conscience

Vol. 7, No. 1 | Newspaper of the Hofstra School of Law | September, 1979

A Guided Tour Of Print

by S. P. Morgenstern

As it is almost a month into the semester, most of you already have some idea of how the law library is set up, what it can be used for and what its limitations are. This is intended as a guide of sorts, to some of the things you might not have been told about, and, as a written reference to some that you've already heard of.

THE FRONT DESK

Without even walking into the library proper, you have access to a wealth of information at the desk. Behind the desk are two sets of McKenney's; one set of CLS (another N.Y. Statute Service), two sets of the United States code, hornbooks, textbooks, some treatises and recent law reviews. So what? What are these things good for?

By now you should all know what McKinney's is. CLS is a similar service, with the addition of the forms you would need if you were practicing. The United States Code Annotated is essentially a Federal McKinney's.

What some of you might not be familiar with, and should be aware of, are hornbooks and treatises. These study tools can be at once useful and dangerous.

Treatises are expositions of the state of the law written by various experts in their fields. Some treatises are Powell on Real Property, Williston on Contracts, and Corbin on Contracts. There are many treatises, written by many writers and most of them are long and involved. While these are not your basic bedtime reading you might find it useful to refer to specific sections of them from time to time.

Hornbooks are newer condensed versions of the same thing. They too are written by experts in their fields and are general expositions of the law of a specific area. Some examples of Hornbooks are Prosser on Torts, Wright on Federal Courts, and LaFave and Scott on Criminal Law. Hornbooks sometimes suffer the deficiencies of being too general, and cam thus be misleading.

These are both tools that can be useful in times of terminal confusion, but take care in using them. No book can be a substitute for your own analysis, or that of one of your professors.

INSIDE THE LIBRARY

Since the library is not that big, it is not too hard to find your way around it. Most, if not all of you have toured the library with an informed and erudite guide so I won't repeat the tour on paper. Any problems you may have with the library can usually be solved by asking Gerry Gianattasio, the reference librarian. On weekends try the desk staff.

PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS

The use of the library is not without its annoyances. It is often difficult to find a book. Sometimes, it's a mess and it is often too noisy.

The problem of unavailable books is traceable to, and can be remedied by, the students. There is no reason why everyone cannot reshelve their books **immediately after using them.** That means not having them overnight and not

(Continued on page 9)

Is there life during law school? Some insist on it.

Tuition Hike Imposed Over Summer

by Suzy Mandel

Rising costs were cited as the impetus behind the $200.00 tuition increase that appeared, unannounced, on fall tuition bills.

The hike, which brought to $2050.00 the unadorned basic tuition fee, was imposed by the Hofstra Board of Trustees in June, in time to allow for the updated cost to appear on the bills of incoming first year students.

Mr. Burselli, Hofstra University Treasurer, explained that the increase did not violate President Carter's wage and price guidelines. The increase conformed to the limitation because costs are calculated as a percentage of the total cost of a Hofstra Law education. Hence, the estimated expense borne by law students at Hofstra, including estimated costs of books, housing and food were considered in arriving at the base fee. In essence, payments personally met by students are being used as part of the criteria to formulate the tuition raise to be paid by those same students.

Dean Regan called the lack of notification of the increase prior to upperclassmen billing "an oversight" partially stemming from the late date of the decision to increase cost. He cited rising fuel costs and expensive clinical programming utilizing high law faculty to student ratios as the primary stimuli for the increase.

A primarily high quality, full time faculty, presently at full capacity with the addition of four new professors, as well as expensive innovative programs were pinpointed by Professor Aaron Twerski as the reasons behind the higher cost of education at Hofstra Law this year. He further noted that the collective bargaining agreement negotiated between the University and the undergraduate faculty may auger a raise in salaries of law professors.

Both Regan and Twerski called attention to the high quality of education offered at a reasonable cost at Hofstra Law, relative to other New York law schools.

According to Dean Regan, the cost of legal education in a particular school seems to rise commensurate with the prestige and quality of the school. Thus, if costs are any indication, Hofstra's reputation is growing at a formidable rate. Professor Twerski expressed his view that Hofstra's reputation may not have yet caught up with its expenses. He felt a comparison between Cornell Law and Hofstra Law in both expense and type of education provided would be justified.

Some students have expressed dismay over the TAP funds awarded them for the fall term. The awards in question appear based on need in relation to the *former tuition charge*. The University supplies Albany with the tuition figure used in computing TAP awards. Dean Regan theorized the problem may be based on the school's early submission of the figures to the TAP office in advance of the

(Continued on page 8)

A.B.A. Slated To "Reinspect" Law School

by Alan Fischler

Every school, for its students to be later admitted to the bar, must receive professional certification, known as accreditation. While this fact may be common knowledge to most, it comes as some surprise to many that seven years after its initial accreditation, and each seven years thereafter, a law school must undergo reevaluation by the American Bar Association, a process unassumingly referred to as **reinspection.**

What Me Worry?

Is there cause for concern that the school we attend might suddenly find itself unaccredited? "No," says Dean Regan. While hypothetically the possibility does exist, the Dean expounds that the goal of reinspection is mainly to encourage a law school to periodically stop and reflect on its own policies and programs, and to reassess the methods by which it has been providing a legal education. To further allay any fears we may have regarding this ominous process (which undoubtedly few of us bargained for when applying to accredited schools), Dean Regan supports his own optimistic assessment of the situation in relating that "Hofstra, unlike some other schools, was founded on the highest of standards," and thereby received A.B.A. accreditation at one of the earliest possible times after its founding, that being in 1973 prior to graduation of its first entering class. Additionally, Regan states Hofstra received 1972 accreditation from yet another certifying organization, the Association of American Law Schools (A.A.L.S.) which is considered as actually having higher standards of approval than does the A.B.A. In fact, according to the Dean, while many schools do not even carry A.A.L.S. recognition, Hofstra is one of the few law schools in the country to have received A.A.L.S. accreditation so early after it opened its doors, that birth being in 1971. The law school's standards we are to assume by implication, are even higher today than some seven to eight years ago.

What Is A Reinspection?

The reinspection process consists mainly of two events; **First,** the institution of a self-study process to be carried out by constituant members of the law school, i.e., faculty, students, alumni, and administrators, as well as chosen participants from the surrounding legal community; and **secondly,** the actual inspection by a team of persons chosen by the A.B.A. generally including faculty members from other law schools, a law librarian, a legal practicioner, (either a judge or practicing lawyer, not an educator), and a non-law university administrator or faculty member from another discipline.

In addition to these above noted events, the Dean and faculty will be combining efforts over a 30-40 page A.B.A. questionnaire (may we all be so humbled) which comprises questions about everything from class sizes to library extensiveness to the diversity of courses offered (while hopefully not about the quality of A.R.A. coffee, here

(Continued on page 9)

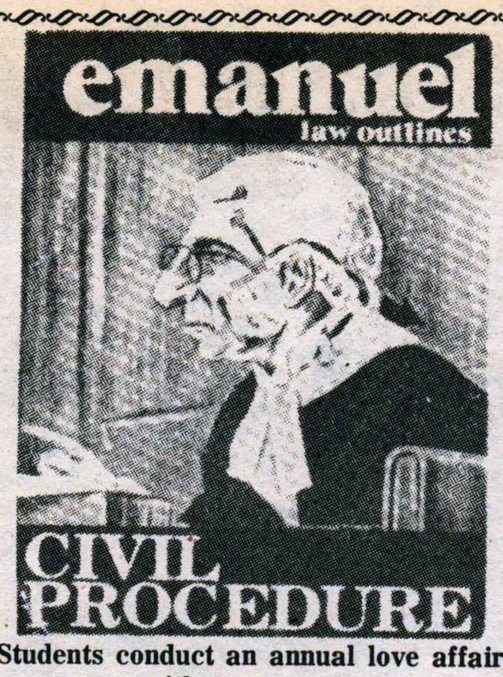
Who Turned Out The Lights?

Since the Spring Term, 1979, the flourescent lighting in the lower level of the law library has been rapidly and continuously dimishing. It has now reached the point where it is difficult to study in some areas because of burned-out lights, flickering lights, and buzzing transformers. Professor Wypyski, the law librarian, was notified about this problem last spring; he has submitted several work orders requesting that the lighting be repaired. The Plant Engineering and Maintenance Department, however, has not responded to these work orders. The law school has had to begin a new school year with an unsuitable study environment in the lower level of the law library.

Last week, 180 members of the student body expressed their concern with this problem by signing a petition addressed to Dean Regan, Professor Wypyski and Professor Ginsberg (chairman of the Physical Plant Committee). When the petitions were brought to Professor Wypyski's attention, he again notified the Plant Engineering and Maintenance Dept. about the lighting problem. George Nave, director of Plant Engineering and Maintenance, and John Smith, Administrative Supervisor, Plant Dept., assured Professor Wypyski that the lights would be repaired immediately after receipt of special parts, now on order. The repair work should begin in two weeks.

It is unfortunate that students must circulate petitions, write newspaper articles and annoy faculty members to have lights repaired. The Plant Engineering and **Maintenance** Dept. should repair the lights in the law school on a regular basis. Let's hope that the lights are turned on soon.

T. Sklar



Students conduct an annual love affair with Emanuels.

Be it ever so humble . . .

Ode To First Yearers

Ah' ye naive, still wide-eyed and dewey cheeked thrust into school 'fore the dawn of Autumn in the summer of your ardor and search for just knowledge, find comfort.

Though not for you is the tumult of a live divorce case, nor even the ecstasy or agony of the grade, fruit of your research labor, still you too have the opportunity to bathe in the sweet pearls of oily knowledge that fall from the lips of the already indoctrinated, as well from the hearts of the faculty.

'Tis true there still are teachers who turn a ripe livid at the thought of lay English replacing legal "terms of art" (lingo) or at the thought that someday good grammar will be a cogent reform of blue book rules. Gain sustenance from the comfort that the pursuit of a vocation steeped in the flowers and weeds of a thousand year old lush undergrowth cannot hastily shed its accouterments with grace.

Surely you are impressed by the scarlet mysteries by which the shepards lead us and prevent our fall to citing decadence.

If at times justice seems ephemeral or even illusory, remember that the morals of your youth still remain credible, just as the credo of the common law still retains its proud posture in many aspects of the statutory. If precedent seems at times to be only the stuff of convictions, remember that all law is distinguishable when the crescendo of just necessity approaches.

Under the careful tutelage of masters your thorns may sometimes bristle, and yet, the rose of your confidence will blush deeper and smell sweeter for the protection the legal education afforded you. The tools you hone are the skills you will possess; someday even Bar-bri will not faze you.

And so, amid the foreign trees that grow lustily in the valley of Long Island sunshine, ye too will grow strong, and ready to scale the spires of constitutional law that will peer out among the courseload of your second year.

—Suzy Mandel

First Year Students:

Have You Thought About A Summer Job?

by Bob Rediger

So you've looked through Martindale and Hubbell and mailed out over one hundred resumes to the law firms you thought would be interested in hiring a person of your ability. Of the thirty or forty firms that are courteous enough to acknowledge receipt of your resumes, maybe you'll get lucky and one or two of the firms will have typed the magic word "interview" on their fancy stationery. For the most part, however, one of the cold hearted facts of the real world is that first year law students are not hot selling items from a hiring partner's point of view.

Discouraged that your present qualifications are not exactly what the law firms of New York had in mind, and just a little bit disappointed about the phenomenal amount of money you could have made had you been hired by Rogers and Wells, you find yourself faced with two disturbing alternatives. First, you could probably go back to working at your old job as a cashier in Macy's or second, you could go to summer school and take something fascinating like the Rights of Shellfish.

Before I add too much to the depression that you are all already experiencing as first year law students, let me allay some of your fears about summer employment by telling you that you have a third choice available. It is called an internship and may well prove to be more exciting than working for a law firm, more practical than attending summer school and, if you qualify, better paying than your old part time job. Basically, as a summer intern you will be able to apply the legal skills you have learned during your first year in a meaningful and productive way. Later, I'll explain how you can obtain information on the various types of internships available, what you should be aware of when applying for an internship and how you may even be able to earn a respectable salary for the hours you log while working.

To give you an idea of what kind of legal work you could be doing and the types of experiences you could accumulate, I'll explain some of the duties I had and relate several of my observations as an intern for both the New York Supreme Court and the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office. As a Supreme Court intern for a judge who handled civil matters, my duties included writing memoranda of law which discussed legal nuances arising during negligence trials, observing attorney negotiations during pre-trial conferences and at trial, and contributing to trial strategy discussions. On my first day, I was assigned the task of weeding through a stack of Motions, Affirmations, Reply Affirmations and Bills of Particulars to prepare a memorandum of law on a particular legal issue. Finding yourself on your own with a memo due in three days and knowing that your reliable friends from your study group are either working their cash registers at Macy's or taking notes in Shellfish Law, you have no choice but to recall and marshall the principals of civil procedure, tort law and legal research that you thought you had to learn just for examinations.

In retrospect, my most enjoyable, and also instructive, experience in the Supreme Court came from observing the bad lawyering of opposing attorneys. I'm not addressing myself to little mistakes like counsel's failure to make a timely objection or to his becoming so wrapped up in a case that he begins to take things personally. Rather, I am referring to the blunders which would be laughable if not for the detriment which their clients then assume. It is my belief that these major mistakes stem from inefficient preparation before trial.

In one case I observed, an elderly woman had been struck by a car and as a result suffered multiple injuries in her legs. Assisted by a metal walker, she took her place in a chair which had been placed by the jury box for her. With the walker positioned in front of her, her counsel asked her "to show the court the scars" she had received on her legs. She obliged him by whirling her legs upon to the third rung of the walker. Needless to say, not only did her attorney's mouth drop when he saw her accomplishment, but so did her final monetary judgment.

In another automobile accident case, a defense counsel called defendant's plump seventeen year old brother who had been in the vehicle at the time of the accident. After fifteen minutes of testimony in which counsel had successfully portrayed his witness as a reliable, sensible and intelligent young man, the young man perhaps thinking he would help his brother's cause, turned to the judge and boasted, "I've been driving six months and only got in three accidents."

During my internship at the District Attorney's Office, I prepared several memoranda, observed complete trials from voir dire to jury verdict and worked within the specialized bureaus of the D.A.'s Office. As an intern, it is possible to study every stage of a criminal case in great detail. For instance, all interns are rotated among the various bureaus, to observe and participate in investigations and Grand Jury proceedings, and assist in the research and drafting of appeal briefs.

Supplementing the on-the-job training one gets from working within the individualized bureaus, the D.A.'s Office also arranged tours for the interns and invited guests lecturers who spoke about "The Rights of the Accused" and "Opportunities for the Female Prosecutor." A few of the places I visited were the Police Academy, the Brooklyn House of Detention, Riker's Island and the Medical Examiner's Office where our group was invited to witness an actual autopsy.

For those of you who are interested in an internship for next summer, it is suggested you do the following: first, gain some insight into the various internships available by gathering information. A good place to start is the Placement Office on the second floor of the Law School. Acquaintances of mine have had internships with the U.S. Attorney's Office, South Brooklyn Legal Services and the Legal Aid Society and I'm sure many more are available.

Second, when you go for your interview at the agency, don't treat it lightly. Despite the fact that the majority of internships are non-paying, the competition for the positions they offer is keen.

Third, don't lose all interest in the internship because the work you will be doing is termed "voluntary." One of the well kept secrets of Hofstra is that a law student can get paid for working an approved internship if he or she qualifies for work study funding. Stop by the University Placement Office to see if you qualify to earn $3.75 or $4.00 an hour by working a "voluntary" internship.

Finally, remember that an internship can be as profitable as you choose to make it. The extra hard work and dedication you put into it will pay off not only when you describe the work you did in your resume for the following year, but also when you need a reference and the attorney you gave invaluable assistance to remembers you. And, of course, the experiences which you will undergo should prove to be an invaluable beginning of a hopefully exciting legal career.

The Other World Is Just A Half Mile Away

by Bill Slutsky

It's 6:00 p.m. on a Sunday, the day before the second year begins. Bridge tables line the edge of the gutter on each side of the street. They're filled with home-made delicacies, store-bought specialties, Jenny's Swedish meatballs, Gene's fried chicken. With pizza and calzone, cheese and crackers, sausage and pep-pers. With cakes and cookies and mandel bread. With pastry—napoleons, biscoti, zepolis. And with Sangria, wine, soda, punch, kegs of Miller . . .

Seven days a week you sat on the first floor of the library near a window facing the California Avenue School, pausing for class, sleep, food and an occasional release. In late summer and early fall the second-graders and their teachers amused themselves in the schoolyard during rest hour. But as the subject matter turned from trespass to the reasonable prudent person they stopped coming out, probably turning their energy to something like arts and crafts or tumbling on plastic mats.

East 74th Street resembles most blocks in Brooklyn. Two rows of attached, red-brick houses, distinguishable only by the type of fence (wood, steel or wire) the homeowner places around his garden. Elm trees, their trunks growing thick and rich with the passing years, decorate the sidewalk at twenty-foot intervals. Five lines of red, green and yellow banners flutter overhead. Both entrances to the street are blocked by cars so no vehicles can enter. A sign on one of the cars reads: "Welcome to the First Annual E. 74th Street Block Party" . . .

Your first fear was orientation. The night before you munched pretzels in your half-furnished apartment, missing the security—friends, family, location—you possessed only days ago. Soon you learned other fears: being called on in class, 30-page Contracts assign-ments, people who kept their casebooks open in the lounge as they downed peanut butter sandwiches. And before long, Rule 23, privity, assumption of risk, specific performance and manslaughter all took their perspective slots in your mind, to be sorted out a week before finals.

Hundreds of people flood the street, many of them strangers to the block. Teenagers with "Gloria Van-derbilt," "Sassoon" or "Jordache" stitched across their backsides greet friends. Mrs. Danford, in her pink housedress, converses with her neighbor Julie Ginsburg for the first time in over a year. Mrs. Stevens smiles from behind a plate of chocolate chip cookies as her husband cavorts in his clown make-up. Some of your old neighborhood friends gather on the sidewalk. Spencer, who had problems making it through school because they couldn't understand that one day he would test electrical parts for government planes. Sheryl, with a sexy permanent and a new outlook on life. Terri, who dyed her beautiful blond hair black and works as a secretary for RCA . . .

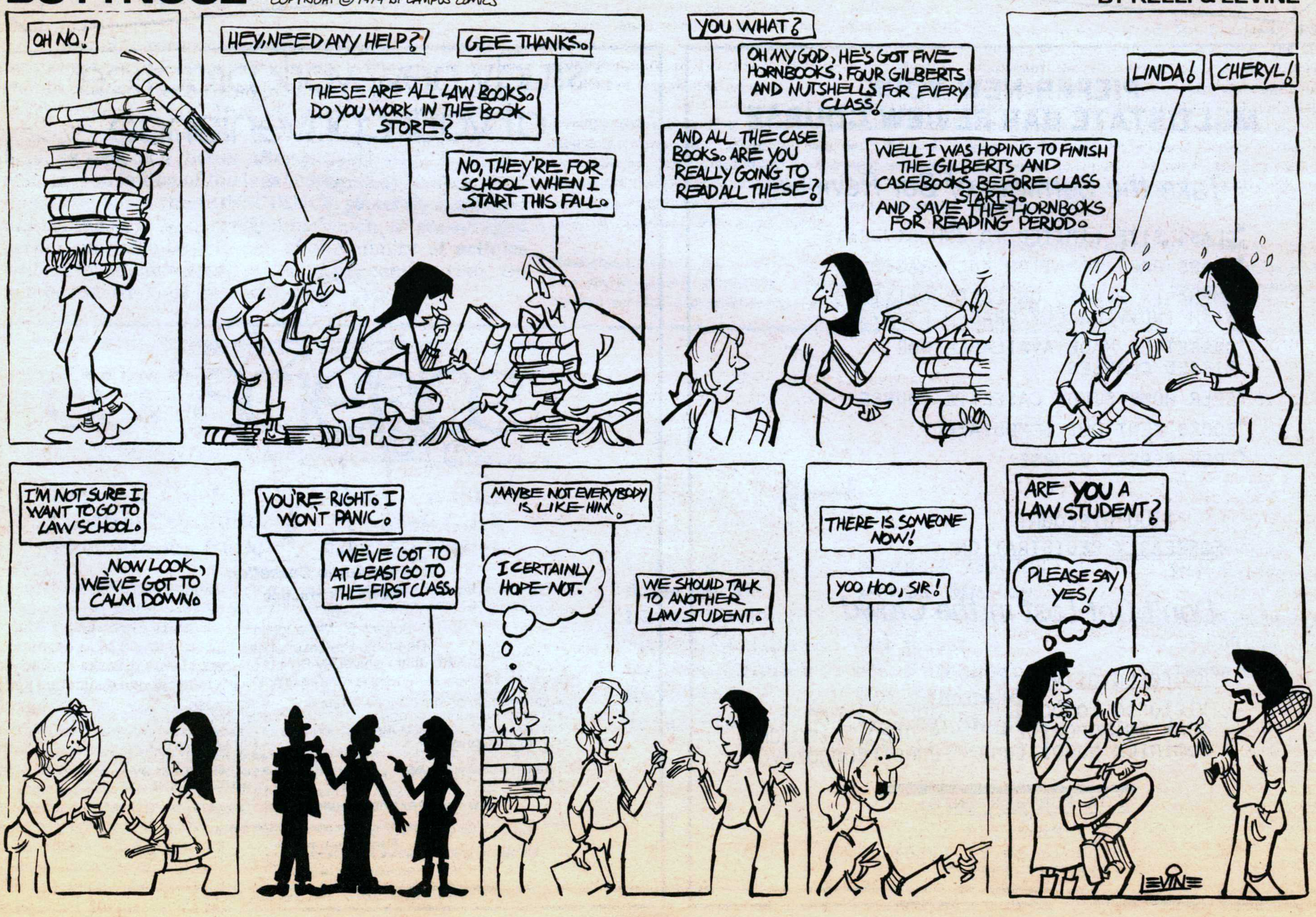
The most anxiety came from legal research and moot court. "You're walking by the law school building. A chair comes crashing through a second floor classroom and lands on your head. Can you successfully sue Hofstra University?" The books disappeared, the deadlines drew closer and Bonnie Radcliffe finished a week ago. By late November the pressure began to peak and so you turned to "Emanuel's" for Civil Procedure, "Case Outlines" for Torts and "Gilberts" for everything else. They don't help said each professor, emphatically. But they do.

In the middle of the block, the teenagers and the middle-aged who, accept for their children, disco to "San Francisco" which blasts from a rented sound system. Sheryl moves sleekly across the asphalt floor while Spencer watches with an admiring eye. Oc-casionally the music switches to another era—"Sentimental Journey," "In The Mood," "String of Pearls" . . .

One day, as midterms neared, you saw Harvey in the Dean's office. Harvey knew his stuff, he was always raising his hand and helping you with cases you couldn't comprehend. Later you heard that Harvey dropped out—he knew his law but he couldn't eat or sleep. There were others who didn't make it. Some realized they didn't belong. Others despised the in-tensity. Some found themselves two weeks before the tests with 200 pages of incoherent notes in each course and determined that teaching Social Studies might present a better opportunity. But you formed a study group, made your outlines and attempted to keep the family satisfied.

You stroll slowly down the street, taking in the color, the movement, the freshness; gearing yourself for another time around. You listen to the talk. From teenagers: "Hey, what's up Sal . . . Let's go down the block, Suzy and Valerie are there . . . I already had four cans . . . Do any of them have a car?" From the block people: "Great, isn't it . . . So how's your daughter . . . Did you try the sausage . . . A couple of young people who just moved in organized the whole thing." From your old friends: "Who wound up Sheryl? She's been dancing all night . . . the music industry is going down, disco has reached its peak . . . How was law school . . . I just became a partner in a beer distributorship."

The music stops blaring and the crowd begins to dwindle down as the block party reaches its final moments. You figure the first day of the second year must mean the first year is over. But while you're still in the other world, it's worth one more celebration. Or at least a gin and tonic, or two.



AN ABREVIATED LAW SCHOOL DICTIONARY

The following piece is a lightly humorous guide to law school for first year students. Although the author believes that there is no "right" approach to studying, and that law school is a highly subjective experience, the article contains advice which the writer would have appreciated reading a year ago.

In your first few weeks of law school you'll probably be groping for some definitive idea of what study groups are, when to use hornbooks, how to brief cases and how to outline a course. Until something better arrives you can adopt my views, expand, alter, or wholely ignore them. In any event, here are my views.

STUDY GROUPS

As you might expect study groups range from the rigid to the informal. My study group met both infrequently and informally and served each person involved more as a discussion group than as an outline and note exchange. The major benefit I derived from the group was a chance to hear myself talk about the cases, an activity I shied away from in classes out of a simple dread of making a fool of myself. Perhaps I'm on the wrong track, but it's my belief that the central benefit of a group is not so much for the members to exchange ideas and help broaden the grasp of the materials for other members but to demonstrate to themselves that they can handle altogether new legalistic words and develop a lawyer's argument. In a word, confidence.

It's my impression that most students prefer a group that meets informally rather than at a set time, day and place every week. You should be comfortable with the arrangement as well as with the people in the group.

HORNBOOKS

Although there is a series of books tagged "The Hornbook Series" published by West, hornbook is usually used as an umbrella label to course outlines, nutshells and canned briefs. Hornbooks seemed to be universally disapproved by law school professors and almost universally bought by law school students. There's a parallel to be drawn between hornbooks, smut, marijuana and even masturbation: make something look bad and people will run out and do it. I still feel guilty purchasing a canned brief booklet or outline but maybe that's the way it should be.

There's no reason not to refer to secondary sources, the hornbooks, outlines, etc. but there are more compelling reasons to stick with the casebooks and rely on the secondary sources for historical background brief for a key to the facts of some ancient case. But, after I'd "cheat" I would always return to the text of the case.

Take your professors' word, your real work in law school is reading the cases and developing your own intellectual machinery to discover reasons for the holdings. Why pay $4000 a year to read the law school equivalent of Monarch notes?

BRIEFING

My briefs tend to be overlong and often pointless. Where I'd have five pages, other students had half a page. Others, still, put a check mark next to the case in the text. Still, others relied exclusively on the benefits of yellow, blue or pink highlighter pens — reinforcing an idea through repetitious underlining. I'm a repetitious underliner and notebook briefer. Some of it has to help.

There's a standard format to briefing which involves listing the parties to the case, the facts, the lower court decision and error on appeal by the appellant, the appellate holding and reasons for it. There may be more than one holding and ideally you should list them all. How close you stay to the ideal or stray from it is a personal choice. And most everyone starts to take shortcuts in briefing. My fetish, when it comes to briefing, and I'm tired and I either want to go to sleep or watch a football game, is to decipher just what the case means to me. What am I getting out of this? Is this case interesting? Does it add up to anything? Can I tie it in with other cases or is it an historical fluke, an unpopular decision that Professor Soandso had me read just for the sake of exposing me to a controversial but idiotic justice? The creative thing about legal precedents it that they don't fall into place. You have to put them into place. *Stare decisis*, or that great tradition of legal precedent, seems to be less a legal point of view and more of a poetic vision, a subjective, personal art form.

The sooner you can wean yourself away from recopying captions, unimportant facts and obvious holdings and leap into juggling concepts, trends and policies, the more law school will become an imaginative adventure for you.

COURSE OUTLINES

I started my outlines in October to "shape up" for the practice midterms.

Your job is to budget your time so that sometime before the real exams in December you put together a few sheets of paper in each course outlining essential ideas, concepts and themes that have appeared in your cases and classroom discussion. Outlines are especially helpful where the teacher allows open-book exams.

Ideal students outline once a week. Not the ideal, I outlined twice a year. I did review my notes, though, when I was either puzzled or dazzled by an idea raised by the teacher or another student.

CONCLUSION

All seriousness aside, work hard your first year and remind yourself when you doubt yourself that you belong in law school as much as the next student. I don't know the exact figures, but the odds are you'll do fine.

Robert A. Rosenbloom '81

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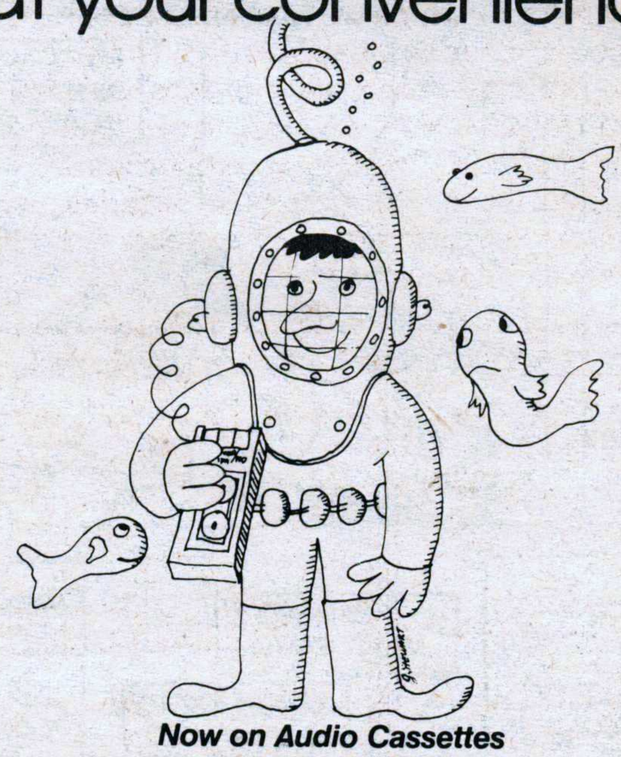

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OPINION

CONSCIENCE takes this opportunity to welcome the entering class of '82 to whom this issue is empathetically dedicated.

As you set out now to rearrange your lives, the newspaper has similarly embarked in a vital reorganization. We solicit your views and observations of the first impression, as well as the thoughts and participation of the entire student body. We would like our newspaper to serve as a medium of collective expression, so that student opinion may play an important role in the funnctioning of the institution in which we all expend such a great deal of our time and energies.

Concern for issues arising within the law school itself, as well as for those of particularly pressing social and political implication of the community at large, shall be our focus and theme for the coming year. Yet, in the final analysis it will be you, the student body, who shall decide what the newspaper is to be.

As future lawyers we must seek to express logical and compassionate solutions to societal problems both in and out of the courtroom. **CONSCIENCE** hopes to provide a forum for the expression of free-thinking ideas, and to develop intelligent debate on issues often inclusive of, but not always confined to, the stuructures of a pure legal education. Teachings inside the classrooms, although the basic substance, shall not be the total educational experience which we will take with us upon law school graduation. With the type of community which we have at our school, learning from each other can only be a profitable venture. Learning to work together can only be better.

In the times we are going through, and which seem to lay ahead, rationality sometimes appears to be a markedly decreasing virtue in the centers of society. What a legal mind with well-intentioned purposes has to offer is the security of reason, in an age where we sometimes forget the capacities for our own civilized nature. We must remind ourselves continually, that cooperation, in the long run, is what we seek to bring about. Without such a goal the concept of **ordered liberty** becomes just a passing phrase.

To logically reason to sound conclusions, while attempting to bring about fair results, is the minimum we should seek to attain throughout our legal careers, and in our everyday life. That we tend to disregard these principles and the reasons for which we first entered the field, as soon as a 'better offer comes along,' is, in this opinion, the failing of the legal community to date. As a final note, we at the **CONSCIENCE** sincerely hope that the compassion and credibility which is encouraged herein, will also be inherent in the quality of articles written by and presented to you in the coming year. On this count, we eagerly await your reply.

LOOK, I DON'T LIKE PLEADING **INSANITY** ANYMORE THAN YOU DO, BUT IT'S YOUR ONLY CHANCE. SO **SHUT UP AND HOP.**

Impressions

Calling President Shuart

by Kenneth Mollins

Hello President Shuart, I'm a law student and I'd like to speak with you about a few problems I've encountered since school began. When can we meet?

What do you mean what university do I attend? I attend Hofstra Law School. You do know there is a law school on this university, don't you?

I'm sorry the connection is bad but I'm calling from a pay phone. The University has informed the phone company not to turn on the phones until the undergraduates arrive. That's OK, we law students don't need telephones anyway.

Would you like to come to the dorms and talk? Oh, I forgot the dorms are locked and you don't have a side door key. Of course there's good reason, Mr. President. Now the dorms are airtight and anybody who doesn't belong can't get in. Law students are very appreciative, President Shuart.

How about meeting for lunch in the cafeteria? Oh, I'm sorry, you're right, the cafeteria only has limited service and seating this week. Maybe we can meet in the undergraduate library one night just for a few minutes to talk. Oh nuts, that closes early too this week.

What's that you say? The law school on Thursday night? Well, I would walk over but the unispan closes early and I don't want to cross the turnpike so late. I could drive to the law school but the lot is always so crowded with outside visitors and non-law students that I might not get a spot.

I'm glad you understand, Mr. President, that law students are special people. We enjoy the special treatment the University affords us before the University officially opens and the real students arrive. We enjoy the challenge of entering the University through side gates and side doors. You know, it does my heart good to realize that if the Jets didn't practice here we might have even less of the terrific treatment the University affords law students.

My three minutes are up, Mr. President. You know, I can't remember what it was we were going to meet about. Maybe those problems I encountered were just my imagination. Bye, bye . . .

conscience

Editor-in-Chief Alan B. Fischler
Contributing Editor Scott Glick
Photography Editor Lorraine Cusick

CONSCIENCE is published on a monthly basis from September to May by the students of Hofstra University's School of Law, Hempstead, New York 11550.

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.

CONSCIENCE is distributed free of charge to members of the law school community. Funding comes from advertising revenue and the student activity fee. Subscriptions for all others: $5 per year.

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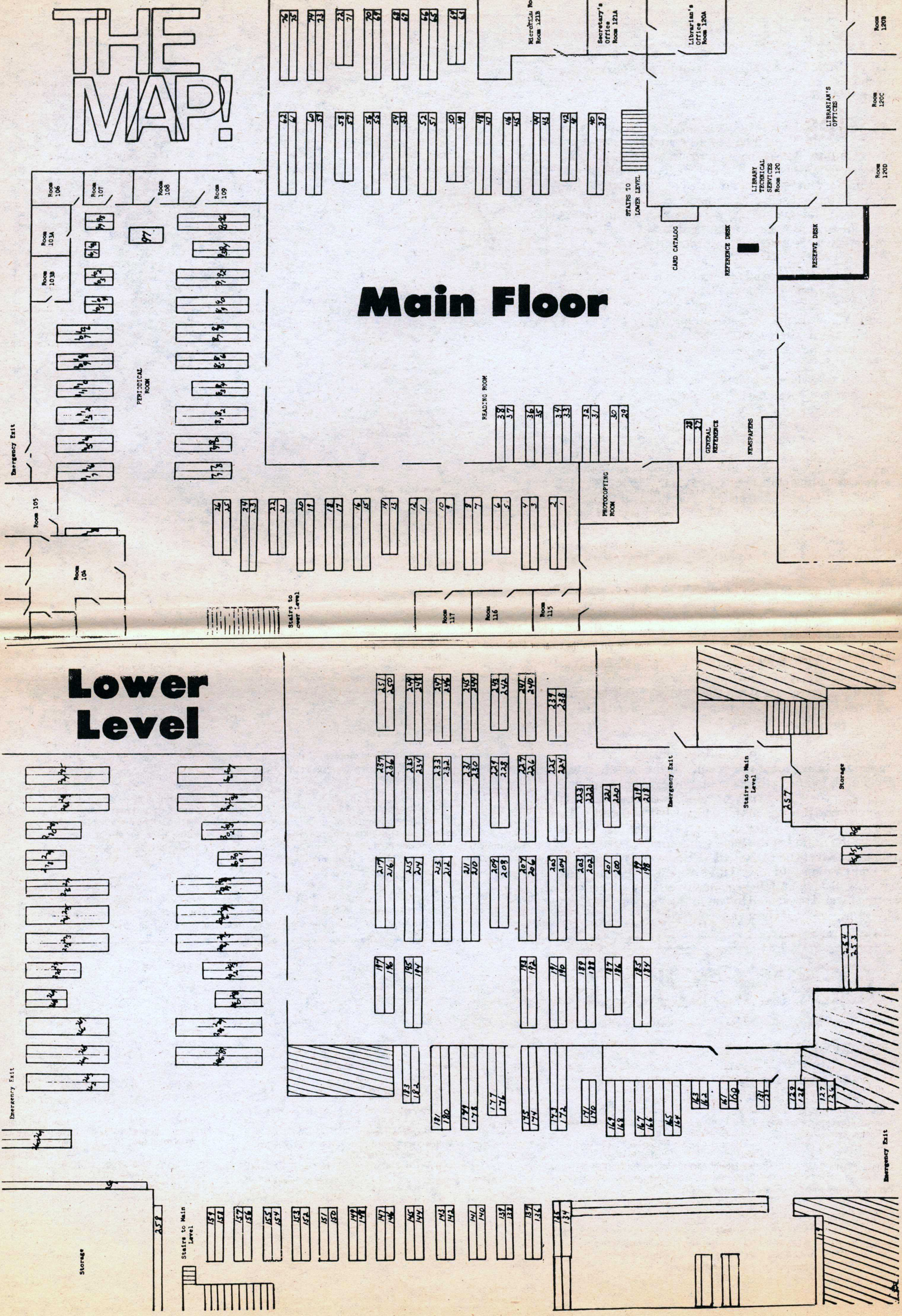
Next General Staff Meeting:

Monday, September 24 at 2:00 p.m. Barton House

THE MAP!


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

These Are The Rules:

LIBRARY 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 wiol be remived 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 materials, 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 qibrary 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 on all reserve books 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 (3) hours.

Library materials may be checked out during the last hour before closing for use overnight. These materials must be returned within two (2) 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.

The Microfilm room (121B) houses the microfilm 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.

A.L.R.	33-35
Abbott's N.Y. Digest	54
Administrative Materials (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Administrative Materials States other than N.Y.	259-285
Administrative Materials (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Administrative Shepard's	97
Agricultural Dept. Decisions (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
All England Reports	185
American Jurisprudence Am. Jur. 2d	37
American Law Reports (A.L.R.)	33-35
Anti-trust Decisions	See Federal Admin. Materials
Appellate Division Reports	50-51, 200-201
Assembly Bills (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Assembly Journal (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Atlantic Digest	Card Catalog
Atlantic Reporter	63-65, 238-239
Atomic Energy Comm. Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Attorney General Opinions (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Attorney General Opinions (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
B.N.A. Looseleafs (Other than Tax)	39-40
B.N.A. Tax Looseleafs	31
Blue and White Book (N.Y.)	54
Board of Tax Appeals (U.S.)	30, See Federal Admin. Materials
British Matters	184-189
C.C.H. Looseleafs (Other than Tax)	39
C.C.H. Materials for Labor Law	40
C.C.H. Tax Materials	30-31
C.F.R. (Code of Federal Regs.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
California Reporter	65, 240
Canadian Materials	188-189
Century Digest	61
Citators (Administrative, Law Reviews)	97
Civil Aeronautics Board Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Clark's Annotator Digest	28
Code of Federal Regulations	See Federal Admin. Materials
Comptroller General Decisions (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Congressional Court of Claims Reports (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Congressional Directories	27
Congressional Record	256-257
Consolidated Laws of N.Y. (McKinney's)	29, Reserve
Consolidated Law Service (C.L.S.)	Reserve
Corpus Juris Secundum (C.J.S.)	38
Court Decisions Relating to the N.L.R.B.	See Federal Admin. Materials
Court of Appeals Records and Briefs (N.Y.)	168-183 and microfilm
Court of Appeals Reports (N.Y.)	49, 199-200
Court of Claims Digest (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Court of Claims Report (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Court of Custom and Patent Appeals Reports (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Criminal Appeals Reports (Eng.)	186-187
Cumulative Book Index	Technical Services
Custom and Patent Appeals Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Customs Bulletin	See Federal Admin. Materials
Customs Court Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Decennial Digests	61-62
Decisions and Orders of the N.L.R.B.	See Federal Admin. Materials
Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Department of - - - (U.S.)	See Specific Dept.
Digests - Abbott's (N.Y.)	54
Atlantic	Card Catalog
Century	61
Court of Claims (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Fed., Modern Fed. Practice,	
West's Fed. 2d	44
New York (Abbott's)	54
Northeast	Card Catalog
Southeast	Card Catalog
State Digest	58-60
U.S. Supreme Court	44
Dominion Law Reports (Canada)	188-189
Early Reporters - New York	203-206
Other States	259-285
Education Dept. Reports (N.Y.)	Card Catalog
Encyclopedias—Legal (C.J.S., Am. Jur. 2d, N.Y. Jur.)	37-38
Encyclopedias - Non-legal	27
English and Empire Digest	186
English Law Reports Annotated	184-185
English Reports, Full Reprint	184
Environmental Reporter (B.N.A.)	39
Fair Employment Practice Cases (B.N.A.)	40
Federal Administrative Materials—Miscellaneous Federal Courts and Federal Administrative Agency Decisions and Reports are shelved in alphabetical order in aisles 226-237 in the lower level. The Card Catalog should be checked first because units are constantly being cataloged and removed from this area and put into the upper or lower level "KF" sections.	
Federal Antitrust Decisions	See Federal Admin. Materials
Federal Carrier Cases (C.C.H.)	39
Federal Cases	47
Federal Digest	44
Federal Maritime Commission Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Federal Power Commission Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Rederal Register	See Federal Admin. Mtls., Microfilm
Federal Reporter	44-46, 220-223
Federal Rules Decisions (F.R.D.)	47, 225
Federal Supplement	47-48, 224-225
Federal Tax Regulation	See Federal Admin. Materials
Federal Trade Commission Decisions and News	See Federal Admin. Materials
General Digest	62
General Reference	27-28
Great Britain Materials	184-187
Halsbury's Laws of England	186
Halsbury's Statutes of England	187
Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals	97
Index to Legal Medicine	97
Index to Legal Periodicals	97
Interior Department Decisions	See Federal Admin. Materials
Internal Revenue Acts	See Federal Admin. Materials
Internal Revenue Cumulative Bulletin	30, See Federal Admin. Materials
Internal Revenue—Treasury Decisions	See Federal Admin. Materials
International Materials (JX)	190-193
Interstate Commerce Comm. Reports, Motor Carrier Cases, Annual Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Judicial Conference/Council (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials, Card Catalog
Justice Department Releases (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
KF Section - upper level	1-26
lower level	288-307
Labor Law Materials	40
Labor Relations Board Decisions (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Law Reports (England)	184-185
Law Reviews	77-118 alphabetically with current on reserve
Law Revision Commission (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials, Card Catalog
Law Times Reports (England)	185
Laws of New York	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Lawyer's Edition, U.S. Sup. Ct.	43, 257
Legal Periodicals	See Law Reviews
Legislative Annual (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Legislative Documents (N.Y.)	209-210
Legislative Journals (States other than N.Y.)	259-285
Legislative Manual (N.Y.)	209-210
Local Laws of Vities, Towns, and Villages (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Looseleaf Services (Other than tax and labor)	39-40
Looseleaf Services (Labor)	40
Looseleaf Services (Tax)	30-31
Maritime Commission Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Martindale-Hubbell	Reserve, Card Catalog
McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York	29, Reserve
McKinney's Session Laws	See N.Y. Legis. Materials, Reserve
Mental Health Book Review Index	97
Miscellaneous Reports (N.Y.)	51-52, 202
Modern Federal Practice Digest	44
N.L.R.B. Decisions and Order	See Federal Admin. Materials
N.L.R.B. Decisions, C.C.H.	40
Nassau County Attorney, Opinions	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Nassau County Board of Supervisors Reports	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
National Reporter Blue Book	61
National Reporter System	63-76, 238-251
New York Administrative Materials — Basically in alphabetical order in aisles 210-211, Card Catalog	
New York Advance Session Law Reporter (C.C.H.)	29
N.Y. Appellate Division Reports	50-51, 200-201
New York Assembly Bills	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
New York Assembly Journal	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
New York Attorney General Opinions	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
New York Blue and White Book	54
New York Code Rules and Regulations (N.Y.C.R.R.)	54
N.Y. Consolidated Law Service	Reserve
N.Y. Consolidated Laws (McKinney's)	29, Reserve
New York Court of Appeals Records and Briefs	168-183, Microfilm
N.Y. Court of Appeals Reports	49, 199-200
New York Digest (Abbott's)	54
New York Documents	205-212
N.Y. Education Dept. Reports	Card Catalog
New York Judicial Conference/Council	See N.Y. Admin. Materials, Card Catalog
New York Jurisprudence	37
New York Labor Relations Board Decisions	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
New York Legislative Annual	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
New York Legislative Documents	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
New York Legislative Materials	206-212
N.Y. Legislative Record and Index	29, 210
New York Local Laws of Cities, Counties and Towns	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
N.Y. Miscellaneous Reports	51-52, 202
New York Opinions of the Attorney Genera	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
New York Public Service Commission Reports	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
New York Reports	49, 199-200
New York Reporters (Early)	203-205
New York Senate Journal	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
New York Session Laws	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
New York Codes Rules and Regs.	54
New York State Department Reports	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
New York Supplement	52-54, 198, 199
New York Unconsolidated Laws	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Northeast Reporter	65-67, 240-242
Northwest Reporter	67-68, 242-243
Official Opinions of the Solicitor of the Post Office	See Federal Admin. Materials
Opinions of the Attorney General (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Opinions of the Attorney General (U.S.)	See Federal Admin. Materials
Opinions of the Nassau County Attorney	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Oversize Books	26
P.A.I.S. (Public Affairs Information Service)	26
Pacific Reporter	68-71, 243-245
Patent Materials	Card Catalog
Periodicals	77-118, Current on Reserve
Popular Names (Shepard's)	Reserve
Post Office, Official Opinions of the Solicitor	See Federal Admin. Materials
Power Commission Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Prentice-Hall Looseleafs (Other than Tax)	40
Prentice-Hall Tax Materials	31
Presidential Documents	See Federal Admin. Materials
Public Service Commission (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Admin. Materials
Records and Briefs (N.Y. Court of Appeals)	168-183, Microfilm
Records and Briefs (U.S. Supreme Court)	Microfilm
Revenue Rulings (I.R.S.)	30, See Fed. Admin. Materials
Securities and Exchange Commission Reports	See Federal Admin. Materials
Senate Journal (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Session Laws (N.Y.)	See N.Y. Legis. Materials
Session Laws (States other than N.Y.)	259-285
Shepard's Acts and Cases by Popular Name	97, Reserve
Shepard's Administrative Citator	97
Shepard's — In general they are shelves with their respective units	
Shepard's Labor Citators	41
Shepard's Law Review Citators	97
Shepard's State Citators (Other than New York)	259
Southeast Digest	Card Catalog
Southeast Reporter	71-73, 245-246
Southern Reporter	73-74, 247-248
Southwest Reporter	74-76, 248-250
State Administrative Materials	259-285
State Digests	59-60
State Reporters (Official other than N.Y.)	259-285
State Session Laws	259-285
State Statutes	55-58
Statutes-at-Large	See Federal Admin. Materials
Statutes - Canadian	188-189
Federal	29, Reserve
New York	29, Reserve
Statutes of the Realm (Eng.)	187
Supreme Court Reporter (West)	257
Supreme Court Reports (L Ed.)	43, 257
Supreme Court Reports (Official)	41-42, 218-219
Tax Materials	30-31
Textbooks	1-26, Card Catalog
Trade Cases (C.C.H.)	39
Treasury Decisions	See Federal Admin. Materials
Treateses - General	1-26, Card Catalog
Treateses - International (JX)	190-193, Card Catalog
Unconsolidated Laws (N.Y.)	207
U.S. - - -	See Specific Headings
United States Code	29
U.S. Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.)	29, Reserve
U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News	29, See Fed. Admin. Materials
U.S. Code Service (U.S.C.S.)	29
United States Reports	41-42, 218-219
United States Supreme Court Digest	44
United States Supreme Court Records and Briefs	Microfilm
United States Treaties	192
Weekly Law Reports (England)	185-186
West's General Digest	62
Words and Phrases	36

Many student organizations are located across the street from the Law School in Barton House.

Subscribe To The *Conscience...* Only $5. Yearly

The Querulous Reporter

From time to time, in order to keep its ever present finger on the pulse of school opinion, the CONSCIENCE sends out its Querulous Reporter to seek out responses to burning issues of the day. For this issue we asked:

"Should Hofstra Law Offer A CPLR Course"

We got the following responses:

Tom Mattingly, Hofstra Law Graduate: "I for one am annoyed that this issue had been around this school since my first year. There are many other issues about which I desired to complain, but I had to spend too much of my time on this one and was not able to get a well rounded agitation in my three years at Hofstra."

Stuart Rabinowitz, Former Associate Dean: "No one will be allowed to take such a course without a note from his or her doctor saying that it is a life or death matter. The note must be in triplicate and have the written endorsement of twelve people selected at random."

Ron Silverman, Professor of Law: "There are seven reasons why such a course should be taught. In deference to my colleagues, however, it must be conceded that the reasons can be grouped under three headings. It must be observed that only two of these groups are dispositive. While this analysis is not determinative of the issue, it is suggestive of a direction."

David Diamond, Associate Professor of Law: "I consider a CPLR course to be a 'nuts and bolts' course, and I am all in favor of such courses. While CPLR sec. 3012, for example, specifies that a defendant has 20 days to answer a complaint, a good argument can be made that if February 29 of a leap year happens to be one of the 20 days, the defendant should have an additional three quarters of a day to answer; it might be answered that if the defendant is an orthodox Jew he isn't in leap year at all but under a different calendar completely. It is those kinds of day-to-day issues with which our students need more familiarity with."

Eric Lane, Associate Professor of Law: "This is not a parochial law school like Columbia, but rather has an international perspective. Next year I will be teaching a course on the procedures of the International Court of Justice at the Hague. I think that should solve the problem."

R. Bartleby, Third Year Student: Some facts are well know. Only one and one-half percent of Hofstra Law graduates ever get any kind of job at all, and most of those get jobs selling Good Humor Ice Cream. On the other hand, 97 percent of all graduates of both Pace and St. John's get five offers each from Shearman & Sterling. This is due primarily to the fact that these schools offer CPLR courses."

Aaron Twersky, Professor of Law: "Since we teach our first year Procedure course around the Federal Courts, I think that the CPLR should be viewed as foreign law. As foreign law it is a question of fact, the burden with respect to which falls on the proponant. Adherents of the more modern view might differ however."

Bob Cratchet, First Year Student: "I came to Hofstra because I thought it was a special law school, different from the others; I wanted a law school that cared both about its students and about the problems of society at large. Failure to have a CPLR course tells me that all its claims of involvement are pretense. I am seriously considering transferring as soon as I can determine whether this issue will be on the final exam."

Eugene Wypyski, Law Librarian: "The library has eight copies of the CPLR, totalling approximately 5347 pages; however, of that number 4842 pages have been torn out and removed. The pages that remain principally concern the enforcement of judgments against tax exempt institutions, and the process for the appointment of guardians for wild animals who are named as defendants in trespass cases. I suppose if we have a CPLR course, these pages will disappear too."

—Submitted by Anonymous

All opinions in this article are fictitious. Actual names have been used to indict the innocent.

MAILBOX

To the Editor:

The parking situation at the School of Law is ridiculous. There are never sufficient spaces available in the Law School parking lot for law students. Many, if not all of us are faced with the choice of risking a ticket by parking in a no parking zone, a limited parking zone or parking at such a distance from the Law School as to necessitate hiking gear. Perhaps we should all bring tents and camp out in the field behind the Law School or resort to living in our cars while they remain permanently parked — if we get a space — in the Law School parking lot.

During my first year in attendance I would occasionally arrive at 7 a.m. so that I could park conveniently. This caused me to sit in my car for an hour or more while waiting for the library and its lounge to open. But, while acting as an early bird I noticed a very strange phenomenon; the parking lot became filled to almost half its capacity with the cars of persons who were not involved with the Law School.

If the Law School parking lot were enlarged or restructed only to Law School students and faculty the problem would be, if not solved, reduced to that point where it would no longer be a serious problem. Further, if the Law School lot were to be made exclusive, as expressed above, the cost of doing so could be eliminated by assessing Law School students and faculty who drive to school, ten dollars per annum. I don't think that this charge would be unrealistic and would certainly be worth not having to hike to school.

Also, estimating the number of Law School persons who would be subject to this fee at approximately 700, it would increase the revenues of the Law School by $7,000 - less costs. (The costs should be minimal since we already have the enforcement personnel which would necessitate only 1) making and issuing Law School parking stickers; and, 2) posting permanent notices informing all of the restricted nature of this parking area.

David Bythewood
2nd year

P.S. The idea that we petition to have the parking regulations in the surrounding residential areas changed would be asking the local governmental forces to oppose the permanent residents who, more likely than not, unanimously asked for the present restructions. This, I think, they are unwilling to do. Anyway, we have a parking area and if we could use it there would be no problem.

Letters to the editor shall be edited for grammar and as space requirements necessitate. In all instances special care will be taken to preserve the writer's substance and context. Any letters which the author wishes to be printed "as is" must so specify. The editors reserve the right to print submissions based on newsworthiness and fairness for opposing points of view.

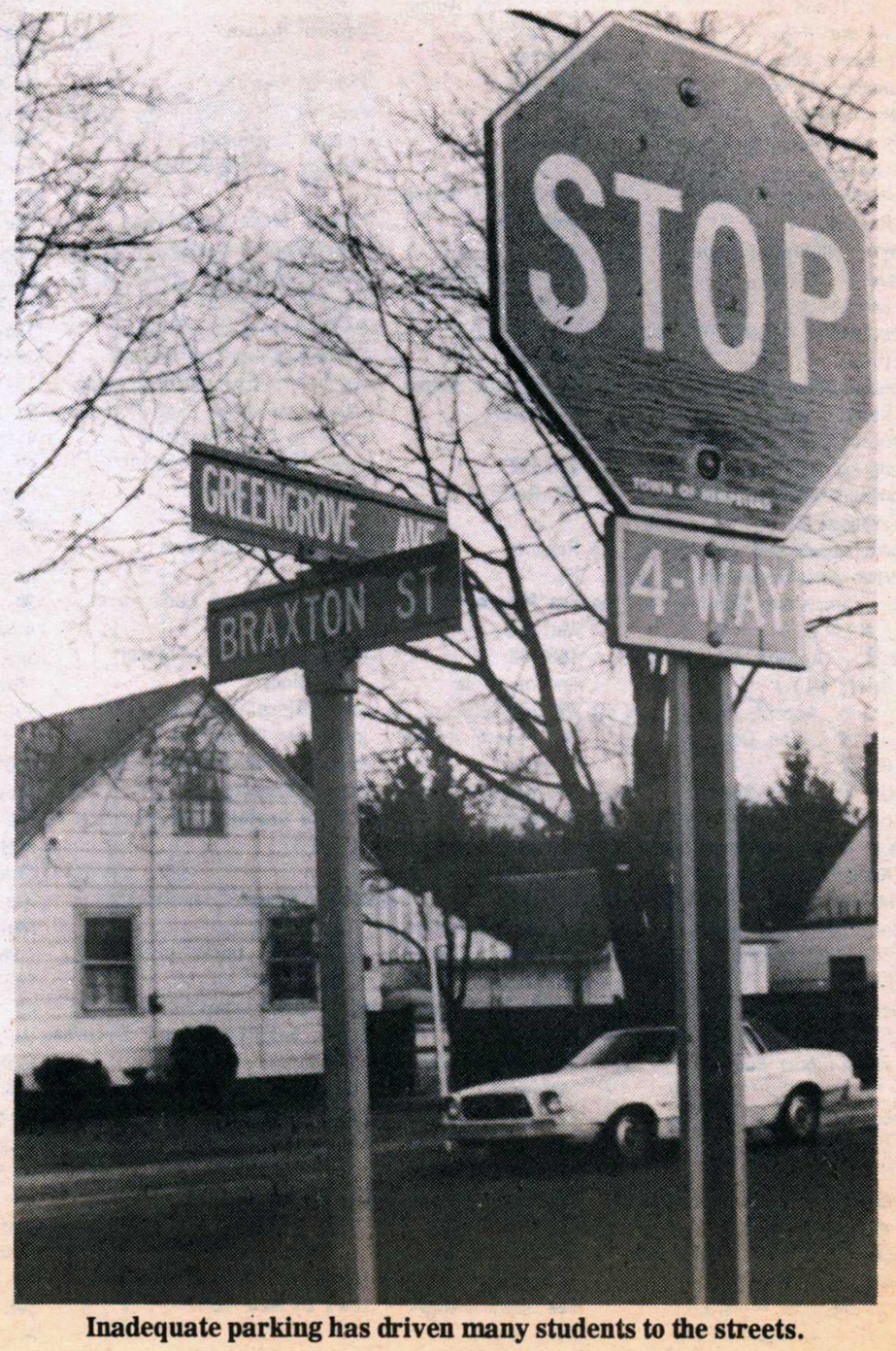
—Ed.—

Tuition...

(Continued from page 1)

decision to raise costs to students.

The Dean refused to speculate as to whether rate increases will be an annual occurrence at Hofstra; he said it was impossible to foresee the future state of the economy or to anticipate inflation rates accurately.



Inadequate parking has driven many students to the streets.

Viewpoint

CONSCIENCE *welcomes your viewpoint on issues affecting the law school. All articles must be typed and triple spaced and include your name and phone number. They may be dropped off in our admissions office mailbox in care of Viewpoint.*

By Scott Glick

What would you do if you received an eviction notice from your landlord? You would probably telephone your landlord and ask him to explain why you were being evicted. If the matter was not cleared up, you would probably telephone an attorney. But what would you do if you could not use a telephone? What would you do if you were deaf?

There are almost 14 million persons in the United States who are deaf or who have substantial hearing loss. As an identifiable group, deaf persons have been the most legally underrepresented and the most misunderstood. Of those 14 million, until recently, there was not even one attorney in the entire country who was born deaf. Today there are three.

For hundreds of years in fact, all handicapped persons have been denied the opportunity to realize their full legal and human rights. They have been denied access to the wide array of governmental and legal services and legal education programs that have succeeded in thrusting other societal minorities into the legal system.

Handicapped persons deserve the same legal representation and opportunities for advancement in society as non-handicapped persons. All law schools have a responsibility to prepare their law students to represent all members of society, not just those who can use the telephone or those who can use their legs. The crucial question is therefore, what will *this* law school's response be to the legal needs of handicapped persons?

Hofstra's law school has the potential to develop a national reputation as a leader in the field of law and the handicapped. Offering academic and clinical courses which explore the substantiive legal rights of handicapped persons is a good beginning to sensitize law students and faculty to their legal needs. In addition, those students choosing to work at the N.L.O., or anywhere else will be in a better position to serve a significant portion of the population that desperately needs legal representation.

Hofstra's programs and courses on law and the handicapped can be a tremendous attraction to incoming students. The law school also has the potential to become a regional information center in this area of the law.

In response to the opening question, we should install a teletypewriter (TTY) in the N.L.O. A TTY is a mechanical device which when attached to a regular phone, allows two persons who each have a TTY to communicate. The messages are typed out and received so that both parties can read and understand each other, over conventional phone lines. By installing the TTY, Hofstra will become the first law school in the country to offer clinical services which are accessible to deaf persons.

Any or all of these goals can be achieved. Each day we delay, another handicapped person is denied his or her full legal and human rights.

In short, we can do great things, if the administration, faculty and students have the courage and wisdom to act.

Special thanks for this edition goes to the women in the admissions office, who, in a time of lonely reorganization, have given us pateince and assistance with our small unnerving details and repeated requests that sometimes must be made, and which so often, might never get answered but for their sincere effort to help us, through the average frantic day.

Ed.

Library...

(Continued from page 1)

leaving them over weekends. As soon as you have finished with a book you should put it back. Doing anything else is simply selfish.

The mess is also a student created problem. Coffee cups, candy wrappers and crumpled papers make for a very unattractive environment. Cleaning up after yourself does not take that long. As an aside, it should be said that the lounges could use the same care.

Extended conversations should be held outside of the library. Many students have no other alternatives but to study in the library. Others need the books to do research projects. Noise disturbs their concentration. Being considerate would help.

The library can, and should be a place where students feel comfortable. This will only be possible if we are all considerate of each other in using it.

Wasn't Bus. Org. two sections last year?

WRITE FOR THE CONSCIENCE· SUBMISSIONS MAY BE LEFT IN OUR ADMISSIONS OFFICE MAILBOX.

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David Rothfeld
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Charles Walker

A.B.A. ...

(Continued from page 1)

administrated in doses)

Self-study Committee

For the task of in-house reassessment, a self-study committee will be formed by the Dean, which, as noted above, will consist of faculty, students and practitioners of the legal community. Just what the percentage of students shall be included, the ratio of membership in general, or the process by which such persons shall be chosen, are all factors undecided at this time. The Dean will head up the committee as Chairman, and will most likely expand the present law school "planning committee," which shall form the nucleus of the school's self-evaluating team.

Expected Date for Reinspection

While no firm date has been set for the visit by A.B.A. evaluators, they are tentatively expected around March, 1980. So sometime in the future, as winter thaws, you may see a face in class whom you haven't noticed before. Smile at her or him, try to look awake, and please try to answer your professor's queries correctly. It couldn't hurt?! Actually if you like, you may simply consider it a time of personal and educational reassessment, as the theme goes.

A confident Dean Regan finally states, that he is "looking forward to the whole experience as an exciting one for the school. It is an opportunity," says the Dean, "to take stock in where we've come over the last ten years, and where we want to go." The opportunity (or definitive encouragement) to reassess comes at a good time states Regan. "It comes at a time when the school is old enough to have experience, but young enough to be flexible in setting new policies and to move in new directions."

The Dean, as well as **CONSCIENCE**, presently invites the airing of such new ideas over the coming year. Yet, for the time being, so as not to lose any precious sleep over the matter, we can only share in the Dean's optimism, and carry on, with business as usual.

Dean Regan welcomes your suggestions for additional spring semester course offerings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Welcoming

CONSCIENCE would like to take this opportunity to welcome the new members of the Hofstra Law community. And, even as we wish the first year students the best of luck, remember that we have all been there before ... (and we're still here).

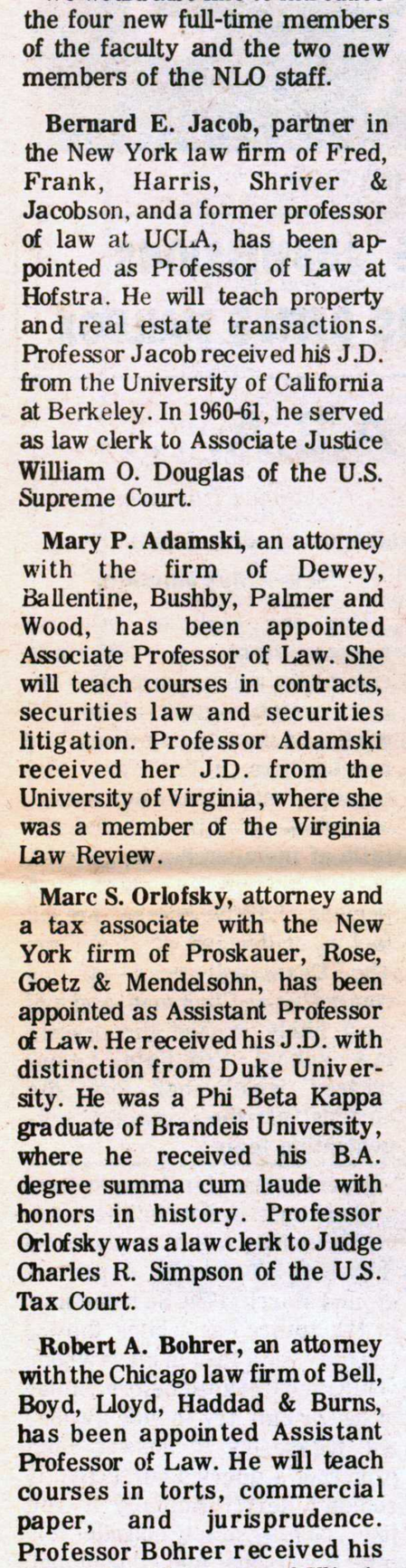
We would also like to introduce the four new full-time members of the faculty and the two new members of the NLO staff.

Bernard E. Jacob, partner in the New York law firm of Fred, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, and a former professor of law at UCLA, has been appointed as Professor of Law at Hofstra. He will teach property and real estate transactions. Professor Jacob received his J.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. In 1960-61, he served as law clerk to Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mary P. Adamski, an attorney with the firm of Dewey, Ballentine, Bushby, Palmer and Wood, has been appointed Associate Professor of Law. She will teach courses in contracts, securities law and securities litigation. Professor Adamski received her J.D. from the University of Virginia, where she was a member of the Virginia Law Review.

Marc S. Orlofsky, attorney and a tax associate with the New York firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn, has been appointed as Assistant Professor of Law. He received his J.D. with distinction from Duke University. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Brandeis University, where he received his B.A. degree summa cum laude with honors in history. Professor Orlofsky was a law clerk to Judge Charles R. Simpson of the U.S. Tax Court.

Robert A. Bohrer, an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Bell, Boyd, Lloyd, Haddad & Burns, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law. He will teach courses in torts, commercial paper, and jurisprudence. Professor Bohrer received his J.D. at the University of Illinois College of Law and he holds an L.L.M. degree from Harvard University School of Law.



Professor Jacobs
Does he have a point?

Francine Rozenberg
Will this woman find you a job?

The two new members of the NLO staff are **Susan S. Seel,** who was until now an attorney in the Civil Appeals and Law Reform Unit of the Legal Aid Society, and **Daphne Haynes Miller,** who was Senior Law Clerk to Justice Leon D. Lazer of the Supreme Court, Suffolk County (and now Justice, Appellate Division, Second Department) from 1973 until this past June.

Ms. Seel received her J.D. degree cum laude from Syracuse University College of Law and Ms. Miller was one of Hofstra Law's first graduates. She was Notes and Comments editor of Hofstra Law Review and was the recipient of the Outstanding Law Graduate Award.

Presenting Mr. & Mrs. "H"

For those who have often wondered about the background of this university and the original Mr. and Mrs. Hofstra (haven't we all at some point), an exhibit entitled "Hofstra — The History of a University" will be on display through October 31 in the David Filderman Gallery on the ninth floor of the Hofstra University Library.

Parking Squeeze !?+Z&

As part of his continuing Public Relations campaign, Felix Alfano, Director of Security, has announced that the towaway program has been resumed. His memo states that "the campus community is reminded that the towaway policy is 'for real' and applies to students, faculty, administration, staff, special programs and visitors alike." Mr. Alfano's rather extensive list of ten categories of parking violations for which vehicles will be towed includes (but is presumably not restricted to) some rather vague and arbitrary categories such as scofflaws and recidivist violators. Clarifications with respect to the several classifications would seem to be in order.

Expanded Student Placement Office

The Student Placement office shall be doubling its full-time staff by the appointment of Ms. Francine Rozenberg to serve as Assistant Director of Placement to Kathleen Kennedy, the present Director.

The Dean now feels that this new appointment has fulfilled his commitment, made a year ago, to make job placement a top priority.

Commending Ms. Kennedy for having done a "marvelous job" in the past year, Dean Regan hopes to further improve the past criticized placement efforts in "doubling the capacity to establish new field contacts." "Now," says the Dean, "there can always be one person on campus if one is out with firms," (hopefully) discussing future prospects of Law School graduates in the available market. A half-time secretary has also been added to the work force of the placement center. The Center's track record shall be covered in later issues.

New Assistant Dean

The Law School welcomes as the new Assistant Dean, Ms. Sherry Friedman (that's ie as in Leon) to its administrative faculty. Ms. Friedman fills the position formerly held by Ms. Hillary Fuhrman who is currently heading up the Law School's Tax Clinic. The Asst. Dean shall assume, as one of her duties, the function of working closely with all student organizations. We wish her good luck.

NEW GRANTS Four Student Fellowships Offered

For two successive years the Law School has applied for participation in the Graduate and Professional Program which gives grant money for total scholarships to needy students, plus a living stipend. Denied fully the first year, the Law School is gratified to have received a total of $64,550 this year, which is currently providing complete tuition fees, plus a 325 dollar a month stipend to four students in particular need. Future efforts will be made to secure additional grants of this nature.

Another N.L.O. Grant

Under Title II, the Higher Education Act, which funds clinical programs in Law Schools, our Neighborhood Law Office (N.L.O.) has received a $30,000 grant to be used for the school's Advocacy for the Aging Clinic. The clinic will be run by Alice Morey, an in-house N.L.O. professor last year, and is located in its own office in the town of Hempstead.

PLACEMENT

GENERAL MEETINGS TO DISCUSS PLACEMENT

Friday, September 21, Room 206, 1 p.m.
Wednesday, September 26, Moot Court Room, 1 p.m.

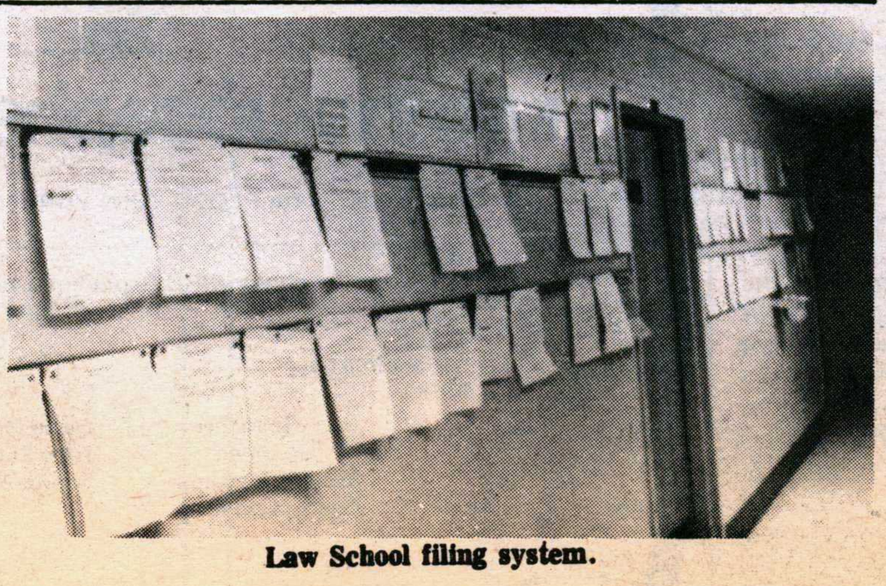
RESUME WORKSHOPS

Friday, September 21, Room 205, 4 p.m.
Friday, September 28, Room 205, 4 p.m.

INTERVIEWING SKILLS WORKSHOP

Monday, September 24, Room 205, 3 p.m.

October dates to be announced.



Law School filing system.

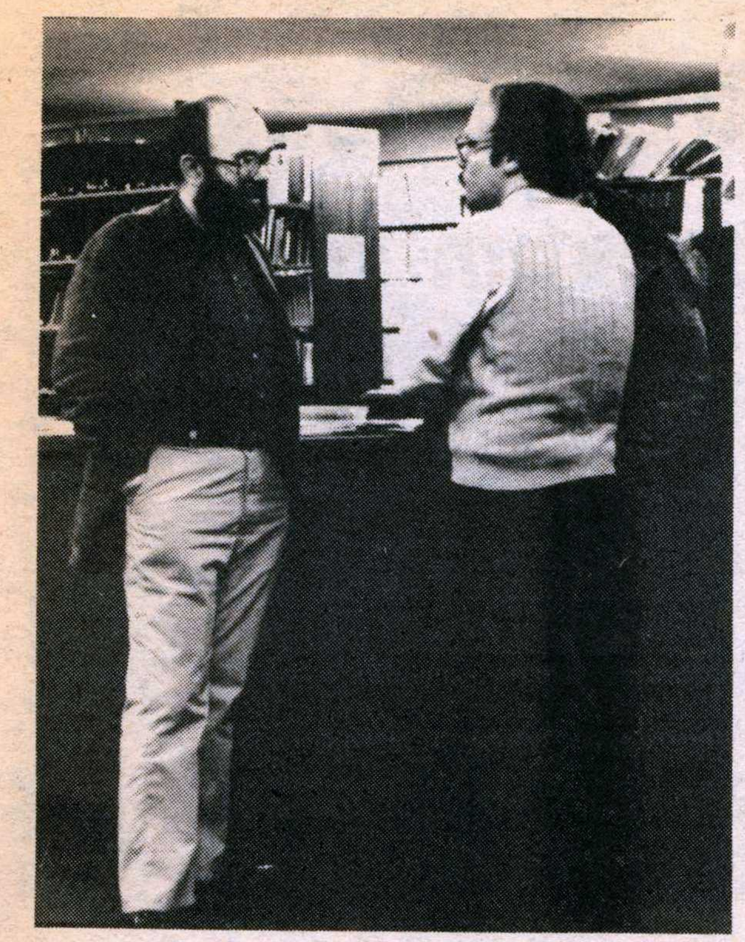
No Nukes Jimmy

On Sunday, September 23, 1979 at 11:00 A.M., an anti-nuclear power rally will be held at Battery Park City, west of the World Trade Center in downtown Manhattan. The rally is expected to attract considerably more than the estimated 100,000 who gathered in Washington, D.C. on May 6, to protest the use of nuclear power. The rally organizers—the September 23rd Committee—are concerned that President Carter has responded to cries of 'No more Harrisburg's with a call for nuclear power expansion. Nuclear opponents plan to deliver what they call "a more precise message: Phase out and shut down all operating reactors, halt new plant licensing and stop waste money on the breeder reactor." The September 23rd Committee plans to make public a 'measured Nuclear Phase-out Plan' and present it to President Carter and the Congress.

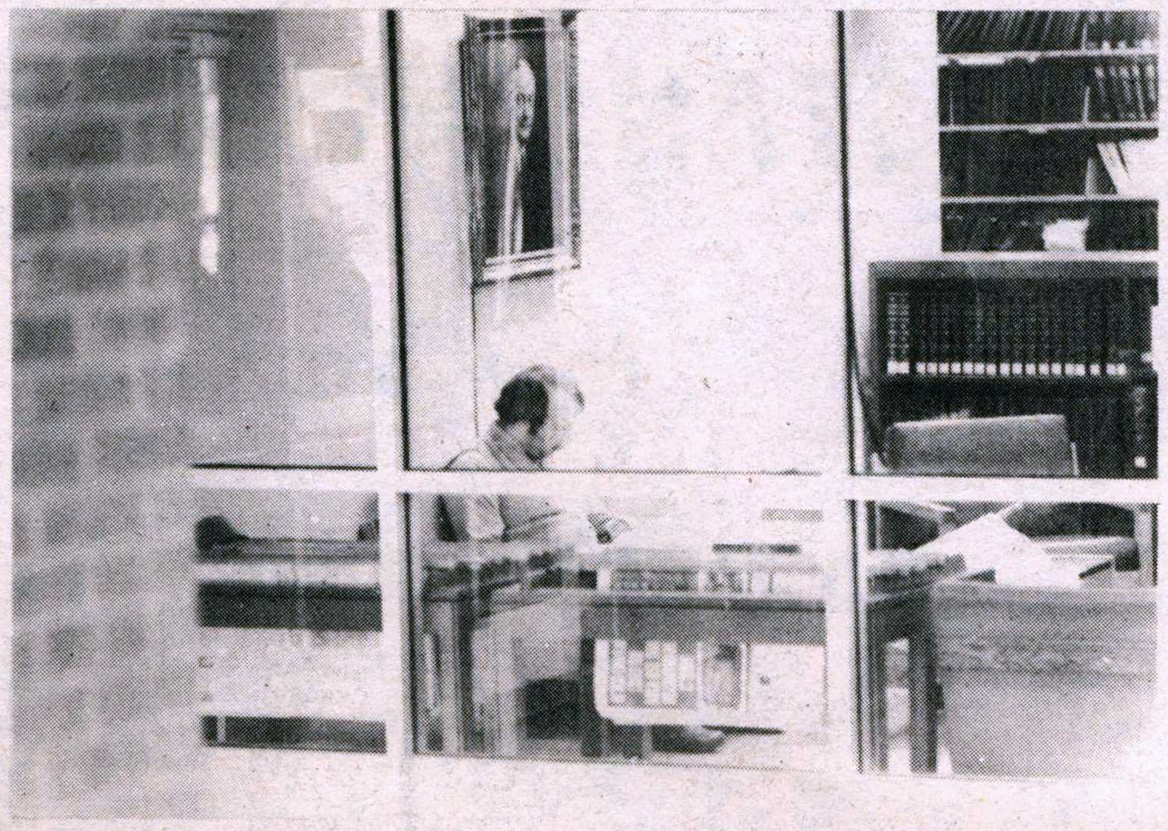
Consumer activist Ralph Nader, Barry Commoner, former Congresswoman and perennial candidate Bella Absug, John Gofman and Valerie Pope are among the featured speakers. Also participating are musicians active in the anti-nuclear movement such as singer-songwriter Jackson Browne, Bonnie Raitt, John Hall, Reggae star Peter Tosh and Gil Scott Heron. Browne and the others are staging a series of concerts at Madison Square Garden to benefit Musicians for Safe Energy (MUSE), a non-profit foundation to finance environmentally-safe energy alternatives.

COREY B. BEARAK

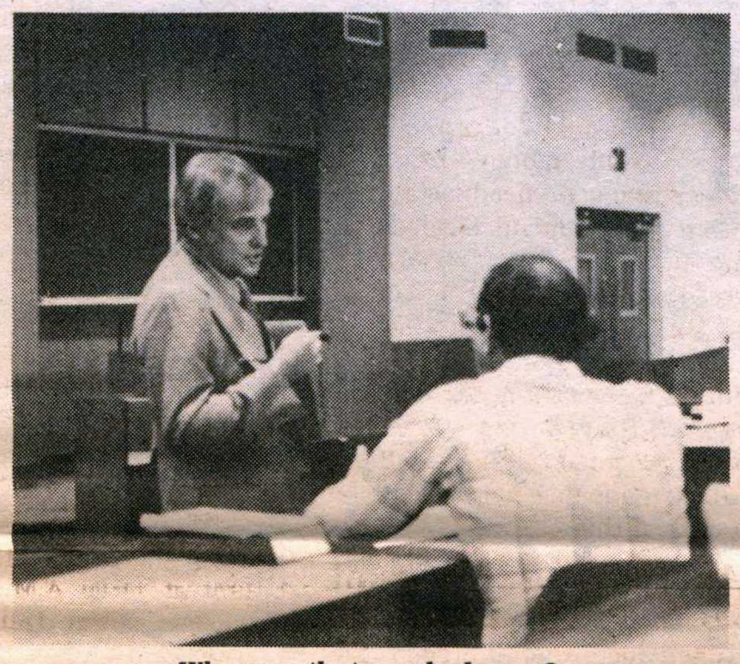
Life At The Law School



Buddy, can you spare a dime?



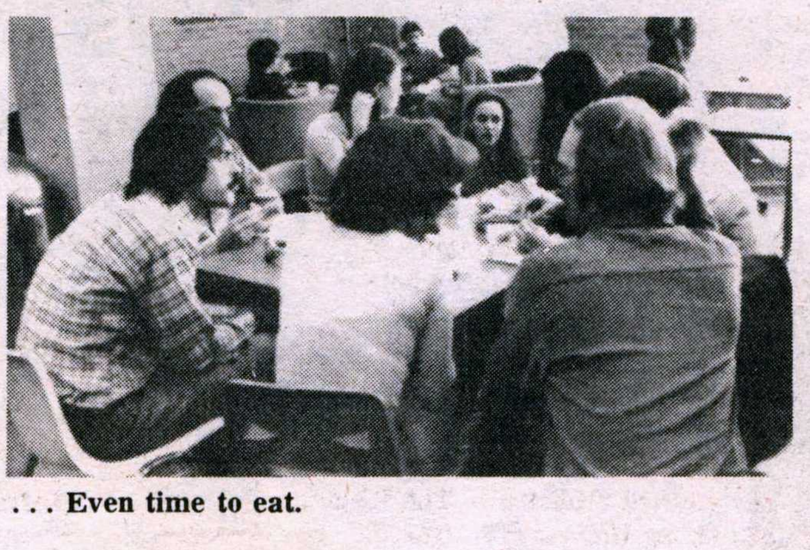
Please don't feed the animals.



Who was that masked man?

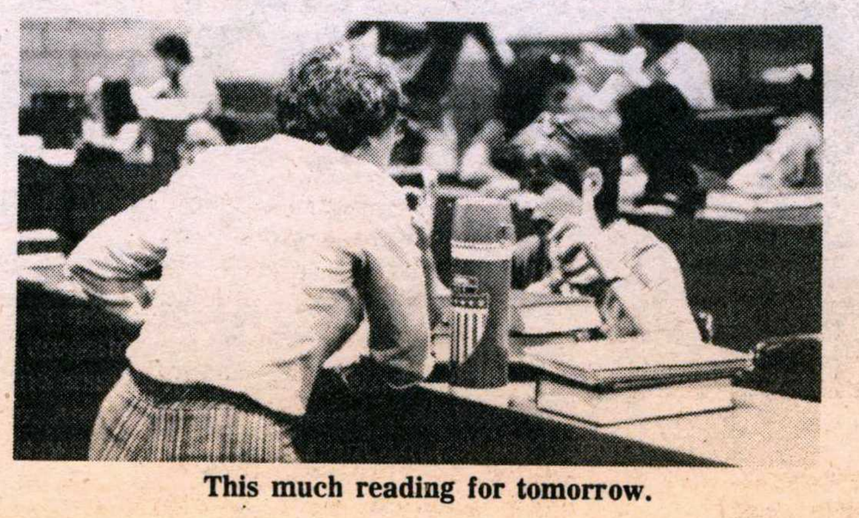
Eugene's Luggage City

A student's best friend.



. . . Even time to eat.

It's time to pray.



This much reading for tomorrow.

Compiles by Bob Schaufeld

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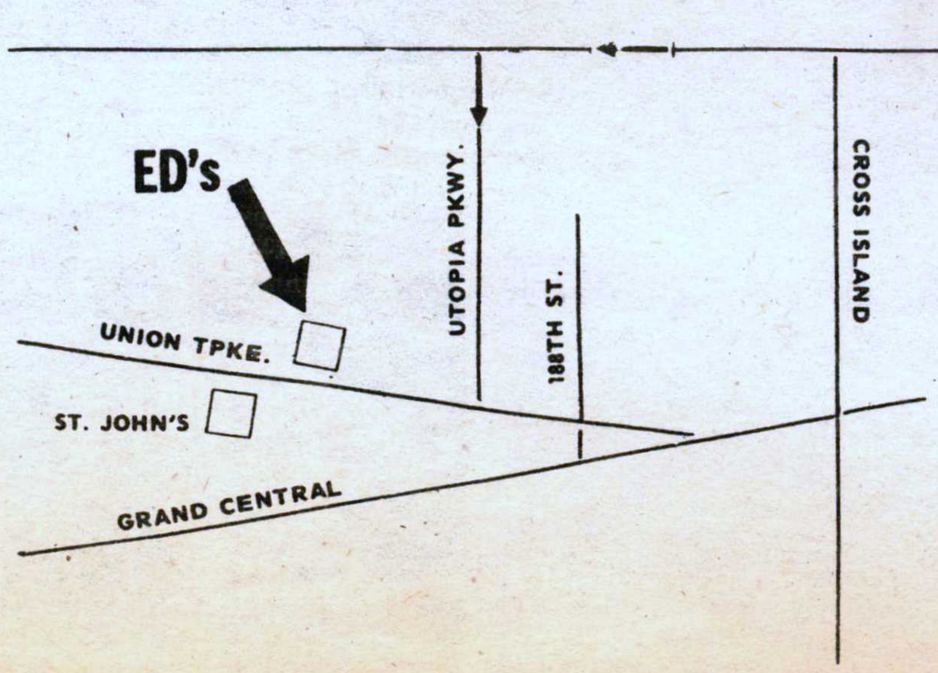

- Gilberts
- ← HOFSTRA
- Legalines
- Smith's Review
- Marino Materials
- Nutshell Series

". . . Worth The Ride"