conscience

HOFSTRA LAW

Hempstead, New York

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Malachy Mahon

Monroe Freedman

Aaron Twerski

It's Regan

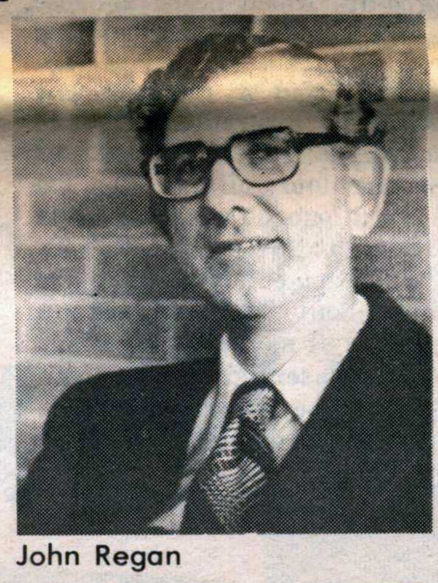
Shuart selects new dean; Feldman, Frank rejected

John J. Regan, 49, a quiet scholar once headed for the priesthood, has succeeded Aaron Twerski as dean of Hofstra Law School.

His appointment ends a year-long search necessitated by the resignation, in 1977, of Monroe Freedman, the enigmatic dean who locked horns with the University over law school autonomy.

Regan, a former University of Maryland law professor, was selected for the job by University President James Shuart July 20 after Shuart weighed recommendations of the law school's Decanal Search Committee.

That committee, **CONSCIENCE** has learned, submitted to Shuart as its first choice for dean, the name of Justin Feldman, a New York corporation lawyer. Regan, according to sources, was number two.



John Regan

Feldman was a late entry in the race and was described by University Provost Harold Yuker as "charismatic." Yuker said the decision to go with Regan was based on the *"obvious" distinguishing factor* of background. While Feldman and Freedman had charisma, Yuker said, "one has to judge an individual by his over-all performance rather than the initial impression you have of him. One of my prejudices is that scholarship is more important than charisma."

Before he taught law at Maryland, Regan had a long affiliation with St. John's University in Queens. In the 1960's Regan was Associate Dean of Men, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and an Associate Professor of Law, having taught Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence and Poverty Law.

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An old sage once said, "I wouldn't repeat the first year of law school for a million dollars." Coincidentally, most every second and third-year law student will say the same thing. Part of the first-year is "mystique" but most of it can be tackled with guts, brains, streetsmarts and savvy. On pages 4-5 we present some tips which may ease the immersion.

The selling of a law school

by Vicki Lindgren

The spring sun shone into the student lounge, where empty paper cups and cigarette butts were replaced by long, cloth-covered tables bearing punch, assorted cheeses, and flowers.

Downstairs in the library, not a book was out of place on the shelves, and not a hair was out of place on the heads of the student aides who waited obligingly to give guided tours.

The occasion? Hofstra Law's first open house. The purpose? To introduce parents and friends to Hofstra Law. And, hopefully to raise some funds in the process.

Fund-raising, which is a fact of life at all professional schools has taken on added importance at Hofstra Law School. Hofstra Law's recent development pamphlet entitled **Hofstra Law: A Dozen and More Reasons Why**, (which enumerates Hofstra's uniqueness via descriptions of all its programs as well as many illustrative photographs) says, "Help make it the finest small law school in the nation." The pamphlet, which cost somewhere in excess of $5,000 to print, is only one aspect of a broad-based development effort which is currently under way. Why the sudden push for funds?

According to Professor Aaron Twerski, there are many reasons. He explained that:

"No professional school today of any quality can exist on tuition dollar alone, unless tuition costs are going to sky-rocket so that only the very rich are going to be able to attend law school. You have to start working on outside funding, and that means in any number of ways, and we're working on all of them — alumni, parents, people in the community who feel that the law school is an asset, and, the business community. We've worked across the board — we're at the beginning."

Since Hofstra Law cannot rely solely on alumni contributions to support itself, a development council was formed as part of the development effort. Twerski noted:

"We have to understand that one of the major sources of fund-raising is not available to us yet —alumni. Alumni are the source of fund-raising

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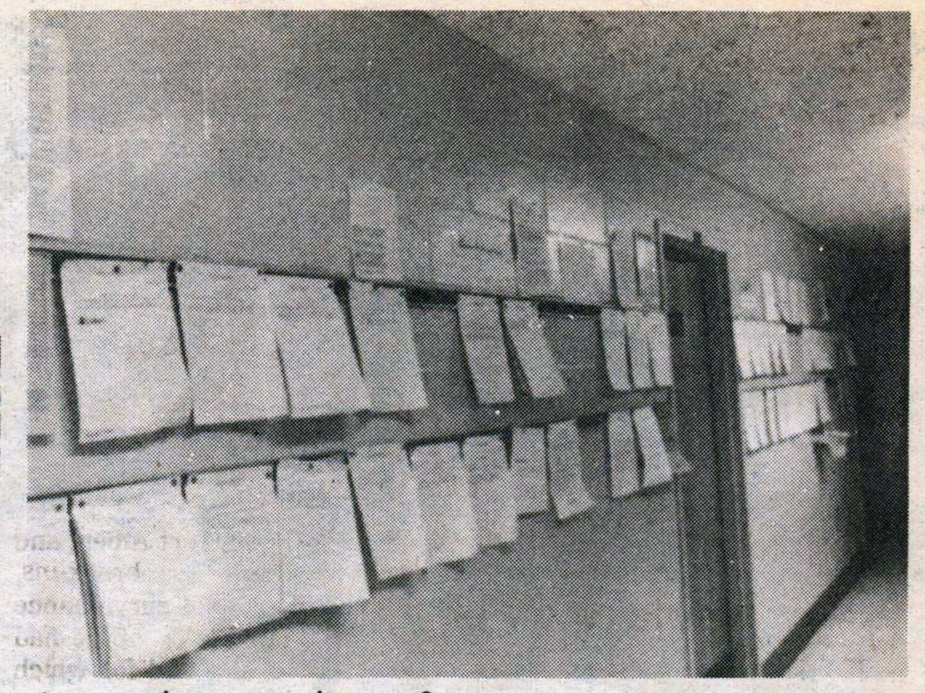
Brenda Soloff

Marilyn Monter

Hillary Fuhrman



A new placement director?

conscience

CURRENTS *in brief*

Students shunted

One of Aaron Twerski's last "deanly" duties bound to become most unpopular, is the wholesale "eviction" of nine (at last count) student organizations from six lower level offices.

The student organizations, at press time, were set to be shunted to the beautiful "Barton House," a cozy little cottage across California Avenue which, we're told, has no air-conditioning, a leaky oil burner, no phones and precious little space. On the positive side, it is on campus. It's all part of a University space crunch.

The "move" was necessitated by the new first-year clinical program which needs in-house space in which to interview and counsel clients. The options were weighed and a reluctant law school administration decided to bump Law Review from its second-floor office (the old **student lounge for all you trivia** freaks) and place it downstairs.

At the end of last semester and throughout the summer, a handful of space-saving plans were presented to Twerski. **Among the more innovative:** removing all the lockers from the locker room and putting Law Review there (thus leaving everyone in the building); clearing the law library's basement storage room (near the elevator) and replacing boxes of books with student offices. The storage room idea was nixed by Prof. Eugene Wypski who claims the storage "vault" is not habitable due to improper ventilation.

The nine organizations are: **Pocketpart (yearbook), BALSA (Black American Law Students Association), National Lawyer's**

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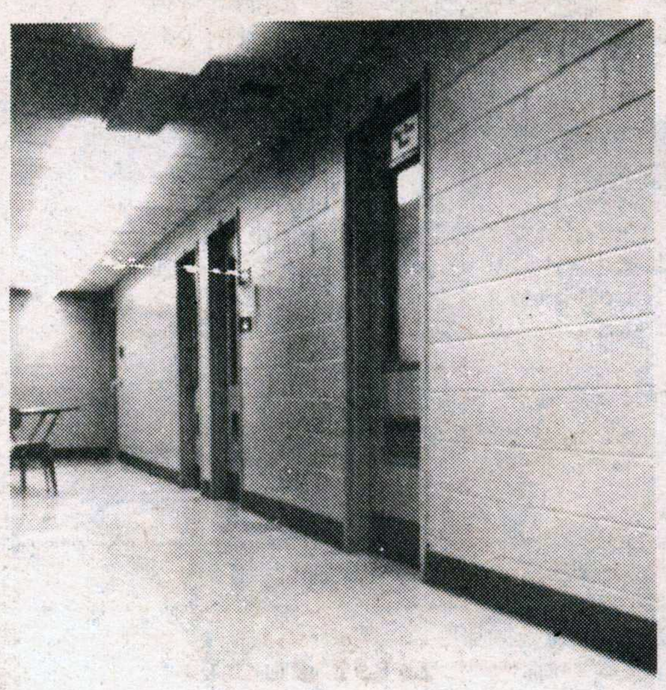

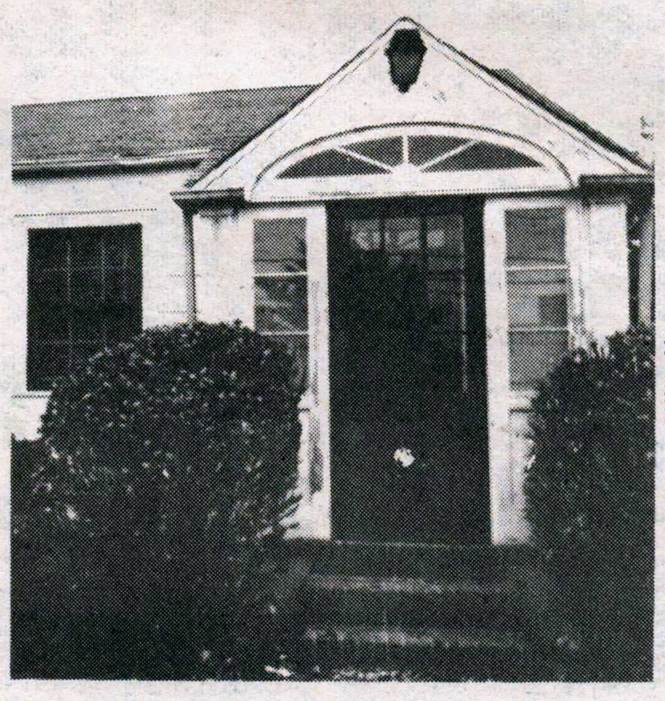

Conscience photos by Mike Mermer

From Park Ave. to Green Acres.

Now it's "Judge" Soloff

Prof. Brenda Soloff, who for years was an integral part of Hofstra's Moot Court Program, was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New York in June by Mayor Edward Koch.

In acknowledging the appointment, Aaron Twerski noted that Soloff's new post represents a favorable reflection upon the law school. While Soloff may remain on the faculty as an adjunct professor, the judgeship is expected to demand a full time commitment. As yet, permanent chambers haven't been assigned to Soloff and she has therefore become a kind of "floating judge," presiding where there's demand.

Before coming to Hofstra, Soloff was an Assistant Attorney General, litigating for the New York State Department of Law. According to the admissions pamphlet blurb, "she handled federal litigation in the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States."

While at Hofstra, Soloff was in demand by students, especially for her course in Family Law. Soloff did her undergraduate work at Brooklyn College and obtained her law degree from Columbia.

Recent graduate replaces Monter

Hillary Light Fuhrman, who graduated from Hofstra Law in January, has been selected as the new Assistant Dean, replacing Marilyn Monter, '76.

She is the daughter of Gerald Light, a member of Hofstra University's Board of Trustees, and claims to have landed her new post "in spite of him."

The post of assistant dean is classically held by a recent graduate; David Benjamin having preceded Monter. As all-purpose administrator, the assistant dean is supposed to serve as liaison between the dean and the students of the law school.

While a student here, Fuhrman was a Moot Court Advisor, Business Manager of **Pocketpart (the yearbook) and served on the** Academic Standards Committee. She has "good feelings" about Hofstra Law and is enthusiastic about her new post. Best of luck to Fuhrman and Monter, who, like all graduates, landed herself a job.

Placement search nearing an end

Hofstra should get itself a new placement director in short order — the search committee narrowed a list of over 200 applicants and submitted four names to the Dean on July 31.

As you may recall, last year's director, Richard Cronin, "resigned" last May amid expressions of dissatisfaction. Since then, a search committee was formed to find a successor who possessed aggressiveness, confidence, placement and counseling experience and the fortitude to implement a functioning office routine in a relatively short time. *Ads were* placed in the **New York Times** and various professional journals.

Twenty of the applicants were invited for interviews over the summer and sixteen of them showed up. At its last meeting, the committee distilled the list to three men and one woman. The feeling was that any one of the submissions would vastly improve the uncertain status of the placement office.

The next move is Dean Regan's.

Ratner & Glen join faculty ranks

Two new professors at Hofstra this semester are Michael Ratner and Kristin Booth Glen. Professor Ratner will be teaching a seminar in **Equal Employment Law** and Professor Glen will be teaching **Criminal Procedure** and **Family Law.**

The **Equal Employment Law** seminar will have a practical as well as theoretical orientation. All types of employment discrimination issues will be explored including discrimination by race, sex, ethnic background, religion and sexual preference. The recent **Supreme Court decision in Bakke** and its impact on affirmative action programs will also be discussed. Ratner has litigated several major employment discrimination cases. He is also involved in litigating two very important civil suits against the government for illegal surveillance of citizens (see page 3).

Ratner, an activist civil rights lawyer believes that employment discrimination suits are not a totally effective way to secure justice, but are a stop-gap method. "Real justice won't come until there is a radical **restructuring of society.**"

Glen is not a total stranger to Hofstra, having taught a seminar in Constitutional Litigation last spring. That seminar did research on a case dealing with **the constitutionality of a statute prohibiting nude sunbathing.**

Glen's course in **Family Law** will explore the theoretical underpinnings between individuals within the family and between the family and the state. It will also deal with the intrusions the **state makes into the structure of** the family.

Glen is also interested in studying the changing forms of family structure such as communal families, extended families and gay families.

THE REAL WORLD

FBI: Same old (dirty) tricks

by Stuart Goldfarb

Several times in 1974, a team of FBI agents, searching for information that might lead to the whereabouts of radical Weather Underground fugitives, staged warrantless break-ins at a small cabin in a remote, wooded section of Hurley, N.Y., near Kingston.

The break-ins, at the home of Stewart Albert and Judy Clavir, were part of a series of break-ins, wiretaps, mail-openings and physical surveillance that agents in the Bureau's New York office had been staging for nearly four years, and for which three former top officials of the Bureau were recently indicted on felony charges.

But the break-ins at Hurley may have been different in one key respect from most of the others and may lead to even more controversy for the Bureau and its new Director, William Webster, before the civil suit that has resulted from them has ended.

The reason is that the last of the break-ins, in November 1974, came long after the men who have been indicted for authorizing such break-ins had left the Bureau. The Government still has not been able to say with finality whether they were "authorized" or not.

In addition, some official (or officials) in the Bureau apparently withheld information about these break-ins from the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, and thus may be accused of obstruction of a Congressional investigation.

The civil suit, which is pending in the Southern District of New York, is of some concern to officials of the Bureau and the Department of Justice. It raises questions about just what sort of internal control the FBI has over its agents (not to mention the thoroughness of the Justice Department investigation of the break-ins).

"If Webster thinks this thing is going to go away in a hurry, he's wrong," said one Justice Department official to the **New York Times**. "If they weren't authorized, he's going to have trouble explaining how this could happen in such a well disciplined organization."

The break-ins, which numbered at least five and possibly six, were made at a point when the FBI was maintaining an extensive surveillance of Albert and Clavir, both of whom had been identified with a wide range of leftist and radical causes during the 1960's.

In response to pre-trial motions made by the plaintiffs' attorney, Michael Ratner (who is a Special Professor of Law at Hofstra this semester), the Justice Department conceded that "on several occasions special agents of the FBI entered the residence of plaintiffs Albert and Clavir, searched or photographed certain items found therein, and

on one occasion installed and subsequently removed an electronic listening device."

The Government lawyers then added, however, that they had not yet been able to obtain information needed to determine "whether these special agents were acting in an authorized and official capacity." Jack Solerwitz, an attorney representing some of the agents in the case, insists that he will be able to show that the break-ins were authorized. Others familiar with the case suggest that they might have been without authorization — what are known in the FBI as "maverick" operations.

Recent troubles for the Bureau cropped up in April when three top officials were indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiring to violate the civil rights of Americans (former acting director L. Patrick Gray III, former acting associate director W. Mark Felt and former chief of the counter-intelligence section, Edward S. Miller).

The break-ins cited in the indictments occurred in late 1972 and early 1973 in New York City and Union City New Jersey.

Next, Attorney-General Griffen Bell asked current FBI Director Webster to subject 68 FBI agents to administrative discipline for their role in the illegal entries.

And as if to add insult to injury, J. Wallace LaPrade, former Chief of the Bureau's New York office, charged that illegal searches and surveillance continued under the Ford administration and are continuing today under Jimmy Carter.

Albert, who is working on a book on radical movements in the 1960's, said that he and his wife (Clavir) were distressed to learn that an electronic listening device had been placed in their home, which at the time was little more than a one room cabin. "My wife said she felt she had been raped," he said. "It struck me as one of the most uncivilized acts imaginable."

The couple, which is suing the Government for $10 million, was subjected to a wide variety of surveillances over the years. FBI agents obtained their financial records from a local bank, obtained addresses of all their correspondence from local post office officials, and kept them under watch both through surveillance by agents and with the help of numerous informers.

At one point, however, FBI files made public in the suit show that agents complained to their superiors that it was difficult to keep them under tight watch because of the "extreme paranoia which seems to pervade their thinking."

"It's incredible," said Albert. "Here's a bunch of guys who are burglarizing us, the they're complaining that we're paranoid about the police."

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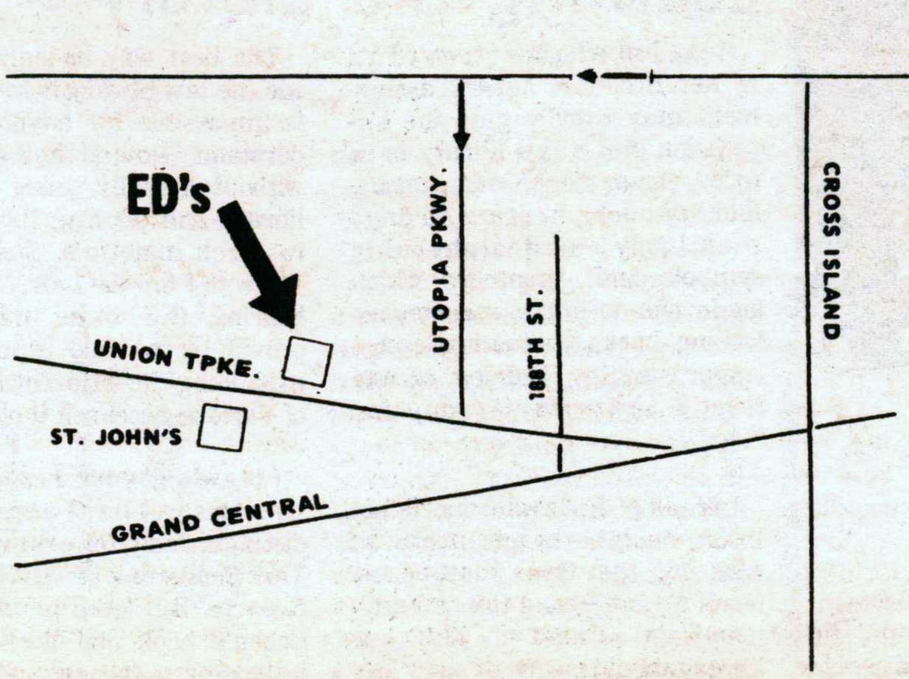

". . . Worth The Ride"

LSAT's Grade-mongering Application-writing Reference-begging

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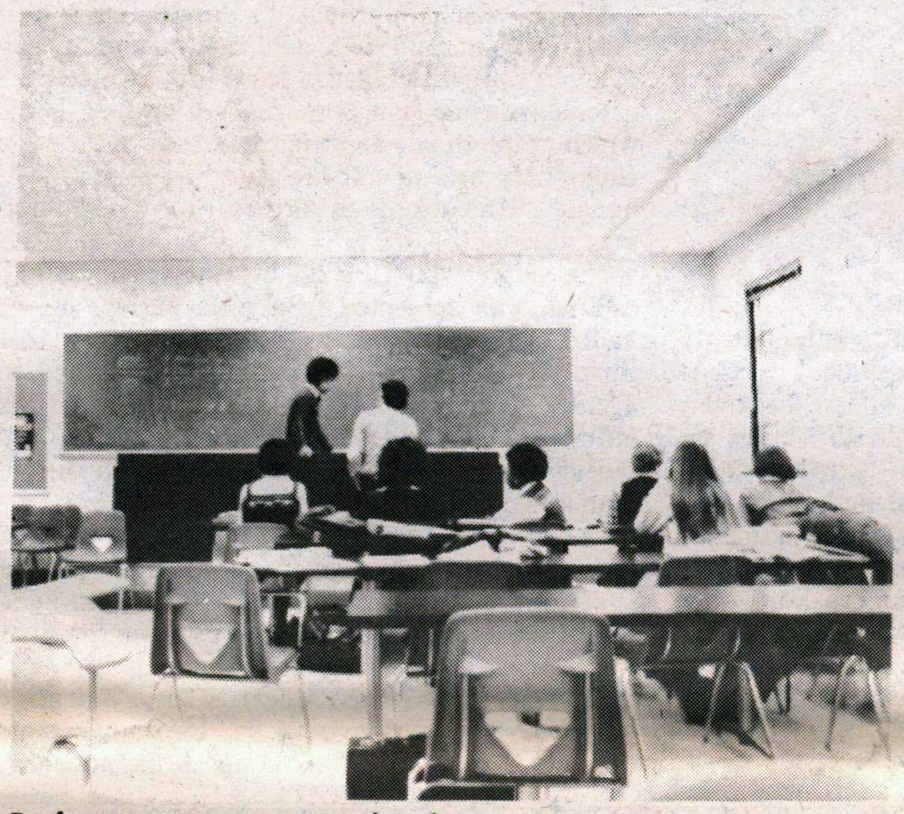

Professors: you must make the contact.

Problems & professors

A glance at the vital statistics of our faculty bears true the praise one reads in the admissions brochure. In general, background, affiliation and expertise combine to make the Hofstra Law faculty one of the better in the nation.

You should be warned, however, that most Hofstra Law students regard the "open-door policy" and other puffed descriptions of student-teacher contact, as a lot of hokum. This is especially true in the first year when the distance is wide.

Law professors aren't college professors. Part of the law school "game" everybody talks about is the illusion of fierce proud, distinguished and unapproachable mentor. As a first-year "plebe" you will wear an invisible cap identifying you as one whose mind is, in essence, a **tabula rasa** (or as we say in French, a blank slate).

Hofstra Law alumni tell us that in the beginning years, the brochure description of utopian interaction and stairwell discussion was true.

As Hofstra grew, however, this aspect became less loving and more "adversarial." It has reached the point where it is objectionable, but not terribly so. It may even be constructive — the only way to undo the laxity associated with the "liberal" experience of college. Perhaps justification may be found in the nature of legal education: it is rigorous — your minds, so the theory goes, must be disciplined. You must learn to rely solely on yourself. (This becomes painfully evident when a professor calls on you and you aren't quite ready to "recite").

While most first-year students take the new relationship in stride, a sizeable group feels an inner rebellion and questions paying upwards of $12,000 to be subjected to a legal "hazing." All we can say is, nothing merits getting "manic". Try to roll with the first few punches without losing your humanity.

If things get really lousy, classwise, see your professors.

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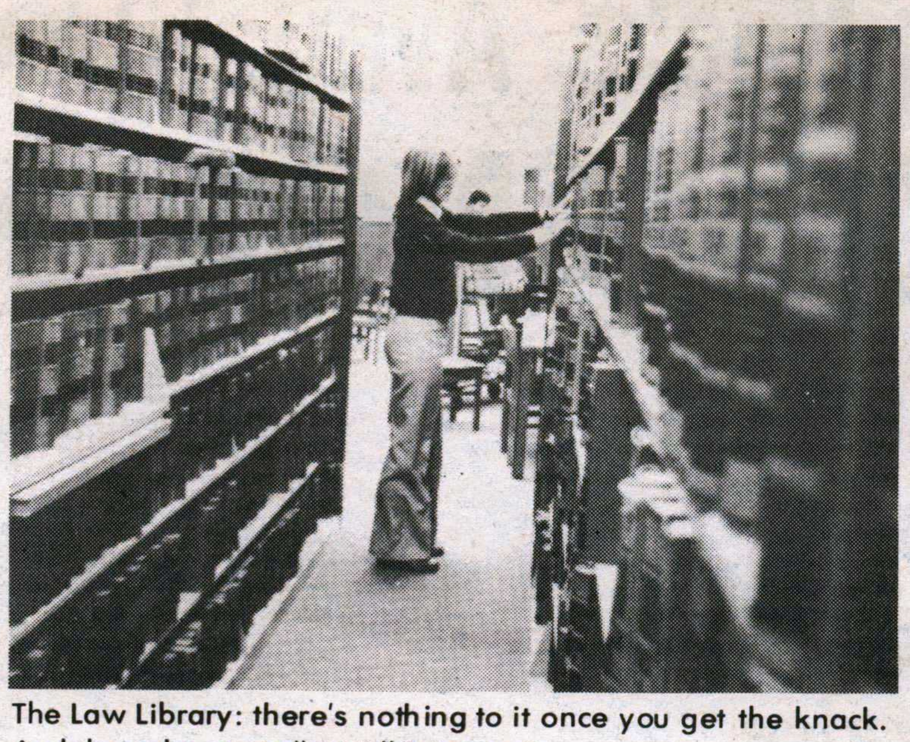

The Law Library: there's nothing to it once you get the knack. And the only way to "get it" is to use it.

Beating competing

To be competitive is not necessarily a bad trait. Certainly, someone who sets high goals, and wants to do well, possesses admirable qualities. However, competition can turn ugly, when striving for the top is at the expense of others.

What does this all mean with regard to law school? Well, everyone knows that law school can be a pretty competitive place. Stories abound of law students ripping out law review articles or sneaking out library books in order to prevent others from having access to important information, thereby ensuring the "saboteur" a higher grade.

Aside from the fact that you shouldn't tear out pages from books because it isn't nice, to say the least, you also shouldn't do this sort of thing because (1) you're probably not going to get a better grade as a result, and (2) law school can be grueling enough without the added difficulty of attending a school where you can't trust your classmates.

A more productive way to perhaps better your chances of doing well, is to form study groups. Study groups are usually composed of anywhere from two to six people, who meet regularly in order to discuss classes, cases, comments, and questions. Often study groups are helpful because other students might be able to clear up something you're confused about. They can also serve to reinforce your confidence, because you'll see that you probably understand a lot more than you think you did or that no one understands a particular case or topic that you're having trouble with.

Don't think, however, that it is compulsory to join a study group. Many people feel that they can better use the time for self-study. Do whatever you believe works best for you.

We do suggest that you obtain the phone numbers of at least a couple of people in your section, because, especially before exams, you're going to need someone with whom to discuss

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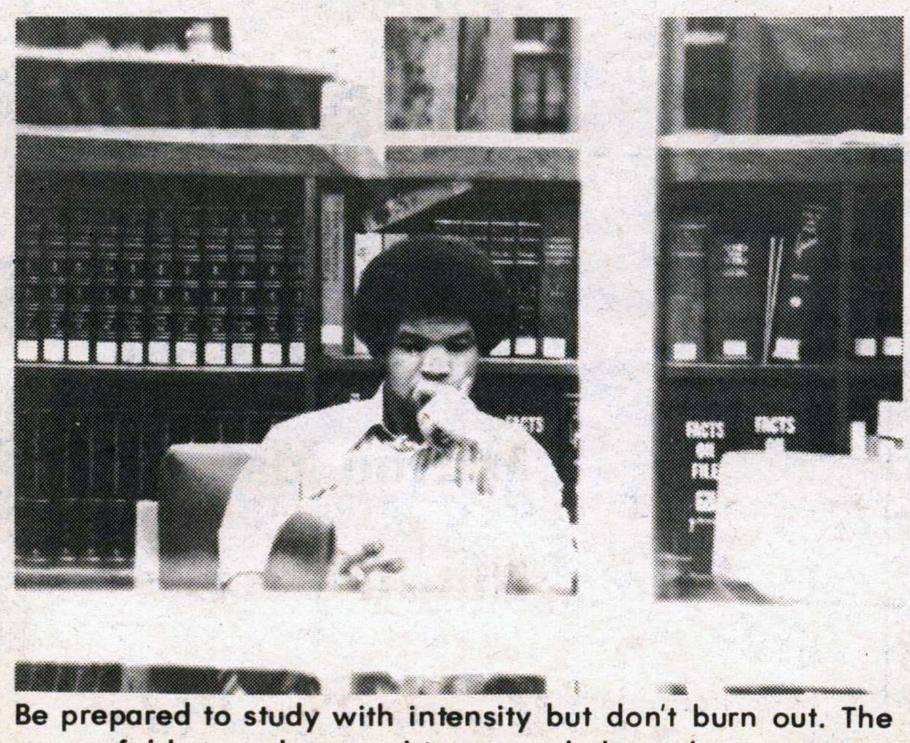


Be prepared to study with intensity but don't burn out. The successful law student can hit upon a balanced counterpoise of study and leisure.

Learning the Library

A student who has received his or her first law library assignment may rapidly gain the impression that a law library is a maze composed of monotonous-looking books bearing strange seemingly undecipherable symbols and numbers which guide one to more monotonous looking books containing cases, and-or statutes, articles, et ano (that's lawyer's jargon, for "etc.").

In reality the law library is not insurmountable by any means. In fact, by the time moot court nears an end, using the research materials offered in the law library should be one of your less arduous tasks.

The best way to learn how to use the law library is to use it. It is impossible for anyone to understand "how to find the law" without actually going into the library and pouring through the research materials. Speaking of **"How to Find the Law,"** the book bearing the same name can provide some help especially in explaining the different functions of various research tools.

Likewise, your research instructors will be of assistance in distinguishing, for example, New York **Supplement** from New York **Reports.** But keep in mind that Cohen's book and the research instructors can only supplement practical experience.

If you can find the time, take a leisurely walk through the library in order to acquaint yourself. If you don't know where to locate something, ask, ask, ask. Most second and third-year students will identify with your plight, being only too happy to serve you. The library staff behind the desk in the first floor lounge can be of tremendous assistance and if you have a real problem, Law Librarian, Prof. Wypyski, is also usually on hand.

A word of advice. Master the **Sheppard's** system in your first year. **Sheppards** is one of the more difficult research materials to grasp, and it involves a tedious process which is why there's temptation to avoid using it.

Students, involved

Most first-year students are plagued with guilt. The common routine is eat, study, sleep, study, etc. Given the "active" college profile of most Hofstra students, the all-study, no-play syndrome is quite anomolous.

The after-hours activities available at Hofstra Law range from fledgling (or near dying) student organizations like **Moderate Law Students,** to well-established groups like **BALSA** (Black American Law Student Association). We urge first year students to check out some of these organizations. Short of over-extending yourself, a few hours each week might prove rewarding and a welcome break from the tedium of (fill in your favorite course).

The **Student Admissions Committee** wields substantial clout in determining what kind of student body comes to Hofstra. It is instrumental in shaping what has become a liberal admissions policy designed to admit minorities and women and reject rote adherence to the "conventional" criteria of LSAT's and grades.

The **Women's Law Group,** plainly enough, is interested in issues affecting the rights and politics of women in society. A new publication, the **Women's Law Journal,** is expected to be published.

The **ABA - LSD** (Law Student Division) offers an opportunity to involve yourself in discussion sections dealing with all facets of the law — from environmental to corporate. The LSD also allows you to absorb a healthy dose of **knock-down, drag-out politics** (f'rinstance, the national president was censured for unethical acts during the recent convention in New York).

The **Equal Justice Foundation,** a Nader-sponsored group, was formed last year (Hofstra students helped charter the group) to make the legal profession aware of its responsibility to provide legal services to all segments of society. The goal of EJF is to introduce "tithing," whereby lawyers will donate a small percentage of their salary to the Foundation so that the less fortunate may be afforded counsel (and, thereby, we hope, justice).

Other groups which are pretty self-explanatory are: The **International Law Society,** the **National Lawyer's Guild** (a left-leaning group), **Jewish Law Students, CONSCIENCE** (the newspaper) and **Pocketpart** (the yearbook).

These organizations have mailboxes in the admissions office and post notices on the bulletin boards and in **CONSCIENCE.** Watch for them.

Casebooks & cop-outs

Each first-year course (torts, property, etc.) uses one "casebook," which is essentially a collection of appellate opinions spanning the centuries. The editor of each of these $10 - $25 works is an accomplished expert in his or her field and cases are ordered under topic headings, with little else to tie them together.

Different "rules of law" are reflected in "holdings" from one case to the next, and after awhile, one begins to see the slow, uncertain evolution of a rather unmajestic law which is anything but cast in lead.

Especially at the beginning, it is important to read and re-read a case, trying to glean as much as possible and develop a thorough study style. It will be tedious at first.

Always remember that judges have widely different personalities and conceptions of the legal system. How they resolve (or muddle) the immediate dispute may not always jive with past decisions. This, believe it or not, may be desirable. Always ask yourself "why?"

The failing of the casebook is the success of a handful of study aids shunned by professors and lauded by law students the land over.

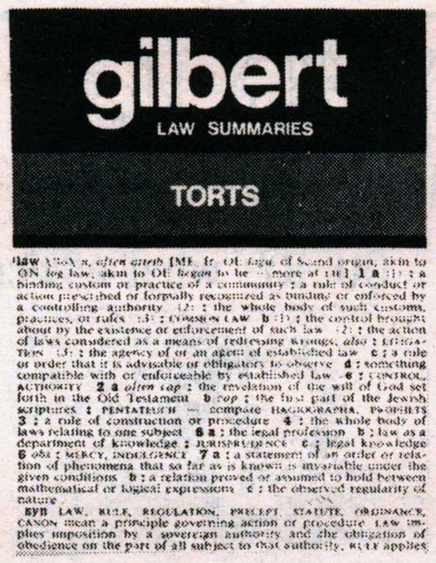
Gilberts, Emanuel's, Smiths, Nutshell. At a pretty steep $10 or more, these cram "outlines" are broken down course by course, offering concise, understandable "black-letter" synopses, fleshed out with examples and hypotheticals.

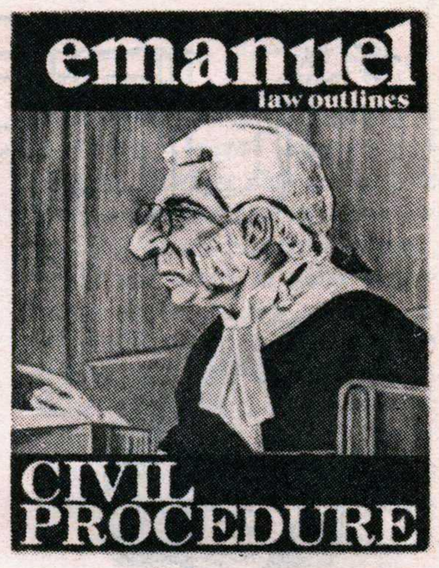
Some students swear by other (less reputable) devices known as "canned briefs." These are distilled, often inaccurate renditions of the much longer cases found in the legitimate casebook.

We suggest reading all class-assigned material thoroughly, turning to study aids only occasionally if at all.

According to one first-year professor, the outlines are "an excuse for not thinking." On the other hand, many first-year students regard outlines as an excuse for not failing. The choice is yours — use your informed judgment.

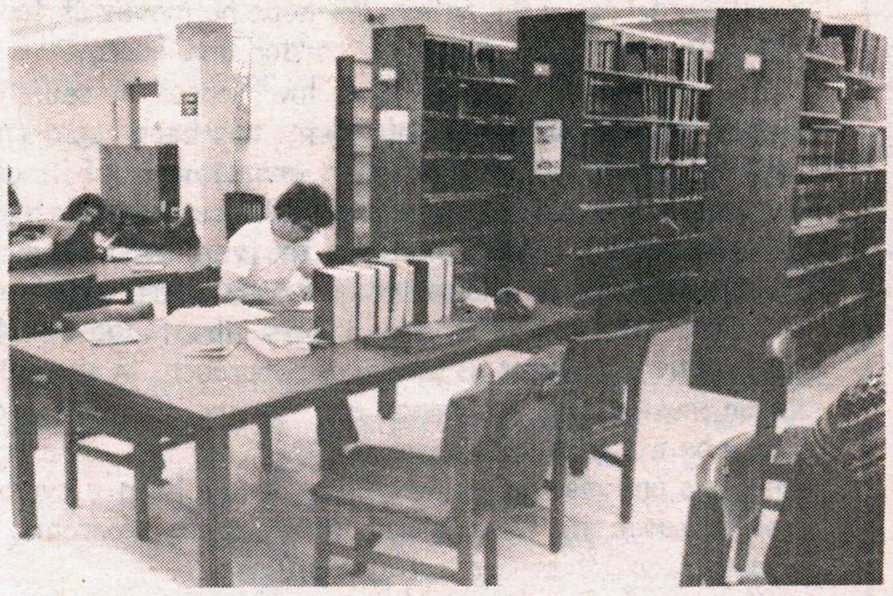
Much more conventional in scope are "hornbooks," which are textbooks on the various subjects. They lay it all out, tend to be general, but some (**Prosser's Torts** for example) tend to be downright authoritative and are often cited by judges. **LaFave & Scott** for criminal law and **Calamari & Perillo** for contracts are first-year favorites worth scanning. **A bountiful selection of hornbooks is available at the reference desk in the library. They're worth your while.**





"Gilberts" is the trade name for a California-based corporation which rakes in the bucks by cashing in on the failing of the Socratic method. Emanuel is the last name of Steven Emanuel, an enterprising Harvard Law grad ('76). His summaries are well liked and may well put him on the road to riches.

Law Fellows is an admirable little program which helps first-year students to get on their feet academically. Some students swear by the "fellows," others can "go it alone."



Study! (don't drop-out)

You've probably been wondering whether you'll have to drastically alter your college study habits in order to succeed in law school. The answer, of course, depends upon what your study habits were. In any event, in all probability, you are going to have to study for longer periods with far more frequency than you ever have before.

There is no set amount of time, proper place, or "right" way of studying for law school. You might want to obtain ideas for studying techniques by asking "upper classmen" about their study methods. Answers and suggestions you will receive include the following:

1) Study in the library, instead of at home, because seeing others studying will enable you to concentrate better.

2) Don't study in the library. Watching other students will make you neurotic because if you see that someone is ahead of you in reading, you'll start to panic.

3) In order to "make it" in law school, it is necessary that you devote as much time as humanly possible to studying. **Brief** every case and make an outline after each chapter. Read hornbooks from cover to cover and as many law review articles as you can.

4) Outlining after every chapter is a waste of time. At the end of the semester, you will wind up with an unwieldy outline that is almost as long as your casebook (which you'll only have to revise anyway, in order to correct all the nonsense you wrote in the beginning of the semester). Briefing in the book, as opposed to writing out your briefs on notepaper, should be sufficient. Hornbooks need only be used when you are having difficulty with a particular subject area.

5) Don't devote your entire existence to studying, it's just not necessary. Try to go out during the weekend; you'll need the release in order to maintain your sanity.

(By the way, we heartily recommend heeding the advice in No. 5, whatever else you decide to do.)

The main thing to remember when devising a study schedule or technique, is that it is most important to keep up to date with class discussion. The often-used college study method of waiting until the end of the semester before opening a book and then cramming, is verboten.

For that matter, spending two hours analyzing one case, will be more of a hindrance than a help to you if, as a result, you are unable to complete the rest of the assignment. Therefore, it is suggested that if after reading a case two or three times, you still

See page 10

Loving your law fellow

You may not love your law fellows but you'll certainly have reason to like them. These third-year students were selected to administer weekly review sessions for each class section in each course.

Since there will only be two first year sections of Property (instead of the customary three) the law fellows may indeed play a stepped-up role in your legal education.

In the past, the Law Fellows program took the form of informal weekly seminars (optional, of course) where unclear points were clarified. Since the Law Fellow sits in class with you, he'll be able to take up where a professor leaves off or better attack a particular legal point your class approached during the week.

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY
Student Law
SCHOOL OF LAW
LAW FELLOWS

According to program director (and third-year student) Johanna Resnick, the "fellows help first-year students find out what law school is all about. The students get assurance that their way of thinking is okay." Moreover, "there is no one right way of approaching things and the students find this out."

The program is offered only for the first semester and the fellows are selected on the basis of academic achievement and faculty recommendations.

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The editorial board is committed to bringing Hofstra Law a competent, informative, lively newspaper which adheres to professional standards. Accordingly, we'll strive to meet the responsibility that derives from first amendment guarantees.

All of you—students, faculty and staff—are encouraged to make editorial suggestions, submit articles for consideration and, of course, write letters to the editor. Regarding submissions: please type (triple space) and include name and phone number. Submissions may be dropped off in our admissions office mailbox.

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QUERYING PHOTOGRAPHER

QUERY: what advice do you have for first year law students?

Adrienne Friedman, '80

It is very easy to become intimidated in the beginning of the first year of law school. Everyone is going to feel a little scared in the beginning but try not to get too down about it. A mystique has been built up around law school which frightens many students. Actually, the work iteslf is not that different from undergrad work, and the material is not that difficult. **Do be prepared to dedicate yourself to the work.**

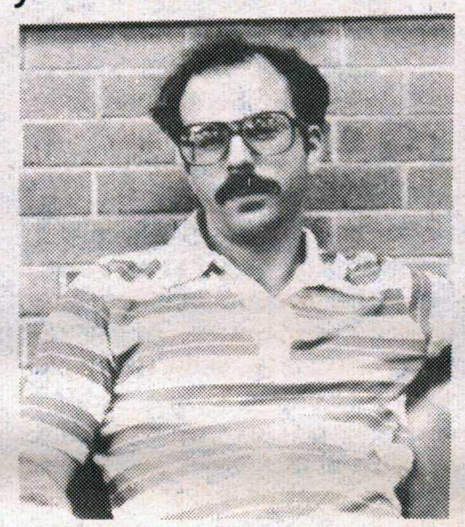
Mike Schuit, '80

I highly recommend forming study groups and to be up to date in your work when your study group meets. Otherwise, you'll be lost during discussion and you'll also be frightened at the thought that others are ahead of you. It's best never to fall behind in the reading. If you do, you'll be spending the rest of the semester trying to catch up. Taping classes can be helpful, especially if you're a slow writer.

Laurie Davis, '80

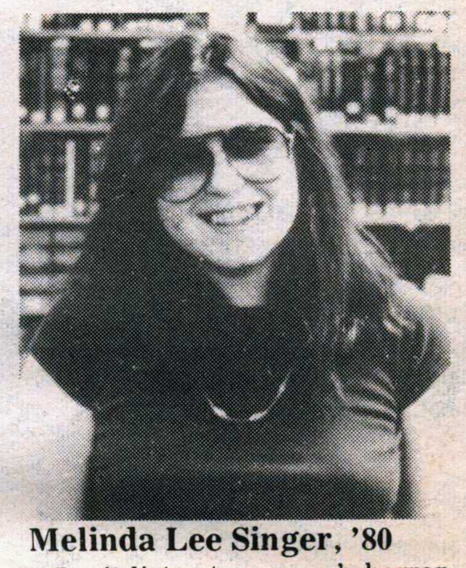
Don't be afraid of law school. Anyone can make it through, it's just a matter of disciplining yourself. Keep things in perspective, and don't take it all that seriously.

(QP is brought to you by our own Joyce Lipton)



Bill Jaffe, '80

Law school is a challenge. It is emotionally, physically and spiritually draining. You've made a commitment to a career by coming here, and you'll have to make some sacrifices on account of it. But remember, the admissions committee felt you're capable of handling the work, or else you wouldn't be here. The most important thing is to keep your head, while everyone else is losing theirs.



Melinda Lee Singer, '80

Don't listen to anyone's horror stories about how much work they've accomplished the night before. Trust your own judgment in your working and studying abilities. Things will come out alright in the end, even though it may not look that way in the beginning. Go out as much as you can and relax. See the friends that you've always seen. Play handball or take up some sport; you're going to need the activity and to be detached once in awhile from the law school atmosphere.

OPINION

Toward

CONSCIENCE extends its best wishes to John J. Regan on his appointment as dean. We look to him as the one person who must summon us to the task of making Hofstra the best small law school in the nation. We hope he moves us toward the second decade with style, candor and energy.

The fourth dean comes to a law school in search of identity. While the growth of Hostra has been rapid (from here to eternity in just eight short years) many of its goals and aspirations are far from met and hence, need nurturing.

We could go on and dwell on the very best facets of Hofstra: innovative clinical programs, a liberal admissions program, etc., but everyone knows about these. More constructive, however, is a realistic approach. In sum, Dean Regan must assess the image and the realities and decide where he will take this school. He must, we feel, give broad emphasis and meaning to what has always been a symbolic crowd-pleaser in Hempstead: progressive programs, an emphasis on ethics and social awareness.

We must develop these priorities or slip anonymously into bland mediocrity.

While there's much to be proud of, the new dean must do all he can to clear the residual bitterness of the Monroe Freedman affair. There are those who contend that the resignation of the popular Freedman dealt a fatal blow to all that was good about Hofstra, sapping us of our exuberance.

This is more perception than reality. While a certain listlessness is evident, life, as Prof. Aaron Twerski would say, "goes on." There are rifts — but what institution is devoid of squabbles?

We hope that the new dean will articulate a vision for Hofstra which will re-inject a sense of community, uniting student and teacher in the common quest for excellence. To mend the rifts — real or perceived — John Regan must be an activist dean, running this school with vigor "up front" rather than from behind a desk..

The new vision must combine three goals; advancing national recognition, building a solid academic foundation and fostering bold program innovation. This can be done, we believe, without erasing the groundwork laid by ex-dean Freedman. The Freedman years were characterized by the desirable image of vitality—Hofstra as young firebrand. The new task will be a fleshing-out of this image, lending substance to form as the second decade begins.

Aaron Twerski, as interim dean, underlined this need by introducing tougher academic standards which eliminated the wasteful and unsuccessful practice of allowing students to "repeat" after flunking out.

This was replaced by an admirable first-year tutorial program — one of last year's notable avhievements. It showed that the School wasn't willing to ignore students in academic difficulty — instead, it was hoped, mid-year intervention would nip potential disasters, as they say, "in the bud." While it's too early to gauge effectiveness, we urge continuation of the tutorial. Bailing-out students in trouble is, indeed, a commendable challenge.

The level of a law school
hard to quantify. To be su
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While many first-year stu
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A danger sign for Hofst
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In stressing a re-commitm
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One request: Reshelve

It's a sad commentary that an incident of higher" education is the abuse of the once-sacred ook. For some perverse reason, the more lucated, sophisticated and literate we get, the less r esteem for that which is printed, paper and ound.

You may chalk it up to McCluhan, if you wish, but e chalk it up to selfishness.

First year students will learn what the rest of us ready know: a law library can be your best friend your worst enemy. For too many of us, unrtunately, the relationship is typified by the latter haracterization.

It', not merely that the air-conditioning is unredictable or the reference personnel sometime se their reserve (petty trifles we all must bear). 's simply that the students, lawyers, professors nd judges who frequent the Hofstra Law Library e, collectively, slobs.

There is little excuse for those who transport whole sections of Patents Law Quarterly from the basement, only to secret the stash amid the Federal Reporters, upstairs.

What, possibly, is the rationale for the lawyer who barricaded himself behind sixty (count'em, sixty) New York Supplements (2d) including all the Shepard's citations one summer weekend?

While those who don't reshelve may be criticized for being impolite, those who rip pages or actually steal whole volumes are beneath contempt. Fortunately, the Library tells us that vandalism is on the wane. Let's keep it that way.

As for reshelving, we urge cooperation even at the expense of moralizing. The new first-year class has enough to worry about without being greeted by a library in shambles.

It is unfortunate, but the budget cannot sustain nursemaids. The only answer, then, is what lawyers call "self-help." If there's truly an esprit de corps around here, now is our chance to prove it.

A bad move..

The shunting-aside of student office space to that ttle sweatbox across the street is an egregious rror. Once again, this law school is plagued by oor-planning and eleventh-hour maneuvers.

The "move" was contemplated long ago. Last pring some students let out a whimper and thenean Twerski entertained a plan to put Law Review the locker room — a plan which was supposed to e amenable (and obviate the need for Barton louse).

As the summer rolled in and the students rolled ut, rumors of a plan "cast in lead" circulated. It as the same old plan: put the new NLO program in aw Review's second floor office; put Law Review the six basement offices; put everyone else cross the street.

A handful of summer students, armed with floorlans of the school, devised an approach to the ilemma which worked well on paper. It entailed learing a storage room next to the basement levator and installing some student organizations here. In addition, floor plans revealed three other ooms on the library's lower level which were tacked with boxes of books.

Law Librarian Wypyski prefers that the books emain where they are. He cites the unsuitability of Barton House for books — there being structural, weather and security problems (not to mention the unsuitability of storage rooms for student offices).

While there's some logic to Wypyski's (and the law school's) space problem, it seems ridiculous, in our opinion, to summarily dispossess students of organizational space in the name of dusty boxes.

It isn't only the inconvenience of being located out of the law school that bothers us — it is the symbolic message the administration is sending its students. Not enough of an effort was made to find alternatives.

An upstairs classroom, for example, could have been converted to house the new NLO program. Law Review could have stayed where it was. So could everyone else.

The lost schedule time for one less classroom could have been made up with comprehensive long range planning. As it is, many rooms in this school are being underutilized.

Instead, the easy way out — at the expense of students — is slated at press time. For a law school which highlights student input and touts student involvement, the move is an embarrassment. For many good organizations, the move may indeed sound the death knell.

MAILBOX

Grad, law exclusion not "total" - A&S dean

To the Editor:

I wish to correct a misstatement appearing in the May 4th issue of Conscience in the article by John Fausti concerning incoming law students being placed on a waiting list for on-campus housing. The article states that I am critical of the University's attempts in handling the overcrowded dorm problem, and that I have described the recent decision as both short-sighted and detracting from Hofstra's image as a national law school.

The decision referred to in the article is the one made recently by the University to place incoming law and grabuate students who live in Queens, Nassau or Western Suffolk counties on a waiting list and to place these students in on-campus housing only if rooms are available after August 1st.

That decision is a fair and reasonable response to the problem we all face of having the demand for on-campus housing exceed the supply of rooms. Many solutions to this problem were discussed by the administration and the decision to adopt these measures was not an easy one. It was the most sensible solution, at least for the short run, and the decision was supported unanimously by the President's Council in our recommendation to President Shuart.

What I told Mr. Fausti, when he interviewed me, was that, in my opinion, any policy which totally excluded any one group of students from on-campus housing, whether that group was all graduate students, all law students or all foreign students, would not serve to achieve the balanced university which we are working to create. I would be critical of such a policy. But since that is not the policy of the University, and since I fully support the policy that was adopted, the article mis-states my position.

The problem, at least in part, is a result of Hofstra's growing nationwide reputation and our increasing ability to attract students from all across the country, as well as from many foreign countries. Success, as I'm sure you know, presents an institution with its own set of problems. We all hope that by September of 1979 a more permanent solution to the on-campus housing shortage will be found and no student who wishes a room will have to be denied one.

Robert C. Vogt
Dean
Hofstra College

conscience

the second decade

ncern for its students is very owever, Hofstra has always which tried to minimize the p most other law schools in

s won't find Hofstra on a par may take a kind of perverse ols are far behind us in the lbany Law, we're told, for of harshness and oppressive

the apparent demise of the y, where professors, supe for student consultation. a system that allows a first ond year without ever having ulty members to encourage a urge students to initiate this

to the principles on which we ean Regan will continue the s "the dean's hour." This ty for the dean to meet inront problems, dispell rumors of the school. As newcomer, Dean Regan might find the "hour" the best way to meet his new students.

As for our physical plant — it's time we branched out. The school, once again, is in need of expansion — to house burgeoning clinical programs, to reinstate student organization offices, and to give all of us more study and breathing space. This means that Dean Regan must begin wooing the University and begging the benefactors for green stuff—no easy task. If he begins this year, he may be able to head off the disastrous space problem which awaits us five or ten years down the pike.

Perhaps paramount in the administration of a law school is the selection of faculty. Last year didn't exactly yield a bumper crop. (Part of a national shortage of qualified law professors, according to Prof. Twerski). Be that as it may, some sort of accelerated drive must commence to bring us back to full load. This is not only a task to be undertaken in the name of students — but faculty as well, as they inevitably bear the burden left behind by the dearly departed.

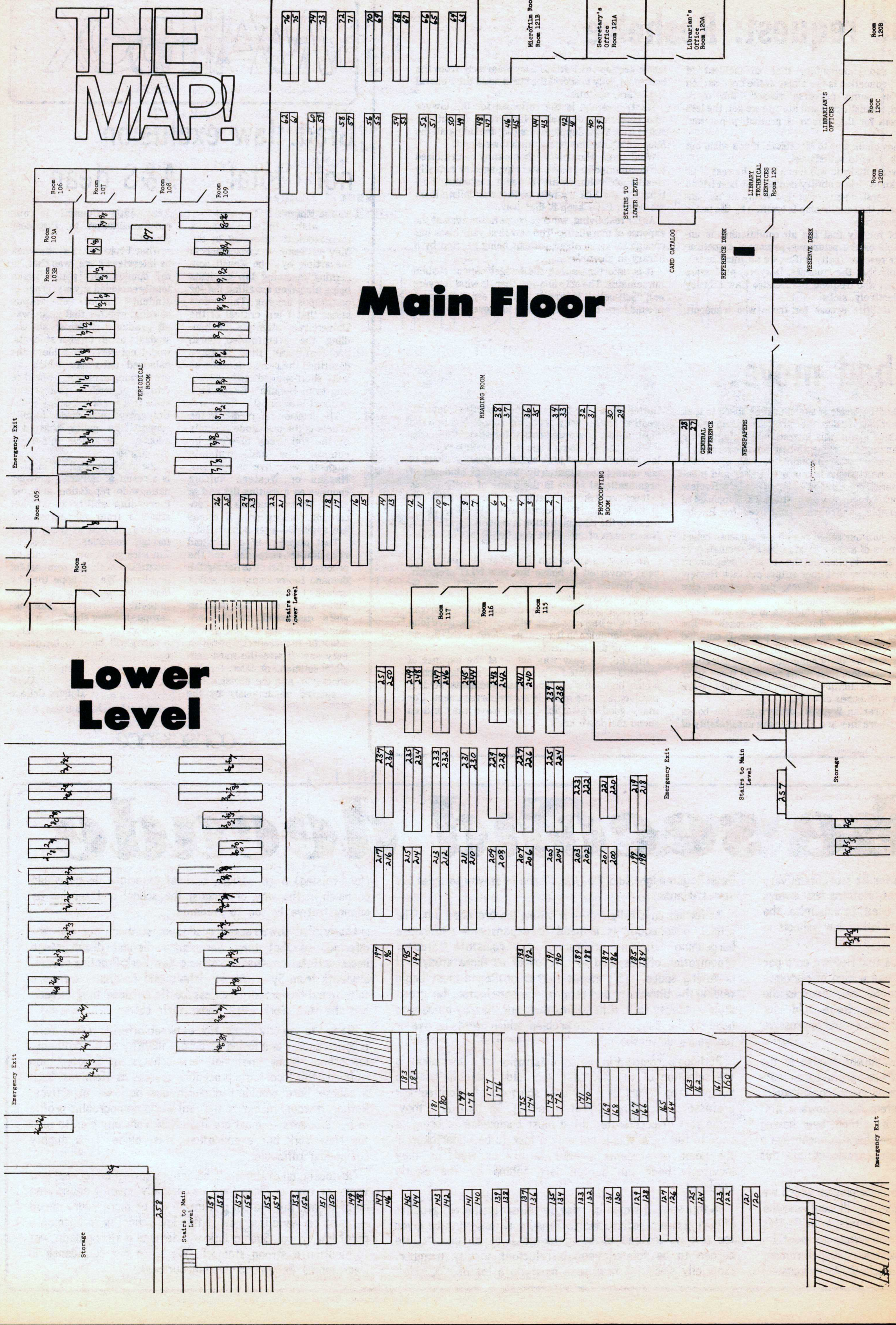
In this vein, it would be wise to reinstate the old practice of having two associate deans. These positions must be given top priority instead of being regarded as an unfortunate burden to be foisted upon a reluctant faculty member. Especially since the new dean must do a lot of "outside" (fund-raising) work, visible, activist associate deans would do much in the way of running the school and serving as administrative liaison to students.

Lastly, for now: recent graduates studying for the bar informed us that they were at a distinct disadvantage because Hofstra refuses to offer a New York Practice course. Students from Syracuse, St. John's and Fordham, we were told, found bar preparation less hectic because they already had the New York CPLR under their belts.

We fail to see any connection between offering a New York practice course and losing corporate identity as a "national" law school. Many "national" law schools far greater than Hofstra offer local state procedure courses as electives. Such a course here wouldn't diminish our national objectives. Rather, it would recognize the real-world demographic profile of our students — most are from New York and plan to take the New York bar examination. This, alone, is a mighty compelling rationale.

Obviously, all of Hofstra's objectives cannot be tackled in a year—or two, or three (and we certainly haven't enunciated all of them). But the big picture — ten or more years ahead — must be visualized now if this law school is to become a great law school. Such a task will demand a strong dean, not to mention a strong stomach. We place our confidence in Dean John J. Regan and give him our best.

THE MAP!


Main Floor
Lower Level
Room 106
Room 107
Room 108
Room 109
Room 103A
Room 103B
Room 104
Room 105
Emergency Exit
PERIODICAL ROOM
Stairs to Lower Level
Microfilm Room Room 121B
Secretary's Office Room 121A
Librarian's Office Room 120A
Room 120B
Room 120C
Room 120D
LIBRARIAN'S OFFICES
LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES Room 120
CARD CATALOG
REFERENCE DESK
RESERVE DESK
READING ROOM
PHOTOCOPYING ROOM
GENERAL REFERENCE
NEWSPAPERS
Room 117
Room 116
Room 115
Stairs to Lower Level
Emergency Exit
Stairs to Main Level
Storage
Storage
Stairs to Main Level
Emergency Exit

These Are The Rules:

HOURS

During the school year, the Law Library opens, on weekdays, at 8 AM and closes at midnight Monday through Thursday. On Friday closing is at 9 PM. On Saturday, the hours are from 9 AM to 6 PM and on Sunday it's noon to midnight. These hours are subject to change during holidays and periods of special use. In any event, changes in hours will be posted.

GENERAL LIBRARY POLICY

Use of the Law Library is restricted to Hofstra University students and faculty and registered members of the bench and bar. All others will be excluded except those with permission from the Law Librarian.
Conversation is not permitted in the Library. Lounges are provided for that purpose.
Eating, drinking and smoking are expressly prohibited in the Library.
No one except Library Staff actually working is permitted behind the Reserve Desk. Only Library Staff on Library business may use the telephones and typewriters in Technical Services.
Any destruction or mutilation of books or any other type of vandalism will result in immediate expulsion and criminal charges.
Carrels may not be reserved for future use. Any clothing and-or books left in a carrel for the purpose of reserving it will be removed and stored at the risk of the owner.
Any person using the Law Library has the responsibility to reshelve the materials he or she has used. He or she also has the responsibility to keep the Library neat and clean.

CIRCULATION POLICY AND PROCEDURE

A person may borrow any processed library material, excluding looseleaf services and general reference materials under the following conditions;
Reserve materials may be used only by Hofstra Law School students and faculty and members of the bench and bar registered with the Law Library.
A valid Hofstra Law Library Card is required to take out any reserve materials.
The borrower must indicate his or her name, the date, the Library card number and the time on the reserve card before taking the book away from the Reserve Desk.
The borrower must leave the Library card with the reserve card at the Reserve Desk. It will be returned when the reserve book is returned.
All books are to be returned to the Reserve Desk.
There is a three (3) hour time limit on all reserve books. This time limit may be shortened during periods of special use. A fine of 50 cents per hour will be levied on all books not returned on time. When a book is returned, if there have been no requests for it, it may be renewed for another three hours.
Library materials may be checked out during the last hour before closing for **use overnight.** These materials must be returned within two hours of the following day's opening. Overnight circulation is limited to Hofstra Law School students and faculty **only.**
A fine of $1.00 per day will be levied for each book not returned.
In the event that a reserve book is borrowed overnight, an additional fine of 50 cents per hour will also be levied.
White cards are to be filled out indicating the book's call number, author, title, borrower's name, date borrowed and the Library card number.
Books are to be returned to the Reserve Desk.
Any classified treatises excluding those which are (1) part of a multi-volume set, (2) are of a looseleaf nature, or (3) have "K" call numbers may be signed out for one week. Circulation is limited to Hofstra Law Students upon proper identification. A fine of 50 cents per day will be levied for overdue books.
One week books are also to be returned to the Reserve Desk.
The microfilm room (121B) houses the microform collection and reader-printers. A complete list of the collection is held at the Reserve Desk. For aid in obtaining what you need, inquire at the Reserve Desk.

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Regan

From page 1

While at Maryland, Regan taught Health Care Law, Law and Health, Law and the Biomedical Sciences and Problems of the Elderly — subjects in which he's "intensely interested." Regan has had articles published in the **Georgetown Law Journal** and, frequently, in **The Catholic Lawyer.**

Reached at his home in Washington shortly after the appointment, Regan said his first task at Hofstra will be to "emerge from a state of blissful ignorance" and acquaint himself with the school. Next will come a review of the administrative structure.

Viewing the Socratic method, Regan noted that legal education "undoubtedly has its harsh side, but to the extent that it dehumanizes it certainly is not defensible."

"While there is strength to a certain degree of rigor, especially in the first year," he added, there needs to be "a distillation of game-playing — that has no place in any classroom."

Regan intends to continue the law school's emphasis on legal ethics because, in his opinion, social awareness has become a "school commitment" at Hofstra. He hopes to introduce the newly emerging issues of "law and health care, bio-medical ethics and eugenics" — his areas of expertise.

Regan said he won't teach this semester, given the late date of his appointment. He hopes, however, to be back in the classroom this Spring with a seminar, perhaps, in Law and Aging.

The Decanal Search Committee, which culled through hundreds of applicants and conducted on-campus interviews last semester, was chaired by Hofstra's founding-dean, Malachy Mahon. Two other former deans — Twerski and Freedman — were also on the committee along with first (now second) year student Karen Van Ingen.

Student input, in light of Van Ingen's participation (she was elected by her peers) and on-campus interviews of candidates played a role in Regan's selection. According to Shuart, that role was "significant."

A popular candidate among students was Jane Frank, 33, who, last year, served as Secretary to President Carter's cabinet. The popular response to Frank was the only noticeable student reaction to the entire search process. In late April a makeshift ballot box was set up by which to gauge student sentiment regarding the candidates. Frank's name appeared with overwhelming frequency.

Those bothered by Frank's candidacy cited her age and seeming lack of commitment. No one, however, publicly opposed her candidacy as a woman.

Shuart, in a letter to the law school community, noted that he, personally, will introduce Regan to the school in the beginning of the fall semester. Regan, however, is here already and Aaron Twerski is back in his old library office writing a treatise on products liability.

Regan is not expected to assume full-time status until he moves his family and finds a house on Long Island. The Columbia Law School graduate, according to Shuart, will lead Hofstra in making "significant strides forward."

According to Yuker, "I expect him to do an outstanding job in helping the law school achieve its goals — providing quality education for quality students."

Weiss quits

David Weiss, who for two years served as Prof. Eugene Wypyski's "chief honcho" has left his post as Assistant Law Librarian.

He will join the law firm of Albert R. Pincus in Levittown — a three-man firm engaged in general practice. Weiss is pretty thrilled at the prospect of full time practice. "It's good news. The only one who seems to be pretty unhappy is Wyp."

Weiss, a '76 Hofstra Law grad, described his two years "behind the desk" as being all-purpose right-hand man to Wypyski, doing "anything that had to be done. I'm the one who got all the crap from students," he mused.

The new job isn't all that's happening in Weiss' life though — he and his wife are expecting their first baby in September.

Karen Bragg will serve as interim Assistant Law Librarian until Wypyski finds a successor.

Selling

From page 1

not only through their own contributions, but through contributions which they solicit. Many law schools really 'put the bite' on alumni to make sure that they have solicited funds in all the areas in which they have contacts. Now, that's fine if you have alumni of fifty or sixty years' vintage, but if you have an alumni of five years' vintage, that's simply unrealistic. Therefore, one of the major areas of development has to be not only with alumni, but with the parents of the alumni, and the parents of our present student body."

The members of the Development Council were chosen from a whole range of people, including alumni, parents of alumni, and parents of students. When asked why no students were on the Development Council, Twerski stated:

"My own feeling is that students should be out of fund-raising. I think that it is probably inappropriate, although in one sense, if the parents are involved the students are involved as well. I haven't really thought through the ramifications, although I feel in general it's probably healthier for students, while they are students, to be away from fund-raising, because it presents pressures in the overall situation which should not be brought to bear on students in any way. We have to protect the integrity of students while they are students, and not tie them in any way to the financial well-being of the school. However, students should be informed as to what is happening in the way of development."

Over the course of the past year and a half, Hofstra Law's tuition has steadily risen — from $1,615 to $1,815 to $1,900 per semester. Twerski feels that one of the single most important reasons for a development effort is to avoid pricing Hofstra Law out of the market for all but the very rich. The fund-raising goal for this year was a quarter of a million dollars, and Twerski said that although it has not yet been reached, we're "getting close."

Various fund-raising schemes have been put into effect, including cocktail parties given by friends of the law school in an attempt to introduce members of the community to its programs. Twerski said that a major fund-raising effort, of an as yet undetermined nature, will take place sometime this Autumn.

According to Richard Fuhrman, chairperson of the Alumni Committee, the alumni who were contacted thus far were overwhelmingly eager to help the law school. He stated, "We organized a phonothon to solicit funds from alumni, and the response was great. We had a 60 percent plus donation-ratio and our biggest single problem was our inability to locate alumni rather than their unwillingness to support our effort. We have very loyal alumni at Hofstra Law."

Twerski too is optimistic about development. He added, "Our development effort has to have long-range possibilities — it has to be as broad-based as possible. We have had the kind of commitment from friends of the University, parents, and parents of the alumni which has been extraordinary. They are excited about the law school."

Beating

From page 4

your work. And if a classmate asks you a question, we hope you try to answer it.

Again, turning your back on someone so that the person's understanding will suffer, creates a miserable atmosphere. It also impedes your own progress, because it will cut you off from any exchange of information.

The name of the game, then, is cooperation. It makes life just that much easier.

Study

From page 5

do not understand it (and this is going to occur all too frequently), skip over it and go on to the next case. Chances are that when the case is reviewed in class (or by the law fellows), things will clear up somewhat. Re-reading the case after class along with your class notes might also prove helpful.

If you occasionally find yourself falling behind by a day or two, don't become overly concerned, it isn't lethal. However, this isn't a good habit to fall into, as it leads to more pressure, confusion, and panic.

One last thing. Don't be surprised if at the end of the year, you find little correlation between the grades people receive and the amount of time they spent studying. Just wait until you see who receives some of the A's in class . . . and some of the C's.

Problems

From page 4

While they seemingly discourage dropping by for a "chat," they are surprisingly reachable if you schedule an appointment to discuss a bona fide problem (like an exam).

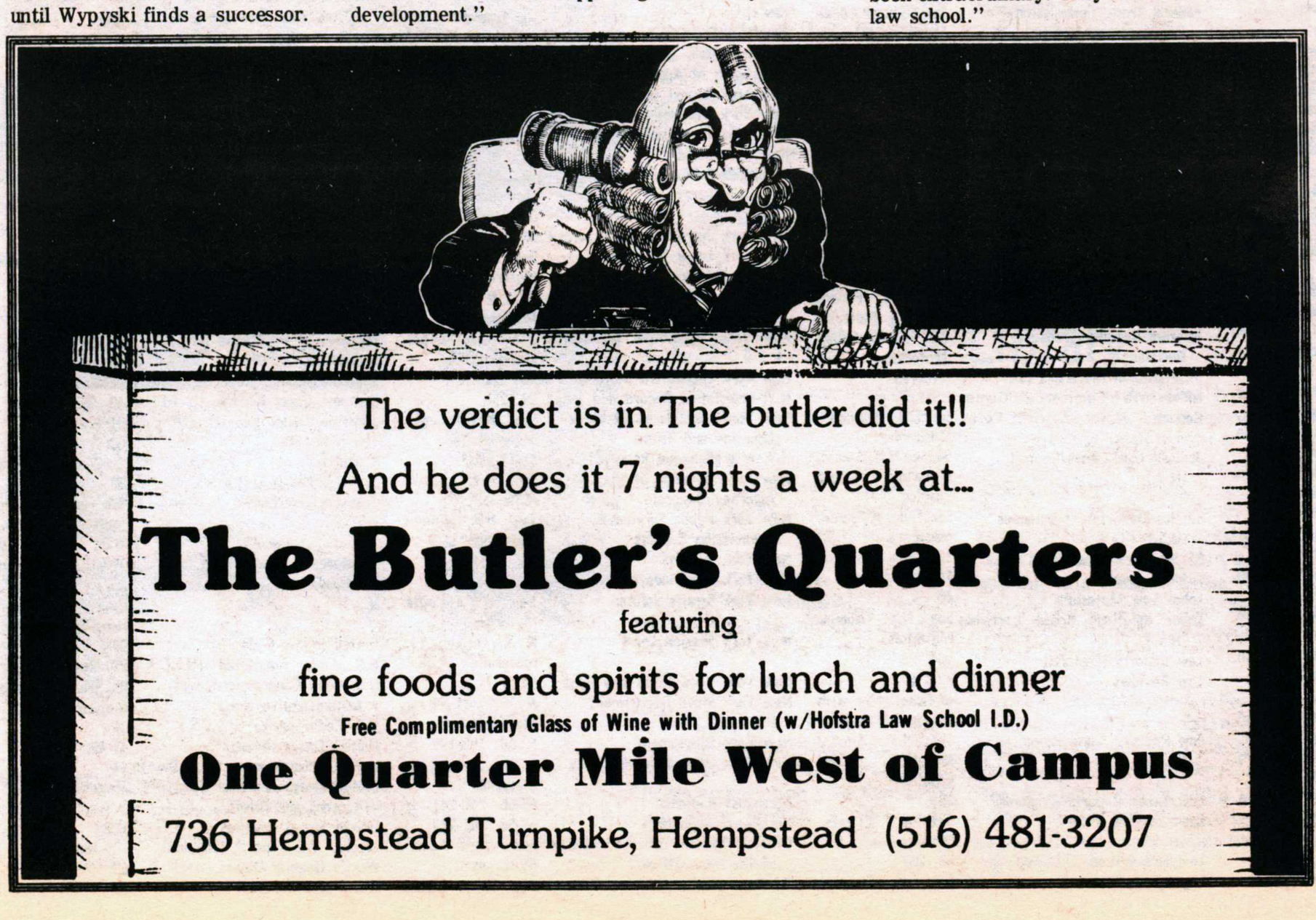
Likewise, during breaks or immediately after class, most professors remain on the lectern to tie up loose ends for those who have questions.

In the end, you may find student-teacher "distancing" a necessary evil of a mutually time-cramped process. However, if you do the reaching (no one else will) that fierce, god-like bellowing professor becomes amazingly human in the confines of an office, away from the "stage."

Students

From page 2

Guild, Jewish Law Students, CLEP (Community Legal Education Program), the **Student Admissions Committee** and, yours truly, **Conscience.** At last contact, Twerski promised to find **Conscience** an in-house place "to hang its hat." For now, that hat is up in the air.



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