



ASKING YOU TO ASK YOURSELVES

Vol. 11 No. 5
February 1984

Conscience

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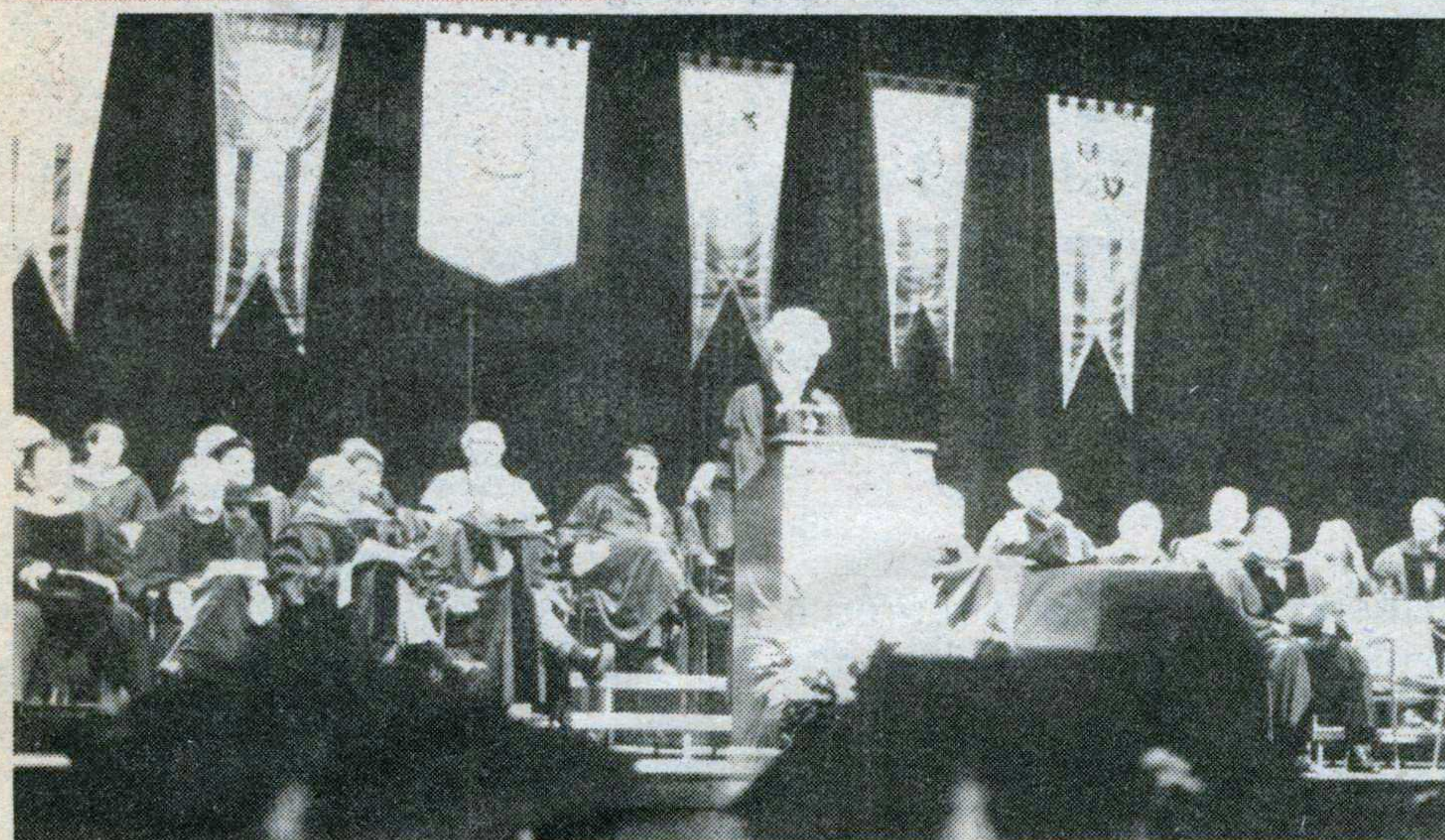


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Hon. Maryanne Trump Barry addresses graduates

Law School Graduates Forty Five Judge, Alumnus, Addresses Graduates

by Barbara Lynaugh

On Sunday, January 15, 1984, forty-five graduates of the Hofstra University School of Law received their Juris Doctor degrees during commencement ceremonies held at the John Cranford Adams Playhouse. The graduates were greeted by James M. Stuart, President of the University and Dean Eric J. Schmertz; Judge Maryanne Trump Barry presented the Commencement Address.

Speaking of the importance of education, President Stuart quoted the words of Dwight D. Eisenhower, "the history of free men is never written by chance but by choice — their choice." The graduates were reminded that education is only the beginning, they must go on to become "upholders of the law, defenders of the innocent, and prosecutors of the guilty."

Dean Schmertz then delivered his annual state of the Law School address (see "The Dean's Corner"), during which he gave a summary of the accomplishments at Hofstra during the past year as well as a list of goals for the coming year. New faculty appointments were announced along with the mandatory retirement of Professor David Kadane.

Judge Maryanne Trump Barry, the first

Hofstra graduate to be appointed to the federal bench delivered the commencement address; she spoke of the ethical obligations of the criminal defense attorney. Judge Barry described two views of the defense lawyer's role, the "extreme" view, the zealous advocate, and the "patriotic" view, the attorney who realizes that her/his primary obligation is to the court.

Dean Schmertz presented Judge Barry with the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*, in recognition of her achievements.

Judge Maryanne Trump Barry of East Orange, N.J. was nominated last Fall by President Reagan to the position of U.S. District Court Judge in New Jersey. Approved unanimously by the U.S. Senate, she became the second woman Federal judge in New Jersey and the ninth to be named to the bench by President Reagan.

A former resident of Jamaica, Queens, Judge Barry was graduated, *cum laude*, from Mount Holyoke College. She holds a Master's Degree in public law and government from Columbia University.

At Hofstra, Maryanne Trump Barry was a member of the Hofstra Law Review staff in recognition of her academic achievement. She was graduated in 1974, in the second

Continued on Page 3

Kadane Forced Into Retirement

by Peter W. Shafran

Professor David K. Kadane will officially retire from teaching this year. The University has adopted a mandatory retirement policy for professors as they reach their seventieth year. Dean Eric J. Schmertz, recommended to the University Board of Trustees, that Prof. Kadane be permitted to continue teaching on a semester-by-semester basis. Under this proposal, Kadane would be permitted to teach one subject per semester in the capacity as an adjunct professor. "If Kadane is willing to stay with us, in whatever capacity, I'll recommend to the Board of Trustees that he do so within the framework of their policies," said Dean Schmertz.

Regarding his impending retirement, Kadane joked, "I think I'm beginning to learn about how to teach, but I haven't gotten very far. Teaching one course per semester may slow down my growth, although if I concen-



Prof. David K. Kadane — Retiring
trate on just one or two subjects, maybe I'll get better."

Additionally, the Dean is "prepared to propose to the University, that he be given the title, 'Professor Emeritus.'" If Kadane accepts the Dean's offer and the University approves the Dean's proposal, Kadane will be the Law School's first professor to receive the designation "Emeritus." Kadane is a member of the founding faculty of Hofstra Law School. "If 'emeritus' means 'overage' — it's accurate," said Kadane. "If it means

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SGA To Produce Own Evaluations

by James Black

The Student Government Association (SGA) will create, circulate and publish its own faculty and course evaluations this semester. Cathy Sagos, the third-year representative to the SGA, reported that the faculty had decided not to publish the results of their evaluations. At an SGA Cabinet meeting last semester, the representatives unanimously agreed to conduct their own evaluations if the faculty wouldn't cooperate. As a result of the faculty decision not to publish the results, the SGA voted to start work on their own set of questionnaires.

SGA President Michael Zarin, fielding questions on logistical problems, admitted the job would not be easy, but the credibility of the SGA rested in their action. Subsequently, Zarin affirmed his commitment to the project and reiterated his dedication to this effort. Cathy Sagos is tentatively in charge of investigating possible methods of evaluation and tabulation.

In other areas, the SGA announced a Placement Meeting to be held on February 1

with Dean Schmertz and Placement Director Hugh Christenson. The meeting is open to all students. Second-year Rep Laurie Gold asked that an agenda be prepared before the meeting, for a more "structured" meeting. Sagos suggested that a program, similar to one used in the MBA program, be formulated to help students develop job interview skills.

VP Dave Abrams announced that results of the activity fee referendum will be presented to the University Board of Trustees for approval at their February meeting. Board approval is necessary before a fee increase can be effected. Attempts will be made, said Abrams, to have a student representative present at the meeting to emphasize the need for the increase this semester.

Abrams also reported that a "consciousness-raising" program on the value of the clinical programs is underway and that a new clinic is being planned in the area of Economic Development.

Proposed amendments to the SGA Con-

Continued on Page 3

National Moot Court Team Enters Finals

The National Moot Court Team from Hofstra Law School will be competing against twenty-eight other schools from around the country. The competition will be held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on February 6-9, 1984. The Hofstra team, consisting of R. Gordon Abitbol, Mary T. Hoare and Jill H. Sheinberg, placed second, after New York University, in the Regional Competition last November. This is the second time in the Law School's history that the Moot Court team has entered the Finals. In 1975, the Hofstra team also competed in the Finals after placing second to NYU in the Regionals.

The format of the Competition is presen-

tation of both petitioner's and respondent's arguments as if the teams were arguing before the Supreme Court of the United States. The judges sitting for the Competition are actual sitting judges in New York State and leading members of the Bar. For the Finals, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will be presiding.

The case concerns complex issues arising under the Federal Securities Laws and Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, better known as RICO. The Hofstra team had to prepare a fifty page brief within six weeks, to be submitted last October and had to prepare for oral argument under the supervision of Professors Adamski

and Neumann. Other faculty members have been assisting the team to prepare for their oral argument by sitting as judges during the "mootings."

Hofstra placed second out of eleven law schools in the Northeast Regional, which earned the team the right to represent the Region in the National Finals. The Hofstra team, however, enters the Finals on an equal footing with all other finalists.

The defending national champion of the Competition is New York University.

The Hofstra Team will face Case Western University School of Law on February 6 at 8 p.m. On the next night, Hofstra will argue against Syracuse Law School.

Good luck to Gordon, Mary and Jill!

INSIDE ITEMS!

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Community Forum

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SPECIAL

YOUR Valentine's

Day Messages

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Why SGA Will Run Student Evaluations

The SGA, at a recent meeting, created a Committee to run a professor/course evaluation system, parallel to the existing system of course evaluations. Although still in the formative stages, the committee plans to devise its own evaluation form, tabulate and summarize the results, and publish it for use by students in choosing their classes.

This decision was prompted by the vote taken last November in the Subcommittee to Consider Publication of Teacher and Course Evaluations which won 4 to 2 against a stu-

decision. Professor Eric Lane, Chairman of the Subcommittee, said of the student decision, "well, it's America."

Mike Noonan, one of the two student representatives to the subcommittee, outlined the student position on the current system of evaluation: (1) the system is inadequate, given its potential for use by students, (2) the evaluation forms are made available in a haphazard way, and (3) the questions posed do not solicit all the information which students may find useful to course selection. The new system will: (1) be used in addition to other methods of finding information on courses, (2) provide more efficient student input to faculty, and (3) will be easier for students to use in its tabulated, summarized and distributed format.

Although the faculty plans to distribute and vote generally on the opinion of the subcommittee majority, Lane commented on student criticisms of the current system and on the student run evaluation. He claimed that since the current forms were already available he saw no need to publish them widely. Editing and tabulating the results has an impact on the accuracy and usefulness of the raw information, changing it into something else in the process. Additionally, there is a problem of student lies being created by a widely read evaluation, especially on the part of IL's, and such information may be gleaned from discussion with students who had previously taken the course.

Professor David Diamond, a current member of the subcommittee and its ex-chairman, commented that "the grapevine is reasonably efficient for student purposes and evaluation forms cannot elicit that kind of information."

He noted that publication of the evaluations may result in harm to new law professors. More experienced professors, said Diamond, are "tough and able to take criticism," and that less experienced pro-

fessors were "more insecure and likely to find that negative evaluation threatening and emotionally overbearing."

Both Lane and Diamond agreed that students did not appear sufficiently interested in changing the forms. Lane felt that the current forms should remain available, because students who now use them are serious in their use.

Noonan and Sagos believed that student proposals were not receiving adequate attention, characterizing the process of committee review by the faculty as a dilatory procedure, one used to appease the students until they lose interest in the matter.



Prof. Eric Lane, Chairman of Evaluation Sub-Committee

dent proposal to change the current school-run system. The committee was split along faculty and student lines. Cathy Sagos, a Third Year Representative who was in charge of gathering the committee, claimed that it was the lack of progress made by the students in the faculty forum which led to this

Blue Cross/ Blue Shield Coverage



Dean Douglas has secured a Health Insurance Plan for Hofstra Law students. Students should be receiving information shortly. The applications are due March 1, 1984. If there are any questions or if you haven't received any information, see Dean Douglas or call x 5856.

Tired of watching the year go by using the same old cat calendar, anti-cat calendar, or I'd rather be sailing, dancing, drinking, or watching Star Wars renditions?

How about a calendar highlighting how close 1984 really is to George Orwell's 1984?

The 1984 Calendar: An American History was the brainchild of two delicatessen workers who live in Michigan. They spent two and a half years compiling the calendar, which is a chronology of incidents spanning the century and which relate to local, state or U.S. government intrusion into people's lives. The authors say the calendar format gave them a chance to provide information in "small daily chunks that are easily digestible, if hard to swallow."

Here's a sampling of the tidbits from their book of days:

•Sept. 28, 1904: A woman is arrested in New York City for smoking a cigarette while riding in an open car.

•June 4, 1928: The Supreme Court rules that wiretapping is constitutional.

•February 19, 1942: A presidential executive order prohibits all Americans of Japanese descent from living, working or traveling on the West Coast.

•February 1, 1960: Four black students are arrested in Greensboro, N.C. for sitting at a Woolworth's lunch counter.

•June 11, 1963: Gov. George Wallace prevents black students from registering at the University of Alabama.

•July 22, 1982: The mayor of Waterloo, Iowa discovers his phone has been bugged for months.

•July 23, 1982: A Hartford, Va. ordinance bans "hanging around, spending time idly, lingering, sauntering, being dilatory."

•November 22, 1982: President Reagan renames the MX missile "peacekeeper."

•January 25, 1983: Union City, N.J. elementary schools begin fingerprinting students.

—P.T.

—Reprinted courtesy of Common Cause Magazine.

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Limited Enrollment

ITEM!

ITEM!

Prof. William Ginsberg, presently on sabbatical, has been keeping quite busy. Ginsberg recently prepared an article entitled, "A Statute of Limitations Discovery Rule for Personal Injury: A Call for Legislative Reform," for *The Record*, a publication of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The article was prepared in his capacity as Chairman of the Statute of Limitations sub-committee of the Environmental Law Committee and developed out of his work in the toxic torts field.

He has also written a book review of *The Conservation Easement in California* recently published by Island Press. The review will appear shortly in the *Journal of the Land Trust Exchange*.

In addition, Ginsberg is a contributing editor of *New York Affairs*, a journal published by NYU's Urban Research Center, has been working with environmental groups such as the Trust for Public Lands, the Land Trust Exchange, Scenic Hudson Preservation Council and the Mohawk Preserve on policies and programs in the land conservation field, and as Chairman of the Landmarks Committee of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, he has prepared a report and recommendations on the subject for that organization.

ITEM!

Ginsberg also served as moderator for a panel discussion at the Fall Meeting of the Environmental Law Section of the New York State Bar Association (NYSBA) at Lake Luzerne. The topic: Recent Developments in Land Use and Environmental Law.

ITEM!

Prof. Samuel M. Kaynard, Regional Director of Region 29, National Labor Relations Board, gave the keynote address at the Fall Meeting of the Labor & Employment Law Section of the New York State Bar Association at the Nevele Hotel in Ellenville.



Ass't Dean Robert Douglas

ITEM!

Ass't Dean Robert Douglas recently participated in a program sponsored by the American Arbitration Association to train union officials of the United Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, to present labor arbitration cases.

ITEM!

Prof. John DeWitt Gregory has recently published an article entitled, "Secrecy in University and College Tenure Deliberations: Placing Appropriate Limits on Academic Freedom." The *University of California, Davis Law Review* published the article.

ITEM!

Prof. Daniel Q. Posin, currently visiting professor at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, recently published a treatise entitled, "Federal Income Taxation of Individuals." This treatise appears both as a Student Edition and a Lawyer's Edition. The treatise is published by West Publishing Company in its *Hornbook Series*.

January Commencement

Continued from page 1

class to receive degrees here.

Judge Barry served in the civil, criminal and appellate divisions, and became chief of the appellate section, of the United States Attorney's Office in New Jersey. In 1981, she became the First Assistant United States Attorney for New Jersey. In that position, Judge Barry was the highest-ranking woman Federal prosecutor in a major U.S. Attorney's Office in the nation, helping to supervise a staff of 71 Federal prosecutors.

In her career with the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Jersey, she argued more than 100 cases before the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Dean Eric J. Schmertz of the Law School said, "Since her graduation from Hofstra Law, Maryanne Trump Barry has had a distinguished career as a lawyer in public service. The Law School is proud of her record, and delighted to bestow this honor on an alumna whose achievement is an inspiration to her colleagues and to our students."

The ceremony featured a remarkable chamber ensemble presentation performed by law students Glenn Berger, Derrick Rubin, and Kathleen Stevenson. A reception for the graduates was held at the University Club, North Campus.

The following is a list of Degree Recipients:

AUGUST GRADUATES

August 31, 1983 Degree Recipients

Kadane Retiring

continued from page 1

something else I can't be the judge of that."

"Professor Kadane is an extraordinarily capable faculty member," said Schmertz, "and a professional inspiration to faculty and students." Educated in the New York City public school system, Prof. Kadane obtained his BBS (Bachelor of Social Science) from CCNY, and his LLB (Bachelor of Laws) degree from Harvard Law School.

From 1936-38, he was assistant counsel to the U.S. Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Then Kadane worked for the Securities and Exchange Commission, where he became Special Counsel and later Assistant Director to the SEC from 1938-46. During the following year, Kadane was Special Assistant to the National Housing Expediter. Prior to coming to Hofstra, he was associated with the Long Island Lighting Company and subsidiaries as general attorney and subsequently assistant general counsel, counsel and general counsel. From 1964-66, he worked as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Attorney General's office in Tanzania, Africa. He joined Hofstra Law School in 1970.

Upon his appointment by Hofstra as professor of law, Kadane established Community Legal Assistance Corporation, the Law School's Neighborhood Law Office, the core of the School's clinical programs. In August 1982, Kadane was appointed Special Master by Federal Judge Jacob Mishler to investigate Nassau County's non-compliance with the terms of the consent judgment the County had entered into in 1981 with Legal Aid, as a result of the *Badgley* class action lawsuit.

Professor Kadane is counsel to both Prison Families Anonymous and Housing Opportunities Made Equal. He is a member of the Boards of the Family Service Association of Nassau County, as well as a former chairman of the Nassau County Youth Board.

Prof. Kadane is the Harry Rains Distinguished Professor of Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution at the Law School. The Rains Professorship is dedicated to the search for alternative methods of resolving litigation, such as conciliation, mediation, mini-trials and arbitration. Long utilized in the labor-management field, these methods are increasingly employed in commercial, civil, community and family disputes.

Prof. Kadane presently teaches Wills, Trusts & Estates and Corporate Finance, and has taught various other courses over the years including Business Organizations, Property and Energy Law.

David John Barrett, Diane Schaeffer Bergner, Peter Gregg Bergner, Jacob Borenstein, Bradley Scott Carroll, Martin A. Censor, Linda I. Dodge, Patrick Doherty, Glenn A. Krebs, Jeffrey B. Miller, Douglas Joseph Molloy, Helene Wynn Mondschein, Harold Theron Ott, Jr., Gary Stuart Reisner, Marilyn Carol Rubine, Jay Lawrence Scheiner, Glenn Neal Schlesinger, Thomas Paul Schulz, Deborah S. Silverman, Perry A. Silverman, Linda Simmons, Harold Speciner, Stephen Villano, Perry Weitz

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE

JURIS DOCTOR

January 15, 1984 Candidates for Degrees
Joan M. Annibale, William Alan Bader, Stuart Seth Ball, Glenn David Bretschneider, Ann Smith Coates, Daniel Richard Cohen, Robin D. Cohen, Carol Law DeMaio, David H. Eisenberg, Jay Jon Finkelstein, Mary Lea Fleming, Donna Elise Friedman, Caryn Robin Gerstein, Warren Stuart Hoffman, Steven Aaron Horowitz, Paul J. Hyams, Aileen O. James, Joy E. Jorgensen, Shahriar Kashanian, John Gerard Kavanagh, Leslie B. Kawaler, Jerry Alan Korobow, Lloyd Scot Levenberg, Seth Barron Lipsay, Helene Gail Listwa, Evelyn Joan Luster, Richard Jerome Matthews, Eugene Francis McElroy, Denise Francine Milia, Thomas James Pettit, Glenn Alan Reiner, Adrienne Robinson Rogers, Jerry Ciro Romano, Avrum Jon Rosen, Dari Rae Schwartz, Joseph Alan Siegel, Gary D. Silver, Debra Gail Speyer, Richard Allen Squires, Patti Melissa Sternheim, Louis Swayne Strober, Jr., Steven S. Tauber, Frazine A. Thompson, Karen Ann Weiner, Robert Harris Weiss

JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE

WITH DISTINCTION

January 15, 1984 Candidate for Degree
Leslie B. Kawaler

SGA Meeting

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stitution, drawn up by Craig Heller, will be distributed and discussed for possible inclusion later in the semester.

While the faculty have not taken any significant action regarding the Ad Hoc Committee Interim Report, the SGA has set up a committee to examine implementation of some of the proposals discussed in the Report. The committee will be chaired by first-year Rep Janice Facibene. Ms. Facibene will also be organizing faculty-student discussion seminars. Meetings between small groups of students and professors will be arranged, to discuss topics of interest to the professor and group. Wine and cheese will be included in these meetings.

On the social front, first year Rep. Donna Simendinger and Ms. Gold are trying to schedule a pool party for March, in the University pool. While in the planning stage, the party will take place from 8 to midnight, at no charge, and food and drink (soft only) will be available on a cash basis. Ms. Facibene is also trying to arrange a party on the Circle Line, TGIF parties, and other social events.

The next SGA Cabinet meeting will be held Tuesday, February 7. A major topic to be discussed will be how the budgeting and finance problems from last semester had worked out.

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We Are

Hofstra Law Graduates

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS

Phi Alpha Delta

will hold a meeting on

Wed., Feb. 1 at 6 PM

in the PAD office (room 305 Roosevelt Hall)

* This semester's activities will be discussed

* Membership certificates will be distributed

All students interested in joining PAD are welcome!!

Court Of Appeals Hears Badgley Case

On December 8th, the Second Circuit of the Federal Court of Appeals heard the appeals of Nassau County, New York State and Nassau County Legal Aid regarding the September 13th decision of Federal Judge Jacob Mishler. In September, Mishler issued an order that within 60 days, inmates at Nassau Jail in excess of 808, be transferred to the state-run Long Island Correctional Facility.

The decision was issued in the wake of a series of reports and hearings held by Special Master David Kadane. Kadane, Professor of Hofstra University's School of Law, was appointed as Special Master in August 1982 to investigate the County's non-compliance with the terms of the consent judgement the County had entered into in 1981 with Legal Aid, as a result of the *Badgley* class action lawsuit. Nassau County Legal Aid had commenced this action on behalf of the inmates at Nassau County jail in 1981. It charged that severe overcrowding at the jail violated the constitutional rights of the prisoners. The consent judgment ordered in 1981 by Judge Pratt, mandated the county to take numerous steps to alleviate the problem.

The Special Master's reports indicated that there were numerous ongoing violations by the County. Issues included excessive overcrowding, double celling beyond the specifications of the judgment, use of cots, mixing of inmates in protective custody with other inmates and lack of special services.

In his third report, Kadane refers to the Amicus Brief submitted by NCSJ and an Ad-Hoc Committee of Religious Leaders of Long Island. The brief stated that current conditions at Nassau jail were hazardous to the prisoners there and expressed the strong conviction that incarceration in the jail should be limited to those who pose a physical threat to others and those whose attendance in court can not be guaranteed in a less extreme manner. It asserted that several alternatives were available to help alleviate the overcrowding and provided several recommendations for achieving this goal.

Mischler's September order passed over many suggestions by Kadane including a recommendation that major public decision-makers in the criminal justice system as well as representatives of voluntary community serving agencies be convened. Such an "ac-

tion conference" would have hammered out details on immediate solutions to the excessive jail population.

Three federal appeals court judges heard arguments by attorneys representing the State, the County and the jail inmates in an effort to appeal Judge Mischler's order. At issue was the enforcement of the consent judgement, the county's non-compliance with it, and the responsibility of the state regarding the overcrowding problem.

Robert Raubach, the Nassau County Legal Aid Attorney representing the inmates, asked the court to review the breach of the consent judgment and the violation of inmates' constitutional rights. He argued that in emergency situations, the state had the ultimate responsibility to make the county comply with the consent judgement. The state should designate alternative facilities in such situations for the surplus prisoners.

Assistant Attorney General Barbara Bulter, representing the state, said that the state has no obligation to inmates other than state ready inmates. Since the state was not a party to the 1981 consent judgment, they

have no obligation to it. She also stated that forcing the state to comply with Mishler's decision would disrupt the state prison system. The question of who is responsible should be decided by the legislature.

James M. Catterson, Jr., representing the county, argued that Nassau could not comply with the order and wanted a less stringent decree. He said that the county made a mistake in agreeing to the 808 limitation in 1981 and has found that it cannot comply to it.

Raubach maintained that under Correction Law §504, if a prison is found unsafe and unfit, the State Commission of Correction must act. He also stressed that besides the population limit, standards regarding the use of cots, mattresses on the floor, visitation rights and access to programs and religious services must be enforced.

The Court reserved decision. At the time of the printing of this article, we are waiting for a decision to be issued by the Court of Appeals.

Students React To Graduation

by Barbara Lynaugh

Shortly after the January commencement exercises, *Conscience* had the opportunity to interview several members of the graduating class, as well as a few remaining students.

When asked how it feels to be a graduate of Hofstra Law School, Jerry Romano replied, "It feels like a great weight has been lifted off of my shoulders. I can't wait to get out and get started with my life." Frazine Thompson answered the question with a hint of reservation: "I'm not sure (how I feel) yet. You see they've only conferred this degree upon me about an hour ago, I'll let you know in about two weeks, when I get the piece of paper. I'll have it mounted and I'll put it on my wall, and then I'll realize I have graduated!"

Keven Blessing, a June graduate, commented on the reception held at the University Club. "It just occurred to me that these people spent \$20,000 to get coffee and soda. You'd think they could open the bar and give them the drink they deserve."

Bob Weiss stated that it felt "wonderful" to graduate. He added, "You know something, I could not keep a straight face throughout the entire graduation."

Ann Coates, another graduate, described Hofstra Law School as "one of the best experiences I've ever had in my life." When asked what she will remember most about Hofstra, Ms. Coates replied, "the willingness of the faculty and staff to be cooperative and to help you in any way they could."

Adrienne Rogers, whose graduation was delayed one semester by administrative decision when one of her exam papers was lost,

was less than enthusiastic about the Hofstra experience. "You don't really want me to express it in words, do you?" she asked. Ms. Rogers went on to state, "I'm very happy to be away from Hofstra. I will be back when I have to study — maybe — and to see some of my friends. It was an enlightening experience, and I'll have more to say about that later."

JanLori Goldman, a June graduate, commented on the Dean's address, "in 1984 we'll see this; in 1983 we did this" and right now, I'm falling asleep!"

Aileen James, who started law school after retiring from her position as a school principal, described graduation as a "delight; it's really a thrill for me." Graduate Debbie Speyer stated, "It feels fantastic! The ceremony was beautiful, the Dean shook my

hand as I walked down the stage."

When asked what about the Hofstra experience stood out in her mind, graduate Robin Cohen stated, "Trial Techniques. I think it's one of the best programs we have in the school." Evelyn Luster replied, "Nothing in particular, sorry."

Graduate Mary Fleming stated, "I'm so glad it's over, I don't know what to do. I'm so glad I have no more papers to write, no more exams to study for. If I fail the bar, I can take it again, and it doesn't go into my cumulative average!"

Cynthia Diaz-Wilson, one of the June graduates present at the reception, was asked how she felt to have to wait another five months. "I don't want to talk about it," she replied.

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HAPPY HOUR 4 - 9 P.M.

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& Front St.
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Hofstra Law School**

Hofstra Placement Above National Average

by Fred C. Paine

Statistics released in January by the National Association of Law Placement (NALP) shows that placement of Hofstra Law graduates is well above the national average. For the class of '82, the national average as of nine months following graduation was 87%, while Hofstra earned high marks for placing 95% in career-type positions. These figures are based on response rates to a survey of 76% nationally and 81% from Hofstra grads. The NALP surveyed all 176 ABA approved law schools and separated its survey further into six categories. The national/Hofstra comparison in those categories is as follows:

1. **Private Sector - Traditional**
Nat'l - 58% / Hofstra 59%
2. **Public Interest**
Nat'l - 3% / Hofstra 3%
3. **Businesses/Corporations**
Nat'l - 10% / Hofstra 11%
4. **Government Service**
Nat'l - 11% / Hofstra 18%
5. **Clerkships**
Nat'l - 11% / Hofstra 3%
6. **Academic** (Teaching or LLM study)
Nat'l - 3% / Hofstra 2%

According to Placement Director Hugh Christenson, "This represents a good showing for a school that's graduated only eleven classes, most of which seek positions in the most-competitive New York metropolitan area." Mr. Christenson said, "Our one lower rating, federal clerkships, results from a variety of factors. Among them is the newness of the school, the lack of Hofstra Law grads' holding federal judgeships (although Maryanne Trump Barry was recently appointed Federal District Judge in New Jersey), and a general tendency on the part of most of our students to favor private sector jobs over clerkships." Despite those hurdles, federal clerkship opportunities have been increasing in the last two years to the point that at least two students this semester are working for Judge Pratt from the Second Circuit. This is, in part, due to efforts by Professor Kessler to promote the Externship Program.

The Organization

Hugh Christenson and Dianne Schwartzberg coordinate Placement Office activities. Christenson chose to stay with Hofstra this year rather than take the position he was offered by NYU (generally recognized as the most elite and professional placement organizations in the country). He passed up that position — assistant director, with an option for Director in two years — because he says he really believed that Hofstra deserved the recognition that people here are seeking, that our school would achieve it, and that that was something he wanted to work toward.

The organization at Placement has changed a lot in the last few years. What started as little more than a scanty job board of part-time jobs has grown steadily. Perhaps the most significant innovation is the initiation this year of a series of group discussions with first year students to help them focus on placement preparation from day-one at school.

Of late, Hofstra students frequently get interviews at many major New York firms. Additionally, the number of firms that come to campus to interview has risen despite hiring cutbacks during recent hard economic times. A significant change in the on-campus interviews has been the increased willingness of interviewers to look at resumes of people of all ranks. For example, this month, the accounting firm of *Furey and Furey* is due at the Law School and will decide who to interview after looking at the resume of any interested applicant. Additionally, in February, a Dallas, Texas firm will be interviewing and will take a similar approach. See Hugh Christenson for the details, because this outfit sounds like they're willing to pay to get you into the oil business. The biggest hurdle is going to be not laughing when you're introduced to the interviewing partner whose name is really J.R. Ewing!

The on-campus interview consumes a lot more Placement Office time than one would expect. Many firms get so caught up in the

frenzy of recruiting that appointments are missed, resumes lost or a variety of other foul-ups. Late last fall, in fact, *Shea and Gould's* recruitment office lost all resumes and the list of people they'd decided to interview. Christenson and Schwartzberg had to unravel the confusion on the same day as the firm was to hold interviews. They pulled the necessary paperwork together, calmed the waters at *Shea & Gould*, and managed to have the interview conducted as scheduled. Because of their efforts to ensure the interviews went forward, several persons received second interviews, and at least one person has accepted the firm's summer job offer.

The Process

Without some guidance, the placement process that confronts students may look like one continuous stream of confusion and disappointment. In fact, there appear to be five discreet periods when people look for jobs. The type of position one seeks is usually most available during one particular period. The time periods are generally: second year, first semester; second year, second semester; third year, first semester; third year, second semester; and within nine months after graduation.

Interviewing during the Fall periods is usually for either current part-time work, or for career-type positions in very competitive large firms. During Spring periods, interviewing begins among the large number of smaller firms in the City, on Long Island and even in government agencies in Washington, D.C. The only real difference between these "phases of the hunt" is that the smaller firms and government agencies can't hire earlier because workload or budget constraints are not yet known — often not until April. Surprisingly, about 90% of the career jobs that people land are obtained during the first nine months after graduation. That means that only four percent really get career-type positions sooner. That's certainly not to say that looking any earlier is imprudent — contacts, exposure and interviewing experience will be important whenever one ultimately hits the street. It is, however, of utmost importance for applicants to focus their efforts rationally and adjust expectations reasonably so that if, after pursuing the "holy grail" to near exhaustion, there is no offer in hand, you can bounce back with the right attitude.

Expectations

As mentioned briefly above, expectations of easy success, too often unfairly foisted on students by peers and uninformed non-lawyers, are a primary source of frustration. "Customarily," says Christenson, "once one of our students better understands what it takes to overcome the initial employment obstacles present today, they usually do very well in finding their niche."

It really seems as though attitude and expectation play an important role in the process. Students, regardless of rank, grades, connections, charisma, sharp dressing or self assurance are not "owed" a job. It's a buyer's market and the established lawyer is looking to hire someone who'll do his work the way he wants it done. (All others need not apply). The result is that applicants will have to look carefully, not only at they type of work they want to do, but also at the role they're willing to assume in the early years and the type of personal environment in which they believe they'll be most effective. No longer are jobs simply ripe fruit on the tree. Rather, the applicant is forced more carefully to assess him or herself — skills, interest, aptitudes — and to market those qualities in as effective a manner as possible. Even then, what looks like a great initial opportunity may turn out to be a major miscalculation at some time further down the road. One can only wonder how the Wall Street associate, in his ninth year, feels not making partner.

The Outlook-Improving

The job market for law students has not been as easy to crack as the layman's perjorative banter suggested even five years ago. Increased number of law students in the early 1970's and subsequent economic cutbacks (in even the large and well established

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E.F.A.B.M.D.I.C.I.?

Last Friday, January 20 at 5 p.m. the spring semester's first meeting of the EFABMDICI* was convened at 879 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N.Y. The meeting was opened by Lon Barenkopf with a Call to Order which was seconded by Keven Blessing. After consideration of old and new business, it is reported that open and sometimes frank discussion was had on a number of matters of pressing concern to the members. No decisions, however, were reached on matters raised at this first meeting. Ultimately, all matters were tabled pending further discussion at the next regularly scheduled weekly meeting.

*The EFABMDICI is an independent student organization which receives no funding from the student activity budget. The acronym, which is unofficial, stands for The Every Friday Afternoon Board Meeting to Discuss Issues of Common Interest.

Civil Liberties Essay Contest

Any law student attending law school in 1983-84 is eligible to participate in the Corliss Lamont Law Student Essay Contest on CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT. Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute recently announced. First prize is \$1,000; second prize is \$750, and third prize is \$500. This is the first in an annual series of contests on key First Amendment issues.

Judges of the essay contest will be Ann Gagan Ginger, President of Meiklejohn Institute; Thomas I. Emerson, Lines Professor of Law Emeritus, Yale Law School and author of numerous books and articles on the First Amendment; and Professor John Brittain, University of Connecticut Law School, member of ACLU Academic Freedom Committee and Board member of National Conference of Black Lawyers.

Contestants should submit no more than 5,000 words, postmarked no later than July 1, 1984. The Institute announced that entries should be typed, with footnotes, double-spaced on white paper, suitable for photocopying.

Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute initiated this contest to heighten interest in First Amendment thinking and research. The In-

stitute is an active center for human rights located in Berkeley, California. It welcomes interns, externs, work study students and volunteers for training in legal and library skills. Since 1964 the Institute has worked to defend, strengthen, and extend civil and political rights and liberties, economic rights, and the right to peace. The Institute operates a unique research library for lawyers and activists, and an archival center for scholars, students, and historians.

This contest is made possible by a grant from Dr. Corliss Lamont, philosopher, teacher, humanist and defender of human rights. Dr. Lamont was an early Director of the American Civil Liberties Union and is now Chairperson of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. He is the author of numerous books on civil liberties, most notably FREEDOM IS AS FREEDOM DOES, which describes significant developments in civil liberties and gives a history of his own experiences and cases in which he defended free speech as a plaintiff and as a defendant.

All entries should be submitted to Meiklejohn Institute, Box 673, Berkeley, CA. 94701

Hofstra Hosts Police Brutality Forum

by Karen M. Funk

On November 22, the Hofstra Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild, the Black American Law Students Association and the Nassau Coalition for Safety and Justice sponsored a panel discussion on Police Brutality. The issues addressed were: the pervasiveness of police brutality, especially in black and latino communities, whether it is systemic in nature, and the methods of review available to a victim of police misconduct.

There were four panelists. The first was Doug Colbert, head of Hofstra's Criminal Justice Clinic. Professor Colbert took the victim's perspective. He stated that there are 30 to 40 deaths each year in New York from police misconduct and only one police officer has been found guilty of criminal negligence in the killing of a citizen. The thrust of his presentation was on the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB). The black and latino communities look at the CCRB as a joke. Out of the 43,000 complaints filed from 1978 to 1982, 98% were found to be without merit. Out of the 2% with merit the police officer was given a verbal reprimand from his (so far it has always been male) supervisor and only one police officer has been removed from the force. Citizens simply feel that going through the process of filing a complaint and following through on that complaint just does not pay off and is not worth their trouble. Therefore, the statistically decreasing amounts of complaints used by the police as evidence of decreased misconduct are misleading. Prof. Colbert suggested two alternatives to the present victim complaint review system: (1) The establishment of an Office of Special Prosecutor to investigate and bring cases

before the Grand Jury. This Special Prosecutor should be separate from the County and District Attorney's Office and have a strong background in civil rights. (2) Replace the CCRB (which presently is composed of employees of the Police Department) with a board comprised of community members and representatives. We should not leave the police to investigate themselves, and we should enable the victim to have at least the same rights as if he or she were abused by another citizen.

The next panelist was James Frankie, an attorney for the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association (PBA). Mr. Frankie said "while police brutality exists, it isn't as pervasive as stated by Mr. Colbert" and that the New York Police Department scrutinizes their officers more closely than any other police department in the United States. "There is no evidence that it is systemic," he said, just some "improper exercises of judgment." Police are making split second decisions and sometimes these decisions in retrospect are wrong. He stated that a police officer has nothing to gain from police brutality and everything to lose in terms of his/her career. He said NYC officers responded to 3 million "911" calls and 1 million moving violations in 1982 while the amount of civilian complaints to the CCRB were down by 31.4%. He feels the CCRB is effective. While the 17 member board is composed of NYPD employees they are not officers. He believes that civilians don't have the expertise to investigate and if this was allowed it would be detrimental to police morale.

The next presenter was Reverend Calvin Butts from the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. Rev. Butts is very active in his community around the issue of police mis-

conduct, and has worked with the police department providing education to police officers about the community in which they work. He testified at the Congressional hearings on police brutality in NYC, and is a very dynamic and effective speaker. Rev. Butts, who was born and raised in NYC, stated that he got involved in this issue when so many people from his church and community came to him with complaints of abuse, both verbal and physical, received from police officers. They told him that they got no relief from the CCRB. Rev. Butts' approach is one of cooperation with the police department. He realized they have a difficult job to do and if the community and police worked together, frustration on both sides could be alleviated. The community persuaded people to turn themselves in and aided the police department in ridding the streets of some drug pushers. He insists he is not anti-police, but he sincerely believes that police brutality is pervasive in the NYPD. He listed numerous incidents of killings, beatings, verbal abuse of 10, 14, and 15 year old children, how he was stopped by police and was verbally abused and pushed around for no reason other than he was black. Community members feel as though they have to protect themselves against the people who are paid to protect them. He believes police officers should be a reflection of their community and should live in NYC rather than a surrounding community.

The fourth panelist was Mr. Joseph Dwyer, the Financial Secretary of the PBA and a NYC police department's attempts to sensitize officers to the community in which they work by holding sensitivity training sessions to make officers more aware of community needs. He spoke of his many years

on the NYPD, and the different precincts in which he has worked; he does not feel that police brutality is pervasive. Mr. Dwyer stated that misconduct does exist, and it often reflects the frustration of the individual police officer. The police department is aware of problems and is trying to work them out, according to Mr. Dwyer.

After the question and answer period, Hofstra law student Trevor Campbell, a victim of police brutality, spoke of his experience with the NYPD. His emotion, anger, and frustration were evident. Even though he has received a large settlement from the police department, Trevor stated that they never had to admit that they were wrong, never contacted him to see how he was doing, and never apologized for shooting at him; they simply paid him off. Now he has a lot of money, a bullet lodged in his back, and constant pain and anger at the system that put him through this ordeal. Trevor stated that he was a victim of a system that shoots first and operates under the assumption that if a crime is being committed and one of the people around the scene is black, that person must be the perpetrator. He does not know whatever happened to the two officers involved in the shooting.

Due to the fact that there were two panelists from each side of the issue, there were a lot of contradictory facts being thrown around but some things were undisputed: the police department does not reflect the community in which it works; police officers require sensitivity training because of their different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds from that of the members in the community. This is a problem that requires a hard look at a system which builds fear, anger and frustration on both sides.



(left to right): Joseph Dwyer, Financial Secretary of PBA, James Frankie, PBA Attorney, Prof. Doug Colbert, Director Hofstra Criminal Justice Clinic and Rev. Calvin Butts, Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Diplomat Discusses South African Freedom

by Dennis Warren

The turbulent history of an African nation's struggle for independence against a recalcitrant colonial power unfolded here before a small group of Hofstra Law School students recently, as Hinyangerwa Asheeke spoke at a forum sponsored by Balsa.

Asheeke, deputy permanent observer to the United Nations representing the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), outlined the uphill task facing the indigenous peoples of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) in their fight for emancipation from South Africa's occupation of their territory.

"Our objective is to liberate ourselves and our country from colonialism but its going to be a hard and bitter struggle," Asheeke said.

Asheeke said an independence plan was first proposed in 1977 under which South Africa was to stage gradual withdrawal from the territory. "South Africa agreed to this plan in April of 1978, and it was subsequently adopted by the U.N. Security Council and the major Western European powers in

September of 1978," Asheeke said.

"But South Africa has consistently frustrated the plan and has obstructed the path to Namibian independence," Asheeke said currently South Africa has more than 100,000 troops and 80 military bases in northern Namibia in contravention of international law.

He said South Africa's occupation of Namibia which began in 1915, was merely an extension of an earlier period of bloody colonial oppression by Germany.

"Under German colonialism, 80 percent of our population was massacred. Our people were pushed into the notorious homelands — where they have remained until today as labor reservoirs. The colonialists needed African labor in many industries: in the mines, on the settler farms, and as domestic servants," he said.

Asheeke said years of colonialism has led to the psychological dehumanization of Namibians. He said Africans have been taught to accept a subservient position in relation to the white population.

He said SWAPO has effectively united the Namibian people in the struggle against apartheid, and with its military wing, the People's Liberation Army, was fighting to reconquer their land and freedom.

Asheeke said, SWAPO has faced numerous challenges and difficulties from the occupying power. "The colonialists initially hoped to crush the young movement and tried to form a multi-party conference to undermine SWAPO."

He said the western media has distorted SWAPO's international image and has portrayed it as a surrogate of Moscow. "The Western press talk as if we have no nationalist interests to serve, as if we are merely working for Moscow as puppets."

Asheeke said the system of apartheid would collapse but for the support of the five big Western states — The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. "It is ironic that these Western states which cherish democracy and freedom have always supported South Africa."

He said Reagan's recent demand for removal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for Namibian independence was absurd. "That is a question which has to do with the sovereignty of Angola as an independent state, and which only Angolans can decide based on their own national interests."

"Besides, Reagan's condition seems to be another way of telling Angolans to open up their doors for an invasion by South Africa," Asheeke added.

Asheeke said SWAPO was seeking the assistance of the American people in its quest for Namibian independence. He said many Americans disapprove of the atrocities and human rights abuses in Southern Africa, and that their voices raised against these injustices could appreciably further the cause of Namibian independence.

Asheeke said SWAPO was willing to continue negotiations for a pacific resolution of the situation. "But failing that, we will not hesitate to intensify the armed struggle, for our freedom demands it."

Trial Techniques Program Largest Ever

by Peter W. Shafran

The eighth annual trial techniques program was held at Hofstra Law School during the winter recess earlier this month. Under the direction of Professor Lawrence W. Kessler, the twelve day program taught 148 students trial skills utilizing a variety of instructional tools including demonstrations by area practitioners and instructors.

The students were all from the third year class, except for four second year students who took the place of several cancellations. "Every third year student who wanted to get in — did," said Sab Caponi, Student Administrator/Coordinator. Prof. Kessler added that an additional group was included this year to accommodate the large number of students who signed up for this course.

The teaching staff included seven Hofstra instructors, over fifty private practitioners, more than thirty prosecutors, and a few area judges. After dividing into five smaller groups, the participants "performed" simulated trial problems before the teaching staff, and their performances were then reviewed and critiqued. In the afternoon the groups were further divided into groups of fifteen to further hone their trial skills. During the course of the program students were given an opportunity to review their videotaped performance with Dr. Mary O'Connell Regan, an instructor of speech and performance skills.

Each group was headed by a team leader and an assistant team leader, and was assisted by several outside attorneys. Team leaders this year included Professors Kessler, David Diamond, Douglas Thomas; Patrick L. McCloskey, Administrative Assistant in the Nassau County D.A.'s Office and an adjunct professor at Hofstra Law; and Alan Manning Miller, a private practitioner in Garden City. Assistant team leaders included Professors Douglas Colbert, Alice Morey, Richard Neumann, and Kenneth G. Rothstein, all instructors in the Neighborhood Law Office (NLO); Susan Richman, Assistant

D.A. (Nassau) and Ira Simon, Deputy Chief Trial Bureau in the Suffolk County D.A.'s Office.

Some practitioners participated throughout the program, while most stayed for one or two days. "We never get too many people willing to devote twelve days," said Prof. Kessler. Responding to that problem, Kessler altered the program so that each team has leaders and assistants. "Therefore, we were able to see the students' development and provide feedback," said Kessler. In the summer, Kessler noted the NITA (National Institute for Trial Advocacy) program, "gets more people for more than a few days," because more attorneys can take their vacation to coincide with the program.

This year Professor Diamond will offer a trial techniques program to accommodate the August graduates who were unable to enroll in the winter course.

The culmination of the program took the form of simulated jury trials. The jurors, mostly high school seniors, came from various high schools in the New York and Long Island area. Trials were held on either of two days with the advocates in each trial playing witnesses on the alternate day. Because of the number of students enrolled in the program, eighteen or nineteen trials were held simultaneously in a few different buildings on campus. Each trial was presided over by a "real" judge or one of the teaching staff. After the trial, the student advocates were allowed to observe the jury deliberations and their final verdict.

Since some high schools showed up late or didn't come at all, several of the trials had less than a full jury. On the other trial day, too many high schoolers showed up and some trials had up to twenty-four jurors. "That's a benefit," said Caponi, "because this is probably the only opportunity that students-as-advocates will have to observe a jury while deliberating." He added, "Those lucky enough to have seen two juries deliberating gained an increased value of the experience."

"We had trouble getting practitioners this year because Cardozo simultaneously ran an identical program. We found ourselves in competition for attorneys," said Caponi. Kessler said that with the addition of thirty more students to the usual number of participants, the problem was magnified. "As a result, there were more new people here this year," said Kessler.

During the course of the program students learned the techniques of direct and cross examination, opening statements and summations, voir dire and other trial skills. "It's very much a skills course, and skills evaporate," said Kessler, "that's why the closer (to actual practice), the better."

In addition to the teaching staff, Caponi was assisted by several other Hofstra Law students, including Cynthia Diaz-Wilson and Cheryl Bader, Administrative Assistants; Wendy Rodriguez, Sandra Rushing, Pauline Constantino, Rosalyn Bloom and Carmen Briggs, Video Operators. Robert Cerro, Senior Clerk in the Duplicating Center, was in charge of video services for the program. Caponi commended his staff for their work which often exceeded twelve hours a day.

The practitioners involved who donated their time to the program included Robert Anesi, Rick Castillo, Miles Chertasky, Peggy Finertz, Steve Fishmer, Jim Fogel, Steve Gutstein, Charles J. Heffernan, Jr., Irving Hirsch, William Hoyt, Rae Downes Koshetz, Miles Malman, Michael Mancini, Warren Murray, Jim Ryan and Ed Schoenman, all of the New York County D.A.'s Office; Artie Diamond, David Lazer, Edward McCarty III, Ronald Schoenberg, and Joel Weiss, all of the Nassau County D.A.'s Office; Patrick Leis, Suffolk County D.A.'s Office; Ellen August, Judith Levitt, Alan S. Leblang and Elliot M. Schuman of the N.Y. Corporation Counsel; Christopher Benes and Larry Zweifach of the U.S. Attorney's Office-Eastern District; Michael Patrick and Jim Rather of the U.S. Attorney's Office-Southern District; David Geneson, Justice Dept.; Paul Ahrens and David Smith, Assis-

tant Attorney Generals; Janice De Young, Financial Control Board; and Jeffrey Sorge, Nassau County Legal Aid Society.

Other attorneys included The Honorable Arthur Spatt and The Honorable George Balbach; Robert Abrahams, Hatley T. Bernstein, Carl Bornstein, Aaron Broder, Nicholas Cannella, Richard Cardali, Bruce G. Clark, Irving Cohen, George H. Colin, Robert Conason, Lawrence Farkash, Richard Finkelstein, Ronald M. Green, Paul C. Kurland, William Leibovitz, Laura Lewis, Jonathan Marks, Lee Richards III, Anthony Satulla, Steven Schatz, Robert Simels, Melinda Socol and Lawrence A. Urgenson, all in private practice in Manhattan; Louis J. Castellano, Robert Faller, Joseph W. Ryan, Jr., Ferne Steckler, William Steinbrecher, Kenneth Weinstein, and David Woycik, all of Garden City firms; Ronald J. Bekoff, Mona Glanzer, and Michael Soroka, from Mineola; Thomas F. Liotti and Jerome Matedero, Carle Place; Ted Rosen and John S. Wallenstein, Great Neck; John L. Bunora and Lynne Kramer, Commack; Robert Straus, Port Washington; A. Craig Purcell, Smithtown; Richard A. Miller, Hauppauge; Cora Glasser, Centerreach; Stephen M. Behar, Central Islip; Stephen Kunken, Freeport; James P. Harding and Patricia Moore, Kew Gardens; Richard C. Cahn, Melville; John B. Cartafalsa, Roslyn Harbor; William Allison, Austin, Texas; John Edward Wherry, Jr., Trenton; and Jay Blumenkopf, Portland, Maine.

One other problem that many students complained of was the misrepresentation of the nature of the refreshments actually offered during the program. According to the syllabus, the program participants were to take a morning break over coffee and bagels. However, the students found assorted donuts instead. When one student complained to Caponi about the misleading bagel notice, Caponi answered, "Let them eat cake!"

Professors Comment On Attorney General's Resignation



Prof. Leon Friedman

Attorney General William French Smith announced his forthcoming resignation last week, to the surprise of the Reagan Administration. Smith is the 11th Administration official to resign from the Administration. Smith told reporters that he wanted to go back to private life, though many insiders feel that his decision reflects a desire to assist Reagan in his upcoming re-election campaign.

Speculation surrounding a replacement for the Attorney General has focused on Chief White House Counsel Edward Meese III. Meese, a staunch conservative influence on the President, is seen by Washington insiders as a person who would be able to carry out the policies that Smith had established in the Justice Department.

Professor Lawrence Kessler commented, "There is nothing to suggest that they have different policies—just different styles." Kessler added, "I doubt very much that Meese will accomplish anything Smith hasn't already done." Kessler suggested that the office of the United States Attorney General has become "merely a political foil for the



Prof. Lawrence Kessler

Administration, a legal front, since Robert Kennedy became Attorney General."

"The Attorney General is the chief law enforcement official of the country," said Professor Leon Friedman. "he should be dedicated to equal justice under the law." Meese's background reflects an attitude that most civil libertarians find unacceptable, according to Friedman. "Meese has been unmittingly opposed to the Legal Services Corporation and has the most dismal record on civil liberties imaginable," said Friedman. Friedman, a former staff attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), recalled that Meese "called the ACLU part of the criminal lobby," suggesting that the ACLU had dealings with organized crime, that they would protect criminals in return for being left alone by the Mafia. "Anyone with that attitude can't be concerned with civil rights," Kessler feels that criticism of Meese is unwarranted in this situation. "There's an increasing tendency with liberals frustrated with Reagan to feel that there is some need to appoint people unbiased," said Kessler. "Historically, it hasn't been that way."

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Dean Heads 'Ike' Conference

An international scholarly conference on *Dwight David Eisenhower: Soldier, President, Statesman* will be held at Hofstra University on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 29, 30 and 31, 1984.

The Conference is the third held at Hofstra in a series that examines the lives and careers of the Presidents of the United States that served in office during the University's history. Hofstra was founded in 1935 and the first conference in the series was devoted to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Last year, the focus was on Harry S. Truman and in 1985, it will be on John F. Kennedy.

Dean Eric J. Schmertz is director of the Eisenhower Conference. Planning for the event has been under way for more than a year and it has had the cooperation of the Eisenhower family, many of the former President's associates and of the Dwight David Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum in Abilene, Kansas.

To date, more than 65 research papers on Eisenhower and his career have been received from scholars in many parts of the nation, from the European countries, Canada, and the U.S.S.R. The papers are being read by a committee of twenty Hofstra professors, who will make the final selections of those that will be read at the Conference sessions.

Co-Chairman of the Conference's International Honorary Committee are Am-

bassador John S.D. Eisenhower of Kimber- ton, Pennsylvania, the late President's son; and Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower of Baltimore, Maryland, President Eisenhower's brother.

Among the almost 200 members of the honorary committee are former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and Richard M. Nixon; former French Premier Maurice Couve de Murville; former British Prime Ministers Harold MacMillan and Harold Wilson; Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese III; Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court Warren E. Burger; Senators Alfonse M. D'Amato, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Barry Goldwater, and Robert J. Dole; Generals Mark W. Clark, Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Matthew B. Ridgway, James A. Van Fleet, Albert C. Wedemeyer, and Maxwell D. Taylor; Governor Mario M. Cuomo, and Admiral Arleigh Burke.

Others include Margaret Truman Daniel, Adlai E. Stevenson III, Ezra Taft Benson, Herbert Brownell, Winston S. Churchill (the Prime Minister's grandson), Henry A. Kissinger, Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Oveta Culp Hobby, Henry Cabot Lodge, Drew Middleton, Eric Severeid, Elliot M. Richardson, David Laventhol, Edmund S. Muskie, William W. Scranton, Casper W. Weinberger, and Cyrus Vance.

Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce will be

the guest speaker at a banquet session of the Conference at which the West Point Military Academy Cadet Chapel Choir will perform music the late president liked most. Two special forums have been scheduled. One will feature members of President Eisenhower's science advisory committee, led by Dr. James M. Killian of M.I.T. The other titled "International Turmoil: Through the Eisenhower Prism" will be moderated by C.L. Sulzberger, former *New York Times* columnist and will include John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner of West Germany; Professor Barton Bernstein of Stanford University, and Robert Ivanov, Soviet Institute of American Studies. In addition, there will be a roundtable session at which former Eisenhower Administration officials will reminisce about the President.

The Conference will also feature a panel session on Eisenhower and the Press, one on his military career and his role in the world diplomacy (with Generals Albert C. Wedemeyer and Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and others), and a special forum featuring Eisenhower biographers including Herbert S. Parmet, Robert H. Ferrell, and Fred I. Greenstein.

Other participants at the Conference include General Andrew J. Goodpaster; David Schoenbrun, television commentator;

Dr. John Wickman, Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Stephen E. Ambrose, Eisenhower biographer; David D. Eisenhower, the President's grandson, and Susan Eisenhower, his granddaughter.

More than 125 photographs illustrating Eisenhower's military and Presidential careers will be on display at a special exhibit in Hofstra's David Fieldman Gallery along with many documents, manuscripts, books and some sculpture. The late President's paintings will be part of another exhibit at Hofstra along with many memorabilia items including posters, banners and campaign buttons. Hofstra's Emily Lowe Gallery will feature an exhibit of paintings by former British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill.

Hofstra's Eisenhower Conference is expected to attract thousands of persons including scholars, students and faculty, high school teachers and their students, the general public, and former and present government officials. Many will come to attend the sessions, some to see the exhibits and some to attend a film festival on the Eisenhower era.

For further information about Hofstra's Dwight David Eisenhower international scholarly conference call the Hofstra Cultural Center at (516) 560-5669/70.

Summer Law Studies In Copenhagen

(Reprinted from *Res Ipsa Loquitur*, Vol 8, No. 2.)

Capital University Law School has decided that summer school is not exciting enough in Columbus, Ohio! To cure the boredom the school has initiated a foreign law studies program. Copenhagen, Denmark, one of the most interesting cities in Europe, has been chosen as the site for the summer '84 program. The program begins on June 15 and lasts six weeks. Anyone finished with one year of law school is eligible to attend.

Summer in Copenhagen is beautiful. The weather is generally sunny and warm. It resembles a beautiful spring day here, but lasts all summer. Copenhagen's latitude is about the same as mid-Canada, but the gulf stream brings it nice weather. Being so far north, the number of daylight hours is enormous in the summer. The sun sets about 11:00 p.m. and rises at 3:30 a.m. In June, it never gets completely dark. Oppressive humidity does not exist.

Cultural opportunities abound in Copenhagen. In late June a rock festival reminiscent of Woodstock is held in Roskilde, just south of Copenhagen. Spectators camp out for several days and watch many different bands. The world famous International Jazz Festival takes place in Copenhagen during the month of July. The Tivoli Gardens is one of the most beautiful amusement parks in the world. The concentration is not on rides, but entertainment, making it more attractive for law students. The park contains many world class restaurants. Most all the bars have live music in the evenings. Copenhagen has many beautiful buildings and museums, in addition.

The Danish people are very civilized. They have a free educational system for students which includes a monthly living allowance. The population as a whole is very well educated and students are politically active. Most know more about American politics than Americans do. They have open minds and do not conform to societal molds without question. For example, many Danes wanted a commune and the government of Copenhagen granted them one on an old army base in the middle of the city. The members of the commune, Christiana, have complete autonomy in governing day-to-day affairs. Sexual mores are entirely more liberal as well. Danes are not pent up with inhibitions.

This culture is integrated into the student by providing housing with local families. Each student will be invited to live with a Danish family during the six weeks they are in Denmark, and participate as a member of the family. The families will include Danish lawyers, so the student can also discuss law. Nearly all Danes speak English so there is no communication barrier.

The curricula will be of an international flavor, even though half the faculty is from the home campus. Professor Palmer will be teaching Comparative Correctional Law and Comparative Trial Advocacy. The former will emphasize the differences between the rights and treatment of Danish and American prisoners, while the latter will compare different trial techniques. Mock trials will be held before Danish audiences. Professor Reynolds will be teaching Conflicts of Law and Comparative Constitutional Law.

The faculty will also consist of two Danish professors. Dean Gulmann of the University of Copenhagen will teach his specialty, European Community Law, of which Denmark is a member. He is a world renowned expert in the area. Professor Lookofsky, also of the University of Copenhagen, will teach Comparative Commercial Transactions. This course will concentrate on international trade. Independent Studies will also be offered.

A student can earn a maximum of six semester credit hours during the session. Two library facilities are available to supplement the lectures. The collections are of sufficient quantity and quality for research projects. All grades will be given by Capital University. The program has been approved by the American Association of Law Schools.

Travel opportunities are excellent. The train system is very efficient. Hamburg is only a few hours away. Stockholm can easily be accessed on a weekend adventure. The Norwegian fjords are very scenic for hikers. Denmark in itself has a lot to offer in other cities besides Copenhagen.

Transatlantic transportation is being handled by the school. Two modes are in mind. An economical charter flight is being looked into for approximately \$700 round trip. Professor Palmer is also looking into booking reservations on the Queen Elizabeth II, the most elegant boat still floating, for those who wish to go in style.

The cost of the whole trip is very reasonable. Tuition will be the same as at Capital. Some scholarships are available to

Dean Blackmore sees this as an incredible opportunity to broaden oneself while also working towards a degree. This is the kind of opportunity that if you do not take now, you will always regret.

So get psyched for Capital in Copenhagen: Summer '84.

Death & Dying Workshop Offered

Concern for Dying, an educational council founded in 1967, sponsors an interdisciplinary program for students in the health care and legal professions interested in developing skills for dealing with the needs of the terminally ill and their families.

The Fifth Annual Leadership Training Weekend will take place March 30 through April 2, 1984, at Warwick Conference Center in Warwick, New York. The weekend program includes lectures, small group discussions, AV presentations, legal, medical, ethical and psychological issues in critical and terminal care decision making are considered.

Students will be selected to attend the weekend on the basis of their interest in the

help finance the program, on a need basis. Room and board with families will not exceed \$200, which is much less than living in Columbus. The dollar is stronger now in Europe than it's ever been. The buying power of the American dollar is greater in Denmark than it is in the United States.

field of death and dying and their willingness to assume leadership responsibilities. Since its inception, participants in the student program have presented workshops at their respective schools, and at the regional and national conventions of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, the American Medical Students' Association, and the National Student Nurses' Association.

If you are interested in being considered for the Leadership Training Weekend, write to: Bianca Katris, Concern for Dying, 250 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10107 or call (212) 246-6962.

DEADLINE DATE FOR APPLICANTS: JANUARY 31, 1984.

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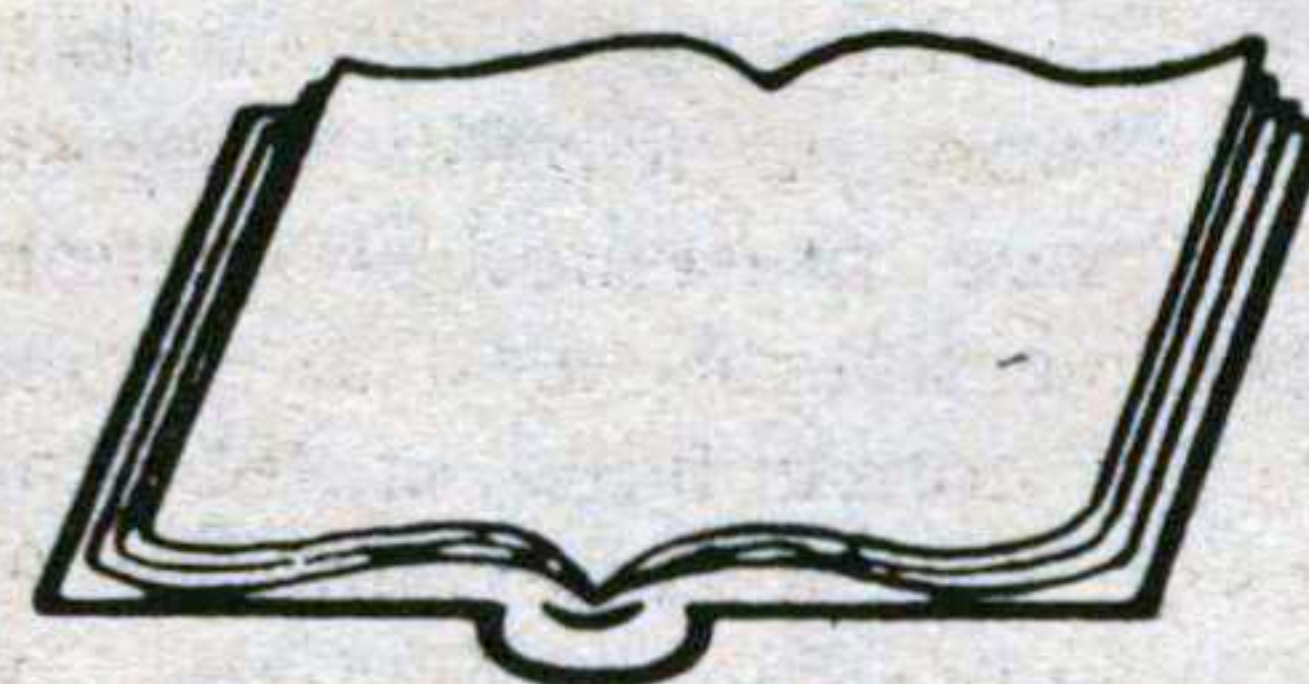

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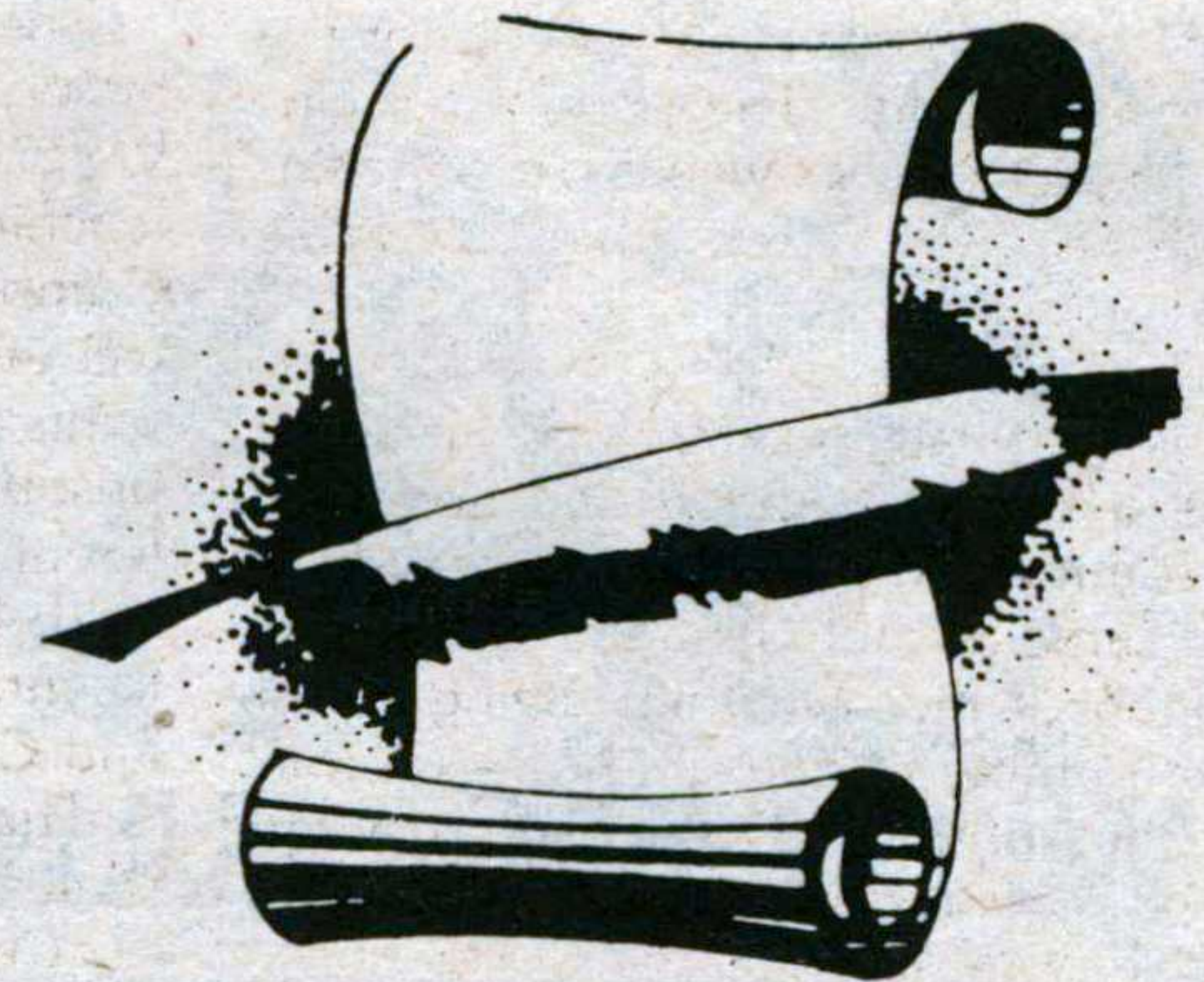


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CONSCIENCE EDITOR WINS NLG AWARD

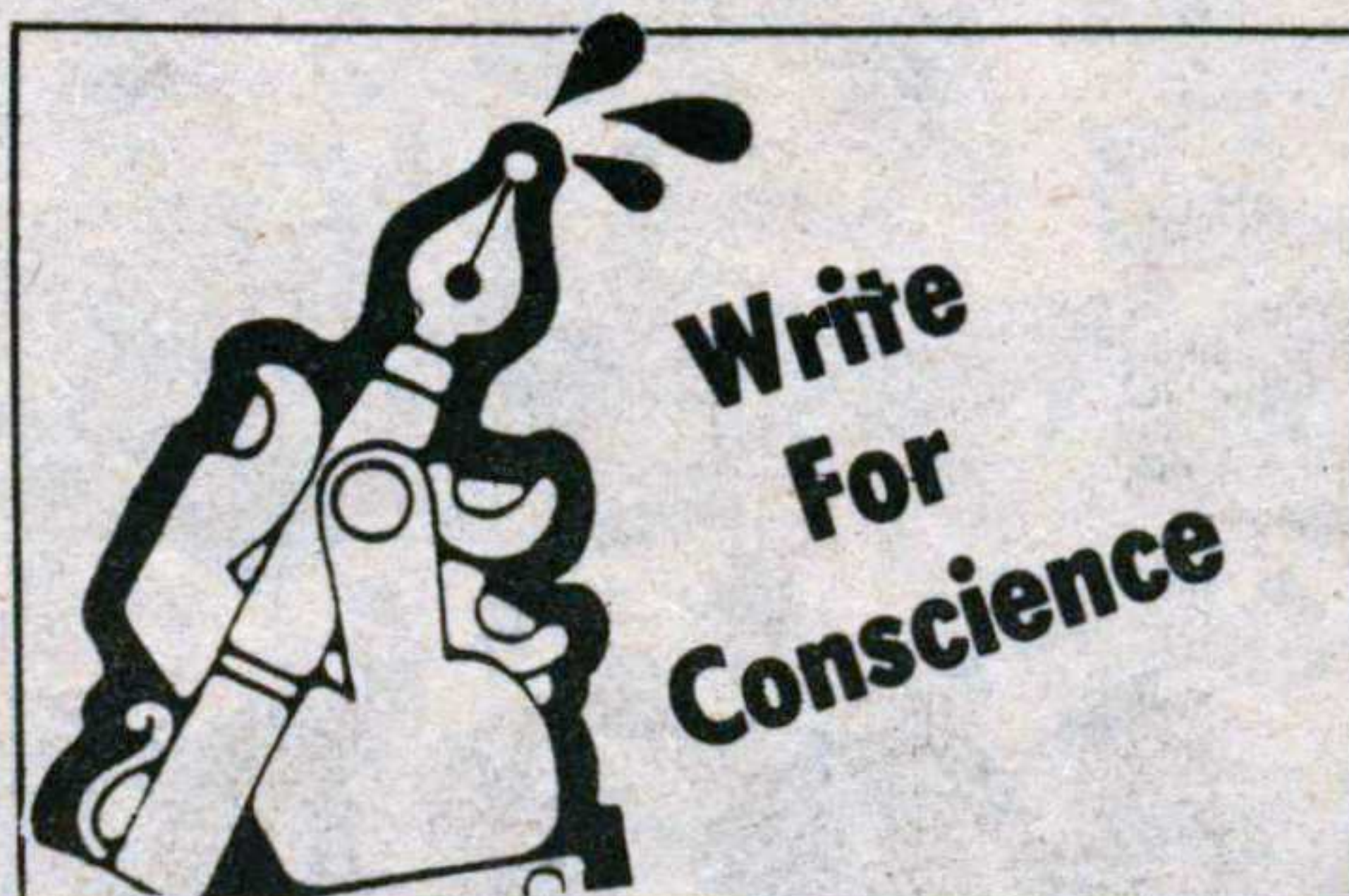
by Karen M. Funk

Barbara Lynaugh, 3L, has been awarded the annual Blanche Shapiro Scholarship by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. Each year the scholarship is given to a law student in the New York City area who demonstrates exceptional organizing skills, commitment, and energy—qualities which honor the memory of Blanche Shapiro.

At the 1983 National Lawyers Guild convention, Barbara was elected Designated Vice-President for Law Students with her primary responsibility being to build the Guild in law schools throughout the country and represent the interests of law students on the National Executive Committee of the Guild. During Barbara's second year at Hofstra, she re-established the Hofstra Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild and became active in the New York City Law Student Organizing Committee, as well as

being involved in other committees of the Guild. She also works part time as a nursing supervisor and is full-time mother to seven-year-old Charles.

Barbara is the ninth recipient of the award, and was chosen from the largest group of applicants to date. Way to go, Barbara!



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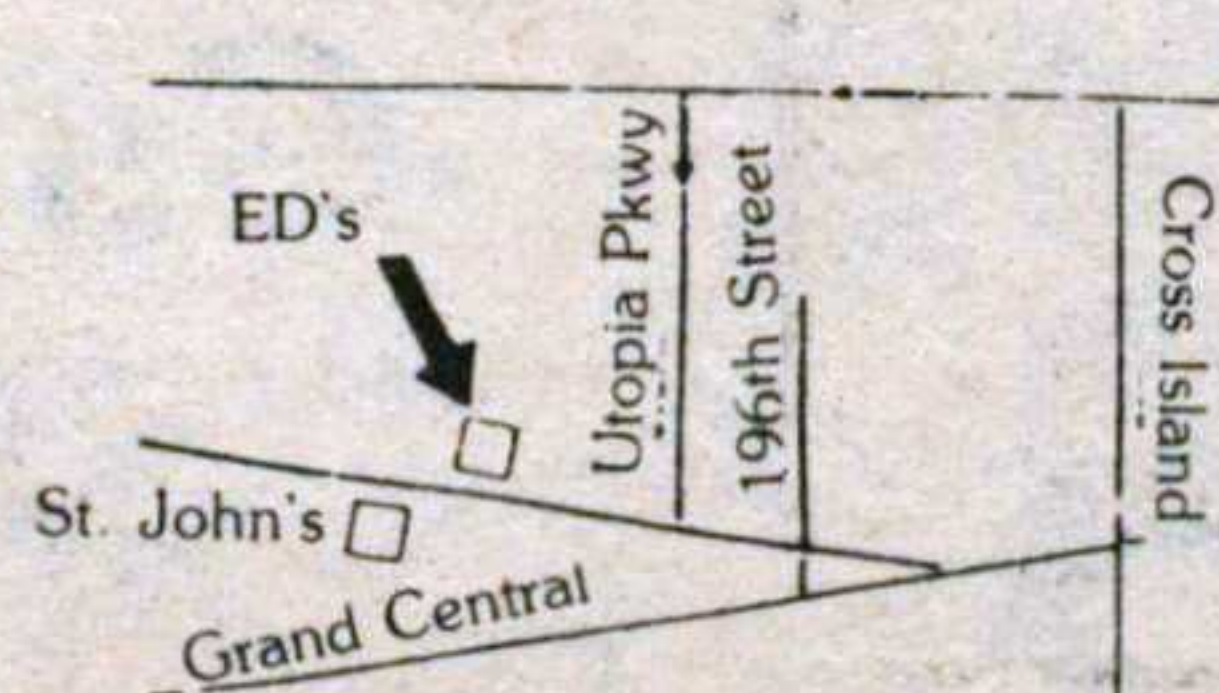
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LEARN LAW IN EUROPE THIS SUMMER

California Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk and J. Skelly Wright, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, will teach in European programs sponsored next summer by the University of San Diego Law School. Justice Mosk will teach in Dublin, where the program concentrates on international human rights problems. His course will discuss the use of international human rights norms in state court litigation in federal systems. Justice Mosk has served on the court for more than a decade and has written some of its most important decisions in fields as diverse as criminal procedure and commercial law.

Judge Wright is well known for his opinions in *Edwards v. Habib* and numerous administrative law decisions. He will co-

Paris with Professor Therese de Saint Phalle. The course will compare Administrative Law in the U.S. with that of France, which has been the model for much of European administrative law, including that of the EEC.

USD will present summer programs this summer in Dublin on international human rights, in London dealing with international business transactions, in Mexico City treating law of the Americas, in Oxford on Anglo-American comparative law, in Paris on international and comparative law generally, and in Russia and Poland on socialist law and east-west trade.

Clinical opportunities for placement with law firms are available in Dublin, London, and Mexico City.

All classes are approved by the ABA. For further information, write Mrs. Coursey, Law School, University of San Diego, Alcala

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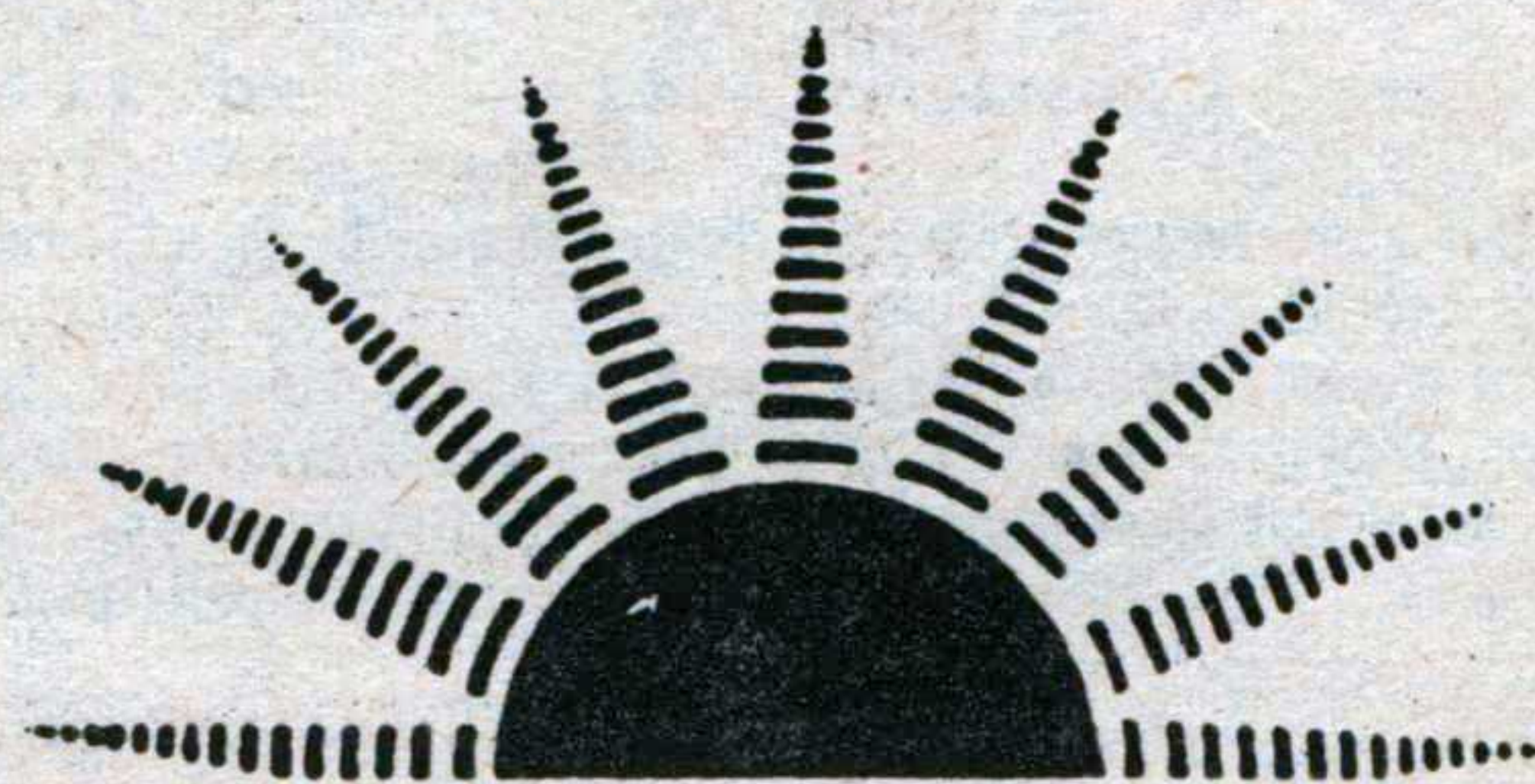
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COMMUNITY FORUM

EDITORIALS:

Under Attack

Conscience has come under increasing attack in recent months. Our contents have been likened to a "French magazine" as well as a sewage receptacle. We have repeatedly been criticized for representing a single political viewpoint.

These attacks are misleading and, to the extent that many of them find their origins in the Dean's office, may well represent an attempt at repression in the face of dissent.

This newspaper is a participatory publication; it represents the many voices of the Hofstra community. Articles are solicited for every issue from each student organization, faculty member, and staff person. We print all contributions; there is no screening process for content. Access to publication is available to everyone, political viewpoints notwithstanding.

The articles printed bear the name of the author and reflect that individual's opinions and not those of the Editorial Board. Those with opposing views are encouraged to contribute.

Administrative attacks on the content of articles appearing in this paper could have serious implications for those students who may wish to contribute in the future. If they continue, there will be a "chilling effect" on our most fundamental right to be heard.

All *Conscience* authors and editors have a duty to see that views are fairly and accurately presented. Critics, however, owe a reciprocal duty initially to presume that no item in our paper is motivated by malice.

Help Wanted

Business Manager
Circulation Manager
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Editorial Page Editor
Copy Editor
Office Manager

It may seem strange to see a help wanted ad on the Editorial Page. Nevertheless, *CONSCIENCE* is your voice and needs your help. Your cooperation is needed to maintain a high quality law school newspaper.

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

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

Class of 1984 — Never too late! In the near future you'll look back on Property, Civil Procedure, Bus Org, Evidence, etc. Look back also on your role in *CONSCIENCE*.

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

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

There are little hearts
All over the margins of this
bluebook!

LETTERS:

Former Editor Raps Dean on "Good News"

To The Editor:

Dean Schmertz evidently lacks a fundamental knowledge of the workings of the press (*Conscience*, November, 1983). The Dean has criticized *Conscience* for not reporting good news about the law school.

There are many good reasons that the good news is not being found in print. Service on *Conscience* is voluntary. Students often write on topics of personal interest. It has often been the case that no member of *Conscience* is enrolled in any of the special programs that Mr. Schmertz suggests are inadequately detailed. Frankly, I advise Dean Schmertz and the professors and students involved in these laudable programs and other such praiseworthy endeavors to write and submit their own articles to *Conscience* and therein share with *Conscience* readers (if there have not been too many changes in the mailing list since 1981, I can be sure that some very noteworthy individuals remain *Conscience* readers) the good news.

Most people have only enough time to react to things, news reporters included. Thus, reporters and their editors stress investigative reporting of the "bad" news. No one volunteers unfavorable news stories.

Those associated with good news, on the other hand, often write their own news releases — and if they are quite skilled, and I speak from personal experience — they write the news release as if it were indistinguishable from a news story. Doing so makes it easier for an editor to review the release; it also means less effort is expended to put the story in a form suitable for publication.

There is no reason why the administration of the law school, as well as the University, cannot prepare news releases for publication not only in *Conscience*, but in other relevant print media describing the good news that Dean Schmertz suggests is intentionally not covered in *Conscience*. Since he seems cognizant of the potential impact of favorable news coverage in *Conscience*, Dean Schmertz should actively encourage — with even more fervor than he seems to waste criticizing *Conscience* — students and professors and staff to write and submit articles to *Conscience* describing all the noteworthy things associated with the law school.

Conscience and its staff does not have enough resources — I doubt it ever will — to stress the investigation and reporting of good news, especially when there seems to be so much bad news remaining. Reporters should investigate news to make sure things do not go awry at this law school and university. And there is no one who can state truthfully that everything is all roses. It is correctly left to the University and the law school to write and submit releases on the good things. I am sure (though I can no longer purport to speak for the editorial board) *Conscience* will print such news.

I know, from my own personal experiences at the law school, that those associated with the "good" news — whatever their reasons — have been reluctant to prepare their own articles. Perhaps, they are too busy.

When my predecessor and I sought and encouraged such submissions, we usually found that the principals were only interested if *Conscience* would interview them or otherwise write the story. *Conscience* is not a group of glorified court reporters who, like the White House press corps, wait around for someone to make a statement. And neither are its reporters personal secretaries.

While good news is an important component of any newspaper, it falls upon the maker of the good news to get the attention of the editors and reporters. It can not be that the makers of the good news are too modest to see to it that their good work is covered in the press.

The Dean's criticisms of *Conscience* mirror his discussion with my predecessor, Alan Fischler, my successor Pete Aloe and myself at *Conscience*'s 10th Anniversary Dinner. We made the above points to the Dean at that time.

The Dean took one positive step. He did describe some praiseworthy things about the law school, its programs and the professors. Dean Schmertz took the first step. It only remains for the Dean and others to further detail these good things for all the readers of *Conscience*. I and, I am sure, many others are looking forward to such journalistic endeavors.

Sincerely,
Corey Bearak, Class of 1981

Lynaugh Defended Critics Rebuked

Dear Editor:

I found the personal attacks on Barbara Lynaugh in the last issue to be guided, not only by flimsy rationalizations and ulterior motives, but by hypocrisy as well.

The writers of these letters implicitly and explicitly decry the lack of balance in *Conscience*'s presentation of political and academic issues, an imbalance they erroneously attribute to Ms. Lynaugh's vociferousness. Some of these letters are particularly appalling in light of the fact that their authors raise no objection to, and indeed capitalize on, inequity and imbalance when it falls in their favor. As Vice-President on Student Government last year, I encountered the greatest inertia to proposals for equitable resource allocation among the various student clubs from those club representatives who had appropriated for themselves resources intended for all. Some of these same people authored the transparent attempts at demagoguery (and in one case, ingratitude with the Dean), seen in the last issue.

Last year, those people would have denied other groups access to the modes of communication (primarily bulletin board

Continued on Page 13

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February 1984

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Vol. 11 No. 5

CONSCIENCE is published monthly from August to May by the students of Hofstra University School of Law.

The editorial board is committed to bringing Hofstra Law a competent, informative, lively newspaper of professional quality. We encourage everyone to write letters and articles. All submissions should be typed, triple spaced, with name, phone number and year of graduation. Submissions may be dropped off in our box in the library.

CONSCIENCE is distributed free to the Hofstra community including students, faculty and alumni. Funding comes from advertising revenue and the student activity fee. Postmaster, please return undelivered copies to the above address. Subscriptions for others cost \$8. Re-publication of any article is prohibited without the consent of the editor-in-chief.

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COMMUNITY FORUM

THIRD WORLD PERSPECTIVE

Nigeria: The Death Of Democracy

by Dennis Warren

Nigeria's flirtation with democracy ended abruptly on New Year's Eve.

It ended after less than five years of civilian rule; and by a classic coup d'état; as units of the 135,000-man army severed all communication links with the outside world and proclaimed a new army-led government.

The bloodless coup led by Maj. Gen. Mohammed Buhari, 41, a relatively unknown officer from the Muslim North, ousted the elected government of former President Shugu Shagari. Buhari blamed Shagari's corrupt leadership and economic mismanagement for the coup. He claimed that Nigeria, Africa's most populous and prestigious state, had become a "debtor and beggar nation" under Shagari's "squandering."

Indeed, these complaints seemed justified. Corruption became a way of life in Nigeria during the 1970's when massive oil exports fueled an economic boom. Later, the oil bubble burst and Nigeria began to slowly sink into an economic quagmire.

As recently as 1980, for instance, oil revenues exceeded \$26 billion in that country. By 1983, under the spendthrift ways of the Shagari cabinet, the figure dropped to around \$10 billion. Despite its enormous oil resources, Nigeria currently has foreign debts exceeding \$20 billion.

Midst the ever deepening crisis, government officials continued to purchase Lear Jets and Roll Royce limousines, while a large section of the population subsisted on the edge of starvation and poverty. The coup, therefore, was inevitable.

But analysis of events in Nigeria indicate that Buhari was not the prime mover of the coup, and has merely invited to chair the 19-man Supreme Military Council — the new policymaking body — because of his conservative and pro-Western stance. The coup was apparently executed by some of the army generals who acted early to thwart another coup being planned by junior captains and majors, one they feared could have realized more radical leadership in Nigeria.

Some African diplomats also feel the coup may have received the tacit approval of the United States and other major Western European powers. Evidence to support the above assertion is not readily discernible at a mere glance, but analysis of the extent to which the U.S. depends on Nigerian oil provides a strategic geopolitical motive for such actions.

Nigeria is second only to Saudi Arabia as a source of U.S. imported oil. Nigerian oil is also considered low in cost, of high quality, and politically safe from the Middle East conflicts. For these reasons, it is highly favored by the United States.

It has to be of ongoing concern in Washington, therefore, that this oil dependency is not exploited by the rise of radical or anti-imperialist leadership to power in Nigeria.

Shagari, while President, repeatedly threatened to use the oil-weapon to force U.S. adherence to United Nations sanctions against South Africa and to expedite the independence of Namibia. But Western policymakers have always felt Shagari's threat was idle bluff. Otherwise, he proved to be a staunch and dependable ally of the West, and one who would rather not "rock the boat."

The coup, which put the conservative Buhari in power, was apparently aimed at minimizing the risk of the oil falling into the hands of the more radical junior officers, who Westerners fear might not be quite as cordial towards the U.S. as Shagari. Such leadership would also be more likely to use the oil-weapon against the United States and the West.

The timeliness of the coup also points to a further motive for Western approval: it came just days before the largest invasion of Angola by South Africa since 1981 in which more than 2,000 troops launched a New Year offensive aimed at routing SWAPO bases in Angola and overthrowing the government there.

Through this means South Africa plans to impede Namibia's independence and to eliminate nationalists who have recently been intensifying the battle for their freedom.

Namibia is of dire strategic importance in geopolitical scheme of racist South Africa. It provides a buffer between South Africa and the frontline states, including Angola and Mozambique. The South African government, although openly agreeing with the United Nations plan for withdrawal from Namibia, fears independence would only provide a sturdier military footing for Africa National Congress (ANC) freedom-fighters also seeking to overthrow the apartheid South African regime.

The South African offensive against Angola seems also to have received the blessings of the Reagan Administration. Reiterating the identical South African position on the issue of Namibian independence, Reagan has been persistently calling for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for Namibian independence.

But the Cuban troops stationed there have been instrumental in keeping the apartheid forces at bay, and removal of these troops would lead to the total occupation of that country by South Africa.

Although most African states have been angered by the invasion and subsequent partial occupation of Angola by South African troops, Nigeria is the only state in a position to do anything practical about it because of her oil leverage over the U.S.

The Nigerian coup therefore has to be viewed as an integral part of the general imperialistic strategy of the West aimed at preserving the status quo in that country, and thereby protecting the billions of dollars invested in southern Africa by the U.S. and European multi-national corporations.

Of significance is the speed with which Washington recognized the new military regime. The former Grenadian government of the late Maurice Bishop which came to power by coup after overthrowing a bloody and repressive dictatorship, never received U.S. diplomatic recognition. Buhari's military council, on the other hand, was recognized in less than a week.

The tendency among observers now is to wait and see. The military has ruled Nigeria in the past, but when they handed power back to the civilians were forced to admit they could not govern effectively.

Whether Buhari will succeed where his predecessors failed is left to be seen, but historical experience runs against him. The new military rulers are immediately confronted with a dual task, each equally difficult: to stem the overwhelming tide of corruption before it consumes the nation; and to guard against the more radical officers waiting in the wings for the right chance to strike.

**Next
Conscience
Deadline Is:**

**February 22,
1984**

DEAN'S CORNER:

Dean Eric J. Schmertz

State Of The School Address

(Editor's Note: The following is the Dean's Address given at the Law School Graduation, January 15, 1984)

President Shuart, Chairman Cianciulli, Chairman Emeritus Dempster, Judge Barry, Provost Hammer, Reverend Clergy, Trustees, Faculty, guests of the graduates and most especially my greetings to you 69 graduates of Hofstra Law School.

At the winter commencement, with the beginning of the new year, it has been customary for the Dean or at least this Dean, to talk of the State of the School. Briefly, I wish to do so again but also to add my views on what we expect in the year ahead.

As you graduate from Hofstra, the State of the School is good. In the year ahead it will remain good, building inexorably with the passage of another year and with the continued dedication and diligence of all of our constituent parts, on its good credentials and record.

The faculty remains distinguished. Several faculty members enjoy national prominence in their fields. We expect and get from all of them excellent teaching, scholarship and public service. To cite a few: during 1983 Professor David Kadane received media attention, especially in the *New York Times* for his report on conditions in the prisons; Professor Monroe Freedman wrote and was frequently quoted in important magazines on the American Bar Association's ethics debate; Professor Aaron Twerski was publicly recognized as a leading legal figure in the Agent Orange case; Professor Eric Lane was the subject of a front page feature story in the *New York Law Journal* for his work as Counsel to the New York State Senate Minority; and the Dean received the 1983 Alexander Hamilton Award. Another example is the lectures given by Professors Alan Resnick and Leon Friedman to a recent conference of federal bankruptcy and appeals judges. The evaluation of their lectures by the judges were the highest, better than the ratings of all other lecturers from faculties of the most distinguished law schools of the country. Others on the faculty pursued professional and public service matters of equal significance, albeit with less publicity.

In 1984 we will add four and possibly five new persons to the faculty. Our Faculty Appointments Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor John Gregory and the faculty itself have been demanding and selective about the persons we seek — to in-

sure the continued excellence of those who teach at Hofstra. We have interviewed scores of candidates. From among them we have thus far asked only four to join our faculty. Despite offers from other law schools, three have accepted, and we await word this month from the fourth. The three who will be joining us are James E. Hickey, Lawrence M. Joseph, and Dwight L. Greene. Professor Hickey is a graduate of the University of Florida, received his J.D. degree from the University of Georgia, earned a Ph.D. degree from Cambridge University, and taught at Cambridge University. He has been a practicing attorney with the Washington law firm Bruder & Gentile. Professor Joseph received his B.A. and Master's degree from the University of Michigan, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, received his J.D. degree from the University of Michigan, was a Professor of Law at the University of Detroit School of Law, was law secretary to Justice G. Mennen Williams of the Michigan Supreme Court, is a practicing attorney with the New York City law firm Shearman & Sterling, and is a recognized poet, winning the Agnes Lynch Starrett Poetry Prize in a national competition for publication of a first book of poetry. Professor Greene is a graduate of Wesleyan University, received his J.D. degree from Harvard Law School, served as Assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, was a law assistant to Chief Judge Breitel of the New York State Court of Appeals, and is an attorney with the New York City law firm Davis, Polk & Wardell.

Unhappily, 1984 will see the retirement of one of the founding members of the Hofstra Law School faculty; a man who has been the conscience of the faculty, who has taught brilliantly and has provided inspirational leadership to the faculty and to the student body. I speak, of course, of Professor David Kadane, who with the completion of this year, reaches the mandatory retirement age. Though we hope he will remain with us as Professor Emeritus, he will be unable to remain a full-time member of the faculty. It seems to me that at this moment we should acknowledge and pay tribute to Professor Kadane for all that he has done for this Law School over the last 14 years.

Continued on Page 14

Letters Continued

Continued from Page 12

space) they had monopolized. In the present case, the correspondents have equal access to *Conscience*, but prefer to solve a perceived imbalance by gagging their vocal rival with insult, rather than by responding in kind (i.e., with articles, not just "Hofstra-love-it-or-leave-it" letters).

I applaud Ms. Lynaugh's concern and visibility on social issues, and if her remarks strike a defensive nerve among those who would analogize lawyers to plumbers, then all the better. Perhaps it means that those seemingly glib apologists are harboring conscience in places other than their newspaper drawer.

Sincerely,
Glenn Berger
Class of 1984

Correction

Dear Editor:

Ms. Lynaugh's article in *Conscience*, November 1983, titled "South Bronx Prison: Community Protests," contained some incorrect information.

It was the New York State Coalition for Criminal Justice, not the Coalition to Stop the Bronx Prison, that spearheaded the lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the State's action in empowering UDC to finance prison expansion through their bonding powers. There were several organizational plaintiffs as well as individual ones, including: NYS Coalition for Criminal Justice, NYS Council of Churches, Nassau Coalition for Safety and Justice, National Conference of Black Lawyers, New York Public Interest Research Group, Fortune Society, Harlem Restoration Project.

Sincerely,
Dorothy M. Keller, Esq.
Class of '81
Assistant Director and Counsel
Harlem Restoration Project, Inc.

(Editor's Note: For more on Ms. Keller, see Safety & Justice article on page 15)

COMMUNITY FORUM

Dean's Corner

The credentials of the entering class and the student body remain good. 1983 saw an entering class with LSAT and undergraduate cumulative averages equal to the 1982 entering class, making both statistically, the best in our history. More important perhaps, we have remained faithful to classes made up equally of men and women and we have continued to welcome applications from older students who are making career changes or beginning law studies later in life. The year saw results and renewed plans in our determination to attract and retain students from minority groups. We re-established the Committee on Minority Recruitment and Retention and increased the GOPP scholarship grants for minority students from three to five. I hope in 1984 that we will succeed in obtaining substantial funds for an endowment to finance full tuition scholarships for worthy minority students in financial need — companion to increased scholarship aid generally for all worthy students in financial need. Our objective is to establish named scholars from those endowments — emulating the Root-Tilden Scholar Program of the New York University School of Law.

1983 saw our fine library under the direction of Professor Eugene Wypyski increase its holdings to over 225,000 volumes. It saw Hofstra University increase its library holdings (of which the law library is a part) to over one million volumes. Only 5% of the universities in this country enjoy that achievement. The year also saw us outgrow our present library space. So, I expect that 1984 will see the beginning of our planned formal campaign to raise funds for a new law library building to be located adjacent to the Law School. In the two years that I have been Dean we have done well with our development efforts. However, as you may have noticed and as new alumni, we have not asked for funds from the alumni on any organized basis. We have been saving you and those who have preceded you for a big project — the law library building. So don't be surprised if in 1984 we begin that project and ask for your help and for the help of those with whom you have contacts. If any of you know anyone who would make a major contribution we could give that person immortality by naming the law library building in his or her honor.

In 1983 the University received The National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Fund. 1984 will see the University direct its development efforts towards meeting that important challenge which will

support the University's Cultural Center. The Law School will play its part in that effort.

My personal project of establishing endowed professorships went forward in 1983. We established two that year giving us a present total of four. Professor Kadane was inaugurated as the Harry Rains Distinguished Professor and Professor Malachy Mahon, the founding Dean of the Law School, was named the Alexander M. Bickel Distinguished Professor. They join Professor Burton C. Agata, the Max Schmertz Distinguished Professor and the Dean who occupies the Edward F. Carlough Chair. In 1984 I am confident that at least three more endowed distinguished professorships will be established, probably in Torts, Banking Law, and Health Care Law.

1984 will see the continued excellence and national renown of the Hofstra Law Review and increased professional attention and respect for the two newer scholarly publications, the International Property Investment Journal and the Labor Law Forum.

It will see the third annual Edward F. Carlough Labor Law Conference, the attendance at which grew from 200 in 1982 to over 400 in 1983. 1983 saw the 10th anniversary of the student newspaper, *Conscience*, an award-winning journal, which like any fearless newspaper kept us on our guard and at times off balance.

1984 will see the University-sponsored Third Annual International Presidential Conference commemorating the life, career and presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower. I am serving as the Director of that Conference, which follows similar conferences in the two prior years dealing with the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. These scholarly conferences commemorate the administrations of presidents who were in office during the 50 years of Hofstra University. Looking ahead an additional year, 1985 will bring an elaborate celebration of the 50th anniversary of this University, and the Law School will play a significant commemorative part.

1984 will see a continuation of the several scholarly lecture series under the auspices of our many energetic student organizations, the Max Schmertz Professorship and by the faculty for the alumni. 1983 saw the beginning of a symposia series organized by the Student Government Association on subjects dealing with public interest law, and 1984 will see two additional symposia sponsored by the Student Government Association on the legal aspects of the environment and the Shoreham dispute. 1984 will also

see a lecture or seminar on communication law under the Bickel Professorship and in the other disciplines attached to new endowed professorships.

In 1983 our courses of study were relevant and comprehensive. But the year saw innovation and reassessment as well. It saw the beginning, under the Harry Rains Professorship, of the establishment of a course in Alternatives to Litigation (in fields other than labor law where we have been doing that kind of work for some time). We are pleased that our work in the field of Alternatives to Litigation will be assisted by the major national organization dealing with that subject matter — the American Arbitration Association. A formal announcement of the joint arrangements between the Hofstra Law School and the American Arbitration Association, which has been made to no other school, will be released shortly.

Also in 1983 we began the process of re-examination of the curriculum, especially the curriculum of the second and third years. We are inquiring into the intellectual challenges, the degree of motivation, the teaching techniques, the preparation and study practices of the students in connection with those years. The Curriculum Committee has several imaginative plans under consideration. We also established a special student-faculty Ad Hoc Committee on Academic Excellence which is dealing with these matters. 1983 saw its Interim Report. In 1984 the Committee's work will continue towards a final report and recommendation. I know of no other school that has been as forthright in dealing with these considerations.

1983 saw our clinical legal education program and our Neighborhood Law Office, under the direction of Professor Susan Bryant, recognized as one of the best in the nation. It received the important Presidential Award for excellence in public service. It saw the establishment of a new clinical program in criminal justice. 1984 will see a continuing integration of clinical legal education with the traditional law school pedagogy and continued movement toward parity between the disciplines and the faculties, all for the purpose of insuring that our students know the law, know how to use the law, know how to advise, negotiate and conciliate as well as to litigate, for all sectors of American society.

1983 saw continued strong work in advocacy and trial techniques under the leadership of Professors Lawrence Kessler and David Diamond. Our National Moot Court Team, "coached" by Professors Patricia Adamski and Richard Neumann, reached the regional finals, finishing second in the finals to the New York University Law School, but earning a place in the national finals on an equal footing with New York

University and the other regional champions. 1984 will see expanded moot court competition. And as part of our expanded liaison with regional bar associations (for professional and placement purposes) we will participate in the Anti-Trust Moot Court Competition of the N.Y. County Lawyers Assoc. and the annual Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Nassau Academy of Law. With the Suffolk County Bar Association we have worked out, to begin in 1984, an internship for first and second year students in the summer months with firms and practitioner members of that bar association.

1983 saw more Hofstra Law students placed as clerks with the more important judges than any other law school in the region and saw, in part through the increasingly effective efforts of Hugh Christenson, our professional Placement Director and his staff, and of course with the individual efforts of the graduates themselves, 90% of all graduates placed in law or law-related jobs no later than within a few months of the bar examination. Placement success is evolutionary. It is directly related to the years of the School's existence, the growth, depth and development of its alumni and of course its reputation for academic excellence. Each year has seen the right kind of progress in our placement efforts. Most major prestigious firms now regularly interview and hire our graduates. Each year more firms from a widening geographical area join our interviewing process. 1984 will see full attention to what has been and remains a challenge to a law school of only 14 years seniority.

So that is where we stand as you leave us to begin your professional careers. Much of what we are and have done is due to your presence, your dedication to your work, your scholastic achievements, your advice and help. We thank you for being with us. We are proud of you and we congratulate you and celebrate with you on your graduation. We shall miss you. Stay in touch, help us with our 1984 plans and in the years ahead.

As has become a tradition, let me send you off as I have done with each graduating class since I became Dean, with the words of a song sung by the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers. I analogize between the work of the seamstress and the activities and responsibilities of the lawyer:

*A measure of cloth
A needle and thread
Into this stuff scattered and spread
You will breath a soul.
You are creators, the makers and doers of things
So up from the earth
And on with your wings.*

MONEY MATTERS:

New Banking Services

by Dino Kallenekos

Over the past few years the nation's banks have been in a rapid state of change that has brought on a variety of new accounts and services. Some changes have been brought about by the banks' spirit of competition and some by increased technology. Three of the newest services include brokerage services, ATM networks, and banking at home.

More than 600 of the nation's 14,500 banks and thrifts have begun offering discount brokerage services. Banks, which cannot legally deal in securities, have begun offering their customers the opportunity to trade securities from within their branches through either subsidiaries or affiliations with independent brokerage firms. Some banks have purchased discount brokerage firms, as did Bank of America with Charles Schwab. Other banks enlist the services of brokerage firms which operate out of bank branches, as about 500 banks already have done with Fidelity Brokerage. Banks find that investors who ordinarily would not in-

vest in securities do so at the bank because the brokerage service is associated with the bank's characteristics of safety and security. Banks like the new service because they can attract new customers who may open an account (some banks require an account for a customer to use the brokerage service). Trade orders are often executed with the help of a computer terminal at the branch.

The biggest constraint on banking comes from federal banking laws restricting interstate banking. Banks are unable to accept deposits outside of their home state. This regulation has been partly dealt with by having out of state customers mail in deposits to the bank. However, the more difficult problem is getting cash to customers who live out of state or who travel out of state. The answer seems to have been found in ATMs (automated teller machines). ATMs have become commonplace in banks' home states today because of their ability to increase the number of hours a bank conducts business and the number of locations a bank can ser-

vice a customer without the expense of opening an entire branch. Out-of-state banks negotiate with local banks who have ATMs to make the out-of-state bank's debit cards compatible with the local bank's ATM. This has been expanded so that many banks, both out-of-state and local, can form networks whereby any of the banks' debit cards will operate in any of the participating banks' ATMs. At present, networking of ATMs is most common in California where ATMs are put in supermarkets, convenience stores, and even gas stations. In time, however, proliferation of ATMs should be nationwide. Supermarkets that house the machines charge banks a fee ranging from \$.30 to \$.75 per transaction. This fee is split between the supermarkets and the firm that installs and maintains the ATM. At the present time, banks do not pass on these fees to their customers. Banks are hoping that new customers will be attracted to the convenience of having so many locations from which to get cash. If banks find in the future

that the service is as indispensable as a checking account they just may begin charging a fee.

Perhaps the most exciting new service banks are offering is banking at home. With the help of a personal computer, a telephone modem, and special software, bank customers can find out their balances, transfer funds between accounts, and even pay bills right from their living room. Banks charge a fee of about \$15 per month for this service and access to accounts can be had from all over the country. In New York, Chemical Bank is the first bank to offer this service and has named it "Pronto."

In the future, people will have more choices, more conveniences, and probably more confusion. Banks, in the spirit of capitalism, will compete for your patronage by tempting you with more services aimed at saving you time and inconvenience. Much of this will be made possible by increased technology, of course.

SAFETY AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING AT HOFSTRA

An open meeting of NCSJ's Legislative Committee on November 29th at Hofstra Law School was attended by nearly 50 persons representing NCSJ's member agencies as well as other criminal justice agencies in Nassau County, representatives of New York State legislators and interested citizens. Rev. Geoffrey Black, Chairperson of the committee, moderated the panel which featured: Joan Vermeulen, Director, Prison Overcrowding Project of the Correctional Association of New York; Dorothy Keller, Chair, Legislative Committee of the New York State Coalition for Criminal Justice, and Counsel to the Harlem Restoration Project; and Warren Baker, from the Court Liaison Unit of Long Beach Reach, Inc.

NASSAU COALITION FOR SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Ms. Vermeulen spoke on the legislative package recommended by the Correctional Association of New York and the persistent overcrowding situation. Currently New York prisons are operating 117% of capacity with 31,000 inmates. Ms. Vermeulen stated that this population includes 3500 persons admitted in 1982 who were incarcerated for offenses which are legally defined as non-violent, and include property and drug offenses.

Ms. Vermeulen stated that the impact of overcrowding on prison life is severe. Heightened tension and stress result in increased violence. Security considerations

become paramount and consume increasing amounts of resources, time and money. This translates into fewer programs and increasing problems created by idleness among inmates. Ms. Vermeulen urged the state to begin to establish rational sentencing and release policies that provide for more efficient management of the prison population, allow for a broad range of sentencing options and focus expensive correctional resources on confining serious offenders. As a step in that direction, the Correctional Association of New York has outlined a reform package consisting of the following four bills:

1. Standby Release —

To empower the Governor to declare a state of emergency enabling him to put into effect a standby release plan allowing for the safe and orderly early release of selected prisoners judged to be good risks who are within 30 to 90 days of release on parole or conditional release.

2. Reform of the Second Felony Offender Law —

To amend the 1973 Second Felony Offender Law so that prison terms would no longer be required for offenders convicted of the least serious felonies. The proposed bill would give the courts discretion to sentence these offenders to either a term in prison or when appropriate, to less expensive alternative punishment. In 1981 alone 1,630 repeat offenders whose criminal offenses were categorized under law as nonviolent, had to be sent to prison.

3. Revision of Good Time Procedures —

To revise the current law so that credit earned for good behavior is applied to minimum sentence rather than to the maximum. The current procedure fails to help prison authorities maintain order, by giving incentive to comply with prison rules and participate in constructive activities, because most prisoners are released before their conditional release dates (maximum sentence

minus good time).

4. Parole Reform —

Current policy results in thousands of inmates with acceptable records being kept beyond parole eligibility dates. The proposed bill would establish a parole procedure that presumes the release of each inmate to parole supervision upon completion of a minimum term unless the Board, after a fair hearing, determines that there are reasons authorized by law and concerns of public safety mandating that release be postponed. Such a system would substantially relieve the overcrowding crisis, ease inmates' anxiety and confusion about their actual length of sentence, and enable the Department of Correctional Service to better estimate the future prison population and to plan for its operational needs.

Dorothy Keller, reflected upon the experience of the last legislative session. In particular, she criticized the last-minute successful maneuver of the administration to push through the legislature an amendment to the UDC Act authorizing the use of UDC funds for prison construction.

Secondly, she spoke of the creation of the State Commission on Sentencing Guidelines. The legislature created this commission to make recommendations on revision of the state's criminal code. The commission will be responsible for developing sentencing guidelines for judges. In January 1985, the commission will report its recommendations to the legislature, which retained the power to line-item veto any of the recommendations. Concern over disparity in sentencing was a factor leading to the creation of the commission and in the current push for determinate sentencing. However, Ms. Keller cautioned that states where determinate sentencing has been implemented experience longer sentences. She criticized this, saying, "Incarceration is destructive to the people, the prisoner and the criminal justice system."

She said the New York State Coalition supports the four bills outlined by Ms. Vermeulen as a step in the right direction.

Warren Baker stated that a switch to determinate sentencing would result in giving the police in Nassau County greater discretion at the time of arrest. "The bottom line," he said, "is that disparity is down on the streets, not in the court."

In the following open discussion Marty Rosenbaum, of Nassau Legal Aid, brought up the need to support emergency release measures for county jails in addition to the state prisons. He also urged support for state legislation establishing pre-trial release standards and services. Sister Vincentia Dorsey illustrated this need with the case of a young man charged under a village ordinance who was being held on \$50 bail. "Nassau County has several city and village courts whose violations may not be crimes, but poor people who can't make bail on them to jail."

Members of the Nassau County Probation Department expressed differing views regarding the Second Felony Offender Law.

Angelo Mangia, Counsel to Senator Marino, Chairman of the Senate Crime and Corrections Committee, was glad to see opposition to determinate sentencing. This position concurs with Senator Marino's. Marino does not support the changes discussed regarding the Good Time Bill; furthermore, he does not approve the proposed emergency release bill.

Evelyn Luton wrapped up the meeting by emphasizing the need to monitor the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. "We can't afford to sit back and wait for their report. We need to get involved with the commission and let our legislators know what our views are."

Anyone interested in joining NCSJ's Legislative Committee or who would like to participate in a lobbying day in Albany, please inquire at the NCSJ office (516) 741-5210.

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1. Left on Hempstead Turnpike, under overpass.
2. Make first right turn (Oak Street)
3. At T in road (second light, Commercial Avenue), make left
4. At first light (Clinton Avenue) Commercial Avenue becomes St. James St. South. Follow St. James St. through next light to stop sign (Chestnut Street)
5. Make right at Chestnut Street, under trestle and follow road around to light (Franklin Avenue).
6. Make right on Franklin Avenue (post office). LIRR tracks are 30 yards ahead. ISLAND BOOKS is five stores past tracks on left. PARK BEHIND STORE



Independence Of The Legal Profession Around The World

Conscience will be examining the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession around the world in a series of articles beginning with an analysis of the profession in Indonesia, Kenya, Iran, and the Philippines. The source material used is from the Swiss-based Centre for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers (CIJL).

CIJL was created by The International Commission of Jurists in 1978 to promote the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession.

INDONESIA

The Legal Profession

The composition of the legal profession in Indonesia is different from that of other countries. Under the constitution, every citizen has the right to appear in court, not only to represent himself but also to represent others. Because of this, many persons "practicing" law have not passed the qualifying examinations to become advocates and in many cases they have not had formal legal training. These are referred to as "bush lawyers." They may not appear before the high court.

Although there is some tension between the formally trained lawyers and the "bush lawyers," most of the former recognize the need for the "bush lawyers" in light of the scarcity of trained lawyers. There are only 1,000 private practitioners in Indonesia, and the majority of these practice in Jakarta.

No code of ethics or disciplinary system exists in Indonesia. However, Peradin (Indonesian Advocates Association, representing qualified private practitioners) has promulgated a code of ethics which governs the conduct of its members and has established a disciplinary system.

The other lawyers' associations are:

Persahi, Indonesian Lawyers' Association ("bush lawyers" may become members); Ikataw, Indonesian Association of Notaries; Persaja, Prosecutor's Association; and Mahindo, Indonesian Law Society. Little information was obtained about these organizations.

The Bar Association

An outgrowth of the "New Order" in Indonesia or Pancasila (the creation of one national ideology) has been the establishment of a collective of functional groups known as Golongan Karya (Golkar). Although the leaders of Golkar claim it is not a political party, it holds the majority of seats in Parliament and the President and most cabinet officials are members. Essentially, Golkar is the ruling party.

During the past few years pressure has been placed upon the legal profession to consolidate and to become a part of Golkar. This would have the effect of putting the profession under government control. The leaders of Peradin have been threatened that if they do not cooperate, the legal profession will cease to be independent and Peradin will be banned as a separate organization.

Harassment of Lawyers

Interference in a lawyer's ability to represent adequately his or her client can take many forms. In Indonesia, harassment and pressure is usually directed at the client rather than the lawyer. Prosecutors often attempt to convince clients not to proceed with habeas corpus petitions or cases alleging torture of prisoners. In cases between private individuals "gangs" are hired to threaten tenants who are told to move out "or else." Although numerous complaints have been filed with the police, nothing has been done to bring to justice those responsible.

* Cf. Bulletin 11, pp. 15 and 16. In that case both the lawyers and the client were threatened and the client was physically assaulted.

Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH: the Institute of Legal Aid) has encountered situations where its clients have been told by officials not to use its services, accusing it of being a political organization. Government attorneys often send correspondence to clients

rather than the LBH attorney handling the matter.

LBH engages in two types of work: the representation of the poor and outreach work, i.e., educating people about their rights. Both of these are activities expected of lawyers. Despite this, members of LBH have been harassed by the government for carrying out their professional responsibilities.

The Judiciary

A major problem facing the judiciary is that the administration of the courts is under the control of the Ministry of Justice. Not only is the budget of the judiciary controlled by the Ministry, but posting, transfer and promotion are also controlled by it.

Both the Universal Declaration and the Draft Principles state that the assignment of judges to a post within a court is an internal administrative function to be carried out by the court. They also state that transfers should not occur without the permission of the particular judge and promotions should be made at the recommendation of an independent commission composed entirely or in its majority of judges. None of these principles is observed in Indonesia.

The outcome of this is that judges are afraid to decide cases adversely to the government. There is a fear of reprisals being taken for decisions unpopular with the government, particularly in political cases.

Conclusion

The independence of the legal profession and of the judiciary is essential for the preservation and protection of the Rule of Law. Yet the Indonesian government does not appear willing to permit either to be truly independent. To uphold these principles it is essential that the Bar Association remain independent of government control and that legal organizations working with the underprivileged and political detainees not be harassed either directly or through their clients. It is also essential that the judicial branch of the government be recognized as an independent and equal branch of government and not be controlled by the executive.

KENYA

Detained Lawyer is Released

John M. Khaminwa detained without charge or trial since 3 June 1982 was released on 12 October 1983 by the Kenyan authorities. He appeared to have incurred the displeasure of the government for his courageous representation of unpopular clients and those with private claims against government officials. Mr. Khaminwa is considered to be an excellent lawyer, with a strong commitment to the Rule of Law, who, because of this commitment, was willing to handle such cases. All sources agree that his representation of his clients was not politically motivated.

IRAN

Release of Detained Lawyers

Four members of the Bar Council had been arrested during 1982 by order of an Islamic Revolutionary Court. No reasons were given for their arrest.

The CIJL recently received news that two of these lawyers, Me Djahanguir Amir Hosseini and Me Batoul Kayhani, have been released. No reasons for their release were stated.

New Arrests and Continued Detention of Lawyers

The two other lawyers named in Bulletin 9 remain in detention; they are Me le Batonnier Madjid Ardalan Abdol and Me Taghi Damghani Mohammed.

In June or July of 1983, two more lawyers were arrested by the Iranian authorities, a former Batonnier, Mohammad Reza Djalali Naini and Me Ahmad Djavid Tache. No reasons were given for their arrest. The CIJL has obtained the names of two additional lawyers presently in detention, Messrs. Nosrat Tabatabai and Hadi Esmail Zadeh.

All the lawyers are detained in Evin prison.

The continued arrest and detention of lawyers in Iran without charge or trial seriously undermines the independence of the legal profession.

The Bar Association

During its July 1982 appearance before the Human Rights Committee (formed under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), Iran was questioned about the ability of lawyers to practice their profession freely and without fear of reprisals and about the organization of the Bar Association. With respect to the first issue, no reply was forthcoming. As to the organization of the Bar Association, the representative merely stated that the continuation of the Bar Association in its old form had not been feasible and a new law was passed in 1980. He said that the present Bar Committee was composed of legal experts, provincial judges and Supreme Court judges assigned by the Supreme Judicial Council (composed of the State Prosecutor General, the President of the Supreme Court Cassation and three jurists) and claimed that this insured the independence of the Bar.

An independent Bar Association, composed solely of lawyers, is essential for the protection of its members and the upholding and defense of their independence. For a bar association to be truly independent, its leadership must be freely elected by all the members; this does not occur in Iran.

THE PHILIPPINES

The Judiciary

Members of the judiciary, at all levels, display an excess of deference to the executive. They are regarded as being subservient to the executive and the military and without the will to assert their independence.

Perhaps the Supreme Court's decision in *Padilla v. Enrile*, denying a petition for habeas corpus best exemplifies this problem. In this case the Court concluded it was without power to review the legality of con-

tinued detention without charge or trial when a Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) had been issued authorizing the detention. Although martial law had been terminated when the PCOs under consideration were issued, the "privilege" of the writ of habeas corpus remained suspended in the autonomous regions of Mindanao and in all other places with respect to persons detained for such crimes as rebellion, subversion or insurrection. The Court concluded that it did not have the authority to review the constitutionality of the decree continuing the suspension of the writ. The judgment also overruled a previous decision in which the Court concluded it did have such powers.

In effect, the Court renounced its judicial responsibility to oversee the legality of executive acts and abdicated its power as a separate but equal branch of government.

Both the Draft Principles on the Independence of the Legal Profession and the Universal Declaration on Justice make clear that it is essential for the preservation of an independent judiciary that judges have the power to review executive and legislative actions.

The *Padilla* decision also exemplifies another problem, which, although it does not affect the independence of the judiciary *per se*, has consequences for the judiciary, lawyers and Filipino society. Too heavy a reliance is placed on United States case law. Sometimes the U.S. cases are misused, for example, quotes do not reflect the overall tone of an opinion nor the actual findings of the court and sometimes the cases cited are no longer good law in the United States. Perhaps the worst consequence of this is that it retards the growth of a truly Filipino body of law, which would provide innovative solutions to peculiarly Filipino problems.

Of major concern is the lack of facilities available to judges. A common complaint of judges is the lack of books, the lack of staff and the deplorable condition of the court rooms and the low salaries. Judges often have to share court room and several cases are usually scheduled for the same day.

Continued on Page 17

Anti-Chlordane Group Organizes

What DDT was to the nation's "chemical consciousness" in the 1960's, dioxin, PCB and chlordane are to the 1970's and 80's. Like Love Canal, Long Island suffers its own unhappy share of chemical misfortunes. L.I.'s Vietnam veterans wage major political and legal actions for redress of damages resulting from hazardous Agent Orange exposure. Workers and community residents in Hicksville organize against the chemical trespasses of Hooker. All across L.I., citizens and local governments grapple with the linked problems of waste disposal, groundwater pollution, "garbage" plants, and landfills.

Over the last few years, a new front in community chemical warfare has opened up. More and more residents of L.I.'s over 850,000 homes are learning that their homes are contaminated by the insecticide chlordane, used in treating and preventing termite infestation. According to the head of the Bureau of Toxic Substances of the State Department of Health, there is no safe level of exposure to this chemical. Exposure occurs either because the termiticide was incorrectly applied or because the chemical seeps in through the cracks in the house's foundation. Unlike insects such as roaches, which show a tendency to develop resistance to chlordane's deadly effects, humans remain subject to its carcinogenic and neurotoxic effects, and contamination is widespread. 48% of blood sampled from the general population, in a survey by the Environmental Protection Agency, contained a chlordane residue or metabolite, while a 1981 survey of breast milk found that 69% of the samples were chlordane contaminated.

The long-term residual strength of chlordane — up to 20 to 30 years — and the

short-term symptoms which appear soon after exposure are the reasons why the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation has received over 13,000 calls from concerned L.I. homeowners.

People Against Chlordane (PAC), a group formed to advocate for the health and financial interests of homeowners, fears that many homes are contaminated and perhaps unliveable. According to Dr. Elizabeth Bourque of Einstein Medical College, one of PAC's leaders, chlordane cannot be washed off nor can homes be decontaminated. In New Jersey, as a result of government action, homeowners have been recompensed from exterminators' insurance for the lost value of their homes.

In NYS, according to PAC, the response of government has thus far been disturbingly inadequate. Homeowners seeking help from the State Department of Health and the State Department of Environmental Conservation have been referred to the Nassau Health Department for testing and analysis, only 28 have been pursued.

Specialists warn that the health of young children is particularly vulnerable, and that mothers occupying contaminated homes should not breast feed. At hearings held on November 22 in Mineola on toxic pollution and public policy, one couple active in PAC revealed that they had been counseled not to "start a family" while living in their contaminated surroundings.

For further information, contact **People Against Chlordane**, P.O. Box 47, City Island, N.Y. 10464 or call (516) 798-2946 or (516) 543-8291. The group is demanding a ban on chlordane and restitution for those whose homes are contaminated.

Nuclear Arms Or Button, Button, Who's Got The Button?

A number of United States presidents have predelegated authority to initiate use of nuclear weapons to military officers, beginning in 1950 and continuing through the mid-1970s — and perhaps beyond, according to *Common Cause Magazine*.

Although the White House, Defense Department and other government agencies either refused comment on past or current policy, or maintained that predelegation does not exist today, several defense experts interviewed for the magazine article said some form of predelegation may exist now.

The possibility of predelegation raises a number of important questions, the magazine says, including: Should Congress and the public be informed when predelegation exists? And, since the firing of nuclear weapons could be tantamount to declaring war — and only Congress has the constitutional authority to declare war — should certain committees or key Members of Congress help determine predelegation policy?

These questions are expected to come up for congressional review in the near future, the article reports. Representative Joseph Addabbo (D-NY), chairman of the Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, told *Common Cause Magazine* that he would add the issue of predelegation to the agenda for his subcommittee's January hearings. Congress should "definitely be told" if nuclear authority has been predelegated, Addabbo said, "because whoever has the authority over nuclear weapons has the power to start World War III."

Representative Norman Dicks (D-WA), a

member of the Defense Subcommittee, said this is "a fundamental issue" and "should be publicly debated."

Despite the fact that use of nuclear weapons could be tantamount to a declaration of war, the president does have constitutional authority to predelegate nuclear decisions, the magazine reports. In fact, a comprehensive 1976 study by the Congressional Research Service found that the president can predelegate such authority to subordinate officers "virtually without limitation."

The magazine found evidence that Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson all, apparently, predelegated authority for nuclear arms use to top military commanders:

- President Truman said at a 1950 press conference that he was considering the use of nuclear weapons in Korea, but that "the military commander in the field will have charge of the use of the weapons as he always has."

- In 1957 and 1958, General Earle Partridge, former commander of the North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD), said NORAD had been given President Eisenhower's "approval to use, without reference to anybody, any weapons at our disposal if there is a hostile aircraft in the [detection and warning] system."

- In 1976, retired Navy Vice Admiral Gerald Miller testified at a congressional hearing that the NORAD commander at that time had been predelegated authority to order the use of nuclear weapons — "only under severe restrictions and severe conditions of attack" — without first having to

check with the president.

- Previously published accounts have said that General Lauris Norstad, who had served as commander of U.S. forces in Europe, had been delegated the authority to use nuclear weapons without first checking with the president during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis — in the event the Soviet Union had attacked Western Europe at the same time. Norstad refused to confirm or deny these reports when contacted by *Common Cause Magazine*.

- Daniel Ellsberg, a consultant to the White House and Defense Department on nuclear war planning and nuclear command and control between 1959 and 1964, confirmed to the magazine that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson had all predelegated nuclear authority to top military commanders.

The logic for predelegation is strong, according to some military commanders and civilian experts, the magazine says. For example, predelegated authority to use nuclear weapons would allow the nation to respond in the event of a nuclear attack on Washington, D.C. and the subsequent deaths of the nation's leaders.

But Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chief negotiator for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) in 1977-78, says: "It would be terrifying" if either the U.S. or the Soviet Union predelegated the nuclear firing authority to battlefield commanders. Warnke expressed surprise that predelegation had been part of previous policy, and said he assumes it is not current policy. Such a

policy, Warnke told *Common Cause Magazine*, would raise serious concerns because military commanders under the stress of battle might act rashly and escalate a conflict out of control.

At congressional hearings on predelegation in 1976, Representative Richard Ottinger (D-NY) questioned whether military commanders with predelegated authority might decide "that it is in their own interest in a higher cause to set off nuclear weapons in their sense of what it takes to preserve freedom."

In addition to the president and his designees who have authority to initiate use of nuclear forces, the magazine found that there are some 14,000 people — bomber pilots, submarine crews and ground-based personnel in missile launch control centers — who are just an order away from being authorized to push the nuclear button. Because submarines do not have the kind of elaborate safeguards that bombers and land-based missiles have to physically bar them from launching their missiles, some nuclear arms authorities view submarines as having the equivalent of predelegation.

"Submarines are physically capable of launching their missiles any time they want to," says retired Navy Captain James Bush, a former captain of a nuclear weapon-equipped submarine. "The only barriers to launching their missiles are administrative, not mechanical."

"Whose Finger's On The Button?" was written by *Common Cause Magazine* senior editor John Hanrahan.

Independence Of Legal Profession

Continued from Page 16

The problem is in part caused by the fact that provincial courts are funded by the localities. This opens the door for abuses of power and does not further the cause of an independent judiciary. Judges must stay on good terms with local leaders, including military commanders, in order to ensure minimally adequate funding.

There is a belief that the judges in certain areas, such as Mindanao, are too close to the military. In some provinces, military personnel have held briefing sessions for judges.

Those in government argue that the Judicial Reorganization Act of 1980 cured many of the problems in the judiciary. They claim it improved the efficiency of the Court and that the opportunity to appoint an entirely new judiciary allowed for the appointment of more competent judges.

Those outside the government disagree with this assertion. They state that there has been no improvement in efficiency. They note that most of the former judiciary was reappointed, despite the recommendation of the Integrity Council formed by the Minister of Justice that about half of the judges not be reappointed. Several of those interviewed stated that many of the appointments were made for political and personal reasons, and that regional origin also played a part. Apparently, the list of recommended appointees was submitted to the President by the Integrity Council and was reviewed by the President's advisors. Substantial changes were made and most of the sitting judges were reappointed.

Despite the government's assertion that the act would help to alleviate the backlog of cases because of the creation of new judgeships, this has not occurred. Many of the new positions remain vacant. Also the act did not address the procedural problems causing much of the backlog.

In addition, the authority and independence of the judiciary have been undermined by taking away jurisdiction over military personnel for the commission of ordinary crimes. Both the Universal Declaration and the Draft Principles state that the judiciary shall have jurisdiction directly or by way of review over all issues of a judicial nature. The Universal Declaration goes further and states: "The jurisdiction of military tribunals shall be confined to military offences committed by military personnel."

Neither of these principles is being followed in the Philippines.

*The act did not come into force until 1982.

The Legal Profession

The Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) is the national Bar Association to which all lawyers must belong in order to practice. There are several other associations of lawyers and it appears that all are autonomous and free from government control.

The Human Rights Committee of the IBP has been fairly active, at least in recent years. It has been investigating and following the practice of hamletting (the removal of persons from their homes and the placing of them in militarily guarded camps). The IBP has been highly critical of the government's policies in this regard and has put pressure on the government to cease this practice.

Those lawyers who have undertaken to represent the urban and rural poor or political dissidents are continually subjected to harassment and persecution. Several of the lawyers interviewed had received death threats and others had been told by military personnel that they were on a "hit" list. Clients are also harassed and are told by the police or the military to drop their cases. This occurs particularly in cases where the detained are charged with political crimes. Families are told that the detainees will hurt if the lawsuit is not dropped.

The government tries to discredit lawyers by calling them subversives. This process of identification with clients and their causes undermines the independence of the legal profession and has the ultimate effect of making it difficult if not impossible for citizens to find lawyers willing to represent them. Lawyers must be able to practice their profession without fear of reprisal.

One of the major problems facing lawyers representing those accused of political crimes is the lack of access to clients. The client is moved around from place to place and the authorities deny knowledge of their whereabouts.

Also, pressure is put on many people, particularly villagers who are not aware of their rights, to confess to crimes they have

not committed. When lawyers hired by the families finally gain access to them, it is found that they have signed confessions whose contents they did not know or understand.

*Defense Minister Enrile issued an order in early 1982 calling for a halt to this practice. However, according to IBP investigators, it has not stopped. Lawyers from the regions where it was occurring also state it is continuing.

Conclusion

Serious threats exist to the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession. Judges are appointed because of their perceived loyalty to the executive and are either afraid or unwilling to decide cases in a

manner unpopular with the government. The lack of adequate facilities makes it difficult for judges to carry out their functions and the need to rely on local authorities for funding creates a strong potential for abuse. Lawyers are harassed for representing clients or causes unpopular with the government and the military often tries to deny lawyers access to their clients.

Despite the harassment directed at them, many of the Bar continue to undertake the representation of all those in need of legal services. Also, the Integrated Bar and other lawyers' associations have continued to speak out on human rights issues. The Filipino Bar is to be commended for its courage in continuing to assert its independence.

A SECRET COURT

A little-known, highly secretive court holds its sessions about twice a month in a lead-lined, vault-like room at the Justice Department. Before each session its floors and walls are "swept" by intelligence experts to make sure the room isn't bugged. No one can enter the room while the court is in session. It is not listed in government directories, and officials at the Justice Department are not allowed to discuss its work. And behind the courtroom's doors, the government has never lost a case.

It is the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, which has the final say in deciding who, within the United States, is a suitable subject for wiretapping and other forms of electronic surveillance for national security purposes.

In its four years of existence the court has approved 1,422 surveillance requests, from both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Security Agency. That figure has raised eyebrows at the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the House Judiciary Committee's civil liberties subcommittee. They are also concerned because there has been close to a 50 percent increase in the number of surveillance requests since President Reagan took office and not a single request has ever been turned down.

Ironically, Congress established the court in 1978 after the abuses of Watergate, when

revelations of widespread surveillance showed there was a need to provide stronger guarantees of Americans' civil liberties. Under the act setting up the court, a warrant from this court is required for all domestic foreign surveillance involving national security except electronic or digital communication (i.e., not oral) between foreign governments. The court consists of a rotating panel of federal judges selected by the chief justice of the United States.

Prompted by the court's 100 percent approval rate, Sen. Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) held public hearings for the first time this past June on the court's activities. The ACLU contends that a closer look needs to be taken at the sort of cases approved by the court to ensure that the court is functioning properly and fairly.

A Justice Department official, however, maintains that the lopsided record represents careful scrutiny and weeding out of improper requests by Justice Department lawyers and staff before any applications are submitted.

A staff member of the Judiciary subcommittee said a further look into the court is likely.

—J.C.

—Reprinted courtesy of *Common Cause Magazine*.

BEATLES INVADE NEW YORK 20 YEARS AGO

by Tommy Williams

ALTHOUGH I AM A DIE-HARD BEATLE-MANIAC, I ALMOST DREADED WRITING THIS PIECE, for the simple reason that I gag violently at the thought of tumbling backwards into maudlin, overblown rhetoric (an occupational hazard of Beatle-ologists). However, what must be done, must be done, since I can't just let the occasion go by unnoticed. So, I'll square my shoulders, comb my mop-top, and dive right in.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1964: Ostensibly, another cold, bleak, winter day. Four black-booted, mop-topped pop jesters from Liverpool, accompanied by their manager, roadies, and a few hip luminaries of the day, such as Phil Spector, taxied in on the Pan Am runway of the newly-renamed John F. Kennedy Airport in New York. Their intent: to promote their first major American record release, "I Want To Hold Your Hand," by appearing on the nation's most influential exhibit of prime-time family entertainment, the Ed Sullivan Show.

The Beatles themselves were blissfully unaware of the magnitude of their impact on America at that time. Indeed, although they were at present blockading the British record charts with one number one hit after another ("Please, Please Me," "She Loves You," "I Want To Hold Your Hand," et al) playing to screaming packed houses all over Britain, meriting daily copy in every major British paper, and inciting numerous riots merely by waving at screaming girls, they still viewed America as impregnable to foreign pop music. At the time, pop music had been looked upon by most Americans as a cheap bastardization of a genuinely home-grown invention. Phil Spector still remembers the then-twenty-one-year old Paul McCartney voicing his own doubts on the plane: "They've got everything over there—what do they want us for?"

Well, there must have been something that we liked about the Beatles music. At that early date, "I Want To Hold Your Hand" had sold over two millions copies, a staggering figure for that time. The tension surround-



Fanzine distributed in 1964

ing their popularity had risen to alarming heights. As they stepped off the plane and saw for the first time the thousands upon thousands of screaming fans waiting for their arrival at the airport, I guess they realized they had nothing to worry about. Two days later, Ed Sullivan brought them into everyone's living room, and, (if you'll pardon the expression) the rest is history.

Who would have thought that this seemingly harmless foursome with the strange coiffures and "yeah, yeah, yeah," pop songs would influence and change the world in the manner in which they did? As it has often been said, the Beatles were right for the times, and the time was right for the Beatles. The world needed something fresh, something new, something vibrant. The Beatles filled that void. As time passed, and their audience was ready to progress to new

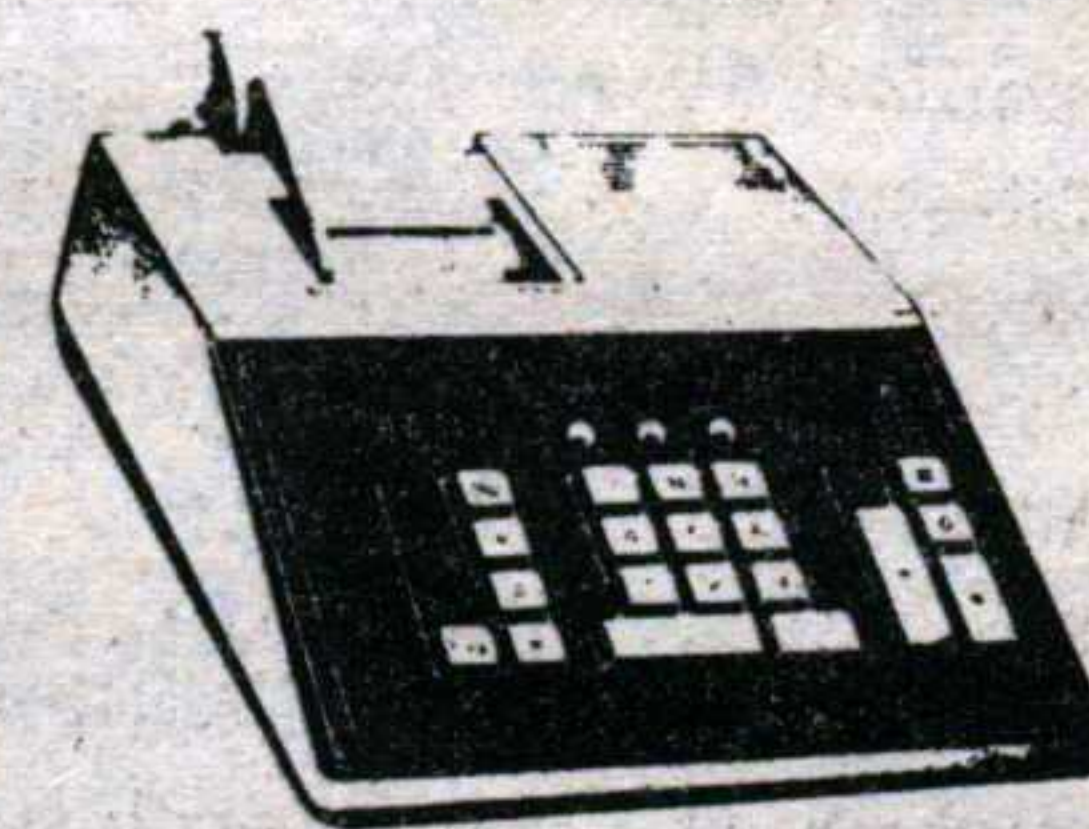
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heights, the Beatles were right there, growing and changing musically with their audience. To steal a phrase, "the Beatles provided a soundtrack for the sixties."

Apart from their social influences, the Beatles made marvelous music. From the joyful, bouncy pop songs featured on their "Meet The Beatles" album, to the grandiose, psychedelic manifesto "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band," right through to the sidelong pop symphony on "Abbey Road," they were always at the forefront whenever pop music took new directions.

This article has been largely repetitive in its content: many better music historians have

analyzed the Beatles to death. However, never can too much be said on such a vital subject as the contributions of The Beatles. But enough. I will say not "Happy Twentieth, Beatles," because I'm sure that just about all Americans, in feeling the charge from each of the Beatle songs, realize that testament each time they hear one of the melodies over the radio.

Thank you, John, Paul, George, Ringo, and Murray the K.

I wasn't too sickening, was I?

Tommy Williams is a guest musical consultant.

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Richard J. Drury

Richard J. Drury
Director, Physical Plant

A Chat With Miss Moneypenny

by Robert Cerro

TORONTO, CANADA—Lois Maxwell, the ageless actress known to millions of James Bond movie fans as Miss Moneypenny, of Her Majesty's Secret Service, has provided this reporter with an in-depth view of the character she has made famous.

The interview was afforded to me over the past weekend after I had placed a phone call to the offices of the *Toronto Sun*, the Canadian newspaper for which Ms. Maxwell often contributes as a free-lance writer. A pleasant-sounding person at the office informed me that Ms. Maxwell was not available at the time, but would call me as soon as possible.

Resuming my daily routine, I only half-heartedly expected a return call. Ironically, the actress did call my house — right in the middle of ABC-TV's telecast of "Diamonds Are Forever," the seventh James Bond film. The phone rang just as the scene between Bond and Moneypenny ended, just as I was informing my father that the woman he had just viewed on television was scheduled to call our house. Startled at the coincidence, I made arrangements to conduct an interview with the actress Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning arrived, and, apprehensive, I dialed Toronto. I must say that Lois Maxwell is a delight to speak with. Nervous, realizing I was talking to a celebrity, I soon found myself at ease, relaxed in conversation with her, almost as though I had known her personally for years. She conveys her warm, personable manner over the phone as elegantly as she does on the screen. If I were to require the talents of a personal assistant sometime in the future in my career as a lawyer (I hope) I would want that personal assistant to possess the talent and persona of Lois Maxwell's Miss Moneypenny.

Moneypenny, for those of you unfamiliar with Bond, is the loyal, dedicated

secretary/personal assistant of "M," Sir Miles Meservy, head of the British Secret Service. Moneypenny's loyalty to Queen and country is unquestionable, and she will often travel into the "field," along with "M" and the rest of the Secret Service team, in the continuing quest to keep the undercover world under control.

One of the on-going trademarks of the James Bond film series is the banter between agent 007 and Moneypenny. In each movie, when Bond enters the office of "M" to receive instructions regarding his latest mission, there is always a scene hinting at Miss Moneypenny's affection for Commander Bond. Lois Maxwell explained how this standard interplay between the two characters came about. According to Maxwell, when she was assigned the part of Moneypenny for the first James Bond film, "Dr. No," she asked director Terence Young if she could create some sort of background history for the character, a history of the relationship between Bond and his superior's secretary. Young agreed. According to Maxwell, James Bond and Miss Moneypenny spent a weekend away together prior to the "Dr. No" mission, unbeknownst to anyone at the "office." During their time away together, the two grew very fond of each other. But Moneypenny, realizing that James would only break her heart, knew that the relationship could not grow. Both were "married" to their jobs. So upon return to the Secret Service, a mutual understanding developed between them, an understanding that the memories would be treasured, but the future would hold no romance between a "Double-O" and a chief secretary. To this day, audiences can expect that when Bond enters the office, a conversation full of innuendos will take place between Bond and the admiring Miss Moneypenny. In a series marred with bouts of musical Bonds (Connery, Lazenby, and Moore), this interplay between



Warner Brothers contract player Lois Maxwell, who went on to become the forever frustrated Miss Moneypenny, is now the only surviving veteran of all twelve James Bond movies. (Warner Brothers)

two such important characters lends an edge of continuity to the story of James Bond.

Speaking of innuendos, Lois Maxwell told me an amusing tale of ad-libbing on the set of one of the Bond films, "Octopussy." It involves the filming of the key scene between Bond and Moneypenny in "M"'s outer-office. Maxwell, as Moneypenny, was to introduce Bond and the audience to a new character, Miss Penelope Smallbone, Moneypenny's new assistant. In the script, Bond walks in, arms carrying a dozen carnations, when his eyes are attracted to the figure of a woman standing on a stool, putting a book back onto a shelf. Bond's lines were to have been something to the effect of "Moneypenny, how you've changed" to which Moneypenny would reply, "I'm over here, this is my new assistant, Miss Penelope Smallbone." After a bit of rehearsing, everyone took their places, and Roger Moore came in carrying the flowers, and said "Moneypenny, how you've changed." To which Lois Maxwell unintentionally replied: "I'm over here, this is my new assistant, Miss Penelope Small-bush."

Maxwell was originally considered for two roles in the James Bond series. She explained that the manner in which she became Moneypenny had tragic roots. In 1962, her husband Peter was desperately ill, and she needed a way to help pay the bills and raise her two small children. A semi-retired actress, she contacted several people she had once worked for, asking them for work. One of these people was producer Albert R. Broccoli, who, with director Terence Young, was preparing to begin filming the James Bond series. The two men offered her both the role of Sylvia Trench, Bond's never-satisfied home girlfriend, and the role of Moneypenny, "M"'s secretary. The deciding factor in choosing Moneypenny, Maxwell says, was the fact that Sylvia was required to wear Bond's pajamas in one scene and, according to Maxwell, "she can look good in just about anything except men's pajamas."

When asked her personal favorite of the James Bond movies, she confesses that the

best Bond film in her eyes was "From Russia With Love," because of the story itself, and because of the marvelous characters in it. When asked whether or not she will be appearing in the next Broccoli Bond, "From A View To A Kill," she tells me that so far she hasn't heard anything. I certainly hope for all of those Bond fans out there, the producers cast her as Moneypenny once more, or I'm sure Broccoli will hear about it. I told her she was the one and only Miss Moneypenny, and asked her whether she had seen the other Moneypenny in "Never Say Never Again," the rival Bond film released this past summer. She confessed she hadn't. No matter, because I don't think history will credit the role to anyone else but Lois Maxwell.

About the future of Moneypenny, Maxwell has her own hopes. She realizes that Roger Moore can't go on as James Bond forever, and the producers are already considering a new Bond with an age closer to thirty-five. When a new Bond is selected, chances are Moneypenny has her own vision of the end of Miss Moneypenny. She would like to see her "sent on a mission to aid James Bond in some sort of a disguise, although the villains would never recognize her. James Bond would be in a tight spot, and it would either be his life or hers lost, and she would come to his rescue." Sort of an appropriate way to end a career in the Secret Service.



Lois Maxwell today

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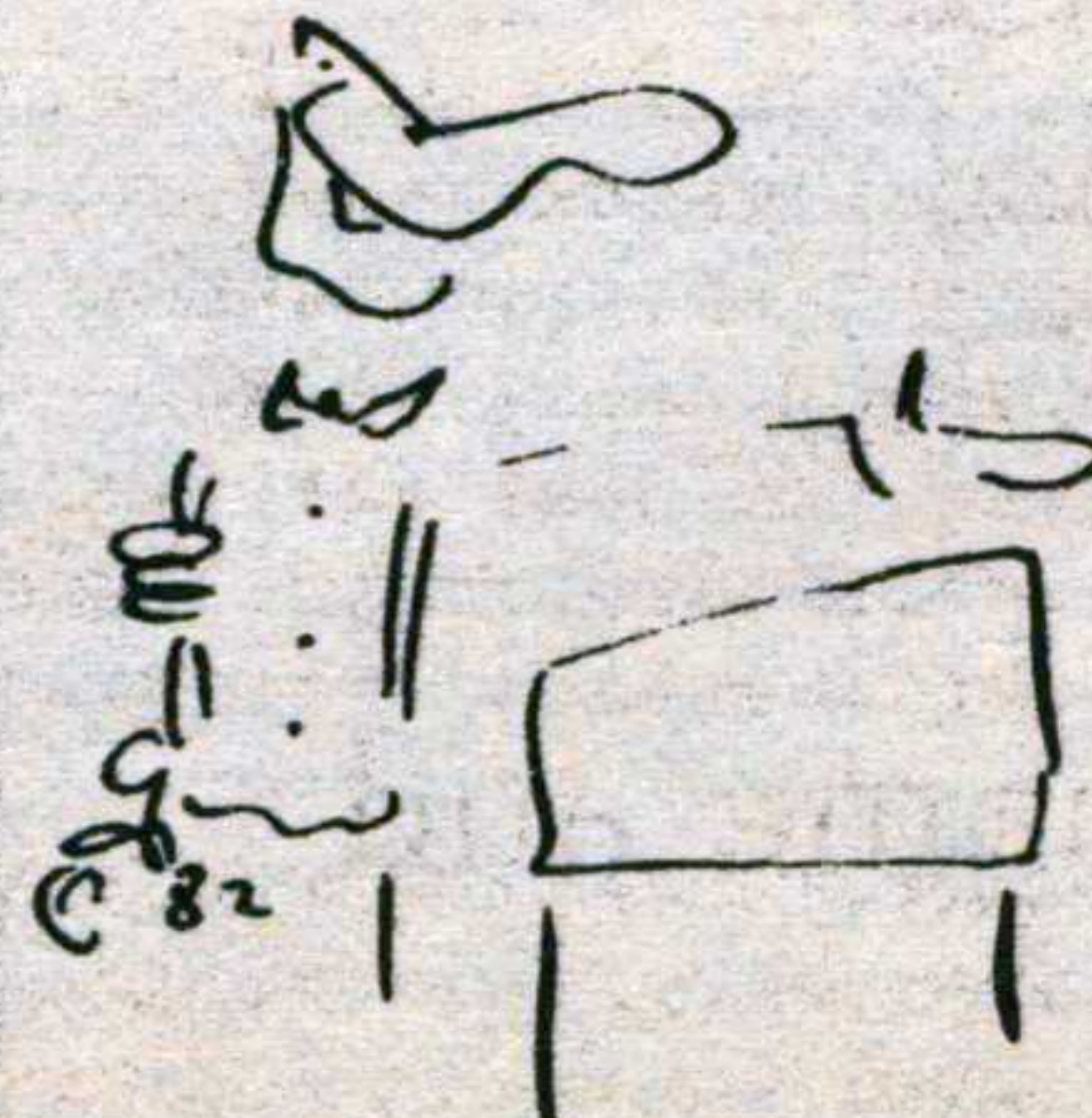
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There, in the front row.
You've read the case: it's
All done in yellow.



I knew
underliners
were a bad
idea.





by Stephen J. Orbach

This reviewer had the dubious honor of ringing out the old year with a play entitled "Full Hook-up," performed by the Circle Repertory Company, and of ringing in the new year at the Public Theatre with an equally poor play known as "Lenny and the Heartbreakers." I get no pleasure in reporting that I walked out of each play after the first act. Both plays received terrible reviews: one review noted that as bad as "Full Hook-up" was in its entirety, the act I did see was the better of the two. The plot of "Full Hook-up" is so muddled that it almost defies description, containing one murder, a case of wife abuse, and some of the most desolate and depressing life stories this side of Ibsen, but without the depth. All this in one act!

"Lenny and the Heartbreakers" is an opera based upon an updating of the biography of Leonardo Da Vinci. The music is loud, often atonal (or was it just off-key?) and the libretto unimaginative. Lenny is an artist who works with computer graphics, which allows the production to be lost in a maze of computer graphics, special effects, etc. It is axiomatic that if the "supporting" arts (lighting, sound, scenery) overshadow the plot, then there can't be much of a plot to overshadow. Other reviewers gave it similar, poor notices.

However, Theatre is not dead. No more than three hundred feet from the "Lenny" fiasco is the Public's "The Human Comedy," an opera based upon the novel by William Saroyan. There are no special effects or scenery, and only a few props, but this only serves to enhance the rich, vibrant music (by

Galt MacDermot, who wrote the music for "Hair") rendered by the cast's excellent voices. It is the story of one family and their friends and neighbors in a small town in California during World War II. The oldest son is in the service, and Homer, the middle son gets a job as a telegram delivery boy, in order to help make ends meet. Homer grows up quickly, delivering his War Department telegrams around town. While it may take no lesson in foreseeability to predict the plot, the real strength of the play is in how it plays upon the emotions.

These are good people, trying to make the best of their times. If I have any reservations about "Comedy," it would be in this area, as the characters do make their peace with their sacrifices, taking the long view of the deaths of relatives and friends. My problem with the play is arguably unfair, as this is something of a period piece, and should be viewed in that light. I would also hasten to add that the music and libretto are so good, and the performances and the direction so strong, that they overwhelm any tedium that may result from seeing such enduring and understanding characters. Other reviewers enjoyed "Comedy" even more than I, and there is a concerted effort to bring it to Broadway.

Additionally, please note that the Public is bringing back "Fen" by Carol Churchill. Anyone who has any views on feminism or the social responsibility of corporate conglomerates should definitely see this English import. It is excellent theater without becoming strident or polemical.

One of the better musicals I have seen on Broadway is "Baby," playing at the Ethel

Barrymore Theater. The music is vintage Broadway, some of the best in recent memory. The plot revolves around the effects of pregnancy on three couples — one still in college and unmarried, a second in their late twenties and trying to have a child, and a third in middle age, who were looking forward to the empty nest syndrome. You get six different sides of the issue with this three couple approach, and it worked very well for me. The play was at times funny, at times touching without becoming treacly, and at times sad. That is generally what life is about in any event, so it is fitting that the beginning of life should be so treated. One number in particular — "The Ladies Singin' Their Song" — does such an emotional switch in midstream that it is positively dazzling, and I still get goosebumps thinking about it. The book is literate by Broadway musical standards, and the acting of a generally high calibre.

Yes, the second act drags a bit (as the reviewers commented); yes, Liz Callaway is too brash or loud for the part of the youngest mother (ditto from the reviewers). Frankly, I don't care what anyone else says, I loved it. And I only hope it stays open long enough for a few of you to catch it.



by Rick Collins

SILKWOOD

Based on the true story of nuclear plant worker and unionist Karen Silkwood, who died in 1974 under mysterious circumstances, the film is brilliantly acted and directed. While the film suggests Silkwood's death may not have been an accident, it treats the story with fairness and balance. Meryl Streep as Karen Silkwood gives an incredible performance from start to finish. If you've seen her in other films, you will realize the astounding range and versatility of this, perhaps America's premier actress. Kurt Russell as her live-in boyfriend turns in a simple, laconic portrayal that is very believable. And Cher, as her lesbian roommate Dolly, is a gifted actress with an unaffected, natural quality. After her split with former husband Sonny Bono, he predicted she would never succeed without him. Sonny never did have much success as a psychic (nor as an entertainer, for that matter). The movie is both harrowing and tender at spots, but it tends to drag a bit due to its length. Still, it's highly recommended. A-

THE MAN WHO LOVED WOMEN

Burt Reynolds' latest screen endeavor mixes romantic comedy and psychological case study in the story of David Fowler, a popular sculptor with a debilitating fixation: the opposit sex. Of course, the neurotic need to love (and be loved by) every woman on earth has its frustrations — the population sample is large and life is short. Haunted by the spectre of all those women he will never reach, Fowler enlists the aid of an analyst (played by Julie Andrews) who, in trying to work through his love problem, falls in love with him herself. Scripted and directed by Blake Edwards ("10", Victor/Victoria), the film is a remake of a 1977 Francois Truffaut movie but could easily have been tailor-made for Reynolds. There are some hilarious moments in the analyst's office and in the penthouse suite of an overly-amorous married woman (successfully played by Kim Basinger, last seen in *Never Say Never Again*), but the psychoanalytical element adds an unappealing clinical/anti-septic tone to the film. Reynolds turns in a disarming and sympathetic performance as the ill-fated hero and handles the comic

FREE Ski Clinic

Cross Country Skiing enthusiasts are invited to a series of free skiing clinics being held during February at three Long Island State Park locations. The clinics will cover basic skills, selection and care and use of equipment.

The schedule for these clinics are as follows:

10:00 a.m., February 5 - Caleb Smith State Park (formerly Nissequogue River State Park)

10:00 a.m., February 12 - Sunken Meadow State Park

10:00 a.m., February 19 - Bethpage State Park

*Admission is by reservation only at Caleb Smith State Parks. You may call Caleb Smith at (516) 265-1054.

All clinics will be held regardless of weather conditions.

This program is co-sponsored by Northville Industries and Eastern Mountain Sports Inc. in cooperation with the Long Island State Park and Recreation Commission.

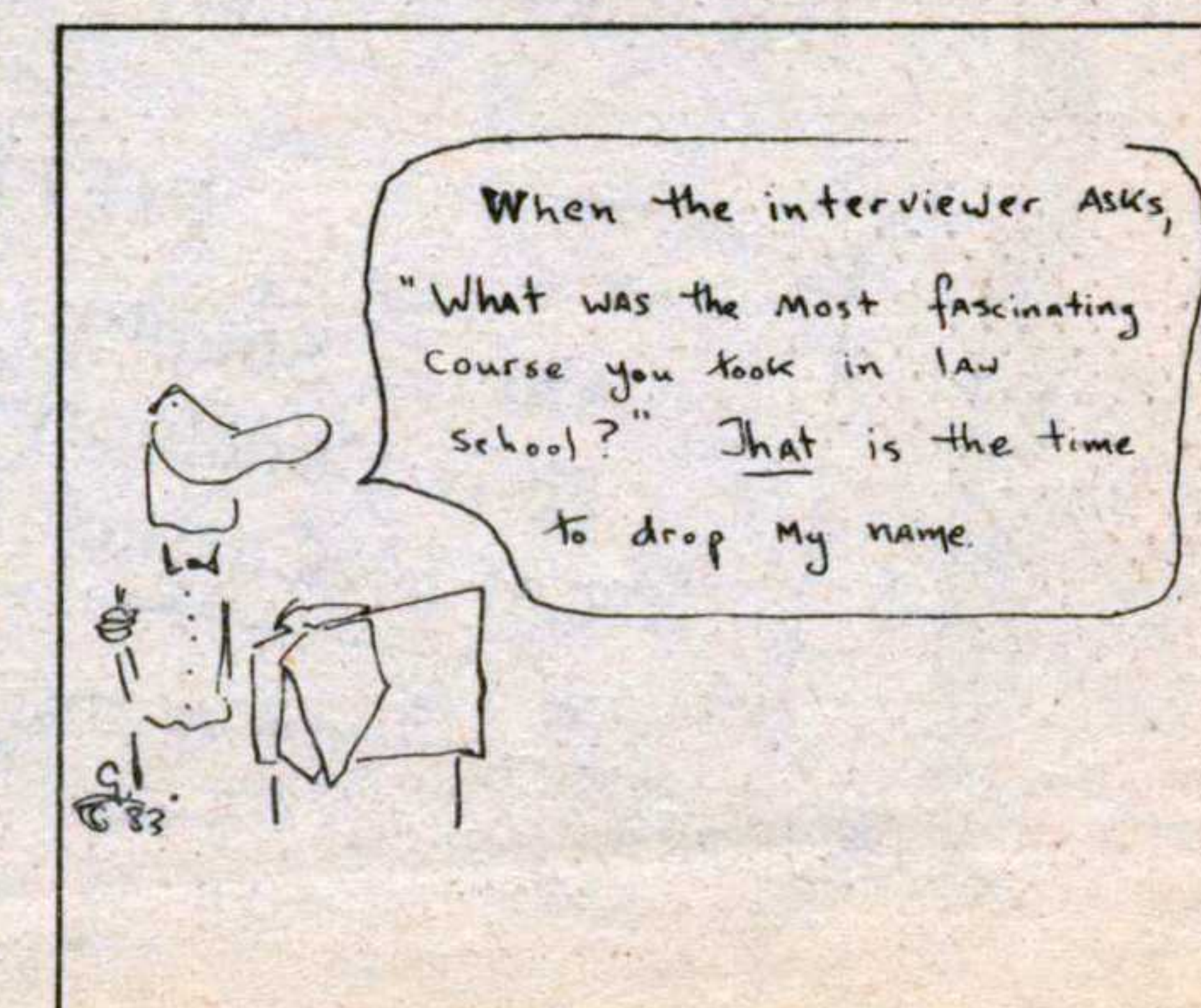
moments extremely well. But ultimately the film garners only a mixed review, with praise for the comedy but low marks (i.e., a C-) for the psychoanalytic aspect which, in its conclusion, is disappointing.

SUDDEN IMPACT

Clint Eastwood, back in the vein-popping, teeth-clenching, Magnum-toting role of San Francisco cop "Dirty Harry" Callahan, is out this time for a killer responsible for a string of grisly homicides. From the outset of the film, Harry racks up a body count so impressive that his superiors send him on a forced "vacation" until things cool off. But trouble and Harry have a way of finding each other, and bullet-ridden bodies are always sure to follow. The death-dealing avenger, who racks up an impressive death count herself, is portrayed by Eastwood's real-life leading lady, Sondra Locke. With her washed-out looks and mediocre talent, Locke has been the female lead in countless recent Eastwood movies. Although she is competent in her role this time around, I could have done without her. Eastwood is as violent and vengeful as ever, and delivers a number of fan-pleasing lines (including the "Go ahead, make my day" one we've seen in the TV commercials and a gritty inquiry into the possible fortunes and fates of doggie dropping). If you like violent, action-packed movies, it rates about a B; if you don't, don't see it. Major criticism: some of the action sequences get more than a little unbelievable.

TERMS OF ENDEARMENT

A sweeping and perceptive movie that spans the years as it focuses on the complex relationship between a mother and daughter and the men in their lives. It begins as a comedy of manners, then changes somewhere about two-thirds of the way through into a tear-jerking tragedy. Well done throughout, it is, however, a bit too long, with the tragic ending too extended. Shirley MacLaine is superb as the over-protective, stuffy/eccentric mother; Debra Winger (*Urban Cowboy*, *An Officer and a Gentleman*) is great as her down-to-earth daughter. Jack Nicholson gives a fantastic performance as "the astronaut" Garrett Breedlove, with whom MacLaine's character gets emotionally involved. Leering and smirking, his eyebrows arched, his lines like "Want to have lunch?" are delivered in a voice so calculatedly coy and blatantly suggestive that it's impossible not to laugh. All in all, *Terms* garners an A-grade.



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UNIONDALE, N.Y. 11553

We Deliver
11 A.M. - Closing

Messages From The Heart For Valentine's Day

Dear Jane,

If I did to you with my hands, what you do to me with your hands, one of us might get in trouble!

Love,
"Change of Address-Man"

Dear Wink & Winkette,

I don't know about you, Wink, but I don't think Winkette likes her name. Happy Valentine's Day to you both!

Love,
The Wewers

D.,

Almost over, but I couldn't have made it without you. Happy Anniversary, valentine!

All my love,
G.

Marie,

How nice it is to, every once in a while, notice a rose among all of the weeds which grow here. Such is the case with you. Never lose the warm glow which you possess.

Love, from an Admirer

To Caroline, Lisa, Jeanie, & Debbie,

You've all made my year at law school bearable and quite memorable.

Happy Valentine's Day
Guess Who

To Debbie & Jeanie,

I'll never forget the night of December 23, 1983. It was memorable. Happy Valentine's Day!

2 Dog Lovers

Dear Ron,

A man with a brief case really turns me on!

A Section C Admirer

James Black,

I'd wish you a happy V.D. but I know you don't believe in those kind of things (unfortunately).

Dear Ron,

What else bobs when you laugh?

Love,
Us.

Dear Jeannie,

Will you please run away with me?
Someone who has Eyed You from Afar

To Jim B. of Section A,

Let me put a little romance in your life!

Vera,

To more fun nights in a blizzard with lots of heavy breathing and lots of brandy whiskey.

To Ms. G.,

Love means waking up in the morning and thinking how you can make the person next to you happy.

Love,
Peking Duck

James Black,

You're such a hunk! I'll go with you anywhere in your Toyota!

-An Admirer from Afar

To the 3L with the little yellow car who frequents Friday's -

Can I spend some time with you in the library?

To the female partner of the 1L duo of Section C -

What do you see in him?

Sean, Como, not quien! Tu hablas bien.

El Slahso

Dear Di,

After you left Kansas I heard there was no more Valentine's Day. Oh, you meant the other V.D. didn't you? Sorry. Well, whichever one you meant, both are in N.Y. So happy V.D., however you like it.

Love,
L

Caroline,

Can I borrow your shoes and take a trip to Oz?

Happy Valentines' Day

Debbie & Jeanie,

I'd like to apologize for Ron's disgusting valentines and the various crimes against nature that he's committed during his stay at Hofstra. I love you all and hope that you will give Ron just what he needs, yet has eluded him in the past 21 years.

Love,
Mike

Dear Caroline,

After we commit crimes against nature, will you be my valentine?

Love,
Adolpho

Dear Jeanie,

You're not as dumb as you look -
Dumber! Don't ever talk to me again.

Dear Bruce,

So when do we get married?

Your Faithful Valentine

Slash,

Happy Valentine's Day!

Love,
Toast

D.J.,

Maybe one day I'll have the time to read **all those letters.**

Love ya,
Your Movie Pal

Dear Ron in C-3,

You're the foxiest guy in school and I would love to get to know you better.

Love,

The Girl who is always staring at you

Bruce,

Now that your social life is in order and on the upswing, no more help. You are on your own.

Love,
Fran

P.S. There better be one in here for me.

Dear Vera and Lisa,

There doesn't have to be a snowstorm for friends to spend time together. You're invited anytime.

Love,
Me

Dear Michael,

Won't you help me commit some crime?

Love,
Your Partner in Crime

Dear Carolyn,

So we finally got to find out that you and "MTM" don't have that much in common. So what happened at the boy's frat?

Love,
Us

Dear Smichael,

I wish I knew four years ago that you could be such a good friend.

Vera,

You're one of the sweetest, most good-natured people I've had the pleasure to know. Happy Valentine's Day.

Love and friendship,
J

Dear Jeanie & Debbie,

I love you very much and hope we will remain friends forever.

Love,
Mike

NICHOLOUS***

EVEN THOUGH WE ARE SEPARATED BY MILES, HAPPY VAL'S DAY - I WANT YOUR FEET!

LOVE,
OO-SPAZ

Smike,

Even though you drive me crazy, you're a really wonderful person and I'm glad that we're friends.

Love ya,
L.R.

Vera,

I'll always remember that song!

The Oakridge Boys

Dear Jeanie,

Violets are Blue.

Roses are Red.

I hear you engage in
course with the dead.

Be my valentine.
Love,
D. Deceased

Hugs & Kisses to the super guys in the copyroom.

Love,
Sweetcakes

Dear Duhvs (???Ed.),

How do I love thee, let me count the ways. 1,2,3,4,5.... more that can fit in my car. 4 valentines later...Hofstra Law School (miss the Collegian?)

Love,
Loo

Charlotte Z - All You Need is Love

Paula -

It's nice to work with someone as nice as yourself, who has such a pretty daughter.

Love,
Your Typewriter Raider

John Ciampoli,

I sent a Valentine's Day card to Ronnie and Nancy signed by Tom Gullotta, his wife, children, and dog.

John Glenn

GINA,

THEY'RE MAKING AN ITALIAN VERSION OF "HIS MAJESTY'S SECRET ARMIES" AND THEY WANT YOU TO PLAY THE LOVE INTEREST. YOU'RE CUTE.

LOVE, GEORGE LAZENBY
P.S. DID YOU PICK UP THE PACKAGE MARKED "FOR YOUR EYES ONLY"?

Fred,

We all think you're a stud. Happy Valentine's Day

Love, your harem

BERNICE***

ANDREW HIT THE JACKPOT WHEN HE FOUND YOU. HAPPY VAL'S DAY!

LOVE INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU
P.S. DOES YOUR DOG BITE?

DIANA***

I REALIZE I MAY HAVE LET YOU DOWN BY NOT BEING ABLE TO FIND A PICTURE OF DOMINOE. BUT I TRIED. YOUR HAIR DOES LOOK SUPER THOUGH.

HAPPY VAL'S DAY FROM THE GUY WHOSE MUSTANG IS NAMED AFTER SOMEONE SHARING YOUR NAME.

Dear Fran,

What he doesn't know won't hurt him, so go ahead and do it!

Dear Jeanie,

Roses are red.

Violets are blue.

I'd like to engage in shuppy with you.

Love,
Johnny Wad

BETTINA

GUESS WHAT?***I GAVE OUT MY ACES FOR '84***GUESS WHO GOT THE ACE OF HEARTS?***

LOVE, ALAN ALDA

D.J.,

The best part of law school was becoming friends with you. You're one terrific person and friend.

Love and Friendship,
Josh's Date

Dear Finster,

Thanks for the great weekend, you were awesome! I swear I won't tell Lisa.

Love,
Sue

Dear Tracey,

Don't worry, I didn't forget. I'm planning a meal just for the two of us. Happy Valentine's Day.

Love,
Your Editor

Dear Ron,

I'll be at Fridays tonight. But please tell Herman not to come early.

Love ya,
Rob

Cathy Diamond,

"Stagefright" is really "Cathy-fright," a perfect synonym for a "cad" is "woozie." RR! The "Neck-ropheliac"

Dear Diane,

What are you waiting for? It's V.D.

Westly

Dear Stu,

Happy Valentines Day from all your barn yard friends.

Love
"OINK"

Dear Lori,

Wanna go to the beach for V.D.? I need a brush-up lesson.

Your secret ex-fling

Lori,

It's been a great year. I know we'll have many more. I Love You!

Richie

To the guys at 404,

You were great last night.
Let's do it again.

Dear Rob,

I'm always on time.

Lustfully yours,
Herman

I LOVE YOU LYNNIE

OH YES I DO
WHEN I'M NOT WITH YOU
I'M BLUE
OH LSG I LOVE YOU

JAG

To my Bar Mitzvah Boys,

Happy Valentine's Day and Mazeltov on your Bar Mitzvahs!

Love,
Jill

Dear Ellen,

Thank you for all the help. I'm glad I met someone as nice as you.

Love,
Rob

Dear Section-C Debbie,

I've always wanted to go out with you. Please give me a chance.

Ro. Ro.

Miss Moneypenny,

Love and affection from your fans and friends at Hofstra University.

Love,
008

Paul Newman:

We miss you and your chicken in the cup!

Love,

Doo Da Doo and the "Guinea"

MESSAGES FROM

Laura and Flo:

On Valentine's Day there is no love better acknowledged than that of close friends.

Conrad Hilton

BP

I heard Utah wasn't really cold this Christmas. Still, riding a Honda all the way back can give you bow legs.

Slime

Ruski-?CLOSET?-SW-P

PS-will you at least scratch my head again?

To the daughter of Joyce & George,
Happy Valentine's Day my love. Next time we see the Big Chill, we'll be flying to Europe.

Hugs and Kisses

Thalia,
Next Wednesday, we really will get up early.
Those yellow pajamas have turned my lights on. If you were only an older woman.
(Watch out Ms. Big Mac.)

Slash

To P.A. McQ.:

On our 2nd V. day together, here's wishing you a happy one and hoping you let me be your V. again.

D.K.

Dear Jill,

Thanks for the memories.

Classes of '84, '85, '86, and '87

Dear KGB,

Please Bless me. All over & over.

B.D.E and L

Dear Joanie,

Don't worry about what the rest of the class thinks. We thought it was fabulous! Happy Valentine's Day. Same time and place next week?

Love,

Your Fans in the class of '84, '85, '86

Vera,

You know you drive me wild with lust when you wear those spikes and sheppardize with leather.

Love,

Mr. X

To Caroline in C-3

Ever since I saw you, I knew you would be my perfect Valentine!

From an ardent 3L admirer

Dear "Snappy,"

If it wasn't for you, I would always be sad. These profs and books would just drive me mad.

So please, next time you burn cookies and think I must hurt.

Remember everything tastes better with a little horizontal comfort.

I'm sorry that my poem doesn't echo "the grand Miltonic line."

But I'll just go crazy if you won't be my valentine!

With all of my love,

—MR. CALIFORNIA SENSITIVE—

Dear Debbie,

I can't live without you, please be my Valentine.

Your teddy bear

Sean,

Thanks for Saturday night. Happy Valentine's Day.

Love, Joanie

Tommy,

I've been silent for too long. Your long, lean Buffalo body makes me crazy. I love watching you shower at the gym.

Slime

Dear Debra,

Happy Valentine's Day to a very special chick — you're O.K. P.S. I don't care what they say about you, even if it's true.

Love, Spike

Dear Jeanie,

Happy V.D. to a most deserving woman. Please be my valentine.

Love,

Herbie Simplex III

Dear Joanie,

It was just OK, not great, so don't expect us to come again. Thanks anyway for the repeat invitation.

Love & Lust

Classes of '84, '85, & '86

Dear Michael,

Let's commit some more crimes against nature.

your loving cutthroat admirer

Thalia,

Next Wednesday, we really will get up early.

Slash

Joanie,

The greatest invention is the sacred elephant that wears socks.

Laura

To my Honey,

Tel your master to bring you by so I can give you a big hug and kiss for Valentine's Day; and if your master plays his cards right, he can collect too!

Love, ?

Dear Michael,

I love you Geary (Get it, instead of Deary)

Love, Fran

Falstaff's Tom,

Love the way you pull those drafts and snap that towel. Can't wait to dance near the bar stools again. Humongous love and kisses and licks from all.

Slime

Sean,

Two months of Judo lessons do not a brown belt make. Loved wrestling tho.

Guess Who

Dear Jeannie,

Your shoes do wonders for my libido!

You know who

Rob,

Will you be my valentine?

Love, Ellen

Dear Lisa,

Is it true, Texas girls like to ride horses? Will you be my Valentine? We can go riding together!

Love, N

Brenda James,

It seems like an appropriate way to acknowledge how sweet you have been to me. Happy Valentine's Day.

Love, Joy

Dear Jeannie,

I'm very shy and afraid to introduce myself. I've been wanting to meet you all year! You must know who I am! I've heard all about your incredible driving skills. Will you take me for a drive? Be my Valentine.

Love, Cecil

Jonathan,

Happy Valentine's Day to someone as cute and cuddly as General.

Love, Blondie

Dear Fran (the Contract Kid),

You light up my life! I secretly fantasize about committing torts with you! You exert undue influence on me! Be my Valentine!

Love,

Cecil

Dear Miss Dowd:

You can't improve on perfection.

Love,

D.J.

Dear Ron,

Oh, yes, you're the great instigator. By the end of the year, Jeannie and Michael will be going out in the Ring. Thanks to you.

Dear Jeanie,

I want to meet?

Love, Herman

Ron,

Congratulations on making L.R.

Dear Sean,

I don't care what the others say, I know you're my one and only. Thanks for being there when I needed you the other night.

Love,

Classes of '84, '85, '86, 'etc...

Dear Rob,

Be my Valentine?

Love,

Bendy

Dear E.T.,

I hope we get to put our Florida presents to good use for Valentine's Day. Otherwise, I'd have to keep "sponging" off of you. Happy V.D.

Love,

L

Dear Ellen,

How come you get drunk after two drinks? Be my Valentine!

Love,

Warren

Dear Bruce,

How's Brian? Hope his Porsche sunglasses haven't broken or else his image is shot. Have an absolute on me.

Dearest Darling Kansas City Di,

Looking forward to our first sponge bath.

Love & Kisses,

Slime

Dear Jeannie,

Be my Valentine. Who love ya, Babe? Huh? Huh?

Love,

Mike

Dear Debbie,

You do like Jon (in section B)...Don't lie anymore to me — I know all — I have a good die--

Guess who?

Dear J.A.L.R.,

A friend is someone who is beside you when you're beside yourself. I love you, dearly.

Me

Dear Jon,

Why don't you realize how really special you are.

Dolores,

Glenn is quite a lucky man, and I'm very jealous.

Love from an admiring pair of eyes

Dear Ellen,

I have to give you credit for putting up with me. You're a good friend! Be my Valentine?

Love,

Ronny

Dear Debbie,

How come you never give me any attention? Will you be my Valentine?

Love,

Lerch

Scott,

So what if Andre' is \$2.50? Let's splurge.

Love,

Slash

Dear Lynn,

ILY MORE THAN PUPPIES, KITTENS, DIAMONDS, GOLD BUBBLE GUM MACHINES, ANTIQUES, TROPICAL ISLANDS, FRENCH FOOD, CHAMPAGNE & CALIFORNIA.

ALL MY LOVE,

JOHN AUSTIN

Dear Vera,

Ever since you first wore that S & M belt, it was love at first sight. Will you be my Valentine?

Love,

Brutus

Monty,

Happy Valentine's Day!

Love,

The Sweethearts of Section A '85

BARBARA K,

ARE YOU SURE YOU'RE NOT A COP FROM HILL STREET? HAPPY VALS DAY TO A PRETTY LAWYER-TO-Be.

LOVE FROM,

"DOUBLE-O"

Dear Paula,

As an honorary member of the CONSCIENCE staff, you gave me more than 100% and we all appreciate it. Happy Valentine's Day.

Love,

Peter

Dear DeWitt,

No use crying over sour milk. Happy V.D.

Love,

Phil

Dear Chide and Goldwoman,

Minnesota's colder than a witch's tit. Happy Valentine's Day...brrrr...next year.

Love,

The Wewers

Dear Chides,

We know how much you hate being called the Chides...so we put in this note. Happy Val's Day.

Love,

The Winkies

Dear Barbara,

Thanks for being there when I most needed it. Happy Valentine's Day.

Love,

Peter

P.S. Say hi to Charles!

Law Review, Labor Law, IPIJ, Moot Court, Etc.

Red Hair has this miraculous effect on me — anytime you need a favor, just send down a pretty redhead, and your wish is my command.

Love,

Mr. Bond

Dear Rob R,

Please meet me and Herman at Friday's tonight at 9 in our usual corner.

All my love,

Ron

B.E.

I guess that's why they call it the blues.

love,

O.P.

THESEUS — They can't call it the blues when what we've got can only get better...

E.T.

Sorry I lost your 5 tons of Coke. Guess you'll have to blow something else.

Slime

Erin,

To You With Love.

Frank

THE HEART

3-F Girls:

I love living with such hot chicks.

Love
The Obnoxious Roomie

TOAST:

I'm waiting for your blue eyes to gaze on
my Latin body.Love
Julio I.

To Lenny,

Try not to study so much on Valentine's
Day so that it will be a happy one!Love,
?

Dear Tapper,

I hope you have a great Valentine's Day!

Jill

Dear Angela,

Please be more than friends!

Love,
EL

JANE,

You oughtta be in showbiz! Keep up the
artwork — you're bound to be discovered —
Happy Val's Day.Love
The Producer

Happy Valentine's Day David!

Love,
Connie and Lauren

Happy Valentine's Day Terry!

Love,
Lauren

The Big Dude,

Happy Valentine's Day. Love Ya.

The Big Fox

To Rick Collins,

From that young nubile thing—

"Mmm...Nice"

Dear Ron,

I'd really like to be friends with you just
like all the other guys. But you can borrow
my cologne anyway.

Rob

Dear Beam-me-up,

Life would be miserable on this planet
without you around to make me laugh! Happy
V.D.

J.W.

Dear Rosa,

I Love You, beautiful. Happy Cupid's
Day.Love,
George

P.M. FEEMSTER ALL THE WAY!!

Love,
T

Dear Angela,

I miss you! I miss you! I miss you!

Love,
EL

Hey Rivi-Man!

Keep giving us
rides and you can
have our "pop-tarts" anytime.Love,
Janet & Chrissie

Hey Jeep-Man!

Happy V-day from your "Valentine Vix-
ens"

Dear Princess & Slash,

Thanks for the very special Tues. nite visit.
You guys were great! Let's do it again. Happy
Valentine's Day.Love,
S.D.

Dear Debbie,

You don't know what you mean to me.
Will you marry me, take care of me, and
cook for me?

Your secret admirer

Dear Jeanie,

You make life worth living. Will you
marry me?Love,
Sid

Rich,

Happy Valentine's Day. I Love You!

Lori

RICHIE,

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY TO ONE
OF MY FAVORITE HUMANS.LOVE,
CASSIDY

OH OPIEC!

Dear Ellen,

I want to meet you!

Love,
Herman

HEY NEL,

MORE LOVE & ADVENTURES TO
COME! I LOVE YOU LITTLE BUDDY!

LAURA!

Sarah Lewis,

Happy Valentine's Day you sexy
cosmopolitan woman.

GROWL!

ANNEMARIE,

INDEED YOU ARE ONE OF
HOFSTRA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
— A LUNCHEON WITH YOU COULD
NEVER FULLY SATISFY MY "HUNGER
PANGS" — ONLY TEASE MY APPETITE-
RR!LOVE,
SOMEONE "LICENSED & BONDED"

Dear Rob,

You smell good. Can I borrow your col-
ogne for Valentine's Day so I can get lucky
too?

Ronny

PIGFACE,

I LOVE YOUR "HOT" BODY.

LOVE ALWAYS,
YOU-KNOW-WHO

D,

A champagne toast to you, empty apt's
and unsubstantiated suspicions.Love,
Guess Who

Dearest Angel,

You have made me so happy. I love you
with all my heart.

Lover

CARMEN,

WHAT A TEAM WE MAKE—NOBODY
DOES IT BETTER THAN THE TRIAL
TECH TEAM—AND YOU ARE THE
ACE—HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY TO A
BEAUTIFUL LATIN LADY.LOVE
007

SEAN D.,

CAN'T WAIT TO GIVE YOU A PROPER
VALENTINE GREETING...

LOVE,

ANTONIA ("MISS FEBRUARY")

Dear Classes of '84, '85, '86,

Thanks for Saturday night. It was really
great. We'll have to do it again as soon as I
recover.All I've Got,
Joanie

Dearest Vera,

I have admired you from a distance for so
long. Won't you please be my Valentine?
Love Always,
Your secret admirer

To Johy & Louis,

You had your chance to be our valen-
tines.

The two foxes from C-3

Sarah Dahling,

My mother told me I might meet a woman
like you, but she also told me you'd have too
much class to go out with me.

Slime

To Ray,

So when are you going to cook me
another incredible dinner?Happy Valentine's Day
quid pro quo

Polsk,

Here's looking forward to number 500.
The Gang of Four

To Ron & Michael,

Would you two wild & crazy guys be my
Valentines?

Your special admirer



'Happy Valentine's Day'
From The
Conscience Staff

The key to our success is your Success



barbri

BAR REVIEW

REPRESENTATIVES

1984

Barbara Kornblau
Barbara Lynaugh
Tracy Miller
Paul Ross
Marc Gann
Sara Keenan

George Basara
Dari Schwartz
Raymond Moss
Dolores Gebhardt
Lori Goldberg
Richard Kaufman

1985

Mindy Aaron
Peggy Gartenbaum
David Rabbino
Jill Weinberg
Jamie Stokel

Alan Kaye
Laurie Lubetski
Jeanne O'Neill
Robert Fleischman
Stuart Schoenfeld
Joseph Natoli