HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

CONSCIENCE

The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 3, Number 3 | "Asking you to ask yourselves . . ." | November 18, 1975

HOFSTRA MOOT COURT TEAM NO. 2 IN METRO REGION

Will Compete In Nationals Dec. 15

By Chad Russell

The Hofstra University School of Law National Moot Court Team has advanced to the National Rounds of the Twenty-Sixth Annual National Moot Court Competition, which will be held in N.Y.C. on December 15 at the Bar Building, 42 West 44th Street.

The Hofstra Moot Court Team of James Freeswick, Nancy Hobbs, and Andrea Ryan finished in second place in the Regional Rounds held on Nov. 5 and 6, in which ten schools from New Jersey, New York City and Long Island competed.

The Hofstra Team advanced to the National Rounds by defeating Rutgers-Newark, Columbia and Brooklyn, but bowed to N.Y.U. in the final argument which determined the winner of the Regional Rounds.

This year marked the third time in which Hofstra has competed in the National Moot Court Competition. It is the first time that Hofstra has advanced in the Regional Rounds past the first day, as well as the first time in which Hofstra has advanced to the National competition.

Under competition rules, each school was allowed to brief either the petitioner's or the respondents' side of the case. N.Y.U., which briefed respondents' side, won the Best Brief prize, while Fordham, which briefed the petitioner's case, was runner-up. The briefs, which were judged in advance, counted 50 percent of the point total for each oral argument.

For Petitioners

Although Hofstra briefed the respondent's case, the team ended up arguing the petitioner's side in the final three arguments against Columbia, Brooklyn and N.Y.U. Mr. Freeswick and Ms. Ryan argued the respondents case against Rutgers-Newark, while a Freeswick-Hobbs team argued the case for petitioner. All three team members wrote the brief.

At the end of the first day of competition, Hofstra was in the number one position, having defeated their opponents by the widest margins. On the second day Hofstra met Brooklyn, which had finished in fourth place at the end of the first day, while N.Y.U. was pitted against New York Law School.

The Hofstra-Brooklyn contest was the closest competition in which Hofstra competed, according to team members. However, everyone except the judges was in agreement that Hofstra handily defeated N.Y.U. in the final round.

Spectator Leon Friedman said of the Hofstra Team: "They did an excellent job. They were disciplined and knew what they had to know. I thought they were much better than any other team."

Faculty advisor Ordover stated, "N.Y.U. was awarded the victory for reasons neither I, nor Professors Friedman and Soloff, could understand. Had we lost to Brooklyn, neither the team nor its advisor would have had any arguments. It was tough indeed and very close.

"My personal view," Professor Ordover continued, "is that the Hofstra Team was clearly superior in oral argument as a matter of advocacy. N.Y.U.'s brief was excellent, but we did not lose on the point spread between N.Y.U.'s brief and Hofstra's."

The judges in the Hofstra-N.Y.U. contest awarded the two N.Y.U. advocates the Best Oral Argument prize as well as the Runner-up Oral Argument award.

According to Prof. Ordover, "N.Y.U.'s argument lacked structure and devoted a great deal of time to minor issues, never coming to grips with the major issues.

"They frequently went outside of the record to justify their arguments—something absolutely impermissible in competition and in real court.

"This would not be tolerated in either of Hofstra's Moot Court or Trial Practice programs."

According to Team member Nancy Hobbs, "We really clobbered them in oral argument. I hope we meet them again in the Nationals."

Spirit of Support

Team member Andrea Ryan commented on the fact that Hofstra managed to attract more faculty and students than the other schools with the exception of Brooklyn. "This is a school where people care," said Ms. Ryan.

The Hofstra Team will be notified within the next couple of weeks as to whom their first opponent will be in the National Rounds. In order to win the National Championship, the Team must go undefeated during three days of competition.

The road to second place in the Regional Rounds was long and hard for the Moot Court Team, as well as for Professors Ordover, Agata, Rabinowitz, Friedman, Gregory and Soloff, who served as faculty advisors.

At the end of the school year any second-year student may sign up for the first round of the intra-school moot court competition. Participants are divided into teams of two and are required to write a brief on the National Moot Court case from the year before. Two weeks after the end of the school year, participants engage in oral argument before the faculty advisors. Six students are chosen from this group on the basis of brief-writing and oral argument ability.

These six students are then divided into two teams. Over the summer they receive the National Moot Court case. About the middle of September each side submits a brief and engages in the final round of oral arguments in the intra-school competition. Three of the six are chosen for the Hofstra Moot Court Team.

During October, the team writes another brief and engages in practice oral arguments before the faculty advisors. The penetrating questions asked by the professors at these practice sessions help the team refine its analysis of the case.

Team members Hobbs, Freeswick and Ryan discuss the National strategy with Advisor Ordover.

ANNOUNCMENT

The budget allocations for student groups were not available as of press time. However they will be carried in the next issue.

M. Kathryn Meng, this month's "Attorney-in-Residence" will discuss "How to Establish Your Own Practice," tomorrow, at Noon, in the Moot Court Room.

Next deadline: Noon, Dec. 1.

Hofstra Rated Among Top Law Schools in Country

By Jim Freeswick

After only five years in existence, Hofstra University School of Law has been rated among the top 38 percent of law schools in the country in terms of resources.

According to a recent evaluation of law schools throughout the country conducted by Indiana University law professor Charles Kelso, Hofstra Law School was rated ahead of such well-known law schools as Boston University, Georgetown, Syracuse, and Northeastern, and tied with Boston College and George Washington.

Among the New York City area law schools, Hofstra was rated ahead of St. John's, Brooklyn and New York Law School. Hofstra was just one point behind Fordham, and two points behind New York University. Columbia was rated 12 points ahead of second-place N.Y.U.

Not Qualitative

Kelso's data, published in the Summer, 1975 edition of **Learning and the Law**, does not purport to be a rating of the quality of law schools. According to Hofstra Law School Dean Monroe Freedman, Hofstra would have scored even higher had the Kelso index taken into account items bearing on the quality of law schools such as classroom teaching, clinical programs and faculty availability.

Although the Kelso data purports to be a measure of law school resources only, Kelso does assert that: "However, it does compare the relative availability of some of the resources which affect the variety and kinds of educational programs a law school may choose to offer. In that sense, it presents data which relate to educational quality."

Six Scales

Kelso's index includes six scales: number of students, number of faculty, student-faculty ratio, volumes in library, volumes-student ratio, and volumes-faculty ratio. Each law school was given a number from 1 (highest rating) to 8 (lowest rating) on each scale. A school's total grade was computed by adding up the numbers received in each category.

Class "A" schools were in the 9 to 19 range; class "B" schools, 20 to 29; and class "C" schools, 30 to 41. Hofstra Law School scored 24, placing it in the top 38 percent of all law schools. Columbia, Northwestern and Yale had the highest resources index, 9, followed by Michigan and Pennsylvania with 10. Franklin Pierce had the lowest score with 41.

Kelso noted that: "A position at the bottom of the resources index may be a warning of problems such as inadequate funding, excessive overhead charges, too many students, too few faculty members; insufficient attention given to the library or an underdeveloped research program."

Editorial

Congratulations

The entire school is proud of the Moot Court Team's success in gaining a berth in the National Moot Court Competition to be held next month.

Jim Freeswick, Nancy Hobbs, and Andrea Ryan put innumerable hours into preparing for the competition, and deserve both our congratulations, and continued support during the upcoming National Competition.

Coupled with the school's evaluation by Professor Kelso's ratings, they have demonstrated that Hofstra Law School is a power to be reckoned with in legal education, both in resource and the quality of advocacy training.

We also draw attention to the supportive attendance by faculty and students during Hofstra's oral arguments in the Regional Rounds. None of the other schools had as many faculty members in the sparse audiences, and few of the more closely located schools drew more students.

New Elections Schedule Recommended

We are pleased to learn that the Student Representatives are considering a plan to schedule elections in January so that there will be a carryover body authorized to perform necessary functions right from the beginning of school in the fall. This will eliminate the persistent problem of student budget allocations being made after almost one-third of the school year has passed. It will also enable the student-faculty committees to undertake their work immediately as the school year begins.

Admittedly, first and last semester students would be deprived of representation, but past history has shown this representation is frequently nominal. Most of the first semester is required to become acquainted with one's classmates so as to make the election meaningful; faced with a new academic challenge, few first year students are willing to take on responsibilities of any unknown dimension prior to their first law exams. Lack of interest among third-year students has been manifested by the latter group's history of uncontested elections.

We hope that students in the Law School will express their support for such a change and make their views known to the Representatives.

Recorder Announces New Transcript Policy

To the Editor:

In regards to the article **Hofstra Law School: A Reappraisal** by Will Nix, which appeared in the October 14th issue of **Conscience**, I would like to bring to your attention that beginning with the Class of 1977, the student's records have been redesigned. Transcripts of these new records do not show either Law Board Scores or class rank unless requested by the student.

One of the primary reasons for the revision was that I agree with Mr. Nix that this information was not intended for prospective employers. As for the Class of 1976, if they do not wish their LSAT scores or class rank to appear, they need only tell us when requsting their transcripts.

Sincerely, Charlotte Z. Hoffer
Recorder, Law School

— Sports Brief —

Left: Pittsburg's rookie pitcher John Candelaria visits his better known sister, Maria, class of '76, after setting a 14-strikeout record in last month's playoffs.

Law School Enters B'ball Tourney

Brian Asserson, Glen Burnet, and **Jules Mencher** are forming a Hofstra Law School Basketball Team to compete in the New England Area Law School Basketball Tournament to be held at the Western New England Law School, Springfield, Mass., on the first weekend in February.

They have already requested some funds from the Student Representatives. "We want any interested and qualified law students to come to our organizational meeting to discuss the team set-up, coaching, practice, etc.," said Asserson.

The meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m. on Friday, November 21st, in the library lounge.

Announcing the meeting, Asserson stated, "Many people are already interested in playing and getting the trophy for our school. We've got the talent!"

Curriculum Review Underway

By Hector Lugo

Professor Burton Agata, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee said last week that the Committee is presently reviewing the curriculum of Hofstra University School of Law. "We are now involved in a thorough looking-back in the curriculum to see which direction the school is going. The Committee will go about it very systematically by looking at all courses as a whole," said Professor Agata.

For the present, the Committee has started to receive suggestions from Committee members and plans to receive feedback from alumni and students in order to "get ideas from everywhere we can." The Committee will look at the present market and will "examine what type of lawyer Hofstra Law School wants to prepare for in the near future."

As a consequence, Professor Agata said that the Committee will not make any ad hoc changes for this year, but the Committee plans to submit a report by the middle of next semester.

Law Women Confer Saturday

On Saturday, November 22, 1975, the Metropolitan Law Women's Conference will be held at Brooklyn Law School. Each of the seven law schools within the New York and New Jersey area will be presenting panels on such topics as Battered Wives, Homosexuality and Title VII.

The Hofstra Law Women will provide a panel on Women's Health during the afternoon session. The scheduled speakers at the Hofstra panel are: Sylvia Law, Professor of Law at New York University School of Law, who will discuss issues concerning women and insurance; Sheila Okpaku, Professor at Hofstra Law School, who will speak on problems in the area of women and mental health; Rachel Fructer, member of Women's Health Forum, who will discuss abortion and contraceptive methods; and Marina Angel, Professor at Hofstra Law School, who will speak on informed consent.

The registration fee is as yet undetermined, but it will be approximately $3 and will include lunch. Registration for the conference was held at Hofstra Law School during the week of November 10th. Day care services will be provided and all women are urged to attend.

For further information, contact Robin Gross or leave a note in the Hofstra Law Women's mailbox located in the main office.

Lieberman Outlines Moot Court Program

The 1976 Moot Court Program will officially begin when the first year students receive information packets describing the program in detail. Approximately twenty-five second-year students have been working diligently in the preparation of hypothetical problems and legal memoranda. According to Lance Lieberman, faculty-advisor to the program, "There will be an exciting assortment of problems, exploring significant legal issues."

There are nine third year students on the Moot Court Board. It is their responsibility to supervise and administer the program, and aid the Advisors.

Participants in the Moot Court Program will be graded Honors-Pass-Fail, and all students who pass will receive two credits. The work is squeezed into a five week period from the time a student gets a problem to the time the brief is due. For those very ambitious people, there will be a Metropolitan Moot Court Competition sponsored by Fordham University. Anyone interested is urged to inquire at the Moot Court office.

Moot Court will be providing most students with their first opportunity to get out of the classroom, and argue on behalf of a "client." As Mr. Lieberman has stated "The true measure of success of the program will be what each first-year student gets out of it, which, in turn, is directly proportional to what each student puts into it."

NEWS BRIEFS

By Margery Rosin

N.L.O. OFFERS NEW PROGRAM

—Another new and innovative program is being established at the Neighborhood Law Office. Beginning next semester, a six-week program devoted to civil trial practice will be offered to N.L.O. II students.

This mini-course has been set up with the cooperation of the firm of Rivkin, Leff, and Sherman. Special Professor Rivkin, considered one of the top trial lawyers in the state, will be supervising the participating students. According to Professor Spizz, executive director of the N.L.O., "Students will work on all aspects of a civil trial, from voir dire to verdict."

PROFESSOR BURTON AGATA is director of the Advanced Practice Institute, which offers an opportunity for continuing legal education at Hofstra Law School. An Institute on "Recent Developments in Real Estate Law" will be held at the law school in five sessions from Nov. 11 to Nov. 18, 1975.

This offering follows other Institutes which have been given by API on Criminal Law, Divorce and Separation, Evidence, Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

—ASSISTANT DEAN STUART FILLER has been teaching "Income Taxation of Individuals" to laypersons. Dean Filler, an expert in tax law, is the founder of the Hofstra Tax Clinic which provides legal assistance to middle income persons.

—PROFESSORS JOHN GREGORY and WILLIAM GINSBERG have taught two courses this past month which are offered by the Law School and the University Division of Continuing Education. Professor Gregory is teaching "Marriage, Divorce and the Family: Contemporary Legal Problems," and Professor Ginsberg is teaching "Environment and the Law—A Love-Hate Relationship."

The marriage course includes support obligations, child abuse, foreign divorce, no-fault divorce, alimony and property rights. The course on environment and the law tackles the complex political, social and economic issues which have resulted from ecological consciousness.

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"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

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

Chad Russell
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CONSCIENCE is the official publication of the faculty and students of the Hofstra University School of Law. While CONSCIENCE is published with the approval of the School of Law, it does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the administration of the School or of Hofstra University.

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.

CONSCIENCE is distributed free of charge to all students, faculty, and administrative personnel of the School of Law. Subscriptions are available to others at a cost of $5 per year. CONSCIENCE is published every four weeks, from September to May.

'Law And Media' To Be Theme for New Magazine

A new publication has been formed to enable students at Hofstra Law School to see for themselves and share with others the relationship between the law and major issues of our time. Each issue of the magazine will present a different theme of contemporary life and the law—produced and written by Hofstra Law students.

The initial issue's theme is **Law and the Media.** Students who would like to write for this issue can structure their article any way they wish. It could be a general survey of an area, such as "Video in the Courtroom" or "Source Disclosure"—or a more narrowly focused article like "the constitutionality of forced family-hour viewing on television."

Aside from articles, the magazine will have such features as interviews, bibliographies and commentaries. They will include transcripts of interviews, debates or panel discussions with prominent media people—and critical reviews on recent books and articles written in the field.

Any Hofstra Law student who has an idea for an article or interview and wants to begin work on it or those who haven't as yet come up with an idea but would like to hear more about the publication are invited to come to our meetings. The next is Wed., November 19, at 12:00 in Room 204.

LAW REVIEW POLICY

To: Members of the Student Body Date: 10-27-75
From: R. Abrahams Subject: Law Review Membership

This memo is designed to resolve all questions concerning the publishable article route to **REVIEW** membership.

1. Comments, notes, or casenotes may be submitted for publication by any student in the law school. If the student is not interested in becoming a member of the **REVIEW,** his or her article need not be submittd anonymously, and the student is free to consult with a member of the board of editors.

2. If the student wishes to use the article as a route to membership, it cannot be discussed with a member of the board. The article must be submittd to Inge Klomm in Room 202, along with a cover sheet tying the author's name and address to the title of the piece. After the board has voted on the article, the student will be notified by mail of its acceptability.

3. Articles will be accepted if they are "publishable" in the **HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW.** This does not mean that we expect to be able to mail manuscripts directly to the printer without some editing. What "publishable" means is that the article meets the following tests:

a. Is the topic one which is timely, and interesting to the legal community?
b. Does the reearch support the propositions which are set forth, as well as exhaust relevant materials on the subject?
c. Is the analysis logically sound?
d. Are the author's thoughts clearly conveyed?
e. Do the footnotes and text conform to "Bluebook" standards?

4. Please note that if a student wishes to avoid writing on a topic which may be the subject of a law review article already in progress, the individual should ask a **staff** member of the **REVIEW** to check for duplication.

5. It generally takes between two and three weeks for the board to vote on an article—please do not be impatient.

6. Students in their first year of law school are ineligible for membership. Students in their last year of law school who wish to submit an article for membership purposes, must do so no later than two weeks after the first day of classes of the fall semester of their final year, not counting the first day of classes.

—A Message From the Reps—

1. The official Student Representatives' and Student Government bulletin board is located outside Dean Freedman's office.

2. All suggestions, complaints, notices, mail, etc., should be placed in the Student Representatives' box in the main office.

Sincerely,
The Student Representatives

HOFSTRA NO. 1 IN LATEST RATING

by Stephen Orbach

How does one go about rating a law school? I agree with the Dean that some of the more important—and less tangible—factors for such a rating were not considered in the recent "Law Journal" article. Drawing upon my many months of experience in the legal profession, I now propose the official S.J.O. Law School Rating Scorecard (copies available to other, lesser schools):

1. Are the professors available for questions outside of class? yes ( ) no ( )
2. Does the law school have a student-faculty picnic and softball game? yes ( ) no ( )
3. —which the faculty attends in significant numbers? yes ( ) no ( )
4. What percent of the faculty are members of the A.C.L.U.(a) 100 b) 90 c) 80 d) other a ( ) b ( ) c ( ) d ( )
5. Do any of the professors even **own** a tricycle? yes ( ) no ( )
6. Do the library lounge and coffee lounge chairs have wheels? yes ( ) no ( )
7. Does the library have a complete set of the **Hofstra Law Review?** yes ( ) no ( )
8. What percent of the student body are **not** women? (no score for more than 65 percent)
9. Is the law school less than eight years old? yes ( ) no ( )
10. Is part of the law school parking lot a tennis court? yes ( ) no ( )
11. Does the law school have a "Conscience?" yes ( ) no ( )
12. How casual is the law school? a) casual b) very casual c) falling apart d) very proper. a ( ) b ( ) c ( ) d ( )
13. Does the law school have a pink men's room? yes ( ) no ( )
14. and a green women's room yes ( ) no ( )

Answers: 10 points for each yes (1) (b) or (c) answer.

Surprisingly, Hofstra scores quite well on this fair and balanced rating system. In fact, I'd be willing to stack up Hofstra Law School against any law school in the country (utilizing my system, of course). I foresee Hofstra taking its proper place with the most prestigious law schools in the land. Princeton and Vassar Law Schools, watch out!

Faculty Profile

Marina Angel

by Ann Zeloof

Professor Marina Angel first knew that she wanted to be a lawyer in high school, when, aspiring to a political career, she realized that most politicians were attorneys. She was campaigning for William Ryan at the tender age of 15 and remembers her mother was amazed to find her making speeches on street corners. As she learned more about legal matters, she began to take an interest in the field of law itself. She graduated from Barnard College, where she did research concerning apportionment and gerrymandering. One of her teachers there was "superlative" at teaching advanced constitutional law and influenced a high number of graduates to go on to law school. It was at Barnard that Professor Angel developed her interest in civil and criminal rights.

She was a Kent Scholar at Columbia Law School and recalls that there was not much emphasis on civil and criminal rights at that time and no clinical courses; instead, she was "stuck with tax and corporations." She took a year off after completing her first year of law school and worked for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund doing research supporting the abolition of the death penalty. This involved going over court records in Florida and Virginia and interviewing defense attorneys. She also worked on an amicus brief for the same organization concerning the discovery process in habaeas corpus proceedings.

Professor Angel has worked for Legal Services in Philadelphia and the Philadelphia public defender on the trial and appellate levels, and found it "fantastic." She has taught a course in juvenile courts in Rutgers Law School, Camden, and has worked in the juvenile court system. She has represented juvenile delinquents, some of whom were "obviously abused," and has worked on the right to treatment for retarded or disturbed juveniles. While she was on leave from Hofstra she worked in the field of labor law, representing medical personnel.

She loves traveling and calls it "my one extravagence." She is of Greek descent and has been to that country four times. Among other countries, she has journeyed to Ireland, Scotland, Morocco, Mexico and Portugal. After the bar exam she bought a car and drove through Greece, Yugoslavia and other European countries. As a child, she adored Egyptology and visited some of the ancient sites of Egypt last year. However, she made the trip in August, when the temperature was 130 degrees, an experience which she will not repeat again. She dislikes "stupid tours of big cities" preferring instead to drive through a country.

She says of litigation: "I love trying cases" and that one of her favorite cases involved a police woman who filed a sex discrimination claim regarding the denial of her promotion. It was proved that the plaintiff was transferred in retaliation for initiating the suit. She stresses that each person's courtroom style is unique, that individuals must know their strengths and limitations, and be phenomenally well prepared.

She points out that law school affords an opportunity for students to theorize about issues and allows a measure of detachment, which is rare once they begin practicing. She praises Hofstra for not attempting to completely remold the thought processes of its students and she finds such an attitude "annoying and insulting." Professor Angel will be teaching a corrections seminar which will discuss prisoners' rights and include trips to various penal institutions such as minimum and maximum security prisons, homes for the retarded and juvenile institutions, such as Willowbrook and Pilgrim State.

Hofstra Hosts Default Panel

"If New York City defaults, then we can expect New York State to follow some reasonable time thereafter," according to an authority on municipal bankruptcy who is now Chairman of the Bar Association of the City of New York's subcommittee on municipal bankruptcy.

Lewis Kruger, an attorney who advised Governor Carey during the U.D.C. crisis, made his remarks on a panel discussion held at the Law School the evening of Nov. 6th.

Other public finance experts before the audience of 70 were Professors Ginsberg, Hillman, and David Grossman, the Lindsey Administration's Budget Director.

Mr. Kruger, in discussing some of the parallels between private and public bankruptcy law agreed with the panel that proposed amendments to Federal bankruptcy law would not solve the problem.

Moderator Hillman traced the history of municipal default since the 1838 case of Mobile, Ala. He argued that a Federal bankruptcy approach was undesirable "because it is not addressed to the City's fundamental problem—readjustment to a changing function in an urban society."

Dr. Grossman stressed that given time, New York City has enough fundamental resources to meet its obligations. He believed a Federal guarantee would be very helpful, contending "even MAC would have worked with a Federal guarantee."

However, he stated that "the City has defaulted" in a de facto, if not technical sense. "We just haven't pronounced it yet."

In examining the mandatory and legal responsibilities imposed on the City by the state constitution and statutes, Prof. Ginsberg pointed out that, "many of the now-objectionable practices were legal under state law."

DIRECTORY FORMS MADE AVAILABLE

Forms are now available in the Admissions Office and on the Library desk for the Law School Directory. It will include the temporary and-or permanent addresses and phone numbers of all students, faculty, and staff.

If no form is completed, only the student's permanent address will be published. If any person does not wish any or all of the information to be printed, he may so indicate on the form. Questions or comments may be made via the mailbox for the Directory in the Admissions Office.

Why Teach 'Em? You Can Beat 'Em!

by Neil Weinrib

Recently, the Supreme Court handed down a major decision concerning the extent to which school teachers can discipline their pupils. The Court found that teachers do have the authority to spank their students, but such punishment should only be utilized after other disciplinary measures have failed.

The reaction from faculty members across the nation, ranging from elementary through undergraduate and graduate schools, was one of complete exultation. Not that most teachers had refrained from inflicting corporal punishment prior to the decision—but many were truly overjoyed that the Court had finally seen the light in sanctioning such behavior.

And at Hofstra too, the impact of this decision has been sharply felt by the law student body. Hardly a teacher will deny the efficacy of such forms of punishment as a highly useful tool which, when used regularly in conjunction with the Socratic method, will successfully expedite the learning process. The result, most faculty members will agree, is the elimination of apathy and a necessary jolt to idle backsides—especially among first year students.

It is clearly undisputed that such forms of punishment have been, are currently, flourishing within our classrooms. The old college fraternity paddles have been recovered from storage and many a faculty member can be seen jogging through the halls in his or her warm-up suit with the team name, "Monroe's Marauders," emblazoned on the back. Such policies are openly advocated by Dean Freedman who refers to the "spanking rule" quite affectionately as an example of "Strict Liberalism"—"an ethical response to these permissive times."

In professor Agata's Constitutional Law class, for example, we often had to duck from flying pieces of chalk which were tossed at the horrified class with the speed and deception of Luis Tiant. He claimed that such action was "necessary and proper" to restore a semblance of reality to an otherwise confused group of students.

Professor Mahon was also approached by this reporter for comment. Dressed in his usual three piece suit, he was busily engaged in performing sets of push-ups to the count of 2-201, 2-202, etc. I managed to stop him long enough for him to explain that corporal punishment in Contracts class was a reasonable expectation and when judiciously applied, will certainly encourage students to leap through Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. "Discipline," he said, "is the most equitable remedy for breach."

Professor Rabinowitz—in conformity with the new decision, stressed that he preferred to use such severe forms of punishment only as a last resort. Instead, he has often opted for traditional means of discipline such as making recalcitrant students write 10,000 times in their Gilberts the following homily:

Civil Procedure
is not very tough.
Indeed it would be easier
if the students were roughed up;
then Erie and Pennoyer
would be res judicata,
and International Shoe
would scarcely annoy ya.

"Students are on notice," he said, "that when they enter my jurisdiction, I am the sovereign and will not grant a change of venue."

Professor Ginsberg is also a staunch believer in the use of force, probably due to his association with the New York City Parks Administration. When first year property students protested over being taught antiquated concepts such as seisin and Shelley's Rule which they considered to be totally irrelevant, Professor Ginsberg responded by making his students carry small parcels of land around the school.

There is no doubt that with the semester drawing to an end, teachers will increasingly resort to sundry methods of corporal punishment out of the despair and frustration of not being able to finish their course materials. Professor Posin has already threatened his students with such measures if the class doesn't start moving at a pace of 400 pages each week—or in the alternative, if the students fail to laugh along with his opening monologues.

The Supreme Court has just given education in this country one giant kick in the pants. The result at Hofstra will invariably be the "battered law student" syndrome.