HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

CONSCIENCE

The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 2, Number 8 | "Asking you to ask yourselves . . ." | April 8, 1975

NLO TAX SERVICES

By Jim Freeswick

Know anyone with tax problems? If you do, and the person earns $14,458 per year or less, Room 213 of the Hofstra Law School is the place to send him.

That's the center of activity for the Hofstra Law School Tax Clinic, under the direction of Assistant Dean Stuart Filler and retired businessman and attorney Paul Rosensweig.

The Tax Clinic is a subdivision of the Community Legal Assistance Corp. (CLAC), better known as Hofstra's Neighborhood Law Office (NLO). Begun in the fall of 1974 as an extracurricular activity, the Tax Clinic is being offered to third year students for credit for the first time this semester.

The four students presently enrolled in the course, Ron Ort, Sandy Harris, Jerry Harris and Joe Siegel, represent clients with tax problems on the federal, state and local levels.

The Tax Clinic does not do tax returns. But if a person is called in for an audit by the Internal Revenue Service or if the case has to go to the IRS appellate level, the students are permitted to act as counsel. Under the court-order which created the NLO and the Tax Clinic, students are also permitted to represent clients in court.

The students are presently handling about 40 cases with the caseload distributed according to the amount of time required for each case.

The Tax Clinic has already won four cases, saving clients on the average of $300 in taxes. In a recently concluded case, instead of owing the government $310, it turned out that the government owed the taxpayer $243.66, according to Filler.

Third-year student Sandy Harris is taking the Tax Clinic for 4 credits this semester. Students are allowed to take 4, 6 or 8 credits in one semester or 4 credits in each of two semesters. The 4 credit course involves 13 hours of practical work and a two hour seminar each week. A prerequisite for the course is Individual Income Tax and special permission from Dean Filler.

One case being handled by Ms. Harris involves the issue of whether a person should go into bankruptcy. Another involves business deducations. In a third case, which has already been won, Ms. Harris' client was allowed a deduction for dependents.

According to Filler the IRS has claimed that one of the Tax Clinic's clients owes the government $126,000 in federal taxes. "He makes $12,000 per year. He couldn't pay the 6 percent interest on it, let alone the deficiency," said Filler. "And the state wants $22,000 from him."

Typically the Tax Clinic handles the tax problems of persons who cannot afford to hire a lawyer. The 4-unit apartment house of one older man has not shown a profit for five years. Yet the IRS disallowed a loss deduction under Section 183. The Tax Clinic will defend him at the audit, said Filler.

Paul Rosenswieg has been volunteering his services to the Tax Clinic since December. As a former businessman Rosenswieg has had ample experience with taxes. "I know more about taxes from being on the receiving end than as an attorney. With the tax clinic I've gotten into an area which interests me and an area where I have a certain amount of competency."

Rosenswieg sees the main function of the Tax Clinic as serving families unable to afford the services of an attorney. Since the Tax Clinic's services are free it is ideal for those families in the intermediate income bracket (up to $14,458 per year).

In fact the Tax Clinic is not allowed to serve persons in matters that are inherently fee-producing—that is, where money judgments are involved. The Clinic can take only those cases where the client stands to pay out of his own pocket, according to Rosensweig.

"We're hoping that the middle income taxpayer who is our client will see fit to call for legal advice **before** he is asked to sign a "consent to findings" resulting from an audit," said Rosensweig. "If he signs it he will be required to pay the tax before suing for its return. The problem is they don't have the money in many cases."

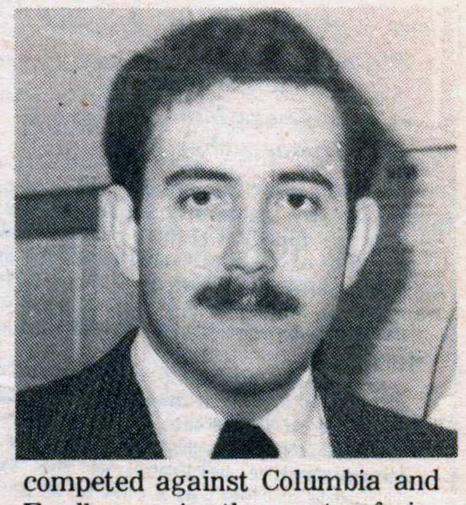
In one case the eldest daughter was the bread-winner for a family headed by an unemployed widowed mother with other children in school and college. The rule is that if a person provides over half the support for a family that person can claim the members of the family as a dependency exemption.

The IRS claimed that the house in which the family lived, and which was owned by the mother, provided over half the support for the family, and denied the working daughter the dependency exemption. The Tax Clinic took the case and won it, said Rosensweig.

The Tax Clinic operates on private donations. Students interested in the program can contact the Clinic's administrative director, Ms. Inga Klomm whose office is located in the old wing of the law school.

Hofstra Beats Harvard!

By Dick Seltzer



Cal Lederer and Lorna Goodman, Hofstra's entrants at the ABA sponsored client-counseling competition, placed third in a field of twelve teams from law schools in the Northeast region. The competition was held at N.Y.U. Law School on March 15.

Hofstra's team captured first place in the morning elimination round, whipping Harvard, U. of Connecticut, and New England U. Mr. Lederer and Ms. Goodman conducted an interview that raised the issue of professional responsibility, centering on conflicts of interest, and possible unprofessional conduct by the client's prior attorney.

After this winning performance, the team relaxed over lunch. "The cold cuts were great," commented Lederer.

The regional finals were held in the afternoon when Hofstra competed against Columbia and Fordham. Another set of interviews were conducted on the same theme, and Columbia took the title, becoming eleigible for the national competition.

Coach Harvey Spizz was extremely pleased with the team's performance. Cal Lederer felt that the competition was a "very practical experience in that the judges were as interested in our understanding of 'lawyer's business' as they were in getting theoretical responses to ethical questions." Lorna Goodman modestly stated that "Hofstra's emphasis on the importance of client-counseling contributed greatly to our success." Lederer, being equally humble, contended that "whatever success was achieved, we owe to the coach, but we didn't like the late afternoon practices, especially the windsprints!"

NATIONAL LAW WOMEN MEET

By Kathi Boyle

The Sixth National Conference on Women and the Law, sponsored by the women of Stanford Law School in Palo Alto, California, brought together lawyers, law students, and legal workers to examine the current status of women under the American legal and political system, along with the role of women in the legal profession.

Over fifty different workshops were held March 21-23, 1975. The panels provided a general overview in such areas as criminal law, domestic relations, media, health, reproductive freedom, constitutional law, the welfare system, third world women, and the international perspective on women's rights. There were technical workshops led by experts that presented an in-depth analysis of such areas as taxation, rape, problems faced by lesbian mothers, and preparing an affirmative action lawsuit.

One of the most enlightening speakers was Prof. Ruth Bader Ginsberg. Ms. Ginsberg spoke of her achievements towards eradicating sexist justice within our legal system. She has been an ardent advocate of the E.R.A., women's right to control their own bodies. She also spoke on the advances she is trying to make regarding employment problems for women.

As a litigator, her impact on the Supreme Court decisions in the area of sex discrimination cannot yet be measured. Her brief in **Reed v. Reed,** 404 U.S. 71 (1971) brought the issue of sex discrimination squarely before the Supreme Court. Two years later she successfully argued for the ACLU as amicus curiae in **Fronterio v. Richardson,** 411 U.S. 677 (1973).

As a teacher, she was the first woman law professor hired by Columbia University Law School, where she has taught since 1972. She has co-authored a new text-casebook on sex discrimination—Ginsberg, Davidson, and Kay, **Text Cases and Materials on Sex-Based Discrimination,** (1974).

Many women, especially on the East Coast, were unable to attend this year's conference for economic reasons. However, next year's conference will be held at Temple University in Philadelphia, hopefully enabling many women at Hofstra to attend, and providing an invaluable opportunity to become more knowledgeable on legal issues of concern to women. It will also enable Hofstra Law women to meet other women involved in practice and teaching, and to exchange strategies and ideas for litigation and political action.

Anyone interested in obtaining information or materials on this year's conference or the one scheduled for Temple University next year is welcome to come to the Hofstra Law Women's Office, Room 030.

CONSCIENCE INTERVIEW

By Lloyd J. Nadel and Peter S. Williams

RALPH STEIN • EX-SECRET AGENT

Ralph Stein is a 1974 graduate of Hofstra Law School, currently working for a New York City law firm. At Hofstra, he was Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review and host of a law-related TV series aired on Channel 21. Stein's name again appeared before the Hofstra Law Community last January when the New York Times published an article dealing with domestic surveillance by intelligence groups. Stein was a witness before the Ervin Committee in 1971 where he testified about his personal experiences in domestic intelligence.

The 31-year-old lawyer joined the Army in 1965, leaving L.I.U. after two years "before it became fashionable" to drop-out. Faced with the probability of two years as a grunt, he chose instead three years as a 007-type Lieutenant. Stein enlisted in the Intelligence Branch of the United States Army and was assigned to Korea. Before debarkation to the Orient, he was trained not in intelligence operations but as a high-grade detective—fingerprints, wiretaps, search and seizure, etc. Reflecting upon his activities in Korea, he said: "The Army's role was not so much cloak and dagger as pancho and bayonet."

Upon his return to the U.S. in July of 1967 and until his discharge in October, 1968, Stein was assigned to the Counter Intelligence Analysis Branch (CIAB)—"the Army's Think Tank." Describing his entry into domestic intelligence as a "bit unreal," his first stateside duty was to gather all information possible about Cyprus to be used for a CIAB policy statement. Realizing he lacked any sort of expertise about the Mideast, he declined the assignment. Minutes later, he was asked if he knew anything about civic disorders. When Stein said "yes," he was told to brief Army Chief of Staff Harold K. Johnson who would in turn inform President Johnson as to why people riot. The immediate reaction of the Pentagon's newly-acquired riot expert was: "This appealed to me. I'd never met a 4-star

General before." General Johnson, not knowing Stein's credentials, relied on his information, even though Stein himself felt: "Given the whole range of people in the United States of America, I certainly wasn't the first person who should have been called."

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"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

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

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NON-VEGETATIVE STUDENTS

The Editors of CONSCIENCE wish to congratulate Lorna Goodman and Calvin Lederer on their performance in the Client Counseling Competition. They were the first students from Hofstra to undertake this challenge, and did admirably.

They are not alone among those students who realize there is more to legal education than going to class, sitting in the library all day, and passing exams. There are challenging opportunities that have an impact far beyond being another item for course credit or one's resume.

For example, the School's clinical program has expanded to include representation in tax audits. One student went across the country to participate in a national conference on women and the law; another has seen his suggestions have an impact on a rule-making in a Federal agency; others have published in The Student Lawyer (see this month's issue for a familiar name). For the past year many students have given local high school students a better understanding of our legal system (thanks to the Community Legal Education Project). Still others used valuable time to submit articles to CONSCIENCE.

We hope students and faculty alike will continue contributing. The CONSCIENCE box in the wooden cabinet in the Admissions Office is always receptive—as are those of other student organizations.

Curriculum and the Bar: Another View

To the Editor:

In response to Bob Aliano's opinion in your supplement of February 25, 1975, I would like to say that his criticism of this school's failure to offer more instruction in New York law is, for the most part, well-placed and understandable.

It appears that his dissatisfaction with Hofstra's methodology toward law instruction stems basically from his fear of failing the New York bar exam. The fear is shared by many law students and is justifiable, considering that on the average, three out of every ten law students fail the New York bar. The key to dealing with this kind of "reasonable" anxiety is understanding the conditions that produce it and working toward their improvement. The problem with Mr. Aliano's discourse is that he misses the real culprit behind these anxieties and in the process unjustifiably criticizes a course being given that commendably reflects on the dedication of our school to a broad educational experience emphasizing a more wordly goal than mastering New York law. As a student in Professor Weissman's Economic Analysis, I can say that I find his class, simply stated, to be well worthwhile. In the few shorts weeks I have been there, the class work and readings have considerably enhanced my understanding of the legal process.

Allay Anxiety

The value of "Economic Analysis" to our law school's curriculum, however, is not really important when we consider the broader implications of Mr. Aliano's article. Mr. Aliano assumes that the way to allay our anxieties about passing the bar is by Hofstra offering more instruction in New York law. This will enable us, the article implies, to upgrade our modest passing rate so that we will compare more favorably with "bar-oriented" schools like St. John's and Brooklyn. Mr. Aliano urges that we need not become a "totally bar-oriented law school such as Brooklyn and St. John's," but should stress instead, flexibility in program and outlook. I agree wholeheartedly with his views here. What is needed is an efficient marriage of two distinct approaches which share many common characteristics but whose differences are so fundamental that they merit separate and extensive treatment in their own right. By establishing a workable marriage, we will also be able to preserve Hofstra's singular identity as an academic institution while not succumbing to the parochialism of a St. John's or Brooklyn nor the one-upmanship of more prominent national law schools.

Informal Quota

However, while a greater emphasis on New York law will most likely increase our passing percentage on the bar, let us not kid ourselves that increased instruction in New York law is a fruitful way to diminish anxieties about the bar. While high percentages of law graduates from Brooklyn and St. John's pass the bar, it is also true that many graduates from Ivy law schools do not do significantly better on the New York bar than Hofstra alumni. The answer why is easy: there exists what one might call an "informal quota" in New York state which permits only a certain number of those taking the bar at any one time to pass. Since St. John's and Brooklyn students are well-drilled in New York law, many of them pass the bar with relative ease while it should come as no surprise that students from many schools with greater academic distinction which have nationally-oriented programs fare less well. The key here and thus the evil is that the numbers are fixed. While I have no doubt that one must perform at a certain satisfactory level in order to pass the bar, and to that extent passing percentages must be flexible, there exists a ceiling on success such that a significant number of people who approach the ceiling or even exceed it, must inevitably fail.

A look at the statistics bears me out. According to the **Bar Examiner**, the official magazine of the National Conference of Bar Examiners, between the years 1963 and 1972 (the only years in which statistics were available to me), no more than 73 percent (1970) of those taking the test in any one year passed. The low point was 60 percent in 1963. Between the years 1967 and 1972, the percentage fluctuated between 70 and 73 percent. Prior to 1967, the percentage ranged from 68 percent (1966) to 60 percent. A fairly ostensible consistency one might conclude and a good case for proving the existence of a ceiling.

One can draw one of two possible deductions. Either the bar examiners are remarkably proficient at selecting those qualified to practice law or there exists a quota, a ceiling on success, a guaranteed mechanism for failure.

The Petition

However, fear of the bar should not lead us to adopt a Dark Ages mentality with regard to legal instruction and philosophy. The danger of this provincialism and its reactionary implications was amply manifest in a petition that was passed around at the law school calling for the adoption of proposals similar to Mr. Aliano's. I was about to sign the petition until I came to a provision calling for the restructuring of the way criminal law is taught in the first year. The petition urged a greater emphasis be placed in the course on teaching criminal procedure and less stress be laid on why we punish, a strong implication being present that devoting anything more than a cursory look to such a topic would be a bore and a lamentable waste of time. The provision seemed a glaring testament to the narrow-mindedness of some law students which has been quite visible in other respects to a barely discerning eye. Nobody can deny that there is a limit to how much time should be spent on discussing philosophical and sociological aspects of the law, but there is an unmistakable attitude in the air and in the petition that examination of such philo-sociological questions should be superficial. So I did not sign the petition—because, to borrow an example from Mr. Aliano, I felt that even chimpanzees could be taught to memorize the CPLR but only human beings could understand and be sensitive to the tragedy of crime and punishment.

Sincerely,
Herb Weiss

IN MEMORIAM

Marty Frankel's sudden death saddened the law school as Death always does. There really are no eloquent phrases that can temper the loss, or tame the pain. It is an anguish no doctor can mend, no lawyer can resolve, and no psychiatrist can heal. The death of anyone we know is a challenge for each of us to examine the meaning of our own existence.

You learn to measure life not so much in the quantity of its years, but in the quality of its spirit. Marty kept that spirit going, if not quietly listening to Marino tapes, then actively working for Israeli Kibbutzim. He was, in the words of Bob Kappel, his closest friend, "recently as excited by the law as he was by life . . . most important, he had a certain depth, a willingness to listen when others were troubled, even at the expense of disregarding his own pain."

The same thoughts were echoed by Bill Bookheim: "Marty was a total human being, willing to share and absorb and care . . he always found the time to be there . . ." The words may seem amorphous, but the feelings are very real. The sorrow comes not only from the good times that were shared, but the absence of those we no longer can share.

Before coming to Hofstra Law School, Marty was a student at Stonybrook. Just a few weeks ago he returned there with one of his classmates, and while walking down the corridors of an old dorm, one of the matrons recognized him and called out, asking

how he was and what he was now doing. The matron has seen thousands of faces pass by in the three years since Marty graduated, yet she remembered Marty.

He could have been a doctor or a plumber—it didn't matter, because the matron's memories were of the person, gentle and kind, generous and giving. We too, in the next few years will cross paths with thousands of faces. May we always be as the matron, remembering Marty as much for his sensitivity as for his strength, and for his willingness to make life an adventure.

—Norman Kent

Tuesday, March 18, 1975

To the Editor:

In February, I had the opportunity to read some of Marty's poetry. There was one particular poem, written some years ago, which was very special. It provides an insight into the young man whom many of us knew so well. For Marty, the "usefulness of hastening" did not exist.

The poem printed below is presented posthumously on behalf of Martin Frankel for his family, his friends at home and his Hofstra Law School community. Allow me to share it with you.

Robert Kappel

MERRY-GO-ROUND
by Martin Frankel

I watch your fervent chasing
From behind a picket fence,
And lack the secret of your racing
For the usefulness of hastening
Appears to make no sense.

To your painted wooden horses, ask:
"Where do horses gallop?
Where is now and where is past?
Is circling 'round a weary task?
Is there any let-up?"

Forever you are noisy turning.
Turning on one spot.
To hop on I have a yearning
And join the senseless journeying
To where horses gallop not.

"OFFENSE AGAINST NATURE"

(Continued from last issue)

By Paula J. Hepner

People will readily agree that our society has changed rapidly and radically in a very short period of time. Once thought as appropriate legal controls over a person's rights and privileges are now no longer in synchronization with our philosophy or our life style. Many minority groups—Blacks, Latins, retardates, Indians, the handicapped, women—have demonstrated against the oppression of these controls and society has generally been quick to respond to their demands for an equal share. By comparison, our society has been inordinately slow to rectify the wrongs against homosexuals.

Some people *choose* to be homosexual. We are suspicious and afraid of people who choose to be different. People do not even know how to react when a known homosexual is in their midst. We program ourselves to reject people whose lives are not conventional. Yet people who are *born* Black, Latin, retarded, Indian, handicapped or a woman are not as rejected to the degree homosexuals are.

Why the difference in attitude?

And, homosexuals are not the only Americans who choose to belong to a minority. In the struggle for their rights, alcoholics, ex-cons, prostitutes, unwed mothers, ex-addicts, and draft dodgers have all met the same opposition that homosexuals have, although these people are not rejected as readily as homosexuals are.

Throughout history, fear and freedom have been notoriously incompatible. To avoid coming to terms with the issue of civil rights for homosexuals, we have used every plausible device to reinforce myths and fears about homosexuality. It took years to wear out the 1915 Freudian concept of the Oedipal complex and its tremendous impact. The "Readers Guide," which indexes articles by topic, cross-referenced homosexuality to the heading "sex perversion" until 1955.

Very little money was spent on research of the etiology of homosexuality until Kinsey who, in 1953, offered a suggestion that 4 percent of the adult male population was homosexual. (Psychologists and behavioral scientists concentrated their efforts on male homosexuality. This lopsided research is understandable in light of the importance our society places on being male.)

Concerned that three million males might prefer to assume the role of "the little woman," America launched directly into the "cure" phase and psychiatrists employed all their techniques to change their male homosexual patients to happy, heterosexual, normal life. When their efforts failed, new "treatments" were invented—brain surgery, aversion therapy, behavior modification. Homosexuals who sought psychiatric help found themselves involved in a situation guaranteed to reinforce society's belief that homosexuals are "sick." Society told homosexuals they were "criminals," "child molesters," and "instruments of organized crime." The Church exhorted homosexuals to "repent their sinful ways lest they be damned." Psychiatry played right into society's "homophobia." And so the gay community was forced out of sight during the years of psychiatric experimentation.

But in 1966 when the first sex data since Kinsey was released by the Masters and Johnson team, suddenly a new estimate of the homosexual population was being tossed around—10 percent or more of our adult men and women are homosexual. By 1970 Masters and Johnson had statistically computed the sexual inadequacy of the American people and were telling us that we are "too uptight," "too inhibited," and "too conventional" in our relationships. Sex became a best-seller. Clinics flourished to meet the growing demands by men and women seeking help to become sexually free and responsive. By 1971 the women's liberation movement was making us aware of women's oppression and of the rigidity and the unwholesomeness of society's sex roles.

Slowly homosexuals began to emerge. David Susskind had two panels of homosexuals who freely discussed their lives and viewpoints on national television. WBAI aired a half-hour radio program each week covering homosexual news. Even the television serials, Marcus Welby and Policewoman, planned shows whose themes involved homosexuality. (Unfortunately the homosexuals they sought to "show" the viewers were the stereotypes. Gay groups, protesting for fear the programs might have a harmful effect on gay rights legislation pending throughout the country, succeeded in having the episodes postponed.)

Finally studies appeared (the Hooker Report for the National Institute of Mental Health in 1969; the National Commission for the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws report in 1970) that recommended the decriminalization of homosexual acts and other not-so-deviate sexual activities among consenting adults. Even the American Psychiatric Association, in 1973, concluded that homosexuality for them would no longer be classified as a "mental disorder." On paper, at least, homosexuals have come a long way since the sixteenth century when they were judged insane. We are beginning to realize homosexuality is just another form of sexual expression.

The Next Round

Now it is 1975—four years after Intro 475. The New York City Council will again face the issue. Intro 554, as it is now called, is in the General Welfare Committee. One cannot help but ask these questions. How many times will the bill be amended before it can be voted out of committee? Will it be amended to the point of meaninglessness? Who or what will be compromised this time, and why should anything have to be conceded?

Homosexual rights will not be gained smoothly or by a sweeping proclamation like the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Homosexuals have been warned: be content with equality in housing, employment, and public accommodations and forget about child custody, marriages, joint tax returns, adoption, or the decriminalization of the sodomy laws or the loosely constructed sentences that allow some states to indefinitely confine homosexuals in "mental institutions."

Even in the relaxed atmosphere of the 1970's most homosexuals feel they cannot afford to "come out of hiding" and support organizations working for homosexual freedom. The irony of it all is that because homosexuals can't count on winning their rights, most gay people won't surface until legislation is passed protecting them from criminal prosecutions, lost reputations, destroyed careers, and humiliated families. What other minority group was asked to risk their sources of security if they came out to demonstrate? Homosexuality is, as Joseph Epstein wrote, "a full-time matter, (unlike heterosexuality which after adolescence becomes a secondary matter, pleasurable, and only a problem in its absence) a human status—and that is the tyranny of it."

Intro 554 will probably be tied up in committee as long as the opposition can filibuster. There are many council members working to keep the bill afloat. They need our support. Write to them urging them to stand firm during the inevitable confrontation. As for the council members who are against the bill, find out if your council person is one of them. Write to them care of City Hall, New York, N.Y. 10007. We must let them know that a vote against the bill is a vote that does not express the sentiment of the districts they were elected to represent. We must let them know their judgment is not better than ours . . . that they do not know what is best for our communities.

Homosexuals have supported people's struggles everywhere, but, in their own struggle, they have been turned down time and time again by heterosexuals and the groups they've supported and worked for. Isn't it time we stopped exploiting them, too? Isn't it time we helped them?

Stein . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Based on this less-than-expert briefing, Stein became the coordinator of the CIAB's "Left Wing and Anti-War" Desk, in charge of domestic surveillance of radical and not-so-radical groups. Stein believes that "the Army has a legitimate mission in the civil disturbance area where it relates to dealing with riots and civil disorders. We, in the CIAB believed that the Army had a right to know where all the arsenals, railroads, airports and fire stations were. We were too unprepared in 1967—Lt. Gen. Throckmorton was directing troops around Detroit, with the aid of an oil company road map because that's all he had."

In order to be better prepared logistically for any future disturbance, the Army increased its domestic surveillance. According to Stein "the Army was very conspiracy oriented. They genuinely believed that people did not riot in major cities unless someone set them to the task." The same was true about what was happening on the college campuses. I would brief generals who sometimes had Ph.D.s from Harvard in very academic subjects and they would say that they understood what was going on because they too went to Harvard and they were concerned about what was happening also, but no one would do this without outside agitation. This brought up the whole tired picture of foreign control and financing. While I (Stein) tried to present them with a balanced picture as regards to civil disorders, their minds became increasingly clouded with an alarmist, conspiratorial picture of what was going on in the United States."

The increasing fear of conspiracy caused the Army to increase their domestic surveillance. According to Stein, the surveillance of civilians ran from the "ridiculous to the sublime. Army agents infilterated a meeting of Roman Catholic priests in Washington D.C. where the only issue was the position they would take in regards to Cardinal Boyle's stand on birth control; a black army agent was sent to infiltrate as a volunteer helper at a Halloween party in the ghetto area of Washington because the Army had received reports that the candy was paid for by a black militant."

In addition to activities such as these, the Army began to amass extensive files which delved into the personal, social and economic backgrounds of known political activists and also of people who partook of activities that represented their disenchantment with American policies. The effect of this was immediate. "Most people are very worried about their futures. If they think that because of signing a petition or marching in a demonstration or speaking out in public they will be penalized in the future or economically distressed, they simply are not going to participate. The net effect of what the Army and the FBI have done is to turn off huge amounts of people in this country, leaving the activist arena to those people who are not representative and in effect retarding the spread of ideas, the whole interchange of ideas that a democracy needs." (See **Laird v. Tatum** 408 U.S.1 (1972) in which Stein had a role and 1 **Hofstra Law Review** 244, written by Stein).

The Army surveillance techniques became so sophisticated that if a known dissident was distributing literature that was considered subversive or just standing on a street corner in Greenwich Village, within 8 minutes every Army intelligence agent would be aware of this information. The Army had established a nationwide teletype system so that if one agent observed dissident activity in New York, this could be disseminated to all agents throughout the country. Such information was put on file and remained secluded from public scrutiny.

When asked whether or not he would do it again, Stein replied, that while he feels that he may have made some mistakes, he was appreciative of his chance to be an active part of government policy making. "You can only change government by being involved in government."

WINES MYSTERIES

Taste the plumeness of circle drops.
Behold—
The eye of the wind is moved by their delicacy.
Do not unravel her charm in a singular action.
Instead, imbibe the vapors of your companion's design.
Gently examine the intersection of her parted speech,
As twilight
Constructs rhomboids with indecipherable ambience.
A zirconed moonbeam is transmitting.
Beam down!
A lunar spirit whispers
With magic tones.

—Bart Reiss

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RAVENS COP HOOP CROWN

Another trophy will be added to the showcase in the foyer of the Law School Library, as the **Ravens** defeated the **Brothers** 42-39 in the Championship game of the afternoon Intermural Basketball League, played at the Hofstra University Gymnasium on March 12.

Although trailing until the final few minutes of the contest, the courtmen fought back from a 21-17 halftime deficit to earn the honors of representing Hofstra University in next year's Schaeffer Intercollegiate Tournament.

With but 50 seconds on the clock and the **Ravens** leading 36-35, Captain **Jeff Silberfeld** converted on both ends of a one and one situation to extend the lead to 3 points. Following a missed **Brothers'** shot, **Silberfeld** drove the length of the court to sink a layup. The **Brothers** quickly retaliated with consecutive baskets, cutting the **Raven** lead to 40-39. With only 8 seconds to go, the **Brothers** were forced into fouling **Tom Dempsey**, who cooly stepped to the line and sank two free throws, giving him 8 points for the outing and icing the **Raven** victory.

Silberfeld's exploits earned him the game's MVP honors. In addition to his 10 points, his flawless ball handling provided leadership for the **Raven** attack. High man for the victors was **Lenny Pugatch** who tallied 13 and was once again strong off the boards. The hustling **Jon Amols** hit for 9 points with some clutch outside shooting while **Mark Abbott** rounded out the scoring with a deuce.

HELP HOFSTRA SPREAD C.L.E.P. ON LAW DAY

By Charles Robert

Hofstra Community Legal Education Project (CLEP) is planning to visit area schools for Law Day. CLEP anticipates a need for about 50 participating law students as volunteers.

On Law Day or during that week the law students will visit classrooms to aid local teachers in bringing alive different aspects of the legal process. The format suggested will be the highly successful CLEP presentations used this past semester.

Since September CLEP has worked in over 25 area schools. Hofstra law students have taught in various social studies classes, using lesson plans developed by CLEP. The most enthusiastic responses have been to the CLEP mock trials, where the law student acts as the judge and the class students play the various roles of the attorneys, parties, witnesses and jury.

Some law students have mimicked their own professors and used the Socratic method with their cooperating classes while other law students have developed their own curriculum. For example, Abe Krieger has been teaching a weekly law course for the Hewlett school system and similarly Richard Gross is teaching at the Rockville Centre Alternative School. Lloyd Nadel has become the resident "legal consultant," at the North Shore High School as has Claire Weinberg for Great Neck schools.

Any interested law students please write their names and phone numbers and deposit them in the Conscience mailbox in the main office or contact Norman Kent or Charles Robert. Your help is needed for a few hours on one day.

The family of Martin Frankel wishes to gratefully acknowledge the kind expressions of sympathy extended by the students of Hofstra Law School. They have been a great source of comfort in this time of sorrow.

Pete Williams

Bench Jockeys

- the legal ballfields

Lloyd Nadel

CAGE CANT. Exalted by winning the Day League Championship, there was a natural letdown among the RAVENS at night. The club just made the playoffs, finishing fourth in tough Division I. The RAVENS drew the archrival BROTHERS again in the first round and after a close, hard-fought game, the season was over for the Law School quintet. Captain **Jeff Silberfeld**, whom many autograph hounds mistook for Warren Beatty after the game, said: "I am proud of this club and my men played well." For the **raven-haired Captain**, as well as **Chuck Connick, Tom Dempsey, Lenny Pugatch**, and rookie **Marc Abbott**, all members of the RAMRODS football team in the fall, it was their second straight intramural championship.

The return of strongman **Steve Heyman** to the CONQUISTADORES' starting lineup turned the fortunes of the club around. With the main enforcer out, the squad had lost 4 of 5, but upon his return, the club wrapped up its last three contests and finished second in Division II with an 8-4 record. The Q's were in high spirits for the first round of the playoffs and they cleared up DISTORTION 10, 48 to 38. **Dave Drucker** led the way with 16 points and the Q's tenacious man-to-man defense forced the opposition into bad shots. The Q's fared less well in the second round however, losing to XPURFS for the fourth time and bringing their season to an end. After the game, Coach **Paul Jacobi** said: "My team has nothing to be ashamed of and the boys did better than anyone ever expected." The South Bronx backcourtman then stated that he was starting to recruit for next year's ALUMNI Q's: "The employment picture being what it is, we expect to have a 10-man team with morning and afternoon practices every day beginning right after Labor Day. I expect my players to be lean and hungry and in top shape."

The writers who covered the League voted for Coach-of-the-Year and in an extremely tight contest, **Jacobi** nipped **Silberfeld** for the honors. **Jacobi** converted a 2-7 record last year into a combined 16-7 mark this year, plus a playoff win in the Night League. **Silberfeld**, of course, piloted the RAVENS to the Day League Championship and a very respectable 7-5 mark at night.

The Editors are setting up the first annual "**Judith T. Younger**" game between the RAVENS and Q's for the Law School Championship Tuesday at 7 P.M. The winning team gets a free trip to Syracuse and a tour of the War Memorial Auditorium, former home of the former Syracuse Nationals.

BASELINE BABBLE. Along with the April showers comes the start of the softball season. The Annex will once again assert two bases of jurisdiction in the Intramural League. Last year's L.S. champs, ONTY'S DEALERS, are back with a new Coach and even more talent. **Jon Hacker** is taking the reins from **Alan Stauber** in an apparent attempt to quell dissension among some of the superstars on the club. Returning from last year's team are pitchers **Mike Berns** and **Ira Freiman**, infielders **Norman** ("I can too run") **Kent, Robert Wong**, and **Stauber**, and outfielders **Eugene Schwartz, Jon Amols** and **Hacker. Hacker** feels the club has pulled off the "Catfish Hunter deal" of softball in signing reputed sluggers **"Indian" Tom Dempsey** and **Ron Carman.** The DEALERS will also feature some highly-touted rookie talent in the persons of **Stan Levin** and **Marc "4-letter man" Abbott.** In a brief interview at their Spring Training Complex, **Hacker** said: "I see no reason why this club won't win it all."

In a press release received by the Editors, the WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY announced from its Minnesota head office that the threatened anti-trust action has been settled and its softball team will compete under the Company name. **Mike Kent** heads up the second-year outfit which is planning to wear maroon jerseys with double gold stripes. Last year, the team had a shaky start but caught fire after the all-star break and is looking forward to coming out on top in its second year. The squad is strong up the middle with **Jeff Liebowitz** pitching, **Mellow Mike Benjamin** behind the plate, **Jim Freeswick** and **Mitch Adler** playing Keystone Cops, and **Ed "Too Tall" Robertson** and **Kent** patrolling the straightaway greens. The club is lobbying for a Designated Hitter Rule to key in **Andy "Home Run" Hodes**, the Dave Kingman of the softball world. **Kent** informed the press: "It's a new ball game this year and there might not be another team around here good enough to stop us."

JOCKEY INTERROGATORY: In the past 2 decades, three different ballplayers have won the coveted Triple Crown in the American League. Name the three, their teams, the years, and their respective totals of Batting Average, Home runs, and Runs-Batted-In.

REASONS TO TAKE THE

Marino Bar Review Course

Reason 2: 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.

Reason 3: The Marino Bar Review Course is the oldest and most experienced course in New York State and has been helping thousands of law students to pass the bar exam for almost 30 years.

Reason 4: In addition to concentrating of the specific principles of law which reappear on the bar exam, the Marino Bar Review Course offers instruction on short answer questions and problem analysis techniques.

(To be continued)

For more information, contact your Hofstra Reps:
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SUMMER SESSIONS ABROAD

During the Summer of 1975, Temple University School of Law will jointly or individually sponsor three Summer Sessions Abroad, to be held in Rome, Jerusalem and Accra, Ghana. The primary focus of each of the three independent sessions is comparative law and international law. Students will also visit the judicial and other legal institutions of the host country's Bench and Bar. All instruction will be in English, by distinguished American and host country professors.

ROME

Temple University School of Law presents the Third Annual Summer Session in Rome. Classes and library facilities are in the Villa Caproni, site of Temple University Abroad. The Villa is located just north of Piazza del Popolo, within walking distance of the Ministry of Justice, the courts and popular attractions such as the Spanish Steps, restaurants, museums and pensioni.
DATES: June 30-August 9, 1975
TUITION: $400 including all course materials.
ROOM & BOARD: Living accommodations in Rome will be arranged upon request. It is estimated that housing in a pensioni will cost between $3.00 and $4.00 a day. Meals should approximate $5.00 per day.
COURSES: COMPARATIVE CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEMS (3 sem. cr.); COMPARATIVE CONCEPTS OF PERSONHOOD IN THE AMERICAN AND ITALIAN LEGAL SYSTEMS (3 sem. cr.); INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (3 sem. cr.)

JERUSALEM

Temple University School of Law and The American University Law School will jointly sponsor the Sixth Law and Policy Institute Abroad at the Faculty of Law of Hebrew University in Jerusalem this summer. Sessions will be held at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem Campus on Mount Scopus, which overlooks the new and old cities of Jerusalem.
DATES: July 16-August 22, 1975
TUITION: $400 for tuition up to six credit hours and course materials, or $983 which includes tuition payment for up to six credit hours, course materials, room and board, Israeli travel, miscellaneous.
COURSES: CURRENT ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW (3 sem. cr.); COMPARATIVE LAW OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND ISRAEL (3 sem. cr.); COMPARATIVE LABOR LAW (3 sem. cr.); COMPARATIVE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE (3 sem. cr.)

ACCRA

Temple University School of Law, the Holland Law Center of the University of Florida at Gainesville, and the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghana at Legon jointly sponsor the 1975 Summer Sessions at the University of Ghana at Legon. The campus is located in a suburb of Accra, Ghana's capital, and sprawls across a hillside overlooking a valley rich in vegetation and beauty.
DATES: July 4-August 12, 1975
TUITION: $400—including all course materials.
ROOM & BOARD: $375.00 including three meals per day.
TRANSPORTATION: $495.00 round trip charter flight NY-Accra-NY.
COURSES: COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW (3 quarter hrs. / 2 sem. hrs.); AFRICAN LEGAL INSTITUTIONS (3 quarter hrs. / 2 sem. hrs.); COMPARATIVE LAW: THE COMMON LAW AND AFRICAN CUSTOMARY LAW (3 quarter hrs. / 2 sem. hrs.); SEMINAR IN COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (3 quarter hrs. / 2 sem. hrs.); COUNSELING INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS (3 quarter hrs. / 2 sem. hrs.)

Temple University

A Commonwealth University

For information, call or write Alan H. Silverstein, Administrator, Summer Sessions Abroad, Temple Univ. Law School, 1719 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA. 19122. Telephone (215) 787-8983 or 787-7863.