
Provide prediction.
Procedure has aspects
So minute.
By the time you recognize them,
The case is moot.
SMILE, LEST YOU FORGET.

Definitions and research
A mystery!
Will West really
Provide the key?
SMILE, LEST YOU FORGET.

Hours of work
You did prepare!
Then why a question,
And you're in fear!
A case is mentioned—
"The argument?"
But what they want
Is the dissent.
SMILE, LEST YOU FORGET.

Think like a lawyer
And they confess
You'll get yourself out
Of this big mess.
After hard work,
The fog will clear.
Then you'll be ready
For the second year.
SMILE, LEST YOU FORGET.
—Margery Rosin

JACK IN THE BOX. (Hempstead—2 mins. west of Hofstra) Where else can you go at 3 in the morning and talk to a plastic clown? Where else can you get guaranteed heartburn for a mere 32 cents—the price of a taco? And where else can you get a Jumbo Jack (95c), Bonus Jack (75c), Moby Jack (50c), Breakfast Jack (59c), or Jack Steak (\$1.23)? You guessed it—THE BOX. One of the great benefits is that you never leave your car, which can be important in the wee hours. Even though the strawberry shakes are stupendous and Chuck Connick says The Box is THE PLACE, we could only give it 1½ G's. Note: When Jack comes to visit, the rating will go up.

WHITE CASTLE. (West Hempstead—10 mins. west of Hofstra) Tiffany windows and narrow metal counters remind diners that the Castle's heritage and tradition of culinary delight dates back to 1921. The burgers are still cooked in that old-fashioned way (square), and still sport an old-fashioned price—two thin dimes. The Castle's strong points are that it never closes and serves up piping hot coffee and fresh danish for those in Insurance and Family Law. You can come here with a guest, get 2 hamburgers and 2 sodas, and still get change back from your dollar. John Hogan highly recommends the Castle for those late night munchies. **Rating:** 1½ G's.

This month's Bent Spoon Award, for excellence in fodder and grog, goes to Chuck and Carol Manning for their Bar-B-Q Extraordinaire. Featured delicacies included charcoal-broiled chicken and rattlesnake by Mr. Manning and Egg Plant Parmisan by Ms. Manning, all served in the garden overlooking the scenic Atlantic Ocean.