HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

CONSCIENCE

The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 2, Number 7 | "Asking you to ask yourselves . . ." | March 6, 1975

Library Revamps Rules!

By Josh Klapper

In response to a growing student concern regarding thefts from the library, the student representatives requested a meeting with Prof. Wypyski to discuss the problem.

At the meeting on February 6, the representatives discussed the overall problems with emphasis on general security, the loss of reserve books and circulation policies.

The general sentiment was that the present "honor" system is not working, and as a consequence, books are disappearing from the collection. It was suggested that guards be placed at the exits to examine briefcases of all who leave the library. This solution raised several problems. It would result in an increased personnel cost of over $400 per week. It was also thought that this rule would be difficult to enforce and might be offensive to some users.

The most favorably received proposal involved the installation of a book detection system at the doors. Professor Wypyski explained that a sensing device could be placed at each exit. If a book was to be carried past the device without being properly checked out, an alarm would sound locking the door automatically. The consensus was that the system be installed. The Dean has taken this recommendation to the Board of Trustees for approval.

The loss of reserve books was discussed at length. Talk centered on the liberality of the present policies and the failure of users to adhere to the rule. Another complaint was the absence of sanctions against abusers of borrowing privileges.

Borrowers of rerserve books have been required to surrender I.D. cards. However, it has to accept drivers licenses, meal tickets, credit cards, and other forms of identification in lieu of student I.D.'s. The representatives felt that some borrowers are not duly concerned about the items of identification surrendered and as a result, do not hesitate to leave the "so-called" security beyond the time when books must be returned.

The question of what type of I.D. should be required led to the agreement that the law library should issue its own identification cards. Such a card will be the only form of identification permitting circulation of reserve books. Prof. Wypyski then announced his intention to implement the plan by March 1st. Only one reserve title may be borrowed upon each presentation of the card.

Along with possible sanctions, the group reviewed present rules concerning overnight circulation. They concluded the present rule allowing return within an hour of opening on the following day presented a hardship to some. Therefore, it was agreed that the time should be extended to within two hours of opening.

To deter those who disregard circulation rules, the following schedule of fines has been implemented:

LAW LIBRARY RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING RESERVE BOOKS AND OVERNIGHT CIRCULATION

Reserve Books

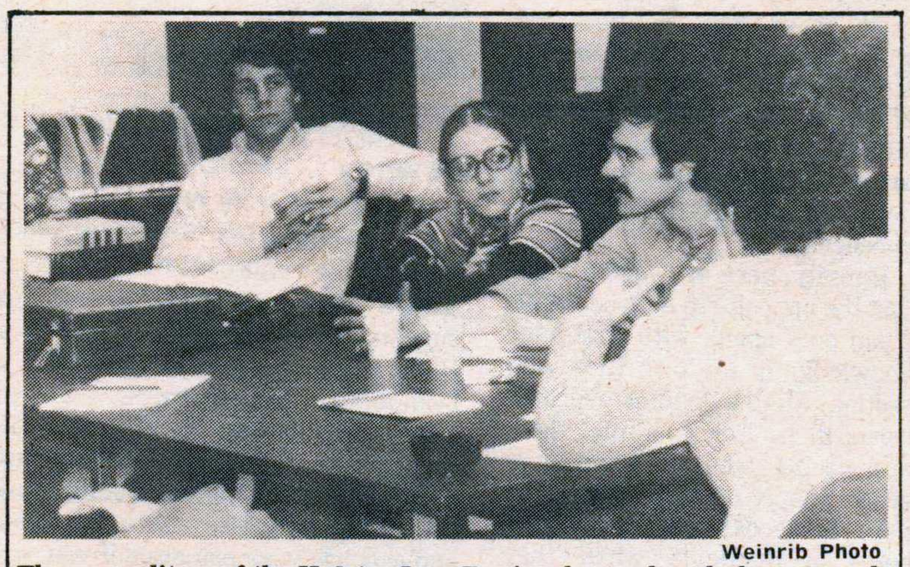
Students may check out reserve materials for use within the library for a period of three hours. Materials may be renewed for additional three hour periods in the event that other users have not requested the use of the same.

This time limit may be reduced during examination periods or at other times when warranted by extraordinary demand. If materials are not returned when due a fee of 50c per hour or fraction thereof, will be levied.

Overnight Circulation

Library materials may be checked out during the last hour before closing to be returned within the first two hours of the library opening on the following day.

A fine of $1 per day or fraction thereof, will be levied for each book not returned. In the event that a reserve book is borrowed overnight an additional fine of 50c per hour will be levied.



Weinrib Photo

The new editors of the Hofstra Law Review have already begun work on next year's volume. Seated from left to right are: Bob Douglas, Faith Wender, Morty Marshack and Bob Abrahams.

Law Review Elects Board

By Jim Freeswick

The staff of the Hofstra Law Review has elected a new editorial board for the 1975-76 school year.

Bob Abrahams was elected Editor-in-Chief; Bob Douglas, Managing Editor; Payson Coleman, Articles Editor; Morty Marshack and Faith Wender, Notes and Comments Editors; Ken Rothstein, Recent Developments Editor; Mark Schnapp, Book Review Editor; Alan Reitzfeld and Nicki Koutsis Research Editors; and Marvin Gutter, Business Manager.

The new editorial board, elected at a meeting of the Review February 24, has already begun plans for next year's volume and work will continue throughout the summer months.

The first issue of this year's volume of the Review is now available. The last two issues will appear in April and May, according to incumbent Editor-in-Chief, Fred Eisenbud, who graduates in June to take a position with the Criminal Division of the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Eisenbud said the newly elected editorial board "couldn't be better" and newly elected Managing Editor Bob Douglas said that "we have a very good group of people and next year's law review will make the members of the Hofstra law community very proud."

Abrahams met yesterday with first-year students to discuss the writing competition for admission to the Review, which will probably be held during the week after finals.

Because every member of next year's Review will be required to submit an article for possible publication, first-year students elected to the Review can expect to begin work on articles over the summer, said Abrahams.

Abrahams, 26, is a graduate of Hobart College, Class of '69. After working as an editor-reporter for a McGraw-Hill engineering publication, he became a studio musician, writing music for films and commercials. Before coming to Hofstra Law School, Abrahams did some graduate work in English Literature at Hofstra.

Commenting on this year's Review, Eisenbud said: "Our goal was to institutionalize procedures so it could function in a professional way. Instituting a writing requirement will make it easier for next year's Board. They will have a larger pool of articles to choose from and the quality of the Review should improve.

"I am highly pleased with the changes in this year's Review. We added advertising; made a change in the cover, and added a 'contributors to this issue page,' which includes biographical information on contributors to the Review. We added a book review section and a books received section. As a result, the Review will be providing the library with many new books.

"Finally we've gotten our citation form consistent and uniform throughout the issues. The sum total of all of these things is a more highly polished product than we've put out in the past."

THE ORDEAL OF JUDGE WRIGHT

By Jim Khani

Several months ago four New York county judges were transferred by Administrative Court Judge David Ross to the civil court division. Among those transferred was Judge Bruce Wright whose bail policy has been attacked by the Patrolman's Benevolent Association as being too lenient. Judge Wright attacked the transfer as a racist move and that by switching him out of Criminal Court and into Civil Court, the court's administrative body had yielded to the political power and lobbying efforts of the PBA.

As of today, there is a lawsuit in federal court challenging the transfer. Judge Wright will also be busy preparing for a judicial hearing scheduled sometime in March. As if these two things were not enough, Judge Wright must also attend to his Civil Court duties.

An ordeal, as defined in Webster's dictionary, is something that "tests or is used to test character or endurance; a severe trial; a trying experience." In recent months, Judge Wright has undergone an ordeal.

Since 1970, the date of his appointment to the criminal court, Judge Wright has acted diligently in performing his judicial duties and has devoted extra time and effort to his job. He has made numerous speeches to various black organizations and has been concerned with prisoners' rights and ghetto youth.

In short, Judge Wright enjoys working with and helping people. This is why he believes he belongs in Criminal Court which he considers to be a more "people" type court than the Civil Court. He suggests the transfer from criminal court to civil court would be analogous to transferring Henry Kissinger from the State Department to the Department of the Interior. Administrative Judge David Ross has argued that Judge Wright's transfer was made in the policy of acquainting judges of all divisions with all aspects of the law. But the question here is: "Should judges who excel in a certain field be transferred to a division for which they have little interest?

Judge Wright's decisions have never been reversed by any appellate court. He has also acted clearly within the bounds of his statutory discretion when setting bail.

The PBA has singled out Judge Wright for two main reasons. The first reason is that they view his alleged low bail policy as a threat to society. In point of fact, other criminal court justices have set their bail at just as low a level as Judge Wright. The second reason, and the one which Judge Wright stressed in a recent interview, is that his transfer was motivated by racial prejudice.

Judge Wright is very pessimistic about his future. It seems his lawsuit in federal court has little chance of succeeding due to the fact that it might entail offending a powerful administrative judge as well as the PBA.

CONSCIENCE INTERVIEW

Rep. Thomas Downey

By Chad Russell

Fourteen years ago, as Col. John Glenn orbited the earth, eighth-grader Tom Downey circled his West Islip neighborhood delivering the local newspaper. Today they occasionally encounter each other traveling the corridors of power—Senator John H. Glenn as the only national legislator to have flown in space, and Congressman Thomas J. Downey as one of the youngest (now 25) elected national legislators in this century.

Beyond the other requisite qualities for political success in the mid-Seventies, Mr. Downey was born with the gift of timing necessary to wend one's way through the attrition process that separates those that serve on local party committees from those that serve in Congress.

It was this timing instinct that enabled the three-year veteran of the Suffolk County Legislature to take on six-term incumbent Republican James R. Grover, and win New York's 2nd Congressional District seat by 5000 votes last November. The move earned him something beyond the fantasy of every other third-year law student—a job starting at forty-two-five.

In 1966, leaving high school and paper route behind, Mr. Downey headed for the hills of Cayuga, where he received a B.S. degree from Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Despite the arrival of the Revolution on the Cornell campus in the fall of 1969, he eschewed campus politics and its farcical overtones.

An Early Pragmatist

"It sounds terrible, but I always thought that campus politics and all that was just a waste of time. To me it was pointless because you had to spend all that time to get elected, and all that election provided was access to someone who made the decisions," says Rep. Downey.

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"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

American Bar Association Law Student Division,
Class A Category 1st Prize, Best Law School Newspaper,

Chad Russell
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The Editor-in-Chief of CONSCIENCE supervises the editorial, news, literary, advertising and informative content of the publication and has authority over all material that appears in that publication and over staff personnel.

It is expected that the Editor-in-Chief and the members of the CONSCIENCE staff will meet the responsibility that derives from the right of freedom of the press.

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'JUDGE WRIGHT IS WRONGED'

What seems to be at stake here is much more than the mere transfer of one judge. The system of justice in this country has for too long alienated the poor and the blacks. Racism within the court system itself would further add to this alienation.

Moreover, even if Judge Wright's bail policy was too lenient, what right does the PBA have to exercise its power on the court system? To argue otherwise would imply that the courts and the police department should work as one entity in disregard of differences in function.

It seems that Judge Wright's problem cannot be solved by adjudication, but rather must be solved by political means.

We read and hear about the incompetence and laziness of some of the judges in our court system. We also read and hear about how our judges are appointed on the criteria of service to one party or another. The point we wish to bring out is that a judge performing his job in the best possible manner should not be subject to blatant political pressure.

TRUSTING THY NEIGHBOR?

There's talk in town about a lynching. It's been heard sporadically since exam time, but things really picked up when most of the Closed Corporations class began voicing such angry sentiments. Not everyone in that class can willingly join the undertaking. Some know they would be the hangees. They are the unknown students who ripped off two $35 casebooks and a treatise, thereby forcing everyone else to buy the particularly expensive volume or do without. The other twenty or so class members were willing to share, and even schedule their study around the availability of the library's copies. Ol' Aunt Minnie better be mighty careful about whom she hires as counsel to the family business.

We focus on this incident only because the victims and the victimizers fall within a narrow focus, undiluted by the usual anonymity of larger groups. Most of us have heard of instances of library and sundry other ripoffs that could only have been perpetrated by our own colleagues. Unfortunately we must say farewell to the Golden Era when one could leave valued possessions on a desk and depart for a few hours without anxiety.

It is our hope that students will support the new policies implemented by Prof. Wypyski and the student representatives. Regrettably, we must also hope that the Faculty will reconsider its rejection of proctored exams.

It is essential to our moral pride and sense of uniqueness as Hofstra Law students that we refuse to tolerate the incipient erosion of our library and other resources, and that we each work actively to preserve remaining elements of the spirit perceived by Ms. Levine's letter.

Ann Zeloof was mistakenly given partial credit for the feature "Paperchase HQ" in last month's issue. It was actually written by Norman Kent in its entirety.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

Have you heard horror stories of cut-throat competition at other law schools? Have you heard about "study groups" that sit around in stony silence for fear lest someone drop a pearl of wisdom that another student in the group might profitably use? Have you heard about law school students who are forced to take their books into the bathroom with them for fear lest another student rip a few pages out in an effort to sabotage their study efforts? Hopefully, these stories are grossly exaggerated and, if not, comparatively rare occurences.

Happily, here at Hofstra I find just the opposite to be true. While I can only speak with first-hand knowledge of my own first year section, I find a genuine esprit de corps in it. For example, there are people who keep an ever ready supply of carbon paper in their notebooks, and take class notes in duplicate when they notice that someone is absent.

When some students did poorly on the practice midterms, others who had done well generously offered their papers as a basis for comparison, to show the less fortunate just what the professors expect. Lunches, snacks, pens, paper and small sums of money go back and forth all the time. If one or two students note a change of schedule or some other bit of information important to our class on a bulletin board, the rest of us are immediately apprised of it. If someone has family illness or some other personal problem, many others in the class seem to know and express their sincere concern.

It's really a great feeling, and I talk about it a lot. A cynic has told me however, that I am a naive Pollyanna and that once our class rankings are made known, we too will become withdrawn one from the other, and hopelessly competitive. We will recognize, the cynic says, that there is a pecking order for job opportunities based upon our class rank, and in a tight job market, feelings of camraderie and cooperation fly out the window. Perhaps he is right, but here at Hofstra, I think not.

I know that there are many second and third year students who have used a great deal of their precious time to help me and my fellow students with our law school questions and problems. While it could be argued that we are not an immediate threat to them in the job market, nonetheless, it could be argued that they could certainly be spending their limited time in a more self-serving way.

Another factor which no doubt mitigates against destructive competition is the humanistic philosophy of Hofstra University in general, and our Hofstra Law School in particular. This philosophy of caring is demonstrated by programs sponsored by the University like Operation Outreach, and in particular by our N.L.O. office, our close affiliation with the ACLU and the general philosophy of caring and concern we see in our law school faculty and administration.

And perhaps it is really not naive at all to believe that a future employer will be as concerned about an individual's genuine and abiding concern for others as he is with his class rank.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Levine

O'Neil Photo

Congressman Downey ponders the issues facing the nation.

Downey

(Continued from page 1)

His recognition of the inescapable realities of the late Sixties was reflected by his support, albeit unenthusiastic, of Hubert Humphrey after the 1968 Democratic Convention.

Originally active in the McCarthy Campaign, Mr. Downey decided after the convention that "It was pointless to run around and espouse your principle if you were going to get Richard Nixon as a result of your belief. That's really not very useful." Disturbed by Sen. Humphrey's Vietnam position (Antiwar demonstrations were a family affair for him.), he preferred to busy himself with Allard Lowenstein's Congressional campaign.

In 1971, after a few months in Macy's personnel office, he decided to run for elective office. Like most people who end up in law school, Mr. Downey has been fascinated by history and politics since grammar school days. Although he was scarcely aware of the Suffolk Legislature at the time, he decided it "sounded interesting" after a research trip to the library. With a $2400 budget, "a great campaign manager," and a lot of hoofing, he caught the complacently entrenched Republicans by surprise and became one of the four Democratic members of that body.

Third Year Student

During his term and a half in county government Mr. Downey established the highest attendance rate among the legislators. One suspects his attendance record there was considerably better than at classes at St. John's Law School where he started in 1972. His enthusiasm for law school is unequivocal: "I hated law school."

He says, "My attitude has always been: I can always hire better lawyers than I'll ever be. Now I have two of them," referring to attorneys Marc Miller and Fred Kass, who form the core of his Washington staff. He is quite proud of having "saved" Kass, his college roommate, from a promising career at Rogers and Wells.

The one relevancy to his present work that he finds in his law school experience has been mental self-discipline in framing issues and approaching them in a logical fashion.

Nonetheless, the Congresman says, "I think practicing law would be fun." As one who subscribes to Mayor Lindsay's frustrated actor analysis of political personality, he would like an eventual chance at trial work. Besides, he doesn't want two years of hard labor to go for naught. Of other aspects of practice: "Sitting around and writing a lease?—ain't my idea of fun."

He doubts he will complete school during his present term, asserting, "I don't have the time to do all the things I have to do, let alone the discretionary things like finishing law school."

Mr. Downey's new job entails 14-15 hours a day during the week, and another 6-7 hours on Saturdays. Two to three hours on Sundays is devoted to reading newspapers. Working hours are also extended by the political demands of the rubber chicken circuit and the myriads of early evening receptions. Summarizing it all as a "tremendous commitment of personal time and energy," he doesn't expect anyone to feel sorry for him " 'cause I certainly don't. I enjoy it all."

As do most of his colleagues from the Northeast, Rep. Downey returns to his district on weekends to hold local office hours and review Administrative Assistant Rosalie Cipolla's "very smoothly run" operation handling constituent matters.

"When you get to be our age, you all of a sudden realize that you are being ruled by people you went to high school with."
—*Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. in Wampeters, Foma & Granfalloons*

Getting the 94th Together

Returning to Washington with 74 other new House Democrats during the week, Mr. Downey faces the challenges of the Armed Services Committee's work along with those of pushing his first bill through. He believes that one of the measures of success for the Class of '74 will be the extent to which the House Committee exercises more oversight with the Pentagon budgets. Although such accomplishments "remain to be seen," he proudly cites his role in the deposing of Rep. Hebert as a step in that direction. (Rep. Hebert is to be noted for his performance in the CBS Pentagon special a few years back.)

Mr. Hebert may no longer be Chairman, but in the 94th Congress basketball is yet to replace the more traditional paddleball. Mr. Downey reports new members have had difficulty in getting the basket moved to the side of the Congressional gym where it would be more amenable to half court games. He suspects this is one way of dampening the effects of the "new wave" in Congress.

With such touches of healthy skepticism, Rep. Downey has introduced a tax reform bill to allow taxpayers in special taxing districts (which don't benefit

(Continued on page 4)

"OFFENSE AGAINST NATURE"

By Paula J. Hepner

Whatever the reasons given for attending law school, and there are as many reasons as there are students, they distill into a common purpose—learning to protect someone's rights. A fellow human being. A landlord. A small business. A multi-million dollar corporation. The State. The Government. The Society. This article is about homosexual rights.

As a new calendar year opens, New York's City Council will have a second opportunity to guarantee equal treatment in housing, employment, and public accommodations for the city's homosexual population.

The first effort by the New York City Council to end discrimination on the basis of "sexual orientation" was begun on January 6, 1971 and by December 20, 1973 the original bill, known as Intro 475, had taken its fourth beating in the General Welfare Committee. With a vote of 9-4 the bill was laid over until the next session. After every defeat in committee, pressure from a growing number of homophile organizations was intensified. What the committee had hoped was an "indefinite postponement" of the issue proved only a momentary interruption because the sponsors of the bill were serious, and not just placating the homosexual groups as the committee supposed.

The new bill, reintroduced as Intro 2, was voted out of the General Welfare Committee on April 18, 1974 but only after surgery had been performed on the text to exclude transvestites from the protection sought under the bill. Once the transvestite issue had been comprimised, things began to look promising. The entire city council was scheduled to vote on the measure in two weeks when suddenly the Roman Catholic Church attacked the bill "as a menace to family life." The Uniformed Fire Officers Association, with the support of the P.B.A., also attacked the bill saying it would "expose our children to the influence of sodomites, force an employer to hire a pervert, and impose the will of a few deviates on the majority of our citizens." The extensive advertising campaign and the thousands of dollars spent by these three massive machines, the Catholic Church, the P.B.A., and the Uniformed Fire Officers Association, brought about the desired result—Intro 2 died on May 23, 1974 by a vote of 22-19.

One might have expected the leadership for gay civil rights to come from the two oldest national homosexual organizations—Mattachine Society and The Daughters of Bilitis. It didn't. Instead leadership came from local, independent homophile groups who met and organized national planning conferences for all homosexual organizations to be held in Kansas City. They met as early as 1964, and again in 1966, and for a third time in 1969. By late 1969, many more well-organized, political organizations of outraged homosexual men and women were in existence and their memberships were ready to confront the immediate forces of oppression: discrimination in jobs and housing, anti-homosexual law enforcement policies and practices, including entrapment by plainclothesmen, unpredictable raids and general harassment by policemen, and suspensions or revocations of liquor licenses to bars serving the homosexual community.

What Has Been Accomplished?

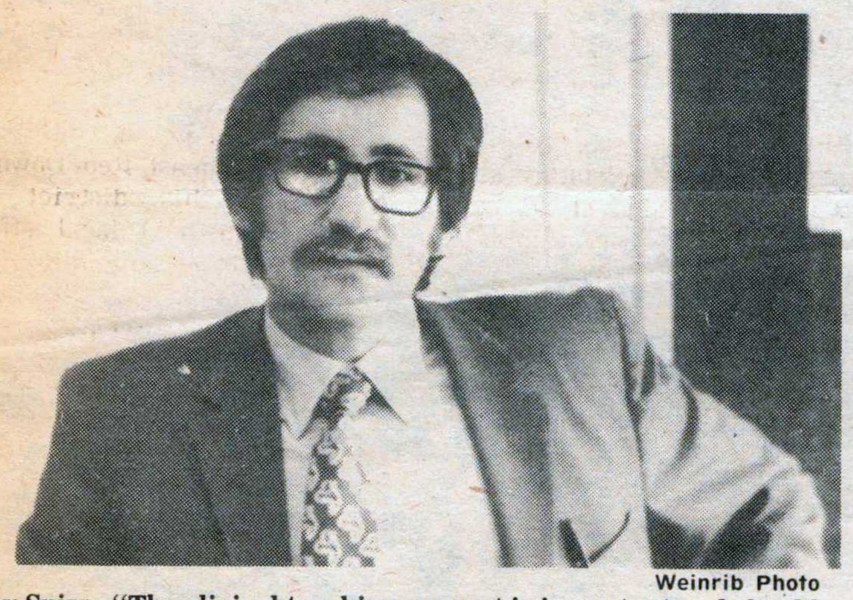
What has been accomplished? Since 1969, nine cities passed legislation banning some forms of discrimination against homosexuals. Cities that are not all the top ten metropolitan areas where such awareness is expected. East Lansing. Detroit. Minneapolis. Ann Arbor. Seattle. Washington, D.C. Berkeley. San Francisco. Columbus, Ohio. Chicago and Philadelphia are in the process of creating similar legislation.

In spite of announcements by NYC's Acting Personnel Director, and the NY State Civil Service Commission, announcing that homosexuality was not a barrier in seeking a civil service position, New York City has rejected gay rights legislation. The "capital of the Western world" is more conservative than Columbus, Ohio.

Discrimination against homosexuals extends beyond the limits of housing, employment, and public accommodations. There is the sodomy law itself. Local cities throughout the United States have been hammering away at watered-down equal rights for homosexuals, while the rest of the world has been refining and modernizing their sodomy laws. Since the appearance of the British Wolfenden Commission Report in 1957, which recommended ending the illegality of homosexual practices between consenting adults, many countries have amended their sodomy statutes to repeal criminal penalties for homosexual acts committed in private by consenting adults. Great Britain, 1967. Canada, 1969. Amsterdam, 1969. West Germany, 1969. Austria, 1971. Australia, 1972. Denmark, which never had a statutory prohibition to begin with, was considering a bill in 1968 to legalize homosexual marriages. The laws of other Western countries, France, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland, Sweden, and Uraguay, simply do not contain sodomy statutes making homosexual conduct illegal.

In the United States only Illinois, in 1961, and Connecticut, ten years later, have taken this bold step to limit the scope of their statutes to apply only to forcible sodomy, sodomy with a minor, or sodomy acts in public. In 1967, the New Jersey Legislature said it was all right for homosexuals to congregate in bars. A year prior to this, a Washington, D.C. court said that it was not a crime to be a homosexual. Other than this, most pieces of progressive legislation have boomeranged. As early as 1967, New York tried to pass a revised penal code to permit homosexual acts between consenting adults in private. Unable to accept the revision, the legislature instead created an additional category—a special petty misdemeanor to cover "consensual sodomy."

The two most popular methods of attacking the sodomy statutes directly have been (1) to declare the language of the statute—"infamous crime against nature"—void for vagueness and-or (2) to assert the statute an unconstitutional invasion of an individual's right to privacy. Neither of these defensive strategies have worked very well. Even after an incorrigible defense attorney cited seven other laws (including interracial marriage and sexual relations, access to contraception information, private possession of obscene materials, and abortion prohibitions) recently declared unconstitutional for invading one's right to privacy, an Arkansas court, in 1973, affirmed the constitutionality of their sodomy statute as a "legitimate exercise of the police power to promote the public health, safety, morals and welfare." Following a Supreme Court decision in 1965, allowing married persons to engage legally in acts of anal or oral intercourse, heterosexuals and homosexuals have tried to challenge sodomy statutes by arguing that the statute, as interpreted, unconstitutionally denies equal protection to consenting unmarried persons. This strategy, too, has failed.



Weinrib Photo

Harvey Spizz: "The clinical teaching concept is important and should be expanded."

Faculty Profile

The Harvey Spizz Story

As Told To
Richard Seltzer

Harvey Spizz, humorist, classical music lover, and snappy dresser, is the Executive Director of the Neighborhood Law Office (NLO). He is responsible for all major decisions in the office, and works closely with students in the clinical setting.

One of Mr. Spizz's greatest pleasures is "watching the transition from frightened NLO I student to NLO II practitioner to experienced attorney." This satisfaction is perfectly exemplified by the fact that two former students, Harvey Weinig and Chuck McEvily, are presently on the NLO staff.

Mr. Spizz believes that the clinical teaching concept is important and should be expanded. When asked what his most potent educational tool is, he quickly replied, "fear of getting an 'F' and fear of being ridiculed." As any NLO student will readily admit, a certain amount of tension does arise from trying to teach students and help clients at the same time. In spite of this pressure, "the majority of students receive a quality educational experience and provide valuable service to the poor of Nassau County," Spizz proudly stated.

Prior to coming to Hofstra, Prof. Spizz was a Legal Services lawyer in Manhattan and the Bronx. One of the most memorable events of that era occurred during a sodomy case in Family Court. When Mr. Spizz told the judge of a problem in the case, the reply from the bench was "yes, this is a pain in the ass, isn't it?"

Mr. Spizz was reluctant to discuss his recent move to Great Neck for fear of receiving obscene phone calls from former NLO students. "Law students have little opportunity to express themselves," Spizz commented.

The Professor's wife Valerie, is a former assistant controller of a multi-million dollar textile firm, who has recently given up the world of high finance for the world of Pampers. They are the proud parents of 13-month old Hayley Spizz, who is currently half-way through the CPLR.

HOFSTRA TAX CLINIC ON ABC-TV

On Friday, March 21, "ABC News Close-up" will look at Hofstra's Tax Clinic as one of the solutions to the inequitable treatment of low and middle-income taxpayers under present internal revenue laws.

Appearing on the show will be Associate Dean Stuart Filler, and third year students Calvin Lederer and Robert Faller. The segment will be shown nationally over the ABC Network. It can be seen locally at 10 p.m. on Channel 7.

Next Month:
Ralph Stein and the CIA

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Downey

(Continued from page 2)

from the property tax deduction) to deduct assessable capital costs of sewer construction.

"It is an interesting bill, and I imagine my cynicism about Congress will be heightened once I try to get it passed." Alluding to prior comments on campus politics, he ironically noted, "Even after you get elected to Congress you find that you don't make the decisions. The corporations make the decisions and you've got to help the people within the limited framework that they provide."

Mr. Downey is one whose conversation comes easily, in an unprogrammed manner. He speaks without the pause for political calculation that characterizes veteran pols. An exception was his fleeting hesitation as (fearing the reception) he sought alternative phraseology to his assessment of Sen. Glenn as a "down to earth guy."

Responding to criticism of his ambitious nature, he acknowledges that "If I weren't somewhat ambitious, I wouldn't be a Congressman." He points out that most of that sort of "nonsense" comes from Republicans not interested in losing elections, and Democrats not yet used to victory on Long Island.

He retains his aura of ingeniousness as he goes on to define "the acid test of ambitiousness to a fault" as "whether one puts principle behind whenever ambition calls—that I won't do."

He realizes his job is tenuous at best, and is together enough to accept that state of things without the underlying anxiety one senses in so many of his colleagues. Few are more aware of both their capabilities and their limitations. He'll still be under 28 when he finishes his first term. As they say around HLS, "It doesn't look bad on a resume."

COUNSELING COMPETITION

By Dick Seltzer

Cal Lederer and Lorna Goodman are representing Hofstra in the regional ABA-LSD Client Counseling Competition to be held at N.Y.U. Law School. Coach Harvey Spizz considers this event to be "an excellent opportunity to give recognition to an area that has been sorely neglected, namely client counseling and interviewing."

Each student will receive an outline of this year's consultation situation in the beginning of March. A preparatory memorandum must then be written which will include such topics as probable legal issues to be discussed in the interview and possible alternatives that might be available to the client.

On March 15, the team will meet their client and conduct a half-hour interview. Immediately thereafter, they must dictate a 15 minute memorandum on the most appropriate actions that should be taken on behalf of the client. All of these activities will be judged by members of the bar, and the winners will be eligible for the national competition at Notre Dame on April 5.

REASONS TO TAKE THE

Marino Bar Review Course

Reason 1:

The Marino Bar Review course concentrates on the specific principles of New York law which have repeatedly appeared on past bar exams rather than attempting the impossibility of covering the entire subject area in a 3-hour lecture.

(to be continued)

HOFSTRA REPS:
LIZ BLOCK
ERIC GOLDSTEIN
MIKE SPERO

MARINO OFFICES
58 HILTON AVE.
GARDEN CITY
248-3995

Pete Williams

Bench Jockeys

- the legal ballfields -

Lloyd Nadel

CAGE CANT. Some called it luck. **Paul Jacobi** said it was "a clutch performance in a tight situation by key personnel." **Mike Kent** attributed it to that old playground play—the in-bound bounce off the backside with a backhand bounce pass to the baseline. It was that play, listed in the manual as the "No. 2" play, that sealed the Q's 43-42 win over MILLS. The game was a see-saw battle as close as if the teams were dancing cheek to cheek on the hardboards. It was number 7 in a row which moved the Q's to number 1 on the charts, but unfortunately, in the next game, the players started humming "Doctor, doctor, Mr. M.D., Can you tell me what's ailing me." In addition to **Pat Shooltz'** creaky knees and **Dr. J's (Jesse?)** slowness in recovery, **Steve Heyman's** slight cold suddenly became a serious cold, which turned into bronchitis, which hopefully hasn't progressed further into mono. The team still awaits medical findings. With the strongman stricken and stalled on the sidelines, the man who plays as Wendell Ladner was moved into the enforcer's role. Moments thereafter, the new bouncer bounced to the floor and joined his fellow forward on the bench. Since that time, the Q's have dropped 4 out of 5 and their chances for a playoff berth in the Night League will be slimmer than anticipated.

The RAVENS meanwhile continued to beat most comers, having regained their championship form. Despite **Lenny Pugatch's** sojourns to Syracuse and **Scott Seidlin's** gives and go with Marino, the RAVENS have not suffered. "**Indian**" ("They're going all the way this year.") **Tom Dempsey** and the **Maine Man, Jon Amols,** hit the boards and close up the middle. Raven-haired **Jeff Silberfeld** and his protege **Marc "I hit 4 for 4" Abbott** keep defenses from collapsing on the boards. **Tony Scher,** almost fully recovered from an ankle injury, expects to return shortly. The RAVENS opened the afternoon playoffs with the HEIGHTS. Playoff wrap next issue.

Playoff hopes are dim for the other Annex squads. It will be back to the briefs to prepare for next year's court appearances. The BALSA BLUES will surely miss the services of **Dwight Loines, Trevor Brooks,** and **Ron Hollie.** For **Hollie,** this year marks the end of 11 years of scholastic competition. After two years of scoring for the RAVENS, he led the fledgling BLUES through a respectable season in the League's strongest division. For the SPIRIT OF '76, **Jules Mencher** is attempting to get Eddie Donovan to teach a 3-credit course in Advanced Contracts during the summer session. The A.B. SKHY'S, a second-year squad, should have brighter horizons next year with a full complement of returnees. The alumni team SPECTATORS should also do better next year when they can count among their number jobless members of the Class of '75 who will have time to show up.

BLUE LINE BANTER. The venue was changed from Copiague to Bellmore where the icemen not only had a bigger rink to contend with but an opposing team of Doctors and Bloomingdale's salesmen. In addition to being exquisitely uniformed, the clothingmen could pass, shoot, and skate with the grace and smoothness of a well-fitting Cardin. The game was tight for two periods, but the lawmen seemed to wither in the third, losing 11 to 4. **Chuck Manning,** demonstrating wizardry with the stick, paced the legal attack with half the team's goals and an assist. The **Canton Flash,** recovered from a knee injury, had one goal, and **Rich Lazarus** chipped in with a trio of assists. Backliners **Mickey Davis** and **Jerry Harris** broke up many a rush, but the puck still managed to get through to the goaltender, **Pierre Casey.** The Hofstra men have scheduled a re-match and **Harris** has indicated that a new strategy will be unveiled at that time.

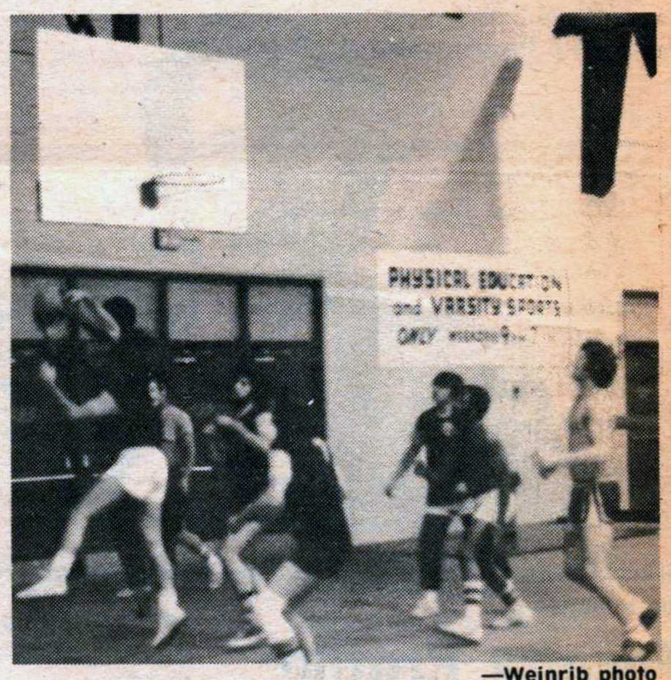
JOCKEY BRIEFS

Alan "Jean-Claude" Stauber reports conditions still good after weekend jaunt to the slopes.

Leon Friedman and **Larry Kessler** can be seen shootin' hoops (not up) on Friday afternoons. Are they tuning up for a post-season match against the Seniors?

Speaking of tuning up, a third year student reports he had the doors blown off his Buick at a light on Guinea Woods Road by a certain Professor in an orange Porsche 911. Good thing the Evidence II exam is **before** Memorial Day.

Professor **Thomas Feinman,** B.A., J.D., Hofstra University; B.B. (Black Belt), John Mackey's; Adjunct Professor of Japanese-American Relations; is offering a 2-dollar course in the Martial Arts or "How to Walk Down the Halls Between Classes." Prerequisite: Must be less than 5'6".



—Weinrib photo

Q's defense shuts down Mills.

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Section B To Sponsor 'Night Of Fun'

By Michael Hess

Who's the craziest group of students to ever hit law school? The distinction goes without contention to Section B of the First Year.

It was on Halloween of this year that Section B celebrated its first "formal" goof. Our unsuspecting Contracts Professor (Mahon) walked into the class with every intention of giving a lecture but obviously he didn't look to our "expectations." We guided our astonished teacher into our "guest chair," and ran thru a prearranged five minute quiz skit called "The Breach Is Right." He took the game so well that the student who wrote the script is getting a great tan in Bolivia Law School.

But we couldn't stop there. In a few weeks we decided that our next "guest" would be our Criminal Law Professor (Gregory). We will never forget his famous instructions, "Class, remember anything is possible. If Dumbo the Elephant can fly, then anything is possible." After this quote we knew it was time to act.

It was on a Tuesday that we sent a trustworthy looking classmate to lure our unsuspecting Professor into our classroom. Upon entering the room; music of "Hail To the Chief" filled the air, the class was standing at attention, everybody was clapping, and swinging from the ceiling in a big arc was a replica of Dumbo the Elephant. Well, we got a letter from our trustworthy looking classmate and we are happy to announce that he just got into Madagascar Paralegal Institute.

Section B decided that the next "formal goof" should be with the whole school. What this school needs is one night that we put down our books and we all get together to have a night of fun and spirits together.

Tentatively this is what we hope to have: PLACE: Monroe Hall. DATE: March 20, 1975. TIME: 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. EVENT: **Devil's Advocate** (Show). TICKETS: $1. Money will go for a happy hour to be enjoyed by all after the **Devil's Advocate.**

The show will be two hours long and will consist of songs, jokes, skits and imitations: Act 1—applying to law school. Act 2—orientation. Act 3—School (satire, jokes, and songs about everything and anything which occurs in law school). Act 4—a reunion in 50 years .

We need you to contribute ideas, skits, act, play in the orchestra, lighting, makeup, make posters, and illustrate the playbill, ushers—or just socialize with us. We would like the staff and faculty to do anything (skits, imitations) and be part of the show. We meet every Wednesday from 12 noon to 1 p.m. in room 206. If you have any ideas, suggestions, etc., and you can't make the Wednesday meeting, then drop a note in the Main Office for **Devil's Advocate,** att: Michael Hess . . . See you at the show . . .