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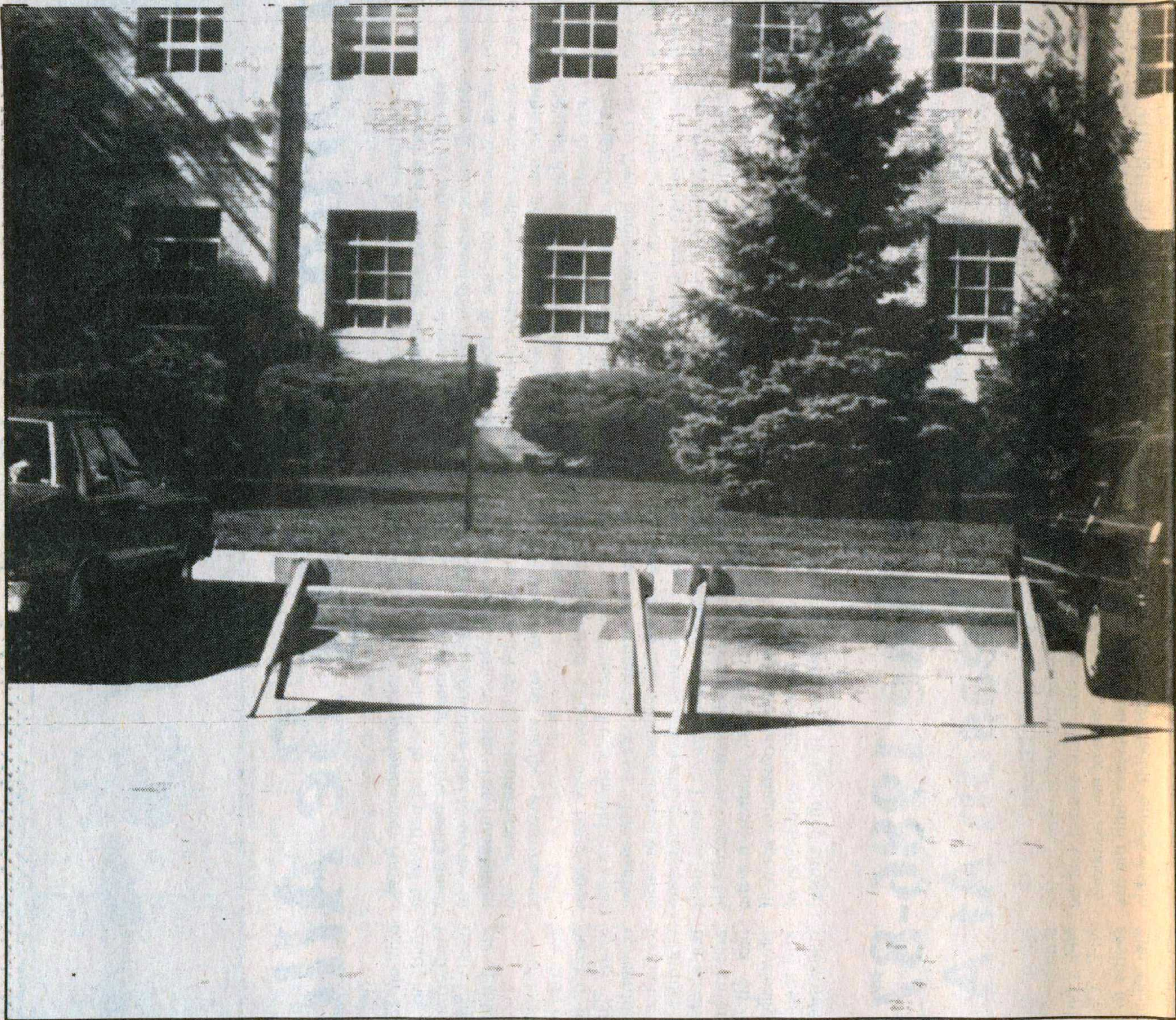
Vol. 14 No. 1
September, 1986

Conscience

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Conscience

Vol. 14 No. 1
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Vice Dean Gregory Receives Distinguished Professorship

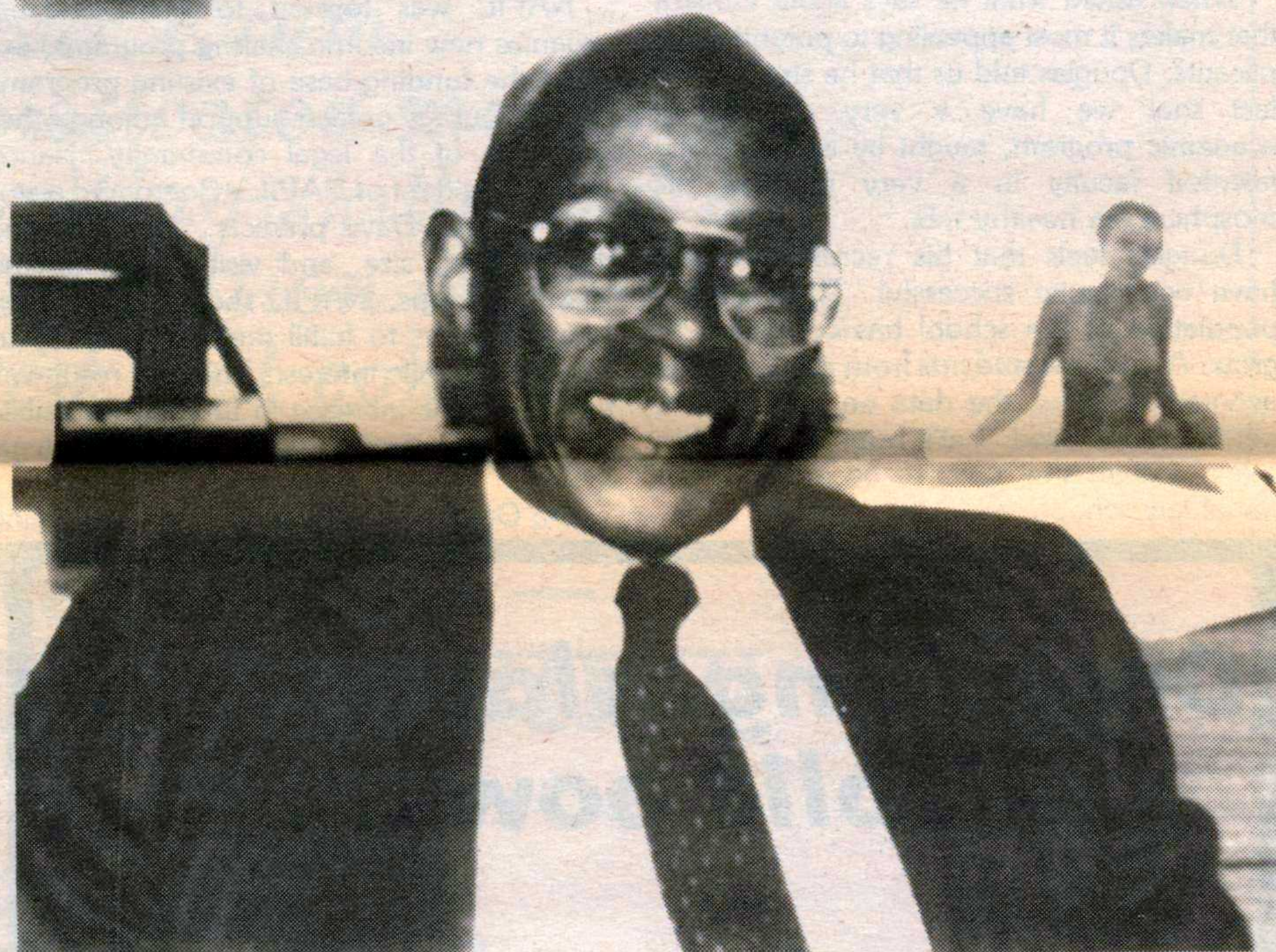
Vice Dean Gregory received the Sidney and Walter Siben Distinguished Professorship in Family Law on September 19, 1986. Dean Gregory became the tenth Hofstra Law Professor invested with a distinguished professorship. Sidney and Walter Siben are partners in one of the largest and most successful law firms in Suffolk County.

Dean Gregory is a most deserving recipient of the distinguished professorship as he has developed a full range of course offerings in the field of family law at Hofstra Law School. During his fifteen years as a member of the law school faculty, Dean Gregory has taught courses in "Family Law," "Law and Education," "Legislation," "Marriage and its Dissolution," "Juvenile Courts," "The Child, the Family and the State" and "Equitable Distribution."

Dean Gregory received his law degree in 1959 from Harvard Law School. Following four years of private practice, Dean Gregory was appointed as Assistant Attorney General in the Litigation Bureau of the New York State Department of Law in 1963. Two years later he assumed the post of Assistant to the Commissioner for departmental legal affairs of the Nassau County Department of Public Welfare. Subsequently he became the first Executive Director of the Nassau County

Law Service Committee, Inc. In 1967, Dean Gregory was selected as the first Executive Director and General Counsel of Community Action for Legal Services, Inc., New York City's federally-funded program for neighborhood legal services for the indigent. He resigned from that position in 1971 to accept a faculty appointment at Hofstra University.

In an interview before the convocation, Dean Gregory expressed his appreciation for the support he received from Dean Schmertz, the trustees, President Stuart, his colleagues and many of his students. Dean Gregory feels the professorship holds symbolic importance for two reasons. First, it shows a clear commitment to attracting minority law students to the school. Dean Gregory hopes his distinguished professorship will serve as a positive role model to minority students. Secondly, Dean Gregory has noticed an indifference and cooling of support for minority administrators nationwide. He is pleased that the professorship is an indication that this is not the case at Hofstra Law School. Dean Gregory stated that he will continue to take his work seriously, but refuses to take himself seriously. The Conscience staff congratulates Dean Gregory on his latest achievement.



Hofstra Grads Receive Clerkships

Federal district judges, magistrates and bankruptcy judges in the Eastern District of New York have named seven graduates of the Hofstra University School of Law as law clerks. Hofstra was among seven law schools which predominated in the list of clerkships, according to the New York Law Journal.

"This is an indication of the high quality of the Hofstra School of Law. Federal district clerkships are prestigious positions that are reserved for the best law graduates," Dean Eric J. Schmertz said. "This means that judges are taking notice of the outstanding work being done by Hofstra law students."

Clerkships with Federal judges involve intensive work in researching and discussing cases before the courts. Departing clerks frequently receive full-time jobs at America's most prestigious law firms.

The Hofstra Law School is in its 16th year, and has rapidly advanced to the forefront of American professional schools. A recent study found that the **Hofstra Law Review** was among the most frequently cited law school journals in the United States. In the five years that Eric Schmertz

has been Dean, Hofstra has established ten endowed distinguished professorships or chairs—an indication of prestige among law schools.

The New York Law Journal article states that, "Altogether, the clerks come from twenty-five law schools across the country but seven schools predominate."

"Ninety-two of 126 law clerks ... come from seven law schools, four of them in New York City and a fifth on Long Island. Harvard and Yale complete the top seven," the article continued.

The seven clerks from the Hofstra School of Law are: Ellen Kessler and Deborah Clark-Weintraub, Judge Jacob Mishler, Eastern District District Court; Cheryl Bader, Judge Leonard D. Wexler, Eastern District District Court; Loretta Sposito, Magistrate A. Simon Chrein, Eastern District District Court; Geoffrey Thomas Mott, Magistrate David E. Jordan, Eastern District District Court; Joel Shafferman, Judge Marvin A. Holland, Eastern District Bankruptcy Court; Michael E. Foreman, Judge C. Albert Parente, Eastern District Bankruptcy Court.

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New Alumni Magazine Announced

by Jean Collins

The law school administration and faculty are currently putting together the first issue of an alumni magazine. Hofstra Law School has not had such a magazine in past years. There has been no other law publication that is directed specifically to alumni.

The magazine will publish faculty and alumni news as well as articles of current interest. It will help track Hofstra alumni, their whereabouts and professional activities.

The editor of the currently unnamed magazine is Assistant Dean Alice Everitt. The members of the Editorial Committee are: Professor Adamski, Professor Rabinowitz, Professor Silverman, Hugh Christenson, Director of Placement and Steven Simenowitz, President of the Hofstra Law School Alumni Association.

Assistant Dean Everitt hopes that the magazine will help to stimulate alumni support for the law school, as well as becoming a recruitment aid.

The first issue will be out sometime after the beginning of the year. Copies will be on file at the library for law students.

Recruiting Begins

Senior Assistant Dean Robert L. Douglas and Assistant Dean Deanna Hunter are currently preparing for their annual 6-7 week recruiting spree. They will travel to colleges and universities in all sections of the U.S., placing particular emphasis on meeting with prelaw advisers from such schools as U.C. Berkeley, Stanford University, University of Michigan, George Washington University, Atlanta University, Howard University, SUNY schools at Albany, Binghamton and Buffalo and the University of Pennsylvania. Hugh Christensen will assist with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey schools and Professor Greene will help recruit students from Wesleyan.

The recruiting effort embraces several approaches designed to reach a diverse group (in both an ethnic as well as a geographic sense) of potential law students. The school uses mailing lists derived from the LSAS (Law School Admissions Services). In addition, Douglas travels to organized law fairs where he encounters the most success. Armed with materials about our school, he meets with professors, pre-law advisors and students, giving them information about our programs, the admissions process, student life, placement opportunities, the interests of the faculty and their backgrounds. He is then available to answer questions.

When asked what he says about Hofstra that makes it most appealing to potential applicants, Douglas told us that he stresses the fact that we have a very demanding academic program, taught by an especially talented faculty in a very pleasant atmosphere—a healthy mix.

Douglas feels that his recruiting efforts have been quite successful. The minority population of the school has continued to grow. As for new students from more diverse geographic areas, the data on this has not yet been compiled. Let's hope Hofstra has taken a giant step towards becoming a national law school.

Law Students and Public Interest Association

Over the past twelve years, students at law schools across the country have raised over a half a million dollars annually to fund public interest opportunities for their fellow students. To build on their past success, students at fourteen law schools recently founded the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL).

"The grave lack of resources for public interest law forced students to create their own opportunities. NAPIL will work with students to generate new resources from within the legal profession," said Michael Caudell-Feagan, Executive Director of the new national association.

The law students have relied primarily on income sharing or tithing—a concept dating back to medieval times. Individual law students and recent graduates are asked to contribute a certain percentage of their summer or full-year salary. The money is used to provide funding for hundreds of law students and lawyers to work with organizations that advance civil rights and liberties, the rights of mentally and physically disabled persons, consumer and environmental concerns, community development etc. In most instances, the public interest groups would be unable to afford these legal services otherwise.

NAPIL was formed to help students organize new income sharing programs, expand the funding base of existing programs and encourage greater support among other segments of the legal community. Nancy Krop, President of NAPIL's Board and a student at U.C. Davis predicts, "By increasing the number, size, and visibility of income sharing groups, NAPIL should spur many future lawyers to fulfill their ethical duty to serve the public interest. The end result will be a dramatic increase in funding for public interest law and a more equitable legal system."

On October 17-19, NAPIL will be hosting

a conference in Washington, DC for law students leading income sharing programs and those interested in public interest practice. The conference is expected to draw students from nearly one-fourth of the nation's law schools, as well as national leaders from the public interest legal community who will address the students. Caudell-Feagan noted that, "For the law schools where income sharing groups don't yet exist, or are just getting started, the conference will provide the know-how to organize a group and keep it going. For the schools where income sharing has had a long and successful history, the conference will address more complex projects, such as alleviation of the debt burden of graduates in public interest practice, reform of law school placement practices, and improved fundraising from alumnae and the organized bar."

Individuals interested in additional information on the conference or income sharing should contact NAPIL at 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20003 or (202) 546-9707

Harris Retires

Mary Harris, who worked behind the library desk, retired this past August. She worked for Hofstra University for 17 years: 12 years in the Graduate Admissions office and 5 years in the law school. "The students always made my day," she said. Mary is now planning trips and spending lots of time with her grandchildren. "I've been keeping busy, but I miss everyone very much."

Its Never Too Early To Start

oy I Have a Guilty Conscience

O.K., first years, let's see what you've learned so far: Assume Johnny is walking down the street and sees his friend Sue. He calls out to her and distracts her so that she trips over the curb and cracks her tooth. As she lies bleeding, she begs Johnny to help her, but he's late for his torts class so he keeps walking. A little old lady, of the Good Samaritan genre, goes over to Sue to see if she can help. Sue, who has been thrice convicted for theft, steals the old lady's wallet out of her bag. After the old lady takes Sue piggy-back to the hospital and leaves her there, Sue finds a gram of cocaine in the wallet. A young doctor, who has been watching, takes the drug away from her and snorts the cocaine in the doctor's lounge. He then does a gall bladder operation but takes the patient's liver out by mistake. The patient is Johnny, who suffered a gall stone attack from the guilt he felt by leaving Sue bleeding on the curb. What result?

A. None, because when you assume you make an ass out of you and me.

Next Conscience Deadline: Oct. 8

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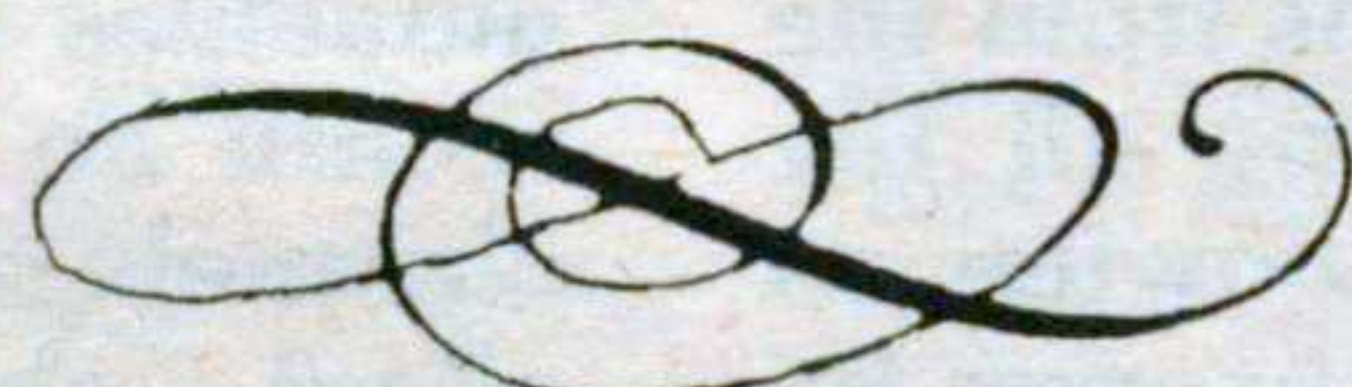
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EARLY REGISTRATION DISCOUNT TO DECEMBER 1, 1986

COMMUNITY FORUM

EDITORIALS:

The Russians Are Coming

No one wants peace more than the American people do. But, maybe there are some who want it just as much. Maybe even the Russians.

Our views of each other's worlds are distorted. This stems from the Russian government's paranoid obsession with controlling all the aspects of its society, especially the flow of information. Knowing, as we do, that this distortion is in place the United States, through its representatives, must act in a way that will best promote the peaceful coexistence of the two societies. The climate is ripe for arms control negotiations and the United States has the arduous task of representing both its own people and the silenced people of the Soviet Union.

If each society could view the other more clearly we would probably find that we have a great deal in common. The Soviet Union was born of a revolution as was the United States. The Russians are an ethnically and religiously diverse society as we are. The cultural and scientific achievements of modern Russian society sit relatively parallel to our own, despite the crippling disincentives that communism has brought to the Soviet people. Both nations are justified in having a strong sense of national pride.

The difference between the two societies does not lie with the people of the two nations, but with their governments. In the United States, our government was formed to serve the will of the people. In the Soviet Union, the people must serve the will of the state. In the Soviet Union, individual freedoms are readily consumed by the government for the sake of the revolution. We now have the opportunity to use our own treasured freedoms to convey to our representatives that negotiations for a lasting peace must begin.

A peace plan, in practical terms, must provide for a freeze on nuclear weapons build up, as well as a test ban. Between the two nations our nuclear stockpile is large enough to destroy the planet several times over. Instead of developing new weapons systems or defense systems both nations can focus their energies on providing accurate treaty verification methods, such as satellite photography and seismographic detection. It is true that even with on-site inspection one side can violate a treaty, but not to the extent that it would affect any balance of power. So much talent is wasted on the production of nuclear weapons that could be devoted to technological advances for peaceful uses.

We take comfort in the technical expertise used to develop and control our nuclear weapons systems. It is this blind reliance on our technology which puts us in such a vulnerable position. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have become technologically pompous. The explosion of the Space Shuttle Challenger and the meltdown of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor have proven to the world that we can be consumed by the technology in which we place so much faith.

The road for a summit between Reagan and Gorbachev is open. There have been many positive signs put out by the Russians. Recently, the Soviet government allowed a team of scientists from the Natural Resources Defense Council to conduct independent seismographic tests deep inside Russian borders to verify a unilateral Soviet test ban. In Europe, last month the Soviets uncharacteristically revealed a comprehensive report detailing the Chernobyl accident. These signs are not much compared to the openness we have come to expect from our own society, but they are a tremendous step for the Soviet Union.

It cannot, of course, be forgotten that the Soviet government

operates as an oppressive state. However, to say that we cannot negotiate because of their lack of trustworthiness is to condemn ourselves to an eternity of nuclear proliferation. The Soviet Union's record on human rights is horrendous, but we must maintain clear channels of communications with the Soviet leadership if we intend to affect a change in the way that they treat their people.

The recent spy cases have cast a shadow on possible future negotiations. These cases must not be allowed to slow the negotiation process. After all, the tremendous amount of spying that goes on is a result of both nations' obsession with maintaining the strongest possible military stance. An effective peace plan would help take some of the pressure off of these covert activities, and perhaps even lead to a sharing of technology.

The Soviets are not our allies, but they need not be our enemy. Spheres of influence are important to the balance of power in the world, and a nuclear arms freeze will not affect that balance. It will merely put the gun back in the holster and allow us to think before we reach for it again.

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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.

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COMMUNITY FORUM

DEAN'S CORNER:

Dean Eric J. Schmertz

The following is my introduction of Arnold I. Burns and his commencement address at the June 1, 1986 commencement. At the time Mr. Burns was Associate Attorney General of the United States. He has since been promoted to the number two position in the Justice Department, Deputy Attorney General of the United States.

It is now my pleasure and privilege to introduce our commencement speaker. Arnold I. Burns was invited as our commencement speaker for traditional reasons and, equally importantly, for reasons not so traditional.

First the traditional reasons: He is a superb and outstandingly successful attorney. A graduate of Union College and the Cornell Law School, and following affiliation with the law firm Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood he founded, developed and served as the senior partner of a prominent New York City law firm, Burns, Summit, Rovins & Feldesman. With his recent governmental appointment the firm is now Summit, Rovins & Feldesman. But, as his former partner Leonard Rovins pointed out in a recent Washington, D.C. ceremony, the name Burns is not retired—just mothballed for a later season.

By appointment of the President of the United States Mr. Burns is now Associate Attorney General of the United States, the third highest ranking official of the Justice Department. If reports are accurate—and there is every indication that they are—he will soon be elevated to Deputy Attorney

General, the second ranking officer of the United States Justice Department. As Associate Attorney General Mr. Burns is responsible in overseeing and administering the civil, civil rights, anti-trust and land divisions of the Justice Department.

He no sooner took office than he made headlines with his involvement in the efforts of the Aquino government of the Philippines to find and recover monies and other assets removed from the Philippines by Ferdinand Marcos. In that matter the country saw Mr. Burns' self-effacement and wry sense of humor. When asked how he could financially afford to leave the senior partnership of a major New York City law firm for the relatively modest salary of the Associate Attorney General, he answered that he was handling the Aquino-Marcos matter for a percentage of the amounts involved.

And so, as a prominent attorney and as the third—and soon to be second—highest level federal law enforcement official and policy maker, it is most fitting and proper that he be our commencement speaker.

But the less traditional reasons for inviting him today may be even more appealing.

Arnold Burns is a humanitarian, a philanthropist, an educator and—yes—a patriot. He is an activist in supporting the less fortunate—world wide. During the recent Ethiopian and African famine crisis, Arnold Burns went abroad. Without fanfare, without publicity, but with commitment, he provided help—both professional and with personal resources, to bring about the airlift of Ethio-

pian Jews to Israel.

Several times a year his friends and any others he can reach, receive appeals from him for contributions to causes to help those of this society who are less fortunate. His philanthropic, community service and educational work are consistent with his priorities for what is important to this nation. Recognizing the essentiality of a healthy and educated youth—to insure the integrity of our society in the generations ahead, he has been a tireless leader in support of the Boys Clubs of America and serves as a vice president and member of the Board of Directors of that organization. He has served, not perfunctorily, but with action and dedication in several important posts in higher education. For several years he was a trustee of his alma mater, Union College, and served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Union College for the last several years prior to his recent appointment. He is an involved advisor to his other alma mater, the Cornell Law School, and is a most valued member of the Advisory Council to the Dean of the Hofstra Law School.

Though a Republican (with a capital R) by political affiliation, Arnold Burns is a democrat (with a small d). A look at the law firm he established, nurtured and led, gives us evidence of his democracy. I think that collegiality and mutual respect among partners, among associates, and most critically by the partners and associates, are symptoms of institutional democracy. Arnold's firm has it in uncompromising ways—more than any I know. Associates are given responsibility early, are consulted often and seriously, and are integrated in the total work of the firm and with the partners. With regard to his own prior position with his law firm Arnold Burns repeatedly said, "I am an associate. Once an associate—always an associate. Somewhere along the way I became a partner." All levels socialize together as well as work together. If this faculty wants to know where I got the idea of an annual faculty retreat, it came from Arnold Burns. Indeed, that alone may be enough to justify his invitation today.

I have called him a patriot and I have used that word most carefully. For there are patriots and patriots. There is the patriot who wraps himself in the flag and in patriotic rhetoric, who deems himself the repository of all truth but who is intolerant of and disparages the views and activities of others.

That is not a patriot. That is an ideologue—a demagogue. That is **not** Arnold Burns.

There are patriots who wear and carry their patriotism so publicly and demonstrably that one is not sure if their objective is not publicity rather than patriotism. That is **not** Arnold Burns.

Mr. Burns believes in the institutions of this country. He believes in American democracy and all its component parts. He has involved himself in the political process and has supported candidates on the merits. Unabashedly, he joins and supports organizations which believe that patriotism means strengthening the ingredients of our representative government, our free economy and our open society, and which believe in improving the quality of and opportunities in life for all our citizens. He backs up those beliefs as he did in the Ethiopian famine situation, with his time, his skills and with personal resources. I am confident that we will see these beliefs in action as he carries out his official duties. I think it is a fulfillment of his philosophy and a fulfillment of a prophecy that when he decided to go into public service it was to Justice.

Finally permit me to express a personal note. There was a time—a year or so ago—when I had to decide whether to remain as Dean of this Law School or join the Burns—Summit firm as a partner. I am happy and satisfied that I remained as Dean. It was the right decision for me. But I do regret that I will not have the honor and experience of being Arnold Burns' partner.

I am delighted to introduce our commencement speaker, the Honorable Arnold I. Burns.

Address of

The Honorable Arnold I. Burns
Associate Attorney General
AT The
Hofstra University Law School
Commencement

Sunday, June 1, 1986
Hempstead, New York

Good Afternoon. It is an honor and pleasure to be with you.

At the outset, I wish to congratulate each of you graduates on a very auspicious morning.
Continued on page 6

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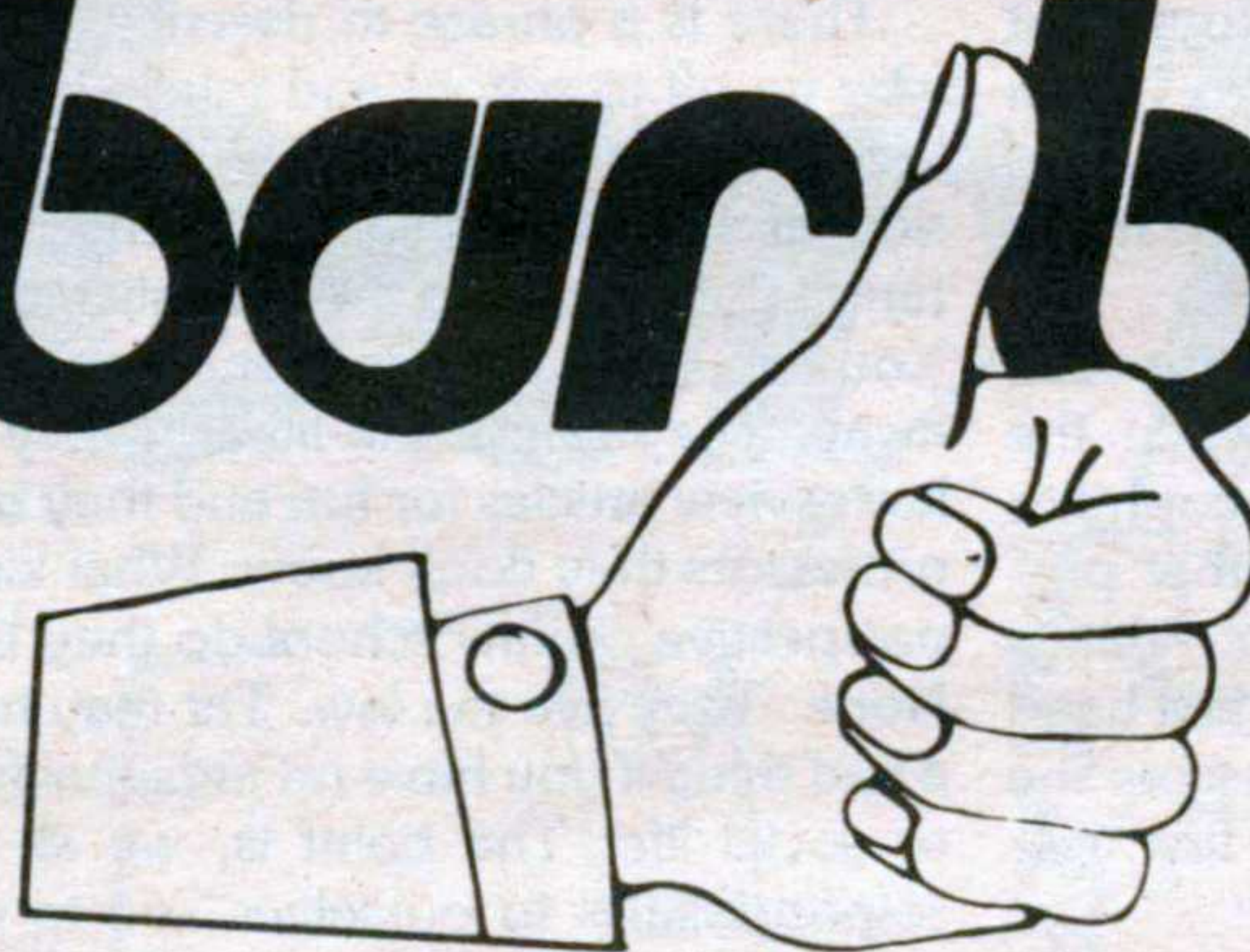
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COMMUNITY FORUM

DEAN'S CORNER:

Dean Eric J. Schmertz

Continued from page 5

ment in your life. It is a great achievement to hold a law degree from an institution of learning as outstanding as Hofstra Law School. You will be leaving here today with all of the training required to succeed in the practice of law and in the practice of life. I know whereof I speak as I have been privileged to serve on Dean Schmertz' Advisory Council for a number of years, and my principal deputy in the Department of Justice is one of your own.

I also want to offer congratulations to people in the audience today who are not receiving any honors, any awards, or any degrees. But must celebrate them too. I am referring to mom, dad, and all the rest of the family who were so supportive during your journey through that tough and tangled intellectual forest known as law school. It was not easy. Believe me, as the father of a young lawyer, I know. So mom, dad, wife, hubby, family, stand up and take a well deserved bow. We all salute you.

You will be lawyers, there is no doubt about it. With the training that you have received here and with the track record that Hofstra Law School has demonstrated, I know you will succeed. YOU will pass the Bar examination, you will be lawyers! But that is not the issue. The real question I wish to raise with you today and the one that I ask each and every one of you to consider is "What kind of lawyer are you going to be?"

I thought it might be useful to draw on

some of my three decades plus of experience as a lawyer in private practice and now at the Department of Justice to share with you some observations about the kind of lawyer I think you should be.

What kind of lawyer will you be? First, you want to be a lawyer who possesses skill and expertise and balanced judgment born of experience. In order to accomplish this, you must continue to learn your craft. Work with others. Never be too sure of yourself to learn. As that great New York philosopher, Yogi Berra has often said, "You can observe a lot just by watching." Be eclectic and draw upon the strengths and experiences of others while building on your own special and unique strength of personality and character.

What kind of lawyer will you be? Be an imaginative lawyer. Be innovative. Be a thinker. Do not fall into routine or become a grunt. Stay informed. Keep abreast through continuing education programs and bar association activities. Keep your ideas flowing.

What kind of a lawyer will you be? I suggest that you want to be highly moral, highly ethical, and honest to a fault. I am reminded of the story told about Sam Rayburn, who was the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representative during the Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman days. Someone asked Rayburn how he could remember all the myriad things he said about so many complex issues. Rayburn answered

that it was easy, "I don't have to remember anything," he confessed, "because I always tell the truth."

Quite apart from the fact that integrity is a nicer and easier course, I submit to you that it is also the clever and lucrative way to practice law. Your colleagues, your peers, your adversaries, will soon know whether you are a man or a woman whose word is his or her bond. If you are known to be trustworthy and reliable, your stipulations will be honored and your credibility before both bench and bar will be sustained. As the late Edward R. Murrow said, "To be persuasive, we must be believable, to be believable, we must be credible, to be credible, we must be truthful." Moreover, your clients will quickly discern whether you are a lawyer of integrity or one who tells fibs, white lies, and is guilty of outright distortion and misrepresentation. As a result, the happy fact is that the moral, ethical and trustworthy lawyers are also the successful ones. In short, it is *smart* to be an ethical lawyer, it is good *business* to be an ethical lawyer. Indeed, you will only be truly successful if you are an ethical lawyer.

Abraham Lincoln was such a lawyer. In preparing a few notes for a law lecture in 1850, Lincoln made the following observation:

"There is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest. I say vague, because when we consider to what extent confidence upon lawyers by the people, it appears improbable that their impression of dishonesty is very distinct and vivid. Yet the impression is common, almost universal. Let no young man choosing the law for a calling for a moment yield to the popular belief. Resolve to be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

Whether you practice in one of the largest firms or in a single man office on Main Street, U.S.A., ethics is ethics. And responsibility ultimately lies not with the system but with the individual.

You may either choose the straight and narrow and have a successful career—or you may choose to play dangerously close to the edge, always looking over your shoulder and never sleeping too soundly at night. The choice is yours and yours alone.

What kind of a lawyer will you be? I submit to you that the popularized version of the lawyer as a gladiator, as a hired gun—have law book will travel—as a contentious, confrontational combatant is too narrow. Lawyers must reconcile differences. Lawyers must negotiate. Lawyers must mediate. Lawyers must arbitrate. Lawyers must be peacemakers, and lawyers must be dedicated, particularly in this day and age, to alternatives to litigation in order to seek resolution of disputes. As Lincoln advised, "Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbor to compromise whenever you can. As a peacemaker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough."

What kind of a lawyer will you be? I submit that you want to be a lawyer who will not abuse the process of the courts, a lawyer who understands that our judicial system is bogged down.

Coming here today, we used the Long Island Expressway, a magnificent highway. But we all know that a highway built for 10,000 cars cannot handle 100,000, and when 100,000 cars seek at once to use it, it becomes a huge parking lot. So too with our court system. Once highly celebrated and now justly decried, it has become the institutional equivalent of the Long Island Expressway—a great big parking lot.

No one seriously denies that we are experiencing judicial gridlock. Instead of charging a toll or otherwise discouraging litigants to get on our judicial highway, in many ways we openly invite litigants in wholesale numbers. And so congestion grows. With traffic almost at a standstill, we then actually offer cash bonuses to people on the road if

only they will get off. These cash bonuses—nuisance settlements—are paid wholly without regard to merit.

Over forty years ago, Chief Justice Charles Evan Hughes stated, "The United States is the greatest law factory the world has ever known." Since then the situation has continued to get worse. From the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on down, concern over our backlogged system is not misplaced.

No doubt about it. There is a systemic problem facing us today. We are truly in the midst of a litigation explosion. In virtually every area of the law—from torts to constitutional rights—litigation abounds. Indeed, so severe is the crunch of juridical business that the system is unable to handle the load. Dockets are swollen, delays are routine, and costs and expenses of litigation soar. As a consequence, the judicial system is unavailable to the average American and unaffordable by even the wealthy. Few can pay the financial and emotional price tag for justice today.

How has this happened? Looking back, we can see where many of the wrong turns were made, where many of today's problems began.

Today, we live in a society characterized by a proliferation of rights and entitlements. Our legislators have created wholesale new private rights of action. And where legislatures have failed to act—at both the national and the state levels—courts have increasingly presumed the power to create new rights and entitlements and causes of action out of thin air by finding them by implication. Today we Americans enjoy more rights than any people on the face of the earth. Rights inevitably spawn law suits. A significant segment of the bar is bringing a spate of new law suits not heretofore brought, often as large class actions, to pursue points of principle. A new generation of public interest lawyers, acting increasingly like private attorneys general, are reshaping society by altering its legal framework.

In addition, traditional jurisdictional benchmarks for standing and for justiciability have been eroded by judicial decision. In short, juridical structures and notions that tended toward restraint have all but disappeared.

Today, ours is the most litigious society in the history of the world. We have by far more lawyers by far *per capita* than any other nation in the world today—with one lawyer for every four hundred people—three times as many *per capita* as Germany and twenty times more than Japan. In the 1970s, Federal District Court filings more than doubled and trials lasting more than thirty days more than tripled. Such constantly rushing and swirling waters of litigation have simply eaten away at the very foundations of our legal system.

In this environment, discovery machinery can easily be misused to delay, to obfuscate, and to defeat justice. Such administrative devices as interrogations, depositions, and so forth are powerful tools of our trade. But like all such tools, they are subject to abuse. They are meant to facilitate the process of adjudication. But all too often they are used to disrupt it. And justice delayed is justice denied.

Through manipulation of procedures, lawyers have the power to throw a monkeywrench into the system, to tie up the whole works as they serve the interests of their client by any means available. In an age where we hear so much of the need for judicial restraint, I suggest we also need to practice lawyer restraint. For you, as lawyers, are not only representatives of your private clients. You are also officers of the court. You are, in a very real sense, public servants. And you must behave accordingly.

This places a special burden on responsible lawyers. We must exercise reasonable and balanced restraint. We must vow not to manipulate the process to serve basically ignoble ends.

I want to emphasize that there should be
Continued on page 13

Letter From The Editor

The other day, as I was sitting in the law library lounge surrounded by garbage, I became aware of some noise pollution drifting towards me from a nearby couch. A worldly 2nd year student was explaining the tricks of the law school trade to 2 first years, who were eagerly taking in as much advice and information as they could.

"Listen," she said. "No matter how much studying you do, the final exams will blow you out of the water. It took me an hour and a half just to figure out what the first question on the Civ. Pro. exam was asking."

"They'll call on you in class and make you look like a moron."

The more I heard, the more disgusted and angrier I got, especially when the 2nd year started telling the neophytes how this professor did X and that professor was well known for doing Y—things she could not possibly have had first hand knowledge of because the professors she mentioned had not taught any first year courses the year before.

As I watched the two first years' faces drop, I had to walk away. I'm thankful that when I was a first year student, I was lucky enough to have 2nd and 3rd year friends who gave me sane advice.

It makes me angry when I hear upper class students telling discouraging tales of woe to inexperienced first year students. First of all, law school exams can't be that complex and insurmountable. Our student body is living proof of this: almost all

of us are still here. True, law school isn't for everyone, but the old "Look to your left, look to your right" threat typically given at orientation is hardly accurate. If students were less concerned with how much better or worse everyone else was doing and, instead relaxed and offered help and support to each other, they'd see that things are not so bad. We're either all on the Love Boat or all on the Titanic. It's just the way you look at things.

There is a phrase to describe students who go off to school and totally immerse themselves in their studies to the exclusion of all else. It's called "going native" (and I don't mean to the Hawaiian party). You can spot law school "natives" a mile away. They live in the library, they read law review articles for fun and they talk to professors they don't know. What kind of perspective on law school do they have? None. They live the law. That may not be a bad thing if you have no personal family or social life. The point is, we all have responsibilities to ourselves and to other people, both outside and within the law school.

So, when you're in the depths of despair because you don't understand Civ. Pro., or perhaps you may think the professor made you look stupid in class, or whatever. ... Just chill out, because it's not so bad, it's not incredibly complex, time flies. ... Take time to take care of yourself and have some fun. Perhaps you'd like to work for Conscience?

COMMUNITY FORUM

"A Town Full Of Losers And We're Pulling Out To Win"

The law school held its traditional graduation ceremony last June. The Emerald Society of Bagpipers led the speakers and faculty in procession to the dais. After the welcoming speeches, the graduation commencement speaker, Arnold Burns, gave his address and the graduates were given their degrees. The Recognition of Honor Students was presented by Linda Champlin (see box below). Arnold Burns and Peter Kalikow received honorary degrees from the President of the University, James Shuart. The Distinguished Faculty Service award was given to Professor Ginsberg. Amid the traditional pomp and circumstance Eric Zucker, the speaker from the graduating class delivered the following address:

"It's a Town Full of Losers And We're Pulling Out of Here to Win!"

I apologize if I seem a little bit nervous. I'm half expecting that at any moment Charlotte Hoffer is going to come running down the aisle yelling: "Stop that Man — He can't graduate! He's one unit short!"

Actually, I'm not all that nervous about the Bar Exam. The idea of memorizing 30 subjects in 60 days doesn't seem all that foreign to me. After all, I feel like I usually learned more about my courses during the last 24 hours before the exam than in the whole semester.

In fact, it was about 18 hours before my Real Estate exam when I decided what I wanted to say to you all today. I was up on the sixth floor of the undergraduate library wrestling with the idea of depreciation. And I

was having problems convincing myself that buildings depreciate. After all, this is New York — the only city in the world where a building can be ready for condemnation one year, and renting out lofts for a half-million dollars the next.

Well, I decided that I needed to take a study break. So I looked around for something to read. And I found a book called *The Art of Social Conscience*. It seemed like good reading for the Men's Room and I was surprised to discover that it was written by a former professor of mine from UCLA, Paul Von Blum.

I started reading and I found a quotation by Pablo Picasso that I think is really important and appropriate for us today. He said:

What do you think an artist is? An imbecile who only has eyes if he's a painter? On the contrary — he's at the same time a **political being**... constantly alive to heartrending, fiery or happy events, to which he responds in every way. How would it be possible to feel no interest in other people? No, painting is **not** done to decorate apartments. It's an instrument of **war** for attack and defense against the enemy.

And I got to thinking about what it means to be a lawyer. And I came to the same conclusion. We are not imbeciles whose only skill is to paint decorative pictures of justice with our artful legal phrases. We are human

beings capable of responding to events that involve our fellow human beings. As lawyers we are empowered, perhaps more than any other profession, with the potential for altering history and changing people's lives. We have been provided with the greatest instrument for waging war against the enemies of poverty, environmental pollution, nuclear destruction, racism and sexism.

And I don't understand why in this society the only time that we are willing to reach out to our fellow human beings is when the reaching out is turned into a media event of celebrity-actors and an actor-president holding hands across America with hungry people!

And I don't understand how we can applaud such a gesture when we also applaud the administration that has been responsible for cutting the social programs designed to assist the very people the administration now claims to embrace!

As we all stand here under the warm suburban skies of Long Island, it is easy to assume that ours is, indeed, an affluent society. But the fact is that, according to the Harvard-based Physicians Task Force on Hunger in America, **hunger** is now "more widespread and serious than at any time in the last 10 to 15 years."

How can we live with the facts that half of all black 17 year olds in America are **illiterate**?...that black unemployment is **twice** as high as white unemployment?...that one child out of every five children born in America today will live in **poverty**?...that two-thirds of all of the adults living in the degradation of poverty are **women**?

Is this the affluent society?

Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said that,

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have so much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

As lawyers we should be ashamed that 90% of us will represent only the top 10% of

the population. Who will protect the other 90%?

Our generation has been called value-less and materialistic. We have been told that the idealistic concepts of the '60s have been swept away by the cool irony and cynicism of the '80s. But we don't have to choose between our standard of living and service to people. You can be a Yuppy and do your shopping at **Zabar's**, but you can also represent indigent people on a **Pro Bono** basis for your law firm.

Life is not a legal problem that has a clearly drawn resolution. There are not two sides to personal problems: there are infinite ways of responding to the problems that face us.

We should not let the legal profession repress the emotional, giving side of us the way the last three years in law school did with its academic demands.

The variety of solutions that we have to choose from is limited only by the bounds of our imagination. As lawyers, we can do no better than participate in, as Oliver Wendell Holmes called it... "The agony of [our] times."

We now have the training. God-willing we'll pass the bar and have the opportunity. Let's accept the challenges. Let's make the commitment to help each other, because as the song goes:

You've gotta stand for
Something,
Or you're gonna fall for
anything

In closing, I want to simply express on behalf of my classmates, the deep and profound gratitude that we feel towards **you**, our parents for your love and support during all the years of our development. There are several people graduating today who, like myself, are unable to share this happy day with one or both of their parents because of those parent's premature deaths.

I know that our parents would be proud of us. Our honor today is a tribute to them. So let's rejoice in their names!

Thank you.

Community Law Service
Lee Bialostock, Kenneth Mark Goldman,
Eric Jerrold Zucker

Constitutional Law Courses
Andrea S. Field

Evidence
Lauren Beth Bristol

Labor Law
Mitchell Howard Rubinstein


Leon Stern Award (Criminal) &
Constitutional Law
Andrea S. Field

Philip Blumenson Memorial Award in
Real Property
Ellen Friedman Kessler, Janet B. Dreifuss
Upper Moot Court & Trial Advocacy
Award — 3rd Year
Cheryl Bader

The Benjamin Weintraub and
Alan N. Resnick Bankruptcy Law Prize
Kenneth Lewis

The Columbia Society of Real Estate
Appraisers Award
Gregory Shanklin

THE PASSWORD:
bar bri



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COMMUNITY FORUM

People V. Bernhard Geotz

The People v. Bernhard Geotz
by Steve Filipek

On December 22, 1984, Bernhard Geotz shot four black males on a subway car in New York City. He evaded police and fled the state. Calls of support for the subway vigilante flooded the N.Y.P.D. hotline number as media coverage of the shooting expanded. Barry Slotnick volunteered to represent the then unknown fugitive while Mayor Koch, who at first criticized the vigilante's actions, softened his view on the matter.

Several days later Geotz surrendered to New Hampshire authorities. Local police obtained a confession on audio tape. The Assistant District Attorney for Manhattan went to New Hampshire and obtained another confession on video tape. Geotz waived extradition hearings and was greeted in New York as a hero by crowds and the media.

During the first grand jury hearing, the District Attorney refused to grant immunity to any of the black youths in exchange for testimony. Consequently, Geotz was indicted only on charges of illegal possession of a gun and not indicted for any of the shootings. There was outrage in some communities, none in others.

Shortly afterward, statements made by Geotz in New Hampshire came to light. In reference to the four victims he said "I wanted to gouge their eyes out" and "I wish I

had more bullets." Geotz had also admitted that he "looked for blood" on the youths after shooting them. With the words "You don't look so bad" Geotz pumped another bullet into the prone Darryl Cabey, severing his spine.

Randolph Scott McLaughlin, Associate Director of the Center for Constitutional Rights, recounted these facts of the Geotz case in the first of six *Public Forum* lectures to be held at Hofstra Law School. Mr. McLaughlin is representing Darryl Cabey in a 50 million dollar civil suit pending the outcome of the criminal trial. Cabey is paralyzed as a result of the incident and remains in a coma to this day.

Mr. McLaughlin went on to say, that, after Geotz' comments and further facts were publicized, both the *New York Times* and the *Daily News* called for a re-presentment of the case. This time two of the youths were granted immunity from prosecution and Geotz was indicted by the second Grand Jury on four counts of attempted murder and one count of reckless endangerment. The reckless endangerment charge stems from the fact that he fired a gun on a moving subway train.

Interesting issues raised by Mr. McLaughlin included whether or not the mere brandishing of the gun would've been enough to scare the youths away, whether Geotz had in fact been "looking for trouble" and whether or not Geotz can receive a fair

trial in New York City. However, civil rights issues were barely touched on and it was not explained just what the 50 million dollar lawsuit was supposed to accomplish. In any event, the 82 people in attendance were treated to an eloquent speaker who made the hour fly by.

Professor Doug Colbert, moderator of the lectures, said that "the idea for the *Public Forum* came from a student desire to hear public interest lawyers speak on current issues." It seems the idea gained momentum last year when various student groups including the Black Law Students Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the Women's Law Center and the Environmental Law Society worked together to bring it about. It was Professor Colbert's feeling that students benefit from meeting and listening to lawyers who actually do the "nitty-gritty" work. While most of the guest speakers are not media personalities, they are all expert in their area and well-known in the legal community. Professor Colbert stated that the speakers have volunteered their time to come here because they feel it is important to be available to students.

The forum is designed to promote serious and intellectual discussion about current issues of student interest. Topics were chosen by students and anyone with a suggestion should see either Professor Colbert or contact any of the organizations sponsoring the lectures.

Jewish Law Students

The Jewish Law Students Association (JLSA) is an independent, student-run organization that serves the needs of Hofstra University law school's Jewish student population of all backgrounds and affiliations. Our goals include fostering a sense of identity among our students, enabling them to express their Jewish identity, and establishing a vibrant Jewish presence at the law school.

Our office is located in room 301, Roosevelt Hall, directly across from the law school library. We welcome your ideas and suggestions, as well as your involvement in our planning committee.

ACTIVITIES

JLSA sponsors a wide variety of regularly scheduled activities throughout the academic year.

Dinner seminars, attended by students and members of the faculty, feature lectures by prominent judges and attorneys on contemporary legal issues of concern to the Jewish community. In the past, speakers have included an acting justice of the New York State Supreme Court and a noted author and professor at New York University.

Guest lecturers are invited to address the student body during Dean's Hour.

Plans for this year also include parties with other law schools in the metropolitan area, religious services, and informal Jewish classes.

JLSA is a source of information on local kosher restaurants, synagogues, and Jewish communal events. In addition, JLSA can arrange home hospitality for the Sabbath and holidays.

Scholarships Available

100 Black Men—Applications are now available for this annual scholarship. Criteria: Minority students who are permanent residents of Nassau and Suffolk counties and who are in good academic standing.

Gerald G. Wright Scholarship—This new

scholarship has been established by Mr. Wright, who is an alumnus of the Law School and is to be an annual award of \$200. Criteria: Minority students who are in good academic standing.

For applications, see Mrs. Gibbs-Hodge, Room 216.

Public Forum Program

Dean's Hour Room 238

10/8

THE SANCTUARY MOVEMENT ON TRIAL

Speaker: Ellen Yaroshefsky. Defense Counsel in *U.S. v Aguilar*.

10/22

CITIZEN ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Speaker: James Thornton. Senior Project Attorney, National Resources Defense.

11/5

ATTACKS ON REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

Speaker: Janet Benshoof. Director ACLU Reproductive Rights Project.

11/19

WORKER'S RIGHTS AND STATE LABOR LAW

Speaker: Carlin Meyer. Chief New York State Attorney General's Labor Bureau

Sponsors: National Lawyer's Guild, Black Law Students Association, Women's Law Center, Environmental Law Society.

ORGANIZATIONS

Journals Announce New Members

Labor Law Journal

by John Gentile

The Hofstra Labor Law Journal (formerly the Hofstra Labor Law Forum), located at 305-306 Roosevelt Hall (formerly located at 142 Fennimore Street) and Hofstra Law School (formerly an empty lot) are pleased to announce the addition of 29 new members to the Journal. The Journal looks forward to its most prolific year in both quantity as well

as quality of work despite the hardships of being relocated during the summer. While the move has been slow, Dean Douglas has greatly assisted, in an effort to make the transition to our new offices easier. Although the new offices have yet to receive bookcases, feet for its desks, keys for its members, chairs and a cleaning, Journal editors are confident that all will arrive in time.

Despite the shortcomings, the Journal is scheduled to publish its fall issue on time; a first in its brief history. The Jour-

nal is also co-sponsoring a conference on internal union affairs with the New York State Bar Association on November 8, 1986. The papers presented at this conference by prominent labor lawyers will be published in the Journal's spring issue. The conference will be held at the New York City Bar association in Manhattan and Hofstra's own Professor Kaynard will be the moderator. All are encouraged to attend.

Thus, in spite of the conditions of the Journal's new accommodations, its output continues to increase and its new members have shared the workload well. The Hofstra Labor Law Journal and Hofstra Law School share in welcoming to the Journal staff: Mark Aloia, Linda Allocco, Donna Anderson, Gregory Balitsos, Roy Barry, Allison Bishop, Ursula Bischoff, Justin Block, Kathy Bower, Kieran Broderick, Nancy Burner, Brian Burns, Barry Carus, Doreen Correia, Ricky Feldman, Steve Filipeck, Deborah Herrington, Andrea Kneifel, Howard Kneller, Michael Manniello, Donald Mitchell, Pamela Richman, Samuel Rubin, Andrew Stark, Laura Stegmeier, Amy Teitel, Valerie Voges, John Wolfstaetter, Dean Ziegel.

Douglas Valley, Cheryl Wade, James Weller.

I.P.I.J.

The International Property Investment Journal is pleased to announce its 1986-87 Editorial Board:

Editor-in Chief
Lena A. Uljanov

Managing Editor of Articles
Michael Truscott
Managing Editor of Staff
Sheryl Pike

Managing Editor of Business
Steven Jannace

Articles Editors
Cynthia Hall
Karen Michal
Millicent Vulcan

Research Editors
Brooke Binder
Judith Blume
Donna Ferro

Notes & Comments Editors
John Bernstein
Arthur Bodek
Vincent Rubino
Albert Testa

Special Projects Editor
Dennis Kelly

The Board has introduced the new position of Special Project Editor to be held by Dennis Kelly. Dennis will be responsible for developing new topics and assisting staff members with the initial development of their articles.

The new staff members for the 1986-87 academic year are: Mary Bennett, Jeffrey Bodoff, Linda Boehm, Daniel Boehnk, Alexander Carlomagno, Anthony Cummings, Yann Geron, Jeffrey Haber, Jon Kaiman, Barbara Kirwan, James O'Conner, Jeffrey Olsen, Janace Orshan, Helen Rosner, Abe Rychik, Nathan Shafner, Sharon Silverman, Christine Spletzer, Lucia VanWerering, Mark Wilgard.

Environmental Law Society

by Richard Horowitz

It is not difficult to accept the proposition that the natural resources of the earth are limited. It is, however, a little more difficult to take action toward preserving those resources. Here, at Hofstra, the Environmental Law Society (ELS) is an outlet for anyone who is concerned about the environment. Its members' interests range from wildlife preservation to nuclear power issues. For some, the Society becomes a springboard to a career in environmental law. For those who choose to practice in other areas, it provides the practical experience of being an advocate. Each student contributes as much time and energy as they care to. Membership is established by nothing more than a showing of interest.

Our main activity for the year is publishing the *Environmental Law Digest*. The *Digest* is designed to be a reference guide for practitioners and concerned citizens who wish to be kept informed of the developing legal aspects of environmental issues. The main body of the *Digest* consists of case reviews of recent decisions. It also includes articles writ-

ten by both students and alumni. After only three years of publication, the *Digest* now has over 125 subscribers, including one-third of the law school libraries in the country.

Another major activity of the group is to bring speakers from the legal (and scientific) community into the law school. Each year a major symposium is held on a controversial environmental issue. In addition, individual speakers (and films) are sponsored by ELS throughout the year.

Some of our other activities include lobbying, field trips, recycling, recreational activities, an elementary school education program and social gatherings with Hofstra alumni practicing in the environmental field.

ELS's greatest resource is its people. If you have an interest in your environment you should be involved. You can do anything from stuffing envelopes to editing an article for the *Digest*. Watch for signs telling when and where the next meeting will be or call me at (718) 528-5744. We need your help to raise the legal community's level of environmental awareness.

American Bar Association

by Martin Shelby, ABA Rep

The American Bar Association is an unincorporated voluntary membership association of attorneys with membership in excess of 320,000. The ABA Law Student Division, with over 38,000 members, is the largest student organization in the United States. It is one of three divisions of the ABA; the others are the Young Lawyers and the Judicial Administration Divisions. Law Student Division members may join any of 30 Sections and Forum Committees at considerably reduced membership rates. Examples of Sections are: Criminal Justice, Family Law, General Practice, Taxation, Litigation, and others. There are also Forum Committees, for example, Sports and Entertainment Law; and Standing Committees such as Environmental Law, and Legal Education. Law Students may become involved in a Section or Forum Committee by joining and communicating directly with the chairperson of the section. The Law Student Division appoints liaisons to nearly all of the Sections. The liaison communicates Section activities to the Law Student Division and initiates programs within a section that call for increased student involvement. Liaisons also lobby for recommendations which the Law Student Division desires to be ABA approved.

The Law Student Division has a bicameral legislature. The Board of Governors is composed of three national officers, 15 Circuit Governors and two Law School Division Delegates to the senior bar association which has its own structure. Also, there is an assembly composed of the Law Student

Division representatives and usually the SGA or SBA presidents. Elected during last spring's SGA elections, I represent Hofstra law students to the ABA/LSD. Representatives gather at periodic Circuit meetings with the Circuit Governor, as well as at the Annual Meeting. Circuits correspond to the federal judicial circuits; Hofstra is in the Second Circuit. Elections for the various officers are held at different times during the year.

Any ABA Law Student Division member may propose a resolution for adoption by the Law Student Division and perhaps by the ABA. Such a policy statement on any issue, once voted on and approved, may be released to the news media and become part of ABA lobbying efforts. The ABA also sponsors competitions and awards for participating law schools, for example, a negotiating competition and awards to law school newspapers. Details are available for interested members.

Membership costs \$10.00 a year. It includes subscriptions to the *ABA Journal* and *Student Lawyer* magazine. In addition, members are eligible for low rates on health and life insurance, for care rental discounts, and 30 percent savings (\$70) on the Preliminary Multistate Bar Review (PMBR) course.

Meetings and events for members at Hofstra are being planned. Membership at the law school exceeds a hundred students. For those who wish to join, applications are available in the admissions office, as well as on the ABA bulletin board across from the legal writing office.

Law Review

The Board of Editors is pleased to announce that the following students will be joining the staff of the Hofstra Law Review: Darlene Adelson, Ann Bienstock, Francine Brooks, Michele Coleman, James Conway, Ivy Dodes, David Dreifuss, Mark Eghrari, Joanne Favaro, Joseph Field, Richard Finkel, James Gesualdi, Jeremy Goldberg, Shari Greenstein, Ruth Hansell, Gwenda Higgins, Adam Kandell, Salvatore LaMonica. We are pleased to announce that Professor Lawrence Joseph has been selected as a faculty advisor. He will replace Professor Twerski. Ivy Leibowitz, Ronald Lewis, Nancy McGrath, Kevin Natale, David Paseltiner, Kenneth Ricken, Dana Roth, John St. Jeanos, Ellen Sabin, Steven Savoia, James Scott, Kim Schecter, Myra Sencer, Richard A. Senzer, Leonard Sperber, Phyllis Spisto,

Trial Advocacy Club

The Trial Advocacy Club extends a cordial welcome to all from a "well deserved" summer recess. We trust that all are well rested and prepared for the ongoing semester: As a colleague who will remain anonymous said, "if your not, so what, your here anyway now make the most of it."

On a more serious note, we are taking this opportunity to invite all interested in trial advocacy to join our club. Weekly meetings will be held on Thursdays in room 230 at 4:00 p.m. If you plan to litigate upon admission to the Bar, our club can help you develop the Skills a Trial Attorney needs.

Even if you do not plan to litigate our trial club can nevertheless be worthwhile for participation helps build the oral communication skills that all lawyers should possess.

The club will invite practicing trial attorneys to speak at the Law School as well as provide participants an opportunity to practice and develop their trial skills in a non-competitive forum. We sincerely feel that by attempting the various stages of trial (voir dire, opening, direct and cross examina-

tions, summation) one can put all the "legal stuff" taught in the classroom in the right perspective, and have a little fun too.

We encourage your participation. To put it in the words of Theodore Roosevelt: "The credit belongs to the man [or woman] who is actually in the arena-whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself [or herself] in a worthy cause; who at best if he [or she] wins knows the thrills of high achievement, and if he [or she] fails, at least fails while daring greatly—so that his [or her] place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

Of course a quote of Theodore Roosevelt overstates our appeal for we are not asking you to mar your face or to give us great heroics: so what, I like the quote. Join us Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. in room 230 if you can.

Anthony Cummings
Administrative Vice President
TRIAL ADVOCACY CLUB

ORGANIZATIONS

What Is Phi Alpha Delta? Republican Law Students

by Ricky S. Feldman

What is Phi Alpha Delta and why should you consider joining us?

PAD is an international professional law fraternity — the world's largest, in fact — with 168 chapters chartered at accredited law schools throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada and Mexico.

We are a professional service organization whose purpose is to serve the law student, the law school, the profession and the community.

Our aims include bringing law students together with practicing attorneys, thus providing students with practical information and legal skills generally untouched in the academic curriculum, as well as providing valuable attorney contacts and job placement assistance. Both our student and attorney members are dedicated to mutual self-help and to upholding the highest in professional ethics.

Currently, PAD's total membership is 114,000. We are neither "exclusive" nor "discriminatory" in the traditional fraternity sense, as more than 4,000 law students become PAD members each year without restriction by reason of sex, race, color, creed, national origin or even grade point average.

Our membership currently includes over 20,000 women. PAD was the first previously all-male law fraternity to admit women (1970) and, in 1972, was the first to accomplish a merger with a major women's law fraternity, bringing more than 5,000 women attorneys into our ranks at the time.

It is important to note that participation in Phi Alpha Delta does not end with one's graduation from law school, for we have

alumni chapters chartered in 86 North American cities, metropolitan areas and Puerto Rico. The attorney members of these PAD groups gather regularly for social and professional functions and are available for participation with PAD law school chapters in their area, particularly for service as guest speakers, on panels, in seminars and to provide personal career counselling and job placement assistance.

This year, Dean Schmertz, as well as our members, will be initiated into PAD on Thursday, October 2, at 7:30 p.m. The ceremonies will be held at the U.S. District Courthouse, adjacent to Hofstra Stadium.

PAD has a variety of exciting events planned for the upcoming year. The Barrister's Ball, Hofstra Law School's annual semi-formal is around the corner. We will also be working closely with other school groups sponsoring movies and guest speakers. As usual we will present a 10 hour criminal law review for first-year members. And everyone is looking forward to PAD's annual trip to Met's opening Day at Shea Stadium (this year we are trying to purchase tickets for the picnic grounds). With parties, a ski trip, and our first annual "Booze Cruise" after finals, PAD is on the move.

You can become a part of Phi Alpha Delta. Membership applications are available in the Admissions office. The lifetime membership fee is only \$60.00. Applications must be returned to the PAD Mailbox, located in the Admissions office, by Wednesday, October 1.

If you have any suggestions or questions about PAD, please feel free to call me at 565-3429.

The Republican Law Students Association wishes to extend a warm welcome to the class of 1988 and to invite interested members of the class as well as 2nd and 3rd year students to join the growing ranks of Republican Law Students and make 1986 the year to get involved!

Of course, by the very nature of our organization much effort is geared towards getting involved in campaigns. This year, members will be active in campaigns ranging from local judicial races to the United States Congressional and Senatorial races. However, there is more to our organization than just campaigning.

In October each year, the Association sponsors a candidates forum to which all candidates are invited to come and meet with the law school community. Last year nearly 12 judicial candidates attended as well as Nassau County Presiding Supervisor, Tom Gulotta. 1986 being a very busy election year, we expect even greater success. The Republicans Law Students Association takes pride in facilitating contact with our elected representatives and the political process on all levels and in all branches of law and government.

Each March, the Association participates in the activity perhaps most anticipated by its members, The Young Republican Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C. In 1986, five members of the club attended the four day conference. Among the most notable events were a luncheon with Vice President Bush, seminars with Representative Jack Kemp, and Elizabeth Dole.

A reception with Senator D'Amato, special tours of the Supreme court and the

White House arranged for the Hofstra Republican Law Students by Senator Bob Dole, the Senate Majority Leader in addition to a meeting with former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, not to mention a great time in D.C.! During the 4 days, constant seminars are held on such topics as international law and all areas of government and politics. This year Hofstra will be represented by at least 7 to 10 members. A total of over 600 people from around the country attended in 1986, New York having the largest delegation.

Once the members have recovered from the weekend in Washington, April brings the annual Awards Luncheon. Awards are presented each year to an attorney who has excelled in his field and to an elected official. Last year's awards went to John Ciampoli, Esq., a 1984 graduate of Hofstra Law school who is now a counsel to the New York State Assembly minority, and Assemblywoman Toni Rettaliata (R-Huntington), Chairwoman of the Assembly Minority Steering Committee.

In addition to these activities, the club also assists students in obtaining judicial clerkships. RSLA also boasts highly successful alumni. Throughout the year the club meets with these alumni to plan activities and just to discuss things on the minds of the law students.

Everyone is welcome to get involved this year—Keep an eye out for meeting notices. Meetings are usually held on Wednesdays at Dean's Hour. If you cannot attend, but would like to get involved, please drop a note in our mailbox in the general office with your name, address and phone number.

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Two Eggs on a Roll w/Sausage, Ham, or Bacon, Coffee & Juice.....	\$1.29
Buttered Roll.....	40¢
Buttered Bagel.....	45¢
Buttered Large Muffin.....	80¢
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Juice, Pint.....	75¢

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Macaroni	50¢	75¢	1.29
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LEISURE

Around The Campus

By Matthew Weiss

For those of you who have plenty of spare time, there is a lot to do right here at Hofstra University. For instance, two concerts have already been scheduled. Zebra will be here on September 26 for you heavy metal fans. The band will be showcasing material from their upcoming album. Zebra chose Long Island to preview their new songs because of the popularity they enjoy here. On October 6, the Psychodelic Furs will be playing here in support of their new album. Both shows are at the Hofstra Playhouse and tickets are only \$10 for Hofstra students.

If you are more artistically inclined, then do not despair. Hofstra's Drama Department has planned a full schedule. On October 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, The Runner Stumbles will be performed at 8:00 p.m. The play is both "a gripping mystery and courtroom drama." It is based on a true story of a priest from Michigan accused of killing a nun. There will also be two matinees on October 12 and 19 at 3:00 p.m. "Saved" will be presented at 8:00 p.m. This drama addresses men's proclivity to do violence to other men because of societal influences. Three plays by Thornton Wilder will also run on November 28, 29 and on December 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 at 8:00 p.m.; and, on November 30 and December 7 at 3:00 p.m. Tickets are \$4 for each of these shows. Lastly, Lerner and Loewe's Camelot will be performed by Hofstra's Alumni Repertory Theatre. The dates are September 5, 6, 12, 13, 19 and 20 at 8:00 p.m., September 7 and 21 at 3:00 p.m. and September 14 at 7:00 p.m. Tickets are \$12.50 for all performances. Saved and Camelot will be performed at the Playhouse.

while The Runner Stumbles and the Wilder plays will be performed at the West End Theatre.

The fall movie schedule at Hofstra provides something for everyone. The schedule is:

Back to the Future*	Sept. 27, 28
White Nights	Oct. 4, 5
Gods Must Be Crazy	Oct. 18, 19
The Color Purple*	Oct. 25, 26
Poltergeist II	Nov. 1, 2
Down and Out in Beverly Hills*	Nov. 8, 9
Pretty in Pink	Nov. 15, 16
9½ Weeks	Nov. 22, 23
Hannah and Her Sisters	Dec. 6, 7
Spies Like Us	Dec. 13, 14

All movies are free to Hofstra students except those with an asterisk which are \$1 at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. at the Student Center Theatre. Most of these movies have familiar titles except one, Gods Must Be Crazy. This comedy is strongly recommended. It is very refreshing to view a low budget film such as this one that is more entertaining than many of the multi-million dollar epics that Hollywood mass produces. Do not miss this one if you have not seen it!

On September 25, the founders of the Guardian Angels, Curtis and Lisa Sliwa, will give a lecture on their activities. On October 10, John Valby will be on campus living up to his nickname, "Dr. Dirty." This show is not for those with virgin ears but is certainly worth seeing if you have never seen him.

Sand Conference

George Sand, the nineteenth-century author of some 100 novels and an early advocate of equal rights for women, will be the subject of an international scholarly conference at Hofstra University Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 16, 17 and 18, 1986.

The Conference is being held in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Hofstra Cultural Center and the subsequent founding of the Friends of George Sand Society at the University. Since 1976, the Center has conducted 42 scholarly conferences; its first was held in conjunction with the centennial of George Sand's death. The Society is a literary organization with membership of several hundred persons—scholars, journalists, authors, artists, dramatists, and George Sand enthusiasts from many nations around the world. It publishes an annual journal and has spawned George Sand scholarly conferences in many countries (the current conference is the seventh on the renowned French woman writer in the last decade and the third to be held at Hofstra).

Among the well-known personalities who will participate in the George Sand Conference are **Francoise Gilot** (author of "My Life With Picasso," Mrs. Jonas Salk), artist and poet; **Marilyn French**, author and feminist; **Byron Janis**, concert pianist and an expert on composer Frederic Chopin; **Edwina Sandys**, artist and sculptor, granddaughter of Sir Winston Churchill; and **Maria Cooper Janis** (Mrs. Byron Janis), artist, daughter of the late film actor Gary Cooper. Others include **Christiane Sand**, artist and the only surviving descendant of

George Sand; and **Micheline Muselli Lerner**, former wife of lyricist Alan Jay Lerner and a descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A number of special exhibits and events will be held in conjunction with the George Sand Conference. On October 10, an exhibit containing the works of four women artists, all of whom are members of the Friends of George Sand Society, will open on the 10th Floor of the Hofstra Library. The artists are Francoise Gilot, Maria Cooper Janis, Christiane Sand and Edwina Sandys. Included in the exhibit will be oil paintings, sculpture, posters, lithographs and watercolors.

Also on October 10, an exhibit titled "The World of George Sand," will open in the David Filderman Gallery on the 9th Floor of the Hofstra Library. In addition to including manuscripts and early editions of the French author's works, the exhibit will include Frederic Chopin's death mask and a cast of his hand, George Sand's jewelry, a replica of Sand's desk on loan from a French furniture manufacturer, and 12 original Sand letters.

On October 15, an exhibit titled "Images of Women: From Antiquity to Modern Times" (from the Hofstra Museum's Permanent Collection), will be shown in various campus locations including the University Club, the Bits and Bytes Student Restaurant and on the third floor of Weller Hall. Further information about this exhibit may be had by calling the Hofstra Museum (516) 560-5669.

A dinner in the round will be held in the

Continued on page 13

Liked Legal Eagles? Vendetta Against The Verdict? Share Your Opinions-Join Conscience

The Art Of The Snub

by Brian Burns

I was sitting against the law school hallway's wall, waiting for a friend before going out to the law school picnic outside, when an old friend, who had recently become a non-speaking friend for reasons unknown, walked out of the library's twin glass doors into the hallway. I looked up at this old friend who, by the tired scowl on her face, had evidently just gotten off from a hard day's work at the library. Upon reflection, I decided to try to say hello to her in a conciliatory manner. Even though we hadn't really been "friends" for awhile, she and I had still been conscious of each other's passings in the hallway and acknowledged that fact by a greeting used at the homo bosiei stage of evolution: two grunts passed in each other's direction equaling a "hello, how are you. I am fine." But when she saw me in the near empty hallway, having the reflexive anticipatory look of one who is about to grunt twice on my face, she looked away towards the opposite wall. Undaunted by this subtle hint of an upcoming cold shoulder, I let out a bright "How have you been doing" to her as she passed. This sentiment, to my embarrassment, and to the notice of the few people in the hallway, went echoing unanswered down the hall. My friend continued walking briskly by, her head positioned to look to the more inviting and interesting blank wall.

My God, I thought to myself as my "friend" walked out the library's main doors to the parking lot, looking smartly satisfied, is that what New Yorkers consider a legitimate snub?

I am a New Englander, and anyone with a few years of American literature or history under their belts knows that we New Englanders have been snubbing people ever since the Cabots and the Lodges hired their first servants with the warning to potential

applicants that "No Irish need apply." Since I come from the land which invented the quickly turned away head, the subtle roll of the shoulder, the glazed, blank expression caused by vision impaired with socially advantageous blind spots, the deafened ears, the smug put-downs phrased as honest concern and other snub techniques too advanced for New Yorkers to even begin to contemplate attempting, I was very interested in the way New York has developed its own primitive version of snubbing. I wondered whether the distinction between New England's and New York's snubbing methodologies was as sharp as it was between their respective sports team cheering techniques: New York's involving the throwing of knives at the opposition's players versus New England's giving two quick cheers and a dignified rah! at the end of each sports period before going off to call the family sitter to see if all's well.

When I first arrived in New York, with a fire-arm my mother had pressed into my hands with a sad kiss before I left and a fully paid health and life insurance policy inserted neatly in my shirt pocket by my father, I knew that people down here were infamous nation-wide for being rude, uncouth and in dark alleys, liable to do anything. But, still, when I came here, I decided that I would not stereotype New Yorkers as violent Oscar Madisons who carried heavy objects to bludgeon strangers with. I would, instead, be open to view them as they really were and not as Neil Simon and Woody Allen has the nation convinced that they are.

So when I came here to New York I was very happily surprised that supposedly uncivilized New Yorkers were indeed a bit civilized after all. I'll never forget when this shocking realization came to me. I was standing in the law school's upstairs lounge at

one of the candy machines, trying to select what would be my lunch that day, when a female student next to me asked if I might have change for a dollar. She, too, wanted to buy some candy. I didn't have a dollar in change, but I gave her enough change with which she could get her Mars bar. She was very friendly in face and verbal expression till the last coin left my arm and fell into her's. As soon as the last nickel hit her open palm, her face dropped like lead into a zombie-like blank stare—the kind corpses get when the undertaker accidentally leaves them in the formaldehyde too long. She drooped down her shoulder, cutting ahead of me in line and plugged in my money and got her candy bar.

As she turned from the machine I thought her zombie-like face looked familiar, like someone who had to be in my section, and I asked her point blank, sort of speak, whether

she **was** in my section.

"God. I'm a third year student," she answered with a tired look of disdain, throwing her pocketbook strap up higher on her bony shoulder as she rolled it and the rest of her bony body away.

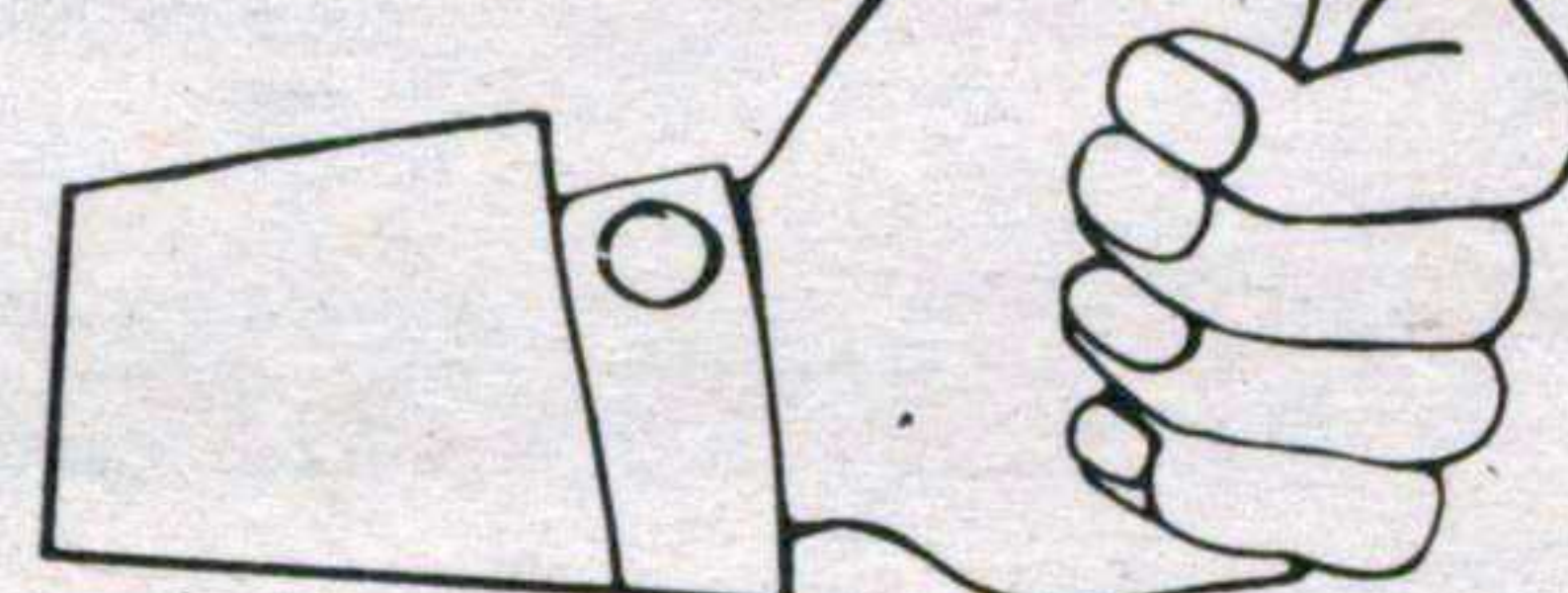
I was shocked. I had been snubbed. Cast aside. It was just like I was home in New England again. I felt a feeling of elation. It was a sign that New York, while not civilized in any homo sapien evolutionary sense of the word, was at last giving a go at Western Civilization.

In the weeks ahead I saw more signs of the western outpost of civilization I thought I had left back in New England. I saw a girl wave to a group of "friends" over at another table in the library with her "friends" responding by turning their heads away as if a gun shot had gone off suddenly in the opposite

Continued on page 12

THE PASSWORD:

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LEISURE

Snub

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direction. I saw a guy go up to a table of women in the lounge to ask if a chair at their table wasn't being used, could he borrow it. The women all went quiet and started at him. The guy asked again. No response. The guy tried dragging the empty chair slowly away to see if that would raise an objection. He escaped with the chair but not before he got a good dose of air conditioning from the women's cold, unfriendly eyes. I saw a female student politely open a door for a mixed group of fellow students and saw the group march right through, looking fearful of accidentally acknowledging the girl's existence, lest it would create an obligation to tip. I saw people conversing with rapidly exiting conversational partners. I saw people finding, to their dismay, that they were speaking to freshly emptied chairs, abandoned on the spur of the socially advantageous moment. I saw people almost walking into walls by trying to avoid meeting certain eyes. I heard people who seem to be claiming they attended classes with no people in them but themselves: they knew no one and no, they couldn't possibly be in a class taken by anybody. I saw people who reserved entire rows in overcrowded classes and then used the row to seat their books, one per chair, in order to protect the binding so they wouldn't be damaged, running their resale value. I saw people groping valiantly towards the putting on of "airs."

This show of putting on "airs," by New Yorkers of all people, pleasantly surprised me. It showed me New Yorkers were willing to work to better their own self-images the socially respected way, by battering anyone else's which is in range.

Now putting on "airs" is hard to do as it involves putting on an attitude of superiority due to birth, breeding, education, physical attributes, wealth, and social position. It is not that a superiority complex is hard to come by in any of these categories: its just hard to have a complex for each. In New England this is pretty much the requirement for the proper taking on of "airs."

But some New Yorkers I notice with reservation, have been trying to slip by this strict requirement to be shallow in depth by their trying to use an equivalent of the United States military tactic of "saturation bombing." They try "saturation snubbing." An example of this "saturation snubbing" can be seen daily in the law school's downstairs lounge.

Every afternoon if you walk by this lounge you will notice tables covered with the remains of other people's lunches, snacks, caffeinated and non-caffeinated drinks—some filled to the tip-top and sailing cigarette butt boats—not to mention the remains of notebooks, miscopied library materials, broken pencils, dried pens, along with the occasional abandoned boyfriend or girlfriend left crying in the corner. Now this is a classic example of the saturation type snubbing. The group which leaves its garbage snubs the rest of the student body by showing their lesser fellows that the rules of nature followed by most primates, i.e. one does not foul one's own nest, does not apply to them. In other words, "Here's our foul filth, isn't it pretty, peons?"

It is plain to those social psychologists who come to view this phenomenon, and there are more and more of them coming to observe this phenomenon every day, some as far as from Community College of Eastern Peking, those who engage in intentionally mistaking the law school lounge as a trash dumpster done in a modernistic style, do not interact with their fellows who are outside the immediate garbage spewing group. Everyday their interaction is limited to those within the confines of the clique. Any "recognition" of the outside population consists of sneers,

glares and the bumming of cigarettes, matches and any loose change which the non-clique student population might have. The only other "interaction" done between the group and the rest of the school is done through their garbage, which, under classical snubbing rules developed at Harvard, is not culpable interaction.

While this is a good old law school try at snubbing, for a New Englander raised on classical snubbing it really is just being condescending behind closed drapes when classical snubbing mandates the curtains to be drawn, with the ass pressed tight up against the window to the snubbed. It is in this way that the snubbed knows who is doing the snubbing and is not left instead to ponder what shadowy figures have deemed his existence evidence of less than commendable past behavior on the part of his parents. In short, half the fun of snubbing is being there while pretending the snubbed is not, regardless of the irrefutable evidence to the contrary, including tugs on the sleeve and loud wailing noises coming from tear choked throats.

Another New York valiant but really invalid attempt to snub, done not quite in the traditional manner, is practiced by the law professors and upper class law students with good rankings or what employers like to parrot at job interviews. "Journal experience, journal experience." Here the snub consists of what I call situational hurry. An example would clarify its method: Professor A is walking through a law school hallway with the brisk one-two, one-two law professor two-step so legalistically popular. A male student asks this male professor a question on the constitutional legitimacy of sub-chapter Z-3234 (a) (e) (bb) (rules on corporate authorization of underage employee wet tee shirt contests). The professor gives a wave of his hand and a quick yes or no answer which said Professor A finds so upsetting about commercial outlines. Next, a pretty female student approaches the professor with the same question. Suddenly, the professor no longer looking hurried, stops and asks the

female student to repeat her question so he can give her one of those classical law professor pauses: eyes lifted up in contemplation, hand rubbing chin and glasses set to tip of nose. The professor now seems to have all the time in the world to trip the legal light fantastic for hours on end. Reverse the sexes or sexual preferences and it would still come out the same: the hurry comes from what situation you're in. Pleasant situation, plenty the time. Unpleasant, and oops, the dean is waiting for you for lunch.

While these two snubbing techniques might have some promise in the refining, for now it is plain that New York has some catching up to do with the social sport of the leisure crowd.

Yet looking back upon these primitive gropings towards snobbery, I think I know what New York mothers feel like when they see their male children bite off the caps of beer bottles for the first time. It's a feeling that you're at the beginning of something beautiful, strange and very possibly dangerous. The look upon the faces I saw snubbing—some for what looked the first time by the successful look of elation upon some very beaming faces—was heart stopping. Here I was seeing—and am seeing—a people come to grips with the rudimentary tricks to affrontary, condescension and speaking out of both sides of your mouth without drooping either corner of your smile. Here I saw people getting ready for the corporate ladder with one foot already up one rung and the other supported on people's faces. While they were breaking all the classical rules, they still imbued in their lessers the classical feeling of wanting to break the snubber's face without leaving the snubbed any self-respecting grounds to justify themselves in doing so.

When I look back to that day when my friend snubbed me, I do not look back in anger. I look back feeling a bit happy instead. When I had met this girl she seemed open, honest and genuine—a horrible way to be so late in this modern age when none

Continued on page 13

Sir John

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(A heaping bowl of fresh greens with tomato, cucumber & sliced egg topped with strips of turkey, ham, swiss & american cheese)		
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Onion Burger	3.25
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Cheese Burger (American or Swiss)	3.25
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Martha's Vineyard Burger (Corned beef & cheese)	3.75
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New England Burger (Cheddar topping)	3.50
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Compass Rose	5.95
(Roast beef on garlic bread topped with melted mozzarella & gravy served with french fries)	
(All of the above served with cole slaw & pickle)	

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Cheese Steak (Served on a Kaiser roll with your choice of cheese smothered with fried onions)	3.50
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Quiche du jour (Served with tossed salad & your choice of dressing)	4.75

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Sir John (Pastrami, Turkey & Melted Swiss with lettuce, tomato, onion & Russian dressing on toasted rye)	4.50
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MILLER LITE
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HARP (Ireland)
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1/2 Carafe	4.50
Carafe	7.95

By The Glass

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Milk	.90
Iced Tea	1.25

By The Cup

Coffee	.65
Sanka	.65
Tea	.65

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Snub

Continued from page 12

of the traits even with loose change will get you a cup of coffee in this old industrial area. Yes, looking back, knowing how well she had learned the basics of snubbing, I felt secure in knowing at least I would not have to worry about her as she made her way through the world, that how she and those like her would never know the hurt of a relationship so tender the heart feels like a muscle of scars, that she would never know friendship's real value and its inevitable loss due to the passing of years. She would never know humiliation by feeling when others are thinking, desiring when others are satisfied, being busy being born when there's so many being busy dying.

I knew when she passed me by she was ready not only for New York and New England, but she was ready to feel nothing at all everywhere, blocking the light wherever her up-raised nose might lead her.

Cessation of vacation leads to drinking broedom straight Ennui, you see, sets in at a very early date

Summer's ease, that dread disease, erodes attention spans While reding cases and hunting parking spaces interferes with evening plans

Soon dissipated is the anticipated excitement of return

Summer thrives, and till winter arrives, I'm just too mellow to learn
by Bruce Robins

Record Review

By Matthew Weiss

One of the best albums of 1986 is "So" by Peter Gabriel. This record was released a year overdue but it was well worth the wait. In addition to the regular musicians Gabriel normally works with (i.e. Tony Levin, David Rhodes) there are many guest musicians, including Stewart Copeland, Jim Kerr, Laurie Anderson and Kate Bush.

In addition to the overplayed synchopop hit Sledgehammer, songs of note are Red Rain, Don't Give Up, Big Time and We Do What We're Told (found only on the cassette or CD). Red Rain is about the tribulations of being on death row. Don't Give Up is one of the most optimistic songs to be released in years. It is sung as a duet between a depressed Gabriel and a sympathetic Bush. It is highly recommended for anyone suffering from the first year law student syndrome. Big Time mocks the capitalist delusions shared by many. For example, Gabriel sings, "The place I come from is a small town. They think so small. They use small words — but not me. I'm smarter than that. I worked it out. I've been stretching my mouth to let those big words come right out." We Do What We're Told is about Dr. Milgram's inhumane experiments on animals. Once again Gabriel has shown his unique ability to comment on society through verse. This record is definitely worth the price.

Look for new releases from the following artists: Frankie Goes to Hollywood, The Pretenders, Tina Turner, John Fogerty, James Brown, Paul Simon, Ratt, Iron Maiden, Ric Ocasek, Debbie Harry, Iggy Pop, Pete Townshend, Roger Daltrey, Wasp, Bob Geldorf, Boston and Linda Ronstadt.

Sand

Continued from page 11

Hofstra Student Center Dining Room on Friday, October 17. It is titled "A 19th Century Evening in the Salon of George Sand," and will feature a George Sand menu. There will be a premiere performance of "Dialectic of the Heart," a romantic play about George Sand and Frederic Chopin, written and directed by Professor Alex Szogyi of Hunter College. The play will feature Byron Janis as Chopin and Micheline Muselli Lerner as Sand.

Two other special events related to the George Sand Conference are the performance of the one-act play "Talking With," by Jane Martin, and a women's film festival titled: "The Narrative Heroine in Film." The one-act play will be seen in Hofstra's Little Theatre at 8 P.M., October 15-20. Admission is without charge. The festival will trace the changing view during film history of women as narrative heroines from D. W. Griffith's Victorian ladies to the Jane Fonda characters of the seventies and eighties. The films will be shown at 7 P.M. in the Cultural Center Lecture Hall (first floor of the Hofstra Library) on September 30, October 1, 7, 8, 21, 22, 28, 29, and November 11, 12, 18 and 19. Admission to the films is free and a schedule may be obtained by calling the Hofstra Cultural Center (516) 560-5669.

The keynote address, "George Sand Our Contemporary," will be given by Dr. Henri Peyre, Professor Emeritus of Yale and the Graduate Center (CUNY), at 9:45 A.M. on Thursday, October 16. Marilyn French, author of "The Women's Room" has been named the Joseph G. Astman Distinguished Conference Scholar for the George Sand scholarly meeting. She will give an invitational address, "The Great Chain," at 1:45 P.M. on Thursday, October 16.

Further information about the George Sand Conference may be obtained by calling (516) 560-5669, or writing to Jo-Ann G. Mahoney, Coordinator, Hofstra Cultural Center, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York 11550.

Speech

Continued from page 6

no place in your practice for the dilatory tactic, the specious argument, the frivolous case, or the procedural gimmick. For in the end, such behavior only undermines your credibility and hurts you financially. It is, in a word, unprofessional.

Again, Abraham Lincoln is instructive. All of his clients knew that, "with old Abe as their lawyer they would win their case if it was fair; if not, that it was a waste of time to take it to him." After listening one day to a would-be client's statement, with his eyes on the ceiling, he swung around in his chair and he exclaimed, "Well, you have a pretty good case in technical law, but a pretty bad one in equity and justice. You'll have to get some other fellow to win this case for you. I couldn't do it. All the time while standing talking to that jury, I'd be thinking Lincoln, you are a liar; and I believe I would forget myself and say it out loud."

What kind of a lawyer will you be? I suggest that you should want to be well-rounded. You should want to grow and to seek and meet new challenges both as lawyers and as men and women. You should be involved in community activities and public service. You must take responsibility for both your own lives and for making this world a better place for all.

What kind of a lawyer will you be? As a private lawyer, you should want to make money and you will. But I suggest that you do not want to be beholden to the almighty dollar.

You may know the story of the man who was facing trial and possible imprisonment. "I know the evidence is against me," he told his lawyer, "but I've got \$100,000 in cash to fight this case."

"You'll never go to prison with that amount of money," the lawyer assured him. He didn't. He went there broke.

You have also, I am sure, heard the tale of the client who turned to his lawyer and said, "Can you please tell me what a contingent fee is?" The lawyer explained, "If I take your case, and I do not win it, I will get nothing, and if I take your case and I do win it, you will get nothing."

Money is just not everything.

What kind of a lawyer will you be? I suggest to you that you will want to have style. Be gentlemen and gentlewomen, not like the lawyer who instructed his witness, "Repeat the words the defendant used." "I'd rather not, they were not fit words to tell a gentleman." "Then," said the attorney, "whisper them to the judge."

Rather, I urge you to take the lesson Alexis de Tocqueville taught seriously. "Study and specialized knowledge of the law give a man a rank apart in society and make lawyers a somewhat privileged intellectual class." Indeed, Tocqueville concluded, "hidden at the bottom of a lawyer's soul one finds some of the tastes and habits of an aristocracy."

Know this. And carry yourselves accordingly—with pride, with purpose, and with professionalism.

I think that if you will bear these things in mind, you will succeed in law, you will succeed in life. I admire each and every one of you for choosing our noble profession. I envy you for all the rich and wonderful experiences which lie ahead for each of you. Be craftsmen and craftswomen. Be integral. Be peacemakers. Use lawyers' restraint to help the system deliver justice to the American people expeditiously and effectively and equitably. Be good people. Have fun. And you will prosper. I am confident of it.

I join your administration and your faculty, and your parents and friends in wishing you good luck. As we commit you to the able hands of Mr. Pieper, Barbri and others, remember what Rocky Balboa said, "Go for it."

I can't but think of something Harrison Tweed said years ago when he was president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York: This is a paraphrase—"Lawyers are better to work with—play with—drink with—fight with than any other species of mankind."

Thank you very much. Godspeed. ■

Personals of 20 words or less should be submitted in the Conscience mailbox in the library lounge.

PERSONALS

Steve D.—What! Haven't you shaved?

Baby Stew—: Thanks for the knives. Baby Scott.

Baby Michelle: Only your hairdresser knows for sure.

Jim Black: Come Back!!!!

Pat, Condolences, A concerned friend

Leslie, Condolences, A concerned friend

Bill-A Fairy Tale, Once upon a time, there was a boy who believed the Giants could win the Superbowl. Oh forget it. This is too dumb. Love Mother Goose

Maria- Meet me at Nassau Blvd.-A friend from the subway

I cannot believe that human beings eat purple pickled eggs!

Marge—How is your bed?

Joe Ackerman—The force is with you. Always.

1L Women: Watch Out! The Baby Brothers are watching ...

Urs, you, me and Zoe in evidence. Yeah!

Larry Frankel: You are so beautiful to me.

Wonderdoug: Just call me Brondlefly. Bzzzzzz!

Mr. Manuel, I love you: Love, Mrs. Manuel.

Only 1 more year—Yippee! But, then the Bar!! Boo. ...

Lee, "Hey Hey Hey—what ya say, sherrie darling"
"I'm going down, down, down, down, Hey"
"Well they blew up the chicken man"
pretty good huh!? Bruce S. (a fellow Jersey nerd)

Michael, The grateful Dead Sucks!

TO THE PERSON WHO STOLE MY WALLET: You are a slime and I hope you fail the bar! L.J.S.

TO THE PERSON WHO STOLE MY WALLET: My pictures have sentimental value! Please return them. You have my address! L.J.S.

Claudia, What is that three letter word-you know—a synonym for bankruptcy? Ursula

D.W.A.I., Thanks for not moving me in so many ways!

Hey Bigamist, read your mail, will you?

Dear 1st years, Law School is a great experience. You learn, and as you do, you grow as a person. Stay with it. Don't give up. You will succeed in the end. All will admire you. Sincerely, Joe (ex-law student, Presently Wendy's manager trainee, earning \$20,000.)

Falling in love is bittersweet, If realized, A madness most discreet, With you there is more I wish to share, Then the meeting of our eyes in stolen stares.

No other love is in my life, I am neither a mistress, nor a wife, Now seems the time to take a chance, Come share with me a midnight dance. Marie Francis

Jean, Where is Suzy? I took a bath this summer and everyone says I look great. I still love her desparately. Frap.

Lisa and Ed, Congratulations! Much happiness and luck in the years to come! Love, Claudia, Jean and Ursula.

To all of those fellow law-students married or engaged on or around August 16th 1986—Congratulations!

Mark, I promise to support her if you buy her whatever car she wants, O.K.? Here's my signature: X.

Marisa— We are saving the x-rated movies for you.

Anthony, Hey Pal. Uh, I gotta go. I hear a pork butt calling.

TRIVIA QUIZ

The following is a trivia test. Anyone who gets all ten questions right will be given a prize:

1. Besides Sean Connery and Roger Moore, name the other two actors who played 007 in the movies.
2. Who played "Pugsly" in the Addams Family?
3. The Mets just clinched the Eastern Division title against the Cubs—who did they clinch against in 1969 and 1973?
4. Who was Desdemona accused of cheating with by Othello?
5. What's the capital of Montana?
6. In what mountain range will you find the country of Andorra?
7. What was the last battle of the American Revolution?
8. Who said, "Common sense is not so common?"
9. What were the starting and ending points of the Pony Express?
10. What was the nickname of the Grateful Dead's original drummer?

Answers will be printed next week.

Please Place All Answers in the Conscience box in the Library Lounge by October 8th.

Congratulations

They Clinch It!

Mets

SPORTS

Should Drug Testing Be Allowed?

by Wayne Bodden

The idea of random drug testing of professional athletes has in the preceding year become a controversial topic. The idea appeared to gain its popularity and public support as a result of numerous incidents involving athletes in almost every sport. There has also been a general feeling that the individual athletes who have admittedly used drugs have breached their duty to their league and society. This writer does not agree with the idea of random drug testing and does not feel that these athletes should be looked down upon or deemed as failures. It is not being suggested that drug use by these athletes is proper or that it should be disregarded, or kept out of the papers and underpublicized. Neither is it being suggested that drug use is acceptable. What is being suggested is that these athletes are not deserving of any special treatment whether good or bad. Before giving an opinion of drug testing and the public's response, a few facts should be mentioned. Drug use in America has increased substantially recently and it should not be a surprise that these effects are felt in professional sports. Also if the profile of the majority of professional athletes is considered, some drug use should not be surprising. Most athletes are between the ages of 20 and 35, have little or no college education, and earn at least \$50,000 per season. It is suggested that any group with these traits may have a drug use problem.

Random drug testing and subsequent

punishment for testing positive should not be allowed nor should it be desired. The focus should be on athletes that are drug dependant. It will be argued that drug use leads to drug dependancy but if counseling and educating is attempted prior to punishing the athlete, the problem may cease for that individual. Drug use by the professional athlete hurts the athlete more than anyone else. The combination of the physical demands they put on their bodies with the use of drugs is definitely a severe strain and not good for them. However, the league should not concern themselves until the athlete's professional performance is effected by drug use.

Random drug testing is also a problem because the results don't guarantee that the individual has in fact used drugs. It has been shown that the results of the tests being proposed are not absolute. These tests can and may also pick up an individual's incidental contact with prescribed drugs. By incidental, it's meant that by being in the same room as someone incidental, it's meant that by being in the same room as someone smoking narcotics, a non-user of the drug, may test positive for the drug because of his close proximity to the drug. This result is what is most feared and definitely shouldn't be desired. In order to prevent this, the athlete would have to, in today's society, walk around in a bubble to avoid incidental contact.

Random drug testing would also be abused by team owners and managers. The right to test would most likely be subjectively bas-

ed on the individual's performance. An example of what would likely happen can be envisioned if one imagines how many times Dave Winfield would have had to urinate in a cup for his Yankee boss. The humiliation that would be felt by these individuals would be tremendous and maybe even career threatening.

The idea that athletes who have been found to have used drugs should be condemned is extremely wrong. The excuse usually offered is that these athletes are role models. This is a very unfair and critical standard to impose on the athlete because he is only another person. Parents are responsible for the upbringing of their children, not the NFL, NBA or any other professional sport. If parents see that their child is an admirer of an athlete involved with drugs, they should

explain the reality of the situation to the child, not condemn the athlete or the sport. Furthermore, children follow their parents' habits. Smoking cigarettes is a prime example of this fact.

Athletes should not be pampered if they are drug dependant, and they should not be berated for minimal use or contact with drugs. The primary fact that all should be concerned with is whether the athlete's performance is being affected by his conduct. Conduct should include not only drug use but alcohol use, prescribed medication use and/or any other personal problems that effect all and may become mentally or physically burdensome. Athletes are special and they also are subject to pitfalls and bad habits present in society.

The 1986-87 NFL Season At A Glance

by Mitchell Ellman

The following are my predictions for the 1986-87 NFL season. This season will be especially exciting because of new additions, including USFL football players, and the use of the instant replay to decide questionable calls.

NFL PREDICTIONS

NFL East

New York Giants — The Giants' 1985 trip to the playoffs marked the third time in five years that they'd advanced to postseason play. In each of those three playoff appearances, the Giants were victorious in first-round action before being dumped by the eventual NFC and Super Bowl champion. This just may be their year! With a strong defense improved greatly by the draft and an explosive offense to match, the Giants are a team headed for future success which may include a Super Bowl appearance.

NFL Central

Chicago Bears — The Bears have all the qualities to encore their Super Bowl act of last season. Everyone is back except for Buddy Ryan. They have the best defensive line, best linebackers and one of the best running backs in the ageless Walter Payton. All they need is the desire, and then there is no legitimate challenger in sight.

NFL West

L.A. Rams — A fine offensive line, a strong defense and a great running back do not equal Super Bowl champions without a good quarterback. The Rams have only an

aging, average quarterback in Steve Bartkowski. Last year, the Rams made the NFL's final four, losing to the Bears in the NFL Championship game. Quarterback seems to be the missing link on this team. Eric Dickerson has already proved he can carry the Rams' offense only so far.

AFL East

New England Patriots — A team laden with talented athletes led by Hall of Famer Raymond Berry, this Super Bowl runner-up had more problems where the players can concentrate on football and winning games, the Patriots could be on the road to another Super Bowl.

AFL Central

Cincinnati Bengals — Their offense is as good as any in the league with Boomer Esiason at the helm throwing to the likes of Chris Collinsworth, Eddie Brown and number one draft choice Tim McGee. The defense is a problem here, but in this weak division, the Bengals offense may carry them to the top of the heap.

AFL West

Denver Broncos — Denver was the first team in league history (since wildcard format) to win 11 games and not qualify for the playoffs. This just might be Denver's year. In what is probably the league's best division, the Broncos have the nucleus of a championship team: John Elway. Elway is never further than a down away from a big play and with quality receivers and a bend-but-don't-break defense, the Broncos appear to be on the verge of arriving in Pasadena for Super Bowl Sunday.

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