



CONSCIENCE

The Hofstra University School of Law Newspaper

Volume 3, Number 5

"Asking you to ask yourselves . . ."

February 10, 1976

Committee Vetoes Dean On Kunstler Appointment

By Jim Freeswick

Attorney William Kunstler says that Dean Monroe Freedman told him that the Faculty Appointments Committee decided not to employ Kunstler as a professor of law at Hofstra University School of Law because of "political reasons."

Professor Burton C. Agata, who served as Chairman of the Faculty Appointments Committee which rejected Dean Freedman's recommendation that Kunstler be employed for one year on a trial basis, said it was "ridiculous" to suppose that the Committee had rejected Kunstler for "political reasons."

Dean Freedman said he did not want to get into a discussion with Kunstler as to what was said between the two after Kunstler's rejection by the FAC last year. Nor would Freedman speculate as to the reasons why the Committee rejected his recommendation that Kunstler teach a two-semester seminar in criminal litigation to third year students who had completed Trial Practice.



Dean Monroe Freedman: "Whether you like him or not, Kunstler is a major figure in American legal history."

Freedman said it is standard school policy that no teacher will be hired unless the FAC and the Dean are in agreement. The FAC has rejected at least three of the Dean's recommendations in the past, according to Freedman.

Kunstler's application will not be reconsidered by the FAC, nor will a seminar in advanced criminal litigation be taught by another professor, according to Freedman.

"My interest was in having Kunstler teach here. He has excellent credentials, a tremendous resume. Whether you like him or not, he is a major figure in American legal history," said Freedman.

"For a limited number of students who had Trial Practice to elect to take a two-credit per semester course with Kunstler could not possibly have hurt the students or school and could have provided a significant experience."

"It was certainly worth trying on a one-shot basis. The risk of damage to the school or to the intelligent, mature students at Hofstra was simply nonexistent," Freedman said.

According to Agata, the FAC rejected Kunstler because:

—A number of outside sources told the Committee that Kunstler was not a good teacher.

—The content of the proposed seminar course was too nebulous—the course sounded like it would amount to "war stories."

—The Committee didn't think Kunstler would be able to spend the required amount of time with the students.

—The Committee had grave doubts that the school needed an additional seminar course of the proposed type.

"Just because his name was Kunstler didn't mean he was a bargain," said Agata. "Both the Dean and the Committee acted in good faith in this matter. I have my doubts about Kunstler," Agata said, referring to Kunstler's statement that he had been rejected for political reasons.

The FAC which rejected Kunstler last year was composed of Dean Aaron Twerski; Professors Malachy Mahon, Daniel Posin and John Gregory; and students Jeff Englander, '75 and Joan Shands, '76. The



Professor Burton C. Agata: "Just because his name was Kunstler didn't mean he was a bargain."

Committee was unanimous in its decision, according to Agata.

According to Kunstler, Dean Freedman asked him to teach a semi-clinical course in practical trial techniques in which students would attend a couple of Kunstler's trials in the New York area as well as engage in seminar sessions.

"I was delighted to accept the position," said Kunstler. "I have no bones to pick with the Dean. He tried his best. I admire him tremendously." Dean Freedman was Kunstler's lawyer in Washington, D.C.

Kunstler said that he taught law at New York Law School from 1949 to 1961; at Pace College from 1952 to 1965; and at the New School for Social Research. He said he didn't know why the FAC overrode Dean Freedman's decision to hire him, but that the Dean had told him it was for political reasons.

Kunstler has written a review of Dean Freedman's new book on legal ethics, which will appear in the next issue of the Hofstra Law Review. On the last page of his draft copy Kunstler wrote:

"Ironically, it was this law school which, for political reasons, decided to override Dean Freedman's decision last year to employ this reviewer. In another day, I might have felt constrained by some imagined code of social conduct to refrain from taking this opportunity to refer to this incident. There is, however, a practical as well as a moral basis for my lack of restraint—like this timely book, it may open present dialogue."

Attorney In Residence

Yanelli - Justice and Plea Bargaining Don't Mix

By Stuart Rosenthal

"Plea Bargaining in the District Court" was the subject of the program presented by the "Attorney-in-Residence" Committee last Wednesday, January 28. The program was informal and informative and just one more example of the excellence we've come to expect from the committee.

Frank Yanelli, the first of the three speakers at the program, spoke of plea bargaining as a valuable tool for the defense attorney, saying that 95 percent of criminal cases will be plea bargained. He added, however, that your client should be guilty of something before you employ this tool. He described ways to strengthen your bargaining position, including having your defendant find employment, have him or her voluntarily enter rehabilitative programs and in cases of property theft or destruction, have the defendant make restitution. Mr. Yanelli stressed that the attorney's job is always to do "the best you can." Justice is not the province of the defense counsel . . . Ethics and morality are, but not justice . . . He concluded saying that the function to be served is not justice or rehabilitation, but the focus is your client.

Mr. Yanelli, past President of the Criminal Courts Bar Association of Nassau County, was followed by Assistant District Attorney Vincent O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor, who is in charge of the screening program the D.A.'s office employs in evaluating each criminal case, stated his office will affirmatively look for reasons to

employ an A.C.O.D. (adjournment in contemplation of dismissal). He did not mention what those reasons or criteria were, but one can assume they were similar to the methods of "manipulating sentence criteria" that Mr. Yanelli had already discussed. Mr. O'Connor's other major point seemed to be that attorneys should be fully aware of all the penalties surrounding his circumstances. He seemed to be saying that he had seen too many attorneys who hadn't done their homework, only to find that they hadn't received what they thought they had bargained for.

The final speaker was Mr. Marvin Zevin, past President of the Nassau County Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Zevin indicated his agreement with Mr. Yanelli, saying, "Justice is never in issue in a felony court." He also agreed that around 95 percent of criminal cases were plea bargained, but he said this is changing. He attributes this change to the Nixon-Agnew Law and Order team of 1968. Due to mandatory minimum sentences in many areas, the amount of plea bargaining will decline because of its limited effect. He concluded with the thought that there has to be a better way to deal with crime than to spend \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year per convicted criminal to keep him or her locked up.

Future programs will include "Handling an Uncontested Matrimonial Proceeding" (February 25th), "Legal Ethics From a Prosecutor's Point of View," and "Court Administration."

ABA To Air Ad Issue

CHICAGO—Amid increasing litigation and stepped-up bar inquiry and debate, the issue of lawyer advertising appears headed for a formal airing on the floor of the American Bar Association's House of Delegates during the Feb. 12-17 ABA midyear meeting in Philadelphia.

At issue are the traditional restrictions on legal advertising contained in the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility, which are followed in most states.

Another major issue scheduled for debate during House of Delegates session, Feb. 16-17, is a proposed court procedure designed to help judges and the news media settle fair trial and free press disputes about judicial restrictive orders.

If a formal recommendation on

modifying the barriers to lawyer advertising comes before the policy-making House of Delegates, it will be the result of a year-long investigation and discussion by the Association's Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility. Undertaken at the request of ABA President Lawrence E. Walsh, New York City, after the Goldfarb decision last June, the committee's inquiry included public hearings for consumer and organized-bar spokesmen.

The midyear meeting will also feature a "Report on the State of the Judiciary" to be delivered by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday, Feb. 15. Burger's presentation is a major feature of ABA Bicentennial activities planned for the estimated 2,000 lawyers attending, plus their families.

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"Asking You to Ask Yourself"

American Bar Association Law Student Division,
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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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It may seem strange to see a help wanted ad on the editorial page. Nevertheless, CONSCIENCE is your voice and needs your help. Your cooperation is needed to maintain a high quality law school newspaper.

First year students—First semester anxieties are over, and it is time to take your place as part of the law school community. Your skills are greatly needed, and CONSCIENCE seeks your active support. If you are interested in any of the above-named areas, please communicate with us.

Second year students—You've come a long way! Now is the time to finally involve yourself in the mainstream of our school. You know the constitutional aspects of "freedom of the press"—now, do your part to have a working press!

Class of 1976—Never too late! In the near future you'll look back on Property, Civil Procedure, Wills, Trusts and Estates. Look back also on your role in CONSCIENCE.

Hofstra has grown a great deal since its inception. Although the school has tried to maintain a favorable student-faculty ratio and has greatly expanded its course offerings, certain problems may arise. The closeness and informality that was Hofstra is threatened by the "faceless crowd."

It becomes more important than ever to have a school newspaper with many workers as well as contributors who can focus on a central means of expression, and more cohesively bind the school community.

We are now undergoing reorganization. You have a "conscience"—use it!

Counseling Competition

The Law Student Division of the American Bar Association will again sponsor the Client Counseling Competition. Contract Litigation and Its Alternatives will be the subject matter of the consultation situations this year. The competition is analogous to Moot Court, except that the skill tested is counseling rather than appellate argument.

The Competition tries to simulate a real law firm consultation as closely as possible. A typical client problem is selected and a person acting the role of the client is briefed on his or her part. Prior to the day of the actual Competition students, who work in pairs, receive a very brief

memo concerning the problem. This data is equivalent to what a secretary might be told when a client calls to make an appointment. The students are asked to prepare a preliminary memorandum based on the problem as it is then understood.

In the actual Competition, which takes place at a regional host law school, each team of students is given forty-five minutes. The first thirty minutes are devoted to an interview with the client during which the students are expected to elicit the rest of the relevant information and propose a solution or outline of what further research would be necessary.

First Term Appraisal;

A Student's View . . .

By Gary Small

Writing an article on the experience of the first year of law school is something like reviewing a very bad play which your friend wrote, a play which has some redeeming features.

You're in a bind. You want to be objective, which is hard, because you're coming away from something that hardly leaves you coherent, much less rational. You want to be positive, maybe because you have to believe that something positive was going on during all that.

You're in a bind. There are times during the first year when all of it, your life, your worth, come into question. What are you doing here? How is this information relevant to our lives, to society, to change, to awareness? These are not easy times. Only a Pollyanna will tell you how much "fun" the first year is, but that is not necessarily a negative commentary on law school.

Not all valuable experiences are barrels of laughs. Much of the first year is spent in rather agonized appraisal and evaluation, not only of the work, but of how you're adjusting to it, and what kinds of implications those adjustments have for your integrity, style of living, and style and manner of thinking. The answers are not always pleasant. So be it. Neither are they always unpleasant. Many of those entering in dungarees will leave in three-piece suits; others will leave in dungarees. Who will change and how? It's as much of the dynamics of the first year as anything else.

There'll be some changes made, said the good doctor. And he knew what he was talking about.

Is it the same at all law schools? Are all law schools the same? The answer, obviously, to both questions is no. We can only evaluate the thrust and direction of the Hofstra School of Law through our own experiences here.

It has not escaped the faculty's attention, for example, that the world is changing, and that this demands a rigorous re-evaluation of the lawyer's role in society, his responsibilities, his ethical code, his professional conduct. No one here has tried to shelter us from these facts. We face ethical responsibility considerations from the faculty all the time; one fellow here is even rumored to have done some writing on the subject.

The law is not taught here as a sterile subject, devoid of the human tragedy and comedy, the interaction that plays such a large part in its formulation and evolution. We have already come to think of the law as a process, not a finished product, reflecting social and economic values and biases apparent and controlling in our society. What is good is not necessarily that this is so. What is good is we are being taught to recognize it, and to recognize its implications.

The faculty represents the heart of the American Civil Liberties Union in the metropolitan area. That alone speaks well for the school. There are probably a lot of creative legal thinkers. To have a few on the side of the Bill of Rights is a comfort. To have so many in one school is a blessing.

The first year proves difficult. Old assumptions are challenged, some cast aside. The values of America are examined each day as we examine evolving case law and legislation. We are a few years short of 1984. It is not necessarily a good time for America, but it is a good time for America to take a measure of its course. It is not necessarily a "fun" time to be in law school, but it is an important time to be here. It is as much our responsibility as it is that of the faculty and staff to assure that Hofstra continues to examine where the law is going, not just there it comes from.

Chester Chadwick - Do You Remember Me?

By Herb Weiss

June, 1986. Recently I was reunited with an old law school buddy of mine, Chester C. Chadwick. I ran across Chester's name while leafing through Martindale-Hubbell in some idle moments. Chester is doing quite well these days as anyone who has ever known him would expect. He's currently a partner in a medium-sized midtown firm. His achievements take up a full two pages in Martindale—he's particularly noted for his heavy involvement in city fiscal affairs.

Of course, Chester had been an ambitious, hard-driving law student whose idea of a good time was scouring the West advance sheets for "ground-breaking" decisions. He was involved in a host of school activities: law review, member of the Moot Court, member of the cafeteria and library surveillance squads and Executive Director of the Freshmen Welcoming Task Force. He authored a celebrated article that turned the legal community upside down on release: "Warranty of Habitability in Colonial America." Rumor has it that on his wedding night he was dragged screaming from the library, protesting that post-nuptial bliss could await mastery of the Rule Against Perpetuities.

On a sunny and cloudless Sunday morning in May, I set out to meet Chester at his office. On arrival, I was ushered through a plushly-carpeted corridor, the walls richly paneled in a deep mahogany. Finally, I stood

outside Chester's door, joyfully gazing at my friend seated behind his paper-strewn desk.

"Chester," I nearly screamed, "Chester Chadwick!"

Chester looked up and with a brusque sweep of his hand motioned me to be seated.

"I've looked over your books and accounts," he began, "and I'm advising you to sell, sell, sell."

"Chester, wait a minute . . . don't you remember . . . it's me, your old law school buddy, the guy who roomed with you first year, Herb, Herb Weiss."

Chester frowned in puzzlement. Then he brightened.

"Herb, yeah, that's right, how could I forget, Herb Wise . . . so how ya been? Hey listen, I only do corporate work now. If you need real estate advice that's Miss Charney down the hall, or tax work, that's Poindexter next door."

"Chester," I interrupted, "that's Herb WEISS, not Wise. Second of all, I don't need any legal advice . . . you invited me up here to hash over old times, you said come over the morning of the twelfth . . . don't tell me you don't remember?"

"Of course, how could I be so stupid!" Chester exclaimed, sneaking a furtive glance at his Timex.

For the next minute there was silence. Seeing how well things were going and having thrice cleaned my nails, I decided to change the topic.

"So how's Janet? I hear you two have two kids now."

"Oh, they're all right I guess, at least as of the last time I saw them."

"You two haven't split, have you?"

"Oh no, no," Chester said with a mild chuckle. "It's just that I haven't seen her or the kids since Friday morning. You see, when things get pretty tight around here I stay overnight in a nearby hotel. We live in Connecticut now, and believe me, the commuting time can be murderous."

Again silence pervaded the room. Chester lit a cigarette. Seeing that my friend's mind was obviously preoccupied with other matters, I decided to cut my visit short.

"Chester, listen . . . I can tell you're busy and that you've got other things on your mind. Let's get together another time when we can really talk."

"Yeah, sure, sorry, another time," offered Chester, extending a congenial hand. Glancing at his watch again, he let out a scream.

"Oomigosh, I nearly forgot. My wife's due any minute now!"

"Due?"

"Yes, due!" said Chester while racing for his hat and coat. "My brother-in-law drove her to the hospital this morning. 'She's going to have a baby,' were his last words as he made a mad dash for the elevator."

By six that evening Chester was back at his desk, his appointment book revealing the long night that lay ahead. Three weeks later New York City went broke.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

On Wednesday, February 18, and again on Wednesday, March 3, at 12:00 in Room 204, Adrienne Sachs, Coordinator, Federal Work-Study Program at Hofstra, will speak to law students about the work-study program.

The work-study program is a federally funded program through which students who qualify through the Financial Aid Office as financially eligible are able to work for government agencies or non-profit organizations.

Work-study offers an excellent opportunity for those students who have financial need to earn part of their law school expenses while at the same time work at law related jobs. Students who apply during the second semester and are accepted will be funded for the summer (during which they can work full-time) as well as the next school year (during which they can work part-time).

If you feel that you might be able to establish financial need (this is based on your income plus your parents' if you are not independent of them and are interested in work-study, you must attend one of the meetings. (This includes students now on work-study who must reapply!)

At these meetings the application procedure, job opportunities, when decisions will be made, and any other matters of concern to you regarding work-study will be discussed.

Moot Court Results

The Hofstra University School of Law Moot Court Team was defeated by Notre Dame Law School in the first round of the National Moot Court Competition held in New York City on December 15, 16, 17.

The National Champion was Duke University School of Law. The runner-up was University of California—Davis School of Law. Notre Dame tied for third place.

The Hofstra team of James Freeswick, Nancy Hobbs and Andrea Ryan, advanced to the National Rounds by finishing in second place behind New York University School of Law in the Regional Rounds held in New York City on November 5, 6.

Hofstra's brief was ranked 8th (tied with N.Y.U.), out of the 26 schools which advanced to the National Rounds.

CLEP MEETS

The Community Legal Education Project will hold its spring organizational meeting on Tuesday, February 10, at 1:00 p.m. in Room 230.

All students are encouraged to attend. Those students who have not participated in the program in the past will be briefed as to the functions and purposes of CLEP. Students who have been active in the organization last semester are urged to attend in order to resolve various administrative matters; most notably the procedures for obtaining reimbursement for monies spent in behalf of the program. Assignments to schools for this semester will be made for both groups of students.

CLEP is seeking students to perform a variety of teaching and non-teaching projects this semester. In point of fact, CLEP is open to any projects, ideas or suggestions for activities this semester. The program strives to stay as open-ended and responsive to student interests as possible.

The long and short of it is this: If you worked for CLEP last semester, come to the meeting at least to find out whether you have any expense money coming back to you. If you have been interested but have not been able to participate until now, come and learn about the program. Assignments will be made, projects will be set up, and a fine time will be had by all (at least we hope so).

Faculty Profile:

LINDA HIRSCHSON

By Hector Lugo

When Professor Hirschson was a freshman at Cornell University, she intended to major in Engineering. However, she "enjoyed History and was always interested in Law." Afterward, she transferred to Barnard College and majored in History and upon graduation entered Columbia University School of Law.

After graduation, Professor Hirschson practiced law for Kay, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler for six years as a member of the firm's tax department. When her second child was born, she left the law firm with "the intention of having a part time job in order to devote more time to the children."

While practicing law part time, Professor Hirschson entered New York University Graduate School of Law in order to enhance her background in Taxation. It was during graduate work that Professor Hirschson developed an interest in teaching. Consequently, she started teaching at New York University School of Law in both the Law and Graduate programs and later arrived at Hofstra Law School.

At Kay, Scholer and "before women's consciousness was raised" Professor Hirschson worked as counsel and tax advisor with numerous women's organizations.

Professor Hirschson was always fascinated with Taxation and compares it with "putting the pieces together like a puzzle or solving a complex problem."

With regard to Hofstra, Professor Hirschson enjoys teaching here and has found Hofstra to be "much more open with a friendly feeling among her colleagues and found the students to be very responsive."

Tennis is Professor Hirschson's favorite pastime, yet she regrets not playing as often as she wishes. However upon completion of her vacation home, she intends to play more often and to catch up on some skiing.



Photo by Michael Benjamin

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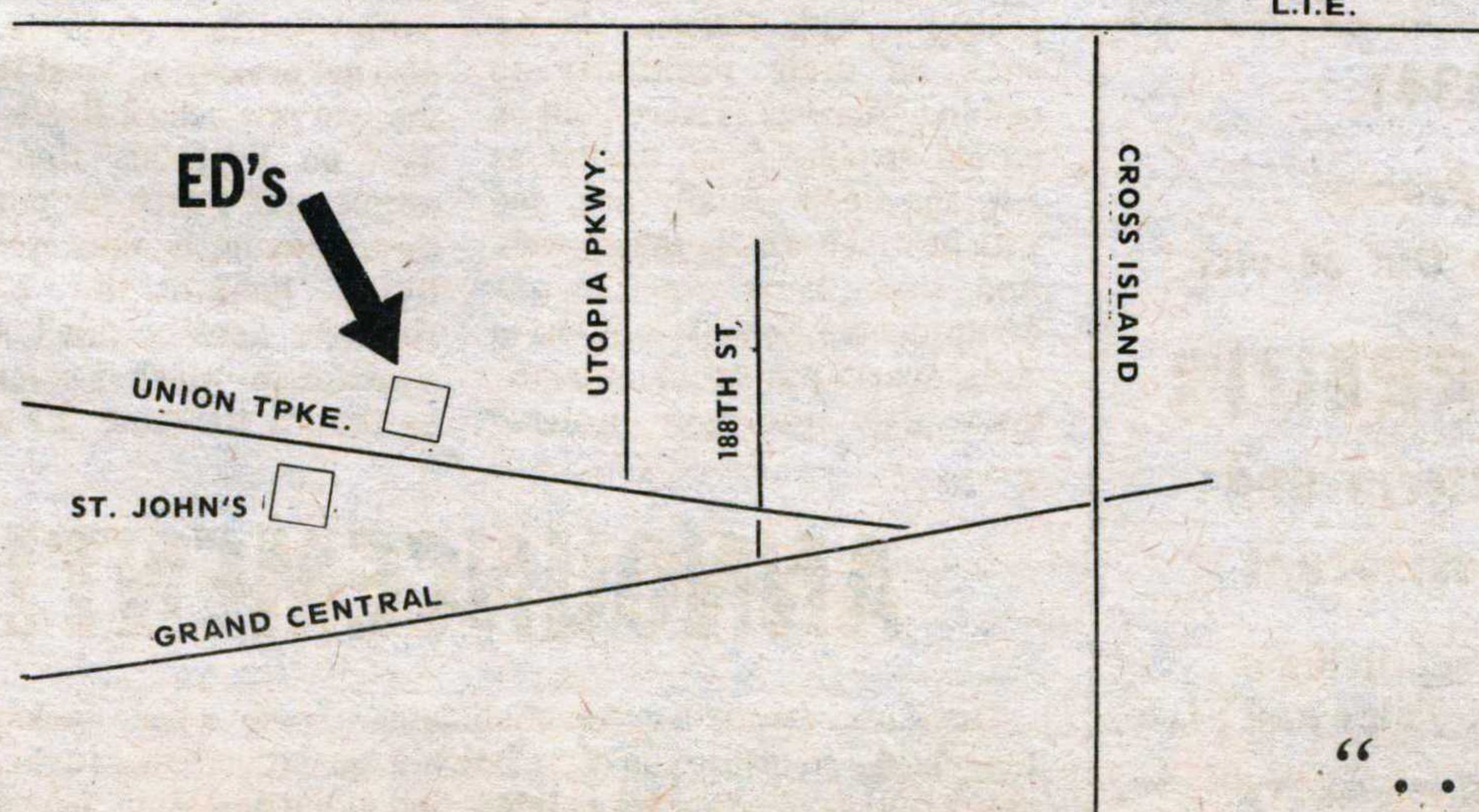
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Able Abe Ordoover



By Marilyn Levine

For those of us who wonder what our first job will be like as full-fledged lawyers, Professor Ordoover's experience presents some exciting possibilities. He was hired by Cahill, Gordon and Reindel in the fall of his senior year at Yale. He showed up in August for his first day on the job at 9:00 A.M., and by 2:00 P.M. the same day, he was on a plane to Kansas City. This marked the beginning of his role in the lengthy litigation involved in the case of *Trans World Airlines, Inc. v. Hughes*, a controversy which involved almost every major financial institution, airline and aircraft manufacturer in the country, federal and state courts from coast to coast, and which wound its way to the Supreme Court of the United States on four occasions. His trip to Kansas City lasted ten days, and was only the beginning of several exciting years of travel and litigation.

Pursued Howard Hughes

Another episode in the case involved a tip to the law firm that Howard Hughes was staying at the Beverly Hills Hotel. Professor Ordoover was secretly flown to California in the cockpit of a TWA jet to try and serve Hughes with a subpoena. Hughes, trapped in the hotel, bitterly complained to his counsel. The hotel bitterly complained that Ordoover's paid goons were sealing off the entrances and exits. The District Court bitterly complained that Hughes was frustrating justice. Hughes' counsel eventually flew to California and accepted the subpoena for him.

Despite his suspenseful and extremely successful years with the law firm handling complex litigation, Professor Ordoover's ambition while in college was to be a professor of Political Science. His students, however, are grateful that he is teaching law at Hofstra. His course in Evidence was oversubscribed, and students arrive early to get the best seats.

Professor Ordoover has strong advice though, for students who go through law school avoiding clinical courses like NLO and Trial Practice. "Law school is more than turning pages in a book." He believes that the students who are willing to put themselves on the line, and separate themselves from the other hundred people in the class, gain a real sense of achievement and self-confidence. "Otherwise, the law school experience is unreal."

Integrating Clinical Program

Presently, Professor Kadane and Professor Ordoover are working on providing a more integrated approach to our clinical program. It would involve a ten credit second year course called Litigation I which would combine Trial Practice, NLO, and Evidence. A twelve credit third year course, Litigation II would also be offered.

Professor Ordoover's credentials include membership in Phi Beta Kappa and graduation magna cum laude from Syracuse University. He was involved in the original Lindsay for Mayor campaign, and was President of Independent Citizens of New York, a midtown Manhattan operation with three thousand volunteers. He has also served as counsel to the Post-Graduate Center for Mental Health, the largest out-patient psychiatric center in New York.

"I came to Hofstra because of the challenge and lure of a new law school, and more contact with people. I believe Hofstra has developed into a first-rate law school. Generally, law school is an unrelieved, harrowing experience, but that's not true here. Devotion of the students to the school is very high."

Professor Ordoover's hobbies include horticulture, and generally working with his hands. Last summer, he helped to build a road. He is married, and the father of two boys, Andrew, aged twelve, and Thomas, who is nine.

Professor Ordoover is representative of the kind of professor that we almost take for granted at Hofstra. He puts in long hours at the law school, and never seems to be too busy to discuss a question or problem with a student outside of class. No doubt this is one of the basic reasons why Hofstra students actually enjoy their law school experience.

FCC

Speaker . . .

F.C.C. Commissioner Glen O. Robinson, formerly of the University of Minn. School of Law (Administrative Law) will direct himself to the issue of "Broadcasting and the First Amendment; Reflections on Current Controversies" in the Moot Courtroom on Feb. 23rd at 3:00. Moderated by Prof. Friedman, the Commissioner's talk will be followed by a question and answer period in the Faculty Lounge where refreshments will be served.

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"You Deserve A Break"

By Neil Weinrib

By far the most talked about subject around school these days (next to grades) is the search for summer employment. The walls of Hofstra reverberate with anecdotes about resumes, letters and interviews. It is a process we all encounter and accept rather begrudgingly as one of the realities of law school.

It is said that this is an extremely tough year to locate a summer job and the competition is not to be believed. According to an informed source, when one major law firm came our way to interview the No. 1 student in the second year class—no less than 20 people showed up claiming to be Jack Platt.

Of course, getting an interview is itself a remarkable achievement—sort of like finishing the Boston marathon. Every jobseeker must begin with the challenging process of sending out a slew of resumes and cover letters. And it is not at all unusual for students to send out an endless stream of letters to every law firm from here to the Galapagos.

In fact, students have become so desperate that they're ripping out the pages of Martindale-Hubbell—or Martingale Bubble—as one first year student affectionately referred to the law student's bible. And they've resorted to all sorts of gimmicks to attract the attention of potential employers. It is not uncommon to see fluorescent resumes that glow in the dark or cover letters written in blood. Anything goes when it comes to demonstrating sincerity and initiative.

Bicentennial Motif

Some have adopted the Bicentennial motif and have had their resumes printed up in red, white and blue with an eagle spread across the cover letter, and the student's name and address inscribed on the beak. Others artfully decorate their envelopes with striking designs and witty requests like "open me first;" "I'm a swell guy and a great summer buy;" or "this is your chance to hire the best—so just forget all the rest."

And the letters themselves are unreal. One student wrote: "Dear Sirs: If you are looking for an unusual, intelligent and highly motivated law student who will surely be a valuable asset to your firm, please don't hesitate to contact me." Incidentally, the "firm" he wrote to was actually a sole female practitioner who cheerfully replied:

"Dear Unusual: Unfortunately my practice doesn't demand the services of an extraordinary individual such as yourself, and it would therefore be mutually beneficial if you would get lost." (expletive deleted)

"Have a nice life . . ."

The fact remains, most firms never take the trouble to respond and if they do, the replies are generally sterile and to the point: "Thank you, but we are not interested in you now—nor will we ever be. Best regards and have a nice life;" "your resume is most unimpressive and has made a wonderful dart board for the boys in the office;" and "we will keep your resume in our secret file which will not be disturbed for 30 years. Check with us then."

But surely the most chilling effect occurs when you, the proud law student, come home after a difficult day at school and notice a fat letter resting on the table. You immediately get very excited and virtually tear the envelope to shreds thinking that eternal bliss has arrived and somebody finally wants you. But soon you realize that the anticipated letter of acceptance is nothing more than your very own resume. Just what are you going to do with a recycled resume that has been marred by coffee stains and cigarette burns?

Masterpiece

The resume itself is the law student's greatest masterpiece since the days of the Playdoh fun factory, and you've listed every major achievement in your life since the age of 3: kindergarten class treasurer; chief milk monitor in 4th grade; Captain Kangaroo Fan Club president; social director of Sigma Chi, etc. The list is endless, yet somehow you can't fail to mention the handful of Pulitzer prizes you've accumulated since the publication of your classic article in the Marion Street School Chatterbox, "Tuffy the Lonesome Pussy Cat Gets Mugged." Or that you were the first person to walk across the upper level of the 59th Street bridge on your hands during the height of rush hour.

This article should not be viewed as a grim portrayal of what is surely a depressing and frustrating predicament, that can succeed in cracking even the most durable egos. The picture is not all that bleak. You can still be proud of your resume—even if no one else is remotely aware of your existence. And your grandma Sylvia—why, she'd love to have a copy.

Up The Dormbox

By Steve Orbach

I live in a dorm here at Hofstra. My room is about 8' by 13', into which I have squeezed assorted furniture, books, clothes, and occasionally, myself. This mastery of logistics and space conceptualization is by no means novel; anyone who has ever lived in a dorm can do it. I've lived in highrise dorms as well as small dorms, coed and not-so-coed, in singles, doubles and triples. But there seem to be certain factors which make Hofstra dorms unique—for me and, in all probability, the other 70 or so law students who live "on campus."

There are certain built-in problems with Hofstra dorms, such as their proximity to nothing. The dorms were built on an old airplane field, as flat as airplane fields usually are, and with as much windbreak as well. And then there are the undergraduates. Schools that are in cities draw upon its advantages; those that are more isolated

make their own social life, their own personality. At Hofstra, everyone goes home for the weekend. There are the occasional "beer blasts" (I saw one person with his face cracked open after an altercation following one of those affairs) and some very good concerts. The problem is there aren't enough people here to form a social life, so many law students find themselves in their cars come Friday afternoon, on their way home.

Dorm living is seasonal. Early in a semester, things are somewhat loose, as it's impossible to be behind in your work on Day One. As people get more into their work, they get somewhat less sociable. They also get crazier, at least those on the two law school floors I have lived on. By finals' time, some people aren't seen for days at a time, staying in their rooms or living behind the Federal Reporter. Social contact is cut to a minimum, which is unfortunate as that is the time it's needed

most. Too often contact between people is antagonistic, with harsh words spoken but not meant. Anyone who has ever lived with a group of people other than his/her family knows a certain amount of tolerance is needed. It's hard to remember that when two floors below yours "the boys" decide to hold a party for those graduating seniors they'll never see again, and it's two days before your property exam. Some people go home for finals period.

There are definite advantages, such as a ten minute walk from school, some very weird but very nice friends I have made, and all the parking you can eat. And since I have not had a room in the women's dorm, it could be a radically different experience there. Next year I'll probably get an apartment, and learn how to reheat Whoppers. Until then, I'll be in the dorm, eating bad food, seeing people begin to go around the bend, and trying to live down this article.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

There is presently a group of students who have been seeking from the school a re-institution of a Clinical Legislation Program beginning in the fall of '76. Whoever is interested in participating, please speak with Alphonse Callahan, Ceil Garder, Steven Haft, Mark Jaffe, Marty Kohler or Rich Leckerling or call 432-4184 or 538-8581.

HELP WANTED

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