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John Lord O'Brian Hall
SUNY/B, North Campus
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February 5, 1976

Chomsky Advocates Vision in Arab-Israeli Conflict

by Abbott Gorin

On December 5, 1975, Jewish Law Students Association, Mitchell Lecture Series, and the Distinguished Visitors Forum presented Prof. Noam Chomsky of M.I.T. to speak on the Arab-Israeli conflict. For those of you not familiar with Prof. Chomsky, he is, primarily, a linguist and has made major contributions in that field with his works "Syntax of Language" and "Cartesian Linguistics." Prof. Chomsky has also been an outspoken critic of American foreign policy condemning the neo-colonialist policies that United States policy makers have followed. Last year Prof. Chomsky's book, "Peace in the Middle East? Questions of Justice and Nationhood," was published. Much has happened since the publication of that work; however, Chomsky gave an interesting lecture touching upon Jewish and Palestinian claims to the land of Israel, and the reaction of American policy makers, and of the American industrial and established liberal community to the crisis.

Prof. Chomsky began his lecture with a heavy attack upon the interim Sinai peace accord between Israel and Egypt so widely acclaimed by Secretary of State Kissinger. The agreement is anything but an interim one, and for precisely this reason, it assures continued military confrontation between Israel and Egypt. What the agreement in effect accomplishes is a sterilization of Israel's southern front facing Egypt. Despite the recent cooling of Egyptian-Soviet relations, and the heavy influx of Soviet Arms into Syria, Egypt remains Israel's prime military adversary. With this pressure removed, Israel will continue to annex former Egyptian

territory, most notably the Gaza strip and an access corridor to Sharm-El-Sheik on the Red Sea. As a sovereign state, Egypt cannot tolerate such a policy for any length of time. The longer the annexation process continues, the more Kissinger's step by step approach becomes a freezing in space of new boundary lines creating increased tension between the belligerent parties.

Annexation with respect to territories occupied as a result of the 1967 war is not limited to the Sinai, but is going on on the West Bank of the Jordan and on the Golan Heights. Israeli policy makers justify these actions on the basis of security despite the fact that the majority of Israelis are willing to give up these territories for concrete commitments towards peace. Prof. Chomsky believes that a policy of annexation will jeopardize Israel's security rather than heighten it.

Perhaps even more significant than the events in Sinai is the question of creating a Palestinian state on the West Bank. Such a state, if present conditions prevail, would be a small entity between Israel and Jordan. What Israeli hawks are quick to pick up on is that this would be allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization open access to conduct terrorist activities in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and the populated centers along the Mediterranean Coast. It would be putting the terrorists in the front yard. However, would this situation be any less dangerous than forcing the Palestinians to integrate themselves into Jordanian society where they would eventually predominate in civilian and military affairs, thereby giving their vengeance a well equipped military machine with which to

seek retribution? In addition, if the P.L.O. was given the West Bank to rule, like most political regimes, it would snuff out opposition which would jeopardize its sovereignty. The P.L.O. itself would curb terrorists lest the Israelis or Jordanians intervene militarily. However, because Israeli policy makers are intent on annexation they choose the more



dangerous path of forcing the Palestinians to integrate into Jordanian society.

Prof. Chomsky would not be happy with a West Bank partition under the P.L.O. since the effect would be to create two Ulsters, i.e. a predominantly Arab West Bank with a minority of Jewish citizens who have inhabited Jewish holy places there, and a predominantly Jewish

Israel with an Arab minority. The ultimate solution is for both nationalities Palestinians and Israelis to work together to form a bi-national union, where the rights of both to the land of Israel would be assured. A west bank state would be a halfway house with progressive Israelis and progressive Palestinians making increased efforts to build a culturally plural state, but a politically integrated one. Ironically it is the P.L.O. and the Israeli right who stand in opposition to such a move. The Israeli right envisions a greater Israel which includes the occupied territories and would have Arabs as second class citizens. The P.L.O. is a mirror image of this position with the words Jew and Arab reversed, for while the P.L.O. talks of the Palestinians as a separate nation, it sees itself as one body in a greater confederation of Arab states. (This position of the P.L.O. causes Chomsky to compare it to the Kuomintang in China which eventually gave way to a truly nationalist movement, See "Peace In the Middle East?"). Until both sides realize the other's right to exist as a national entity, progress towards peace is an impossibility. (continued on page nine)

Legal Writing Program

Faculty Complies with Court

by Ray Bowie

Reacting to a decision by the Court of Appeals to reject credits earned in the student-taught legal writing program as applicable toward minimum graduation requirements, the faculty moved at their January meeting to reduce the credit awarded to writing program students from three hours to two. They also required the students to register for a fourth spring course so as to continue to meet Court of Appeals requirements.

With notice of the Court's decision on the writing program, credit being received as the semester was actually commencing, the faculty were presented with an emergency plan devised by the administration with the object of preserving the student-taught writing program while insuring that first-year students in the program earned at least 12 credits acceptable to the Court toward the 81 required for graduation. The two credits awarded for the writing program will now be recognized by the Law School for internal purposes only.

The student-taught legal writing program was developed by the faculty last year upon their realization that faculty interest in teaching small-group electives was insufficient to accommodate all first-year students in such electives as the preferred mode of writing instruction. With small-group electives available on a more limited scale, the faculty voted to establish a legal writing program under the supervision of Prof. Joan Hollinger, through which the remainder of the first-year class would receive writing instruction by student teaching assistants.

In its letter to the Law School, however, the Court of Appeals, which has administrative supervision over requirements for admission to the bar,

indicated that it could not approve the awarding of graduation credit for a program in which faculty contact was so remote.

Discussion of the crisis by the faculty evinced some resentment that more forethought had not been given to the problems which might be generated by a student-taught program, while others defended the initial planning, expressing disagreement with the reasoning of the Court of Appeals.

Several faculty members favored a motion by Prof. Ronald Allen to strip the legal writing program of any credit and simply continue it as a requirement, but the majority voted to continue awarding credit for internal purposes, largely in the belief that credit was necessary to insure that students in the program fulfill their responsibilities to it.

The main motion, to reduce the program's credits to two and to require enrollment in a fourth course, was thereupon passed unanimously by the faculty, with the administration noting that approximately 90 first-year students without a fourth course would be specially registered into available and reopened upper-divisional courses.

A mass meeting of first-year students held to explain the situation and arrange the additional registrations was, however, the occasion of heated protests, as numerous students challenged the worth of the student-taught writing program, denounced the alleged inequity of having to take an additional course a week into the semester, and charged the administration and faculty with various degrees of misfeasance or malfeasance in the handling of writing instruction. Dissatisfaction with particular course registrations continued to be expressed late into the week.

HOMBURGER, DESMOND RETIREMENTS WAIVED

At their meeting of January 28, the SUNY Board of Trustees approved waivers of the mandatory retirement rule, by which SUNY faculty are required to retire upon reaching age 65, for Law School Professors Adolf Homburger and Charles S. Desmond. Both needed and desired the waiver to continue teaching next year. As with previous waivers, the recently-approved waiver for the two professors is effective only for the next academic year, 1976-77, as it must be sought annually.

New "Certiorari"

Want to Publish?

The *Opinion* Editorial Board wishes to announce that contributions of student research papers for publication in the second annual volume of *Certiorari* are being accepted through February 20, with publication planned sometime in April.

This year's *Certiorari* will be devoted to the general subject of state and local government relations, governmental programs and administration, and the legal problems of political subdivisions.

Possible sources for publishable material include seminar papers, independent research, and grant-funded projects. Contributions will be evaluated according to the criteria of legal scholarship, originality, writing quality and readability, public interest, and utility to the profession. Selection will be done by the *Opinion* Editorial Board, interested faculty, and representatives who will be sought from student projects active in the area of state and local government law.

The second volume of *Certiorari* will, in terms of format, be similar to the inaugural issue published last spring.

Students interested in submitting papers to *Certiorari* may do so through the *Opinion* office, room 623, or through *Opinion's* 3rd floor mailbox.

ours OPINIONS yours

The Jury is Out

THE JURY IS OUT

The problem is, the jury never came in. An important feature of the Trial Technique program, actually the crux of the course, is the full-day trial held downtown in an actual court setting. The student attorneys handle a case from the opening to the closing statements, and the jury then renders a verdict. Ideally, the jury is composed of student volunteers from the law school. Serving on this jury is an invaluable experience, one that, as lawyers, will probably never be experienced in actuality. The opportunity to view a suit from the layman's point of view cannot be over-recommended. Yet, little response is had from the student body. The trials last semester were forced to proceed with only one juror. Needless to say, this is unacceptable. The trials are held downtown, and the courts are easily accessible from all parts of the city. Neither should the rain that day have been a deterrent.

In addition to the importance of the experience to the juror, it is important that the student attorney have the opportunity to perform before a jury. At some point, most of you will do so; the practice is even more important for those contemplating a career in litigation.

Most students take Trial Technique. You, too, will want to get the most out of the course, and that is not possible without the basic, fundamental appearance of a jury. Perhaps the solution is to make jury duty mandatory for all first year students. That, at least, will allow everyone to benefit equally from the program.

SBA is OUT

It is almost time for the new round of Student Government elections in O'Brian Hall. Before one becomes entranced by the campaign promises soon to be posted throughout the building, it would be worthwhile to review the accomplishments, or lack thereof, of the present administration. In order to best do so, the platform of the officers will be looked to (OPINION, Feb. 20, 1975):

"a) An official SBA publication . . . published weekly . . . provide a forum . . . (to) report directly to the students."

"b) . . . We will do everything possible to have the meeting hour scheduled sometime during the week . . ."

"c) . . . require that each officer or director commit one or two hours a week to staffing the office so that the SBA will be entirely available to the student body."

"d) A major overhaul of the SBA constitution . . . and . . . codified by-laws (is) a priority."

" . . . Security guards or (an) SBA-funded student patrol" for the halls.
"The need for a health office."

" . . . To actively recruit more women and minorities." No individual comment need be made on each excerpted promise. Not one has been fulfilled. As far as the student body is aware, few have even been acted upon. So much for campaign promises. As for the individual officers:

Cliff Solomon, Secretary: Takes minutes at meetings, but those minutes have not been made publicly available outside the SBA office. Nor has information about SBA activities, agenda for SBA meetings, or even notice of SBA meetings found their way generally to the student body or the student news media.

Cathy Novak, Treasurer: Has done a commendable job. There are great obstacles, working within the limited budget available. However, by her own admission, she is involved in so many school activities, that giving her utmost attention to this taxing position is impossible.

Cindy Falk, First Vice-President: Resigned early in her tenure. No replacement was appointed, as required by the SBA constitution, and no special election, also required, was ever held. Meanwhile, the ABA Law Student Division responsibilities, the duty of the First Veep, have gone unfulfilled, and ABA/LSD membership at the law school continues to decline.

J. Glenn Davis, Second Vice-President: Has provided an articulate and intelligent voice for law students at Sub Board meetings, to the increased respect for the law school on the part of the other students of the University. He has further attempted to supply leadership and student input here at the law school, where other SBA officers have proven derelict.

Rosemary G. Roberts, President: SBA meetings have been cancelled because the president was not there. There have not been regular weekly meetings held of that body, as required. It was the president's duty to appoint an interim vice-president. The SBA president is to attend the meetings of the Alumni Association of the Law School, but the minutes of each of these minutes since her election has conspicuously noted her absence. Memos and inquiries to the SBA president from the school administration have gone unanswered, and many invitations to provide student input have thus been lost. Ms. Roberts has been known to take every criticism of SBA, especially by this paper, as a personal affront, but is not responsive to further inquiry on disputed issues.

The SBA office is rarely, if ever, staffed. Meetings, held irregularly, in the past have occasionally been closed to the student body, in violation of their constitution. Elections have been poorly publicized, and poorly supervised, leading to questioned results.

SBA did fund buses to an Attica lobbying effort in Albany after being denied student funds for that purpose by SUNY guidelines, resulting in the loss of the cheaper SBA copier to the student body when copier receipts were used to finance that trip. The Albany fiasco seems, in retrospect, to have been the only big undertaking of the current administration, a misdirected one at that.

On the whole, the Student Bar Association has failed this year to address itself to the issues confronting the student body, to provide student input into administration and faculty decision-making, to even communicate to students, or in fact, to do much more than simply process vouchers for the expenditures of student activity fees. In the forthcoming year, the student body needs more than just bookkeepers and bureaucrats ensconced in SBA offices.

To the Editor:

On Palm Sunday, 1972, the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., Dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. said, "Now the Jews have it all. But even as they praise their God for the smile of fortune, they begin almost simultaneously to put him to death." The Holocaust and the Jewish State has been something of a thorn in the side of some modern Christian theologians. A system of thought that must forever explain, or explain away the fate of the Christ killing Jew must ultimately reconcile itself with the secularization of those beliefs carried to this insane but nevertheless logical conclusion — Nazi Germany.

Billy Graham, spiritual leader of Presidents and countless millions has provided us with another version of this ugly scenario. *The Hiding Place*, a movie ostensibly about the Holocaust, has surfaced at a particularly troublesome time for responsible Jews and Christians. In a rather obvious way, this Graham production portrays the Christian protectors of Jews as martyrs, while the Jews are nothing more than lonesome creatures who eventually expose their protectors to the Nazis. This "dramatization" ignoring history, fact, truth or whatever rational criteria one might use adds to a process of invidious revisionism, that can only pave the way for another generation of oven builders.

The attempt to lure the public into this fundamentalist diatribe by alluding to the number six million (in small print, "people who read the book") is an insult to the millions who perished, and those Christians who did in fact risk all to save Jews from their certain fate.

We live in a time that easily loses sight of its past. Only 35 years ago Adolph Hitler reminded his deputies that nobody remembered the Turkish genocide of the Armenians at the turn of the century, and the same would be true of the Jews. The "final solution" was at hand!

We write this letter to remind you.

The Jewish Law Student Association
State University at Buffalo
Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence

Lewis

Dear Sir:

I am generally of the opinion that the administration of an institution of higher learning should be ascended to, rather than descended upon, by its students. Our input is essential, however, and the present imbroglio created by our faculty has imbued me to comment.

The faculty reinstated the Freshman Research and Writing Course, mainly due to student input, and, indeed, made it mandatory. They then failed to enlist sufficient support among their ranks to teach it. The unfortunate result is that many of us have been forced to register for a fifth course one week into the term, and will receive two chimerical credits for a course which is admittedly worthwhile albeit nonacceptable.

The administration has subsequently lowered a transparent confectionery curtain, trying in vain to obscure the instant "peccadillo," but the fact remains that the faculty can require a course then refuse to teach it. I have resigned myself to the present situation and, due to the circumstances, I urge others to follow suit; but I believe an apology is in order and, of paramount importance, a credible assurance that history will not repeat itself.

Alan R. Lewis

Bowie

To the Editor:

As this issue goes to press, the SBA's Distinguished Visitor's Forum has been advertising its co-sponsorship, along with the undergraduate and graduate student governments, of "A Symposium on Senate Bill No. 1," the subject being the proposed revision of the Federal Criminal Code which has generated much controversy over particular provisions alleged to endanger Constitutional liberties.

As advertised, the Symposium boasts the participation of figures representing several groups unanimous in their strenuous opposition to the Bill on the above grounds, and therein lies the inequity: the very unanimity of the viewpoints presented.

Certainly, the very fact that the Bill has reached the present stage of the legislative process would indicate that there is something to be said in support of the contested provisions, or alternatively that such provisions are suitable for amendment on the floor so as to meet many objections thereto. Apparently, however, such opinions will not be available at the Symposium.

In my period of association with the Distinguished Visitors Forum, I have found it a source of great pride that DVF has been able to harness the contributions of students of varying political perspectives and provide the Law School with a balanced, and professionally-oriented speakers' program. But in terms of the present Symposium panel's composition and the exhortatory manner in which its content has been advertised, the DVF here seems to be engaging in an exercise in propaganda, one undoubtedly consonant with the ideological orientations of the undergraduate and graduate student governments but regrettably inconsistent with the intellectual fairness so essential to honest debate.

Dictionary definitions of "symposium" generally refer to the concept of a panel at which there is to be a free exchange of opinions on a selected subject, but more relevant perhaps in regard to the Senate Bill No. 1 Symposium is the peculiar derivation of the word, from the Greek of "drinking party." Indeed, the planners of the event seem to have become intoxicated by the heady brew of their own political ideology.

Ray Bowie

LETTERS CONTINUED . . .

GUEST OPINION

Gorin

To Opinion:

I would like to add some personal comments on the lecture given by Noam Chomsky last December. [The article appears in this issue of *Opinion*.]

As I was leading Prof. Chomsky out, a sociology grad student grabbed my arm and said, "It's too bad those J.D.L. people weren't here. He would have taught them a lesson." Apparently this student missed the point. One can only recall Chomsky's repitition, almost to the point of tedium, that both Israelis and Palestinians have a right to survive as national entities. However much time was spent condemning annexation of occupied lands, significant criticism was also lodged against the P.L.O.'s rather short sighted view of the problem. In talking privately to Prof. Chomsky he pointed out that the most telling barrier is the fact that both the Palestinian and the Israeli communities are so small. Consequently there is little space to sit back and view things objectively. When a bomb goes off in Jerusalem, or a phantom strafes a refugee camp, the cry of vengeance shakes both national groups. Last year on CBS' "60 Minutes" there was an account of how a mother of a slain P.L.O. terrorist was keeping her son's attack rifle ready so that her younger children could claim his revenge. Those children must have been no more than seven. Prof. Chomsky is motivated by the desire to see justice resolved in some other way than having those Palestinian children, or their Israeli counterparts, claim revenge by way of mutual acts of terrorism ten years from now. Much like the reasoning which in law precludes restrictions against the free alienation of property, the hand from the grave should not write the scenerio for the living.

Abbott Gorin

Students and Stamps

Dear Students:

Since the National Food Stamp Reform Act (the Buckley-Michel bill) initiated last June the current debate over the future of the federal Food Stamp Program, I have been puzzled by the apparent lack of involvement in this issue by the nation's college students. For food stamp reform concerns them directly, not only as taxpayers, but also as the inheritors of whatever future is to be shaped by today's public policy. Moreover, one major food stamp issue touches, at least potentially, every campus in the country. That is the use of food stamps by post-secondary students.

My own position on this matter has been equivocal. I do not see how anyone, within or outside of the academic community, can defend student use of food stamps. We are not talking about students from poor families who are already eligible for stamps. Surely, in such a case, a family should not be penalized for sending one or more of its children to college. But what of students whose families are not eligible for stamps? Is there any justification for their receipt of this form of public assistance, which was originally intended to supplement the diets of the needy? I think not.

Many students bear great sacrifices to further their education. They postpone the short-term benefits of full-time employment in order to enjoy later the long-term benefits of a college degree. Their decision to do so is in the best American tradition of self-improvement. But they, for their part, must accept the responsibilities that come along with their decision to better themselves by pursuing their studies. When they voluntarily become unemployed to attend college — just as their elders would be if they quit their jobs for a year or so to stay at home and explore the world's great books — they must be willing to support themselves in that important enterprise. To my mind, the use of food stamps by college students constitutes exploitation of the other young Americans of that age who are at work. The young men and women who labor in factories and gas stations, on farms and in the Armed Forces, subsidize the groceries of their peers who are seeking more ample rewards in the future by investing now in higher education.

From the perspective of Capitol Hill, it is unfortunate that the students of America have been silent on this issue. I do not believe that the altruism of young Americans has yielded to self-interest. I am convinced that most students do not countenance others' abuse of the Food Stamp Program. And yet, such abuse has been amply documented, as in the case of Madison, Wisconsin, where 65% of the food stamp recipients a year ago were college students. If our campuses are havens of idealism, if they are preparing future leaders who will fashion a more equitable and just society in years to come, then the Congress needs to hear from them.

Especially in recent years, our political system has been distorted by special interest pleading. Blocs of votes are, in effect, bought by the Congress through dozens of appropriations bills, funding thousands of projects to benefit every imaginable pressure group. Sometimes it seems as if there is a lobby for every tax dollar and precious few advocates for whether to play this sordid game by its present rules of getting and grabbing or to change it through principled advocacy of what is right, rather than what happens to be personally profitable.

I would like to suggest that the current food stamp debate offers just that opportunity to the students of this country. I hope that voices will be raised, at least from the campuses of New York, on behalf of the truly needy and against abuse of public assistance programs by other interests. For what is really at stake in this controversy is the credibility of student idealism. In the future, when students come to Washington to petition on behalf of the unfortunate, the suffering, and the helpless, let them come with clean hands, that is without food stamps. If we are ever to replace pork-barrel government with something nobler and more purposeful, it is up to you to lead the way.

Sincerely,
James L. Buckley

Opinion

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Editor-in-Chief: Carl S. Heringer
Asst. Editor: Robin Skinner
Business Manager: Ray BowieStaff: Lawrence M. Meckler, Myles Elber, R.I. Glick, Abbot Gorin
T.J. Centner, Jeff Chamberlain

Contributors: Chris Carty, Steve Errante

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SBA
Elections

There are only 26 shopping days before the important SBA elections for both Directors and Executive Officers. Let's get it right this time.

The elections are on March 1 & 2.

The positions open are that of:

President
1st Vice President
2nd Vice President
Treasurer
Secretary

The first year class will elect 6 directors to be 2nd year directors. The second year class will elect 6 directors to be 3rd year directors.

Petitions must be handed in to the SBA office by Feb. 24

For executive officer positions 10% of each class must sign the petition.

29 Freshmen

26 Juniors

28 Seniors

For director posts 20% of only the class electing is needed for a position on the ballot.

That is:

58 1st year class or

52 2nd year class

In order to have your platform published in *Opinion* it must be submitted to *Opinion* by Feb. 18.

Petitions can and better be picked up at the SBA office.

Let's get it right this time so I don't get any flack.

L.M.M.

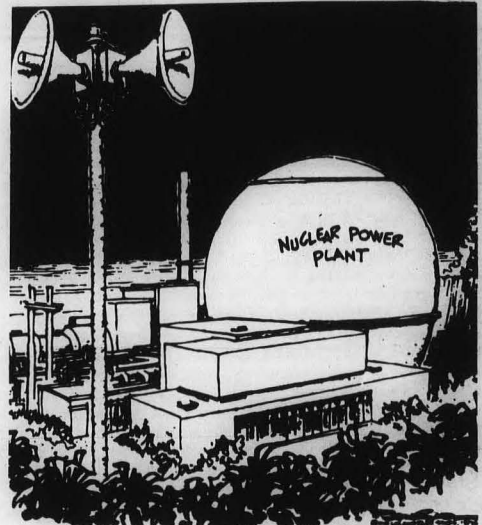
NYPIRG Urges Public 'trial' of Nuclear Power

By Gerald R. Schultz

Nuclear power is unsafe, expensive, unreliable, and above all a danger to society. The New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) and many other environmental and public interest organizations are actively working to stop further nuclear power development and to phase out existing plants. Since nuclear power is a serious threat to the health and safety of all of us, we contend it should be "indicted" by the people of the State of New York and people in other states across the country; brought to "trial" in the form of a full, open, in-depth public debate, and either convicted or acquitted, with the public as the jury. The decision will affect everyone; thus everyone should make the decision.

The indictment should take the following form:
We the people of the State of New York charge:

- 1) The nuclear fuel cycle begins at the uranium mine. Many people working at uranium mines and mills have contracted and will contract cancer from working with uranium. Proponents of nuclear power say that the number of coal mines with black lung disease is much higher. This fact is true but it should argue for strict enforcement of health and safety measures — not for condemning other people to die through a massive expansion of uranium mining, (which would certainly be necessary to supply hundreds of nuclear power plants). It should also argue for development of alternative energy sources.
- 2) Two steps along the nuclear fuel cycle brings us to the fuel enrichment plant. There are only three of these plants, all owned by the Federal government. A single plant costs 2 billion dollars to build. The plant in Portsmouth Ohio uses 10% of the electricity used by the entire state of Ohio. This electricity is now supplied mainly by coal burning plants using mainly strip mined coal. President Ford wants to get private industry into the enrichment business by letting the federal government take all the risk and industry take all the profit — if there is any.
- 3) Proponents of nuclear power claim that the possibility of a major accident is infinitesimal. Such an accident would result in a melting of the reactor core and a release of radioactivity to the surrounding area. The old AEC sponsored 3 major studies to determine what the results (casualties) of such an accident would be. The 1965 study said that a single major accident could kill 45,000 people, injure 100,000 and cause 17 billion dollars worth of property damage. This seemed a little high, so the AEC commissioned the 3rd study. This one determined that the consequences would be less severe but that we don't have to worry anyway because the chance of such a catastrophic accident is so small that it can be pretty well disregarded. Yet just last year, at the Brown's Ferry reactors in Alabama, a fire caused by human error literally came within minutes of causing just such an accident.
- 4) The capacity and availability ratings of nuclear plants have been much lower than projected by the industry, again adding to the cost of nuclear generated electricity. According to studies done by David Dinsmore Comey of the Business and Professional People for the Public Interest, nuclear plants availability factors (% of time plant was producing electricity) were 69% in 1973 and 59% in 1974; capacity factors (% of electricity produced as compared with full capacity) were 57.31 in 1973 and only 50.51 in 1974.
- 5) The plants are logical targets for sabotage. A terrorist group could attempt to destroy the plant or hold it "hostage."
- 6) Nuclear plants emit very little air and water pollution (this is not true with reprocessing plants, however). They do generate huge amounts of heat and thus contribute much thermal pollution to the environment.
- 7) Nuclear plants also emit small amounts of low level radiation to the surrounding community. Nuclear plants are extremely difficult to repair. At times, hundreds of workers have to work on the same repair job because each worker receives his or her



"In case of emergency, repeat after me: Our Father . . ."

reprinted, Los Angeles Times

maximum permissible dosage of radiation for that 3 month period in a few minutes — or less. Plants have also had problems with fuel rods buckling and cooling pipes crackling.

8) If we build hundreds of nuclear plants, as is proposed and projected, there will be thousands of truck and train loads of radioactive material traveling around the country every year. There will be accidents. Some of these accidents, despite elaborate and costly safeguards, could result in a release of deadly radioactive material. There will also be attempts at theft and hijacking. Plutonium and enriched uranium are very valuable. This risk will result in increased security measures — and increased cost.

9) Nuclear reprocessing plants are designed to "recycle" spent nuclear fuel to recover plutonium and uranium and dispose of the rest of the radioactive materials. The only plant that has operated exposed workers to high amounts of radiation and released considerable amounts of radioactive effluents (pollution) into the air and water. It is in West Valley, N. Y. about 30 miles south of Buffalo. It has since been shut down, but wants to expand and reopen.

10) The highly radioactive waste must be kept apart from you and I and everyone and everything else in the environment for literally hundreds of thousands of years. In practical terms, this means that the liquid waste must be cooled, solidified, stored indefinitely in a bizarre sort of national mausoleum, and finally, permanently disposed. U.S. government and industry scientists have not yet devised a fool proof permanent disposal plan. It must be fool proof because if the stuff ever gets back into the environment, the health of many people and other animals would be severely affected. And, it must be fool proof because once the stuff is disposed, there is no way to get it back. Some suggestions have been: disposal in underground salt beds or mines, blasting it into space, dumping it into a volcano or into deep ocean valleys where the earth's moving plates will eventually cover it. 115,000 gallons of liquid high level waste has already leaked from government tanks in Washington State. Similar tanks, full of high level radioactive waste, are located at the West Valley reprocessing plant.

11) The useful life of nuclear power plants is about 40 years. After this time, the reactor must be retired from service, or decommissioned. According to a NYPIRG study, the most radioactive portion of the reactor, the core and concrete shield, must be isolated from the environment — the shield for only about ten years but the core for over 1 million years. The core may be moved from the site, in one piece with some difficulty, or it may be cut up and packed under water and then moved, or it could remain on the site, thereby rendering the land useless. Regardless of where the core is, however, it must be kept isolated for 1.6 million years. Who is going to pay for this perpetual care?

12) Nuclear power plants are being built to satisfy our need for electrical energy. However, in order to build these plants and supply them with fuel, a huge amount of energy must be consumed. According to Dr. Peter Chapman, if we in the United States were to build hundreds of reactors between now and the year 2000, this so called energy independence program would result in a net loss of energy. In other words, it would take more energy to build and operate these plants in this short time period than the plants would produce.

13) Nuclear Power is uninsurable. The insurance companies refuse to cover the enormous risk for any price, despite the nuclear industry's claims of complete safety and near infallibility. However, the federal government has stepped in once again to rescue the industry with a hidden subsidy. According to the Price Anderson Act (recently extended by the House to 1987; soon to be reconsidered by the Senate) nuclear power companies are not liable for any claims over 560 million dollars. This may sound like alot — however compared with a 1965 AEC study estimating that a single major accident could cause 17 billion dollars worth of property damage, it is really not so much. Why should the nuclear industry get this special protection? If the plants are so safe, why does the industry need this subsidy?

14) Nuclear proponents have consistently claimed that nuclear plants are much cheaper to the consumer than fossil fueled plants, and thus electric bills will be lower. However, the cost of building nuclear plants has been increasing wildly; the cost of nuclear fuel has been increasing even faster. Westinghouse recently canceled many contracts it had with utilities to supply uranium, invoking the well known legal doctrine of impossibility of performance. The government has supported the industry with billions of dollars in subsidies since its inception. Even with all these subsidies, it now appears that electricity from nuclear plants costs at least as much as electricity from coal-fired plants. The most recent *Electrical World* survey (Nov. 15, 1975) shows that nuclear plants are substantially more costly to consumers than coal.

(continued on page ten)

Hofstra Law School Summer program 1976

Course Offerings Summer 1976

NAME OF COURSE FACULTY	NUMBER CREDITS	SCHEDULED TIMES
LEGAL ETHICS Prof. Monroe Freedman	1	M 1:10 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
PRODUCTS LIABILITY Prof. Aaron Tuerski	3	Tu-W-Th 1:10 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX Prof. Stuart Filler	4	M-Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
FAMILY LAW Prof. John Gregory	3	Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS Prof. Herman Hillman	3	Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
REMEDIES Prof. Malachy Mahon	3	Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
TRADE REGULATION Prof. Burton Agata	3	Tu-W-Th 9:10 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
DEBTOR-CREDITOR Prof. Alan Resnick	3	Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
ESTATE & GIFT TAX Prof. Linda Hirschson	3	Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
EVIDENCE Prof. Abraham Ordover	4	M-Tu-W-Th 11:10 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
FEDERAL COURTS Prof. Stuart Rabinowitz	3	Tu-W-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
LEGISLATIVE PROCESS Prof. Ronald Silverman	2	Tu-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
SECURED TRANSACTIONS Prof. Sheila Okapku	3	Tu-W-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
WILLS, TRUSTS AND ESTATES Prof. John Sciallo	4	M-Tu-W-Th 1:10 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

for further information:

HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY

HOFSTRA SCHOOL OF LAW
Hempstead, New York 11550
(516) 560-3636

The Brooklyn Side

Carl S. Heringer

T.V. TRIVIA — OR — WILL THE REAL PHILO T. FARNSWORTH PLEASE STAND UP?

Queen City Coin and Book Store, 3386 Baily Avenue, corner Lisbon in Buffalo: a comic book buff's banquet. That's my watering hole, where I've spent many an hour (and dime) musing over the fates of Spiderman, Captain America, et. al. Shopkeeper Kean Crowe and his trusty sidekick Brad Becker (or Brad Becker and his trusty sidekick Kean Crowe) are now in the midst of formulating a television trivia contest with some (ahem) aid from yours truly. Eventually, it will contain over 800 questions, and total 1,000 points. The highest scorer will be the winner (Void where prohibited). The exact rules and possible prizes have yet to be determined. Presented here is a bonus: a sneak preview of the test. It is a random sampling of the type of questions contained in the entire project. You can consult your friends, family, etc., but not Fred Silverman or back issues of T.V. Guide. I've got the answers (mostly without using the answer sheet) and of course so does Queen City. See them if you need help, want to offer some to them, have a nagging trivia question of your own, or need the newest copy of SUPERMAN VS. SPIDERMAN. (No joke!).

1. Who was Philo T. Farnsworth?
2. Who starred in SECRET AGENT?
3. Who played CAPTAIN VIDEO?
4. Who starred in the SIXTH SENSE?
5. Who was the lead in MANIN A SUITCASE?
6. Who was the original lead on MISSION IMPOSSIBLE?
7. Name the announcer on YOU BET YOUR LIFE.
8. What did U.N.C.L.E. stand for?
9. Walter Brennan's last series was . . . ?
10. What was Maynard G. Krebs middle name?
11. Who played the owner of MR. ED?
12. Who played Riley before William Bendix on LIFE OF RILEY?
13. Name all five of Bob Denver's series.
14. Who played the CISCO KID?
15. Name the two actors who played THE LONE RANGER.
16. Name the saloon on GUNSMOKE.
17. Who played RANGO?
18. What was the name of Dan Reid's horse on THE LONE RANGER?
19. Who was the star of TRIALS OF O'BRIAN?
20. Who played GRINDLE?
21. What was the time slot of STAR TREK in its last season?
22. In what land was HOWDY DOODY set?
23. Who was the first wagonmaster in WAGON TRAIN?
24. What is the longest running weekly T.V. series?
25. What was the PRISONER's number?
26. Who played Elly Mae Clampett?
27. Who starred in WENDY AND ME?
28. What was John Steed's military rank on the AVENGERS?
29. Who played Jingles on WILD BILL HICKOCK?
30. What were the three roles of Majel Barrett on STAR TREK?

There are thirty-seven correct answers. Send your attempts to THE BROOKLYN SIDE, c/o Opinion, by February 15. I'll publish the name(s) of the winner(s) in the next issue of this paper.

Poetry Corner

(This anonymous poem is fast becoming a tradition at U.B. Law. First appearing on Eagle Street, it, too, made the transition to O'Brian Hall. As with all worthy traditions, its truth remains untarnished with the passage of time. It has been altered only in the naming of relevant names. Ed.)

"Twas a month after finals when all through the school
Students waited for grades while professors played pool.
Miscellaneous grades were being hung on the wall
While most students muttered "Good God, is that all?"
Jerry was down in his dungeon and then in the lounge
Consoling those students who for grades came to scrounge.
Freshmen stared at each other, Juniors stared at the walls.
While weebegone seniors moaned "will we're leave these halls?"
The overall feeling was of dismay and gloom
As if all were aware of some impending doom.
Then from Jeanne's office there arose such a clatter
That all the law students ran to see what was the matter.
'A grade! A grade!' Jeanne yelled with delight.
'A grade! A grade!' Students echoed with delight.
Jeanne ran down the stairs with a thumbtack in hand
While students ran out to the grade board in a band.
Observing this band Jeanne slackened her pace
And a sincere look of sorrow came over her face.
She took a deep breath and then said with a sigh,
"Only one grade came in from that tower in the air,
A Bill Greiner seminar "Sewers at the N.Y. State Fair!"
From the back of the crowd a lad fainted away.
His first grade was in on this ill-fated day.
The rest of the mob slowly returned to their chairs.
While Jeanne beat a hasty retreat up the stairs.
If this story be false let the world call me fool.
But I claim this is truth at the U.B. Law School.

News Briefs

Each year graduating students decide by class vote whether they will wear gowns during commencement exercises. Last year, the seniors decided that the class members would not be required to wear gowns. A large minority vote was cast, however, and one apparent question was the cost of the gowns. The cost of rentals is estimated this year to be about \$10.00 for gown, cap and tassel. The tassel is given to the renter. The purchase of gowns is about \$100.00.

This year's vote will be taken during the week of Feb. 16th. The majority of votes cast in either direction will determine the matter, as agreed upon by the Commencement Committee which will conduct the balloting. Plans for the balloting will be announced in the *Opinion* Newsletter.

Please be sure to vote so that the sentiments of the class at large are adequately expressed.

* * *

Please note that 1/2 of the small lot (Flint) near the circle at the end of the Law Building is devoted to medical parking.

Since only persons who have medical permits are permitted to park there without penalty, as indicated by the signs, others are ticketed or, in extreme cases, towed away. Several notices to this effect have been circulated. Medical permits are obtained by getting a doctor's statement and receiving a permit from the campus police.

Neither end of the lot is available for parking since it interferes with access to the other parking slots.

Both to save yourself the cost of a ticket and to reserve the medical slots for disabled persons, please avoid parking in that half of the lot marked for disabled students and faculty, even though there may be an open slot in that area, at particular times.

* * *

Attention all students:

The first issue of Volume 25 of the *Buffalo Law Review* is now on sale in the Bookstore. This issue includes articles by Profs. Allen ("Aggravated Harm"), Boyer ("Computerized Medical Records"), and Solomon ("Going Private"). Also in the issue is an article by Harry Rosenfield — "Customary Use as 'Fair Use' in Copyright Law" — and comments on topics ranging from legal ethics to reform in utilities pricing. The student rate is \$3.25 per issue or \$9.00 for a year's subscription.

* * *

Students have been rightly concerned about the absence of Deanne Siemer from the faculty this semester. At her request, Professor Siemer was granted a one-semester leave of absence. Given the need for additional sections of Civil Procedure II and Evidence, the administration was reluctant to grant her request, but did so because medical factors were involved.

* * *

The Governor has recently announced large budget cuts for the SUNY system. The Administration of the FLJ has been expending much time and energy in Hayes Hall, defending the Law School budget requests.

* * *

Library study carrels are now reserved only for law students. This is done by signs posted conspicuously on each door. The success of this program depends largely on the honor system.

* * *

This year the library acquisition fund totaled \$106,000. The request for the next fiscal year is \$160,000. It is unknown at this time whether or not the Governor's budget allows for this amount, but it is hopeful. Additional funds may be forthcoming from an alumni fund campaign. Further possibilities for funds are being currently investigated.

* * *

The New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) will hold an organizational meeting soon. Watch for time and place.

* * *

Further news on the library: The state and regional editions of *SHEPARD'S CITATIONS* have been discontinued due to the severe budget cuts. The federal and New York subscriptions remain. There is the hope of resuming the others near the end of the semester.

County Legislator Seeks Law School Help

by R.I. Glick

Daniel J. Ward, a 1972 graduate of the Law School, and recently elected member of the Erie County Legislature, representing the district that includes the Amherst Campus, has requested that the school, in conjunction with the County Legislature, initiate a Law Student Research Program.

Mr. Ward, in requesting Dean Schwartz to set up the program, stated that while he was a student here, he had participated in several similar programs under the direction and guidance of Professor Milton Kaplan.

Dean Schwartz, in response to Mr. Ward's request, has requested that both Professor Kaplan, and the Buffalo Legislation Project contact Mr. Ward to work out any project that might be possible.

Professor Kaplan has agreed to work on the project, has contacted Mr. Ward, and is currently waiting for more details to enable the project to take shape.

This semester, the Buffalo Legislation Project, will have two students working with Mr. Ward, and the committee he chairs, developing legislation in the area of the Economic Development of Erie County. Further information is available from the B.L.P.

Sojourner's Truth

by Women Law Students Association

Because of the long vacation break, we'd like to devote this column to a summary of events, and activities planned for the near future.

Women's Law Conference at Temple University

The seventh national conference of Women and the Law is scheduled for March 12-14, 1976 at Temple University, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The conference will consist of about 12 workshops, covering subjects like: welfare advocacy, credit, motherhood, employment and the law, sex discrimination in colleges and universities, custody problems, rights of the elderly, etc. Eleanor Holmes Norton is delivering the keynote speech, and workshops will be interspersed with social activities, and a mock trial of the JoAnn Little case. The participants in the conference will include lawyers, legislators, judges as well as a large representation of students from all over the country. Anyone interested is welcome to attend the conference, and information on transportation arrangements, and the agenda of the conference will be posted in the Women Law Assn. Office, Rm. 509.

Jail Suit Trial on Feb. 9.

A suit was filed last year against the Erie County Holding Center for the inhumane conditions that detainees are subjected to. The suit alleges poor medical care, a lack of educational, recreational or training programs, overly restrictive rules on visiting, mail and telephones etc. After efforts to negotiate a settlement failed, the trial was rescheduled for February 9. People are still needed to interview detainees at the jail, and to help prepare witnesses for the trial. For further information contact Stu Cohen (office: 824-7450; home: 881-5208).

ERA

Despite the fact that the New York State ERA amendment was defeated, the issue is not dead. ERA opponents who waged an energetic and phenomenally successful campaign against the amendment have publicly announced their intention of having the state legislature rescind the NY State ratification of the federal ERA. The Equal Rights Alliance, formed to promote the passage of the New York State Amendment is thus continuing its efforts and has urged all women to help. If the efforts of the Anti-ERA groups are successful, it could signify the death of the federal amendment. The Equal Rights Alliance has planned a program of lobbying, fundraising and neighborhood discussion groups. Call June Neely (941-5490) or Pat Yungbluth (834-3844) for more information.

Dance with Live All-Women's Band on March 5

As part of International Women's Day Festivities, there will be a dance for women with a live all women's band at the Gay Community Services Center, 1350 Main Street, Buffalo. The dance will be on March 5, at 9 p.m.-2 a.m., and a donation of \$1.50 is requested.

Legal Rights Class at Wende

One of the Buffalo Women's Prison Project programs will be a legal rights class on Feb. 11 at Wende (Alden Correctional Facility) for the women incarcerated there. If anyone is interested in helping to plan or teach the class, contact Mary Good, 836-2397.

Canisius Award

Citations and Ovations



R. Skinner

On Monday, January 26, 1975, the Koessler Athletic Center of Canisius College was filled with cheering, applauding crowds of people. It was not, however, your usual denim-dressed basketball fan, but tuxedoed, gowned, patrons of the arts, there to witness the Canisius College Alumni Association award the Peter Canisius Medal to the Buffalo Philharmonic.

The Peter Canisius Medal, established by the Alumni Association in 1957, is awarded periodically to an outstanding individual or group of individuals who have made substantial contributions to the educational, spiritual, social, cultural, and intellectual advancement of mankind and whose career and achievements constitute a challenge and an inspiration to the youth of America.

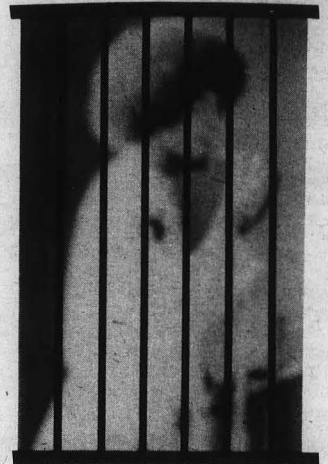
This was the first time that an entire group of had been thusly honored. Some of the many awards and accomplishments of the orchestra were enumerated as individual citations were given to each of the current and retired members of the group, citing their unique contributions to the overall musical effect. A single medal, symbolizing the single orchestra, was accepted by chairperson Marylouise Nanna and Director-Conductor Michael Tilson-Thomas.

As a musical response, the orchestra chose a 20th century American piece, "An American in Paris," by George Gershwin.

Crime and Punishment

On December 2, 1975 Mr. DeWitt Lee of BRIDGE lectured on the need to have communities actively participate in the fight against crime, and to maintain active relationship with their individuals convicted of crimes after they have been incarcerated. Mr. Lee was convicted of first degree murder during the course of an armed robbery 14½ years ago and spent most of his time of imprisonment at Attica before being released on a conditional pardon by then Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller in 1973. Mr. Lee has served as the past chairperson of the New York State Jaycees criminal justice program.

It is Mr. Lee's contention that the reason crime rates have skyrocketed is because there is an absence of community condemnation against the criminal. When a youth is arrested, he is not made to atone for his transgressions to the neighbor who was wronged, but is immediately plucked out of his normal environment by the courts and deposited in a penal institution. To many first time offenders, especially those from non-white communities, there is a certain romantic air about being taken away to do time. One fashions oneself as a working class hero who has defied the power structure. It is not until the offender has been through the plea bargaining process and the hum drum routine of prison life that he realizes that the system does not even notice his existence. With contacts broken off from the old community, and nothing to encourage self respect within the new one, the inmate becomes socialized to becoming a better criminal. This is why it is so vital for a community to maintain contact with its members behind bars. As an example of this need Mr. Lee told a story of an old felony offender at Attica who was so established there that other inmates would never dare sit in his place in the yard. He died several weeks after his release not from ill health, but from the inability to adjust to the outside. This is what BRIDGE is all about. It bridges the gap between the offender and the outside.



Mr. Lee, who is himself black, hopes that he is able to reach young black inmates and convince them that getting out should be their prime goal. In performing this task it is odd that Mr. Lee's inspiration came from one of the greatest bank robbers of all time, Willie Sutton.

While incarcerated Mr. Lee was told by Sutton that the prime goal of every inmate should be to never end up on the inside again.

It costs \$12,000 per year to maintain a prisoner in New York State and \$7,200 to keep him on probation. With a recidivism rate of approximately 80% the first incarceration experience should be avoided where possible, and if necessary should not result in lost contact with the outside. If community programs can be organized for the rehabilitation of the inmate they would be both more economical and more constructive.

Mr. Lee will be back sometime in April to speak again.



R. Skinner

Carlisle on Jobs II

1. What is the current status of the job market for Buffalo students?

Many of our students have already obtained permanent positions with private firms, government agencies, the judiciary, law schools and corporations. A number of second year students have summer internship positions and some first year students are interviewing for summer work.

Many of our students do not presently have positions, but are involved in interviews and other activities which will eventually lead to job placement.

2. What kind of positions have third year and second year students found?

Our third year students have obtained associate positions with small-medium sized and large law firms throughout New York State and in other areas. Persons have positions with most of the large Buffalo firms, Jaekle, Fleischmann and Mugal, Phillips, Lytle, etc.; with New York City firms such as Craveth, Swaine and Moore, Dewey Ballantine, Trubin Sillocks, Wachtell Lipton, etc.; and with large firms in Rochester (Nixon Hargrave) and Syracuse (Bond, Schoeneck and King). In addition, I know of two students who recently obtained associate positions with prestigious law firms in Baltimore and St. Petersburg, Florida.

Third year students have also obtained positions with the federal government. The Department of Justice Honors Program selected three of our students. Interestingly enough, I had an opportunity to visit with the person who started the Honors Program. He said that obtaining three positions was excellent. The NLRB selected one of our students for an important position. Other government agencies, such as the IRS, etc., are reviewing applications from our people and will make selections as soon as funding is approved.

Students have obtained clerkships with Federal Judge John Curtin, with Appellate Court Judge Reid Moule and in the third and fourth departments in Rochester and Syracuse. Last week a New Jersey judge I know informed me that he had offered a clerkship position to one of our students we had sent to him.

Other persons have obtained positions with law schools (Wayne State and hopefully Stanford). Some people will be enrolled in L.L.M. programs.

Our second-year students have obtained positions with large firms in Buffalo and New York City and with medium sized firms elsewhere in the state. Some people have government jobs (NLRB, IRS, etc.). It is essential that all students inform the Placement Office when they locate a position so that we can note the same for statistical purposes. Many people have neglected to do this.

3. What kind of salary are the jobs you mentioned paying?

To my knowledge, the large New York firms are paying \$22,500 per year. The Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse firms are paying between \$16,000-\$18,000 per year. Annual salaries from small and medium sized firms vary from \$9,000-\$15,000 depending on geographical location, type of practice, etc. Salaries for government agencies, clerkships and law schools are established from approximately \$11,000 to \$17,000. Public interest agencies and firms and legal services pay on the average of \$8,000-\$11,000. Interestingly enough, money does not seem to be the prime factor in our students acceptance of positions. Most people want a job that will give them good experience in a friendly atmosphere where they can develop good legal habits and devote their time to the kind of law that is compatible with their personal interests and philosophy.

Second year students are earning anywhere from \$100.00 per week to \$400 per week. Part-time positions in the Buffalo area pay approximately \$3.00-\$5.00, per hour depending upon one's background and skills.

4. Many students state that they have not found employment. Why is this so and should this cause them concern?

Traditionally most Buffalo Law graduates have not obtained positions until after graduation. Large firms, federal agencies and the judiciary are able to project their hiring needs so as to have already made offers. The majority of attorneys do not practice with large firms, etc.

It is impossible for a smaller firm and or local government agency to make such projections. They cannot make an offer to a third year student until late in the spring or in the summer. Ultimately these employers will have to hire associates and will do so. Many members of the class of 1975 have only recently obtained positions.

Third year students who do not presently have positions should not be unnecessarily concerned. Obviously they cannot afford to relax or not to persist in the job hunt; however, they do themselves and the law school disservice by not accurately perceiving that current hiring practices necessitate offering of positions at a later date. Misplaced anxiety and worry is not helpful and often results in one accepting the wrong position. I urge all third year students who are so concerned to see me for elaboration of this point.

Again, second year positions really become available in April and May when employers suddenly realize they need a summer clerk. Second year students should continue to send out resumes and to attend career seminars. We will post announcements for second year clerkships immediately upon receipt of the same.

5. What is the student Placement Committee doing?

We presently have a thirteen person Placement Committee. Subsequent to a series of initial meetings, we met prior to the Christmas holidays and established various subcommittees and delegated staff assignments. We have subcommittees for judicial clerkships, career days, alumni, accumulation of employment lists, interviewing procedures, etc. Members of the committee appear to be seriously committed to participating in institutionalizing the placement process. The extent to which they are willing to vigorously contribute their time to our efforts will in a large measure determine the success of our operation. I urge all students to attend our meetings and to join the committee. Sign up lists are available in the Placement Office.

6. What are our alumni and the faculty and staff of the Law School doing to assist with the placement of Buffalo students?

I spend a great deal of my time with our alumni. Alumni are concerned and committed to assisting us as much as possible. I have recently met with an important judge, a prominent government lawyer and several leading attorneys and each has expressed his willingness to do whatever he can to assist us. I attend monthly meetings of the Buffalo Alumni Association and each director therein has indicated a strong interest and willingness to aid our placement efforts. In November 1975, thirty Buffalo alumni attended a meeting in New York City. We met again on January 30 at the State Bar Convention and formed a permanent New York Buffalo Alumni group. In addition, the Board of Directors has designated me as liaison for establishment of satellite alumni groups in Washington, D.C. and elsewhere in the country.

Of course there is a limit to what our alumni can do. If they cannot directly offer our students jobs, they can provide job leads, suggestions and guidance to students. Alumni support, involvement and promotion of the Law School and its students is essential. The results of this activity can only be measured over a period of several years, but I am personally satisfied that we are making substantial progress in this respect.

The faculty are well aware of our placement needs. Dean Schwartz and Professor Fleming have been particularly helpful. Recently Professor Lybecker was instrumental in bringing an SEC lawyer to the school to interview, and Herman Schwartz did the same with Legal Aid in New York City. Professor Schlegel has spoken at legal services seminars as has Jason Karp. Professor Mann has been of assistance with respect to judicial clerkships. Professors Rosenberg, Newhouse and Reis have also been of assistance. Professor Laufer arranged for interviews with the FTC in Cleveland. The faculty has been very helpful and it is my expectation that they will continue to find the time to encourage their contacts to visit the Law School and/or to interview Buffalo students. In addition, we are exploring with some faculty opportunities to speak on their subject of expertise before bar association meetings, continuing education seminars, etc. Faculty involvement in placement is a key to our success.

7. Does the Placement Office assist alumni in obtaining positions?

Yes! Much of our recent effort has been on behalf of 1975 graduates. Many lawyers, particularly in the Buffalo area, call in job opportunities for 1975 graduates who have passed the bar. Our facilities are available for any alumni. Within the past two months, we have assisted graduates for the classes of 1969, 1971 and 1974 with job relocations. I urge alumni to call upon us for this type of assistance.

8. Will we have career days this spring?

Career days traditionally bring attorneys to the Law School to speak about their particular area of law. Students attend the seminars and ask questions. Later, at a sherry hour or other informal gathering, students and attorneys mix. The objectives of a career day are to (1) provide the student with practical information, ideas, etc.; (2) acquaint the practicing attorney with the Law School and (3) to bring students and attorneys together. I cannot emphasize the importance of the latter objective.

The Placement Committee has planned a series of career days for March and April. The success of this venture will depend directly on the willingness of our students to assist me in conducting the programs. Without maximum student participation we will be unable to have more than two or three career days. Anyone desiring to assist should contact the Placement Office. With full support we may have as many as 15-20 career seminars. This will definitely facilitate our placement efforts.

9. What is the status of judicial clerkship opportunities for the fall of 1977?

You are aware that most state and federal judges will commence selection of their clerks during the spring of 1976. The faculty has supported a Clerkship Committee composed of Professors Swartz, Albert, Lybecker and myself. Hopefully the committee will be able to facilitate placement of our students in clerkship positions. Within the past two weeks, I have sent personal letters to a large number of federal judges and to state judges on the highest level. In this manner we will know which judge has a clerkship opening and what he requires of applicants for the position. Thereafter, with the assistance and support of the Clerkship Committee, our students will be able to apply for such positions on a national basis.

Having the opportunity to clerk for a judge is perhaps one of the best experiences a young lawyer can have. It also increases one's permanent job alternatives and gives the Law School increased coverage and improves our reputation. If our students and faculty support the committee, I am sure that our success in placement of students with the judiciary will increase accordingly.

10. Will we have campus interviews this spring?

We have already had the SEC, Department of the Army, Reginald Heber Smith and legal services at the Law School to conduct interviews. We will encourage more such interviews, but I suspect that many employers will continue their practice of inviting students in for interviews. If we are able to demonstrate to the employers that their needs can be more adequately fulfilled by interviewing at the Law School, I am confident that we can schedule the same here. Unfortunately, many small employers do not have the time to spend a full day at the Law School. We shall definitely aim for a dramatic increase in our campus interviews for the fall of 1977.

11. Have students been obtaining positions out of state?

In addition to those students obtaining positions in Washington, D.C. and New York City, I know of persons who are interviewing and/or have obtained positions in Maryland, Florida, Texas, Arizona, California, Washington State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Ohio. Recently one student was offered a position with a large firm in St. Petersburg, Florida and another received an excellent offer from a Newark, New Jersey employer. We sent some of our students to the west coast over Christmas break to interview with firms, judges and local governments. I haven't tabulated what the results are. We will continue to stress the national reputation of this Law School and encourage hiring on a national basis.

(continued on page ten)

Opportunities in Buffalo, N.Y.C., D.C.

Introducing Virginia Leary

Ms. Leary comes from a family of lawyers, including two brothers, a brother-in-law, and her father who served as Dean of the law school at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City where she was raised. She attended the University of Utah for her undergraduate studies in the field of political science. After that, she moved to Chicago where she attended the University of Chicago Law School and later was employed by a large Chicago law firm. Pursuing her interests in International Law, Ms. Leary then went to work for a private organization doing administrative work on exchange programs. This work took her to Geneva, Switzerland, where the organization had its headquarters, and she eventually became the International Vice President of the group. While living in Europe, Ms. Leary was a student at the Hague Academy of International Law where she earned her diploma. She then began a program to earn her Doctoral degree in International Law in the Graduate Institute of International Studies which is associated with the University of Geneva. She currently is working on her thesis for that degree the topic of which is the legal problems of automatic incorporation of treaties into the national law of a country. The program, taught by international law scholars from around the world, requires the study of diplomatic history and international economics as well as the topic which the candidate chooses. Most recently, Ms. Leary has been working for the International Labor Office, a special agency of the United Nations, in the supervision of the application of international labor conventions (agreements).

While here, Ms. Leary will be teaching the basic course in international law. Her other concentrations are in the fields of international commercial transactions, international labor law, and international protection of human rights. Her outside interests include travel (obviously), cross-country skiing, and especially tennis.



R. Skinner

Client Counseling Competition

The Law School is once again planning an In-House Client Counseling Competition. This competition is open to all law students, and involves skills in interviewing, counseling, and legal writing. The intra-school competition will be held at the Law School during the week of February 23, 1976. The results of this competition will determine who will represent UB in the nationwide ABA Client Counseling Competition, sponsored by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. Cash prizes of \$250, \$150, and \$100 will be awarded to the winners of the local competition, and travel expenses will be provided to the regional contests in Toledo, Ohio. The regional contests will begin on March 6; winners of the regional contests will receive an award of \$100, and go on to the National Client Counseling Competition (March 27, 1976).

The Competition tries to simulate a real law firm consultation as closely as possible. Participating students will interview a "client" who has, or believes he has, a legal problem. The theme of the Competition this year is "Contract Litigation and its Alternatives." A typical client problem is selected and a person acting the role of the client is briefed on his or her part. Prior to the day of the actual Competition, students receive a very brief memo

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

In the actual Competition, each student will be given approximately forty-five minutes to conduct an interview with the client. Students should be prepared to obtain necessary information, answer questions, give legal advice, and recommend alternative courses to the client. The student will then be given 15-20 minutes in which to prepare a post-interview memorandum. The initial memorandum, interview and final memorandum will all be scored and used to determine the winners. Local judges and private practitioners will observe the interviews and score the performance of the students.

Although the ABA regional competition will involve a two-person team of lawyers, the In-House Competition will be run on the individual basis; winners will make up the "team" for ABA purposes.

Additional information for anyone interested can be obtained from Jason Karp (Room 507) or Norman Rosenberg (Room 520). All students interested in participating should sign up on the sheet posted outside Room 619.

Playing the Odds

by Steve Errante

Much of your happiness these last ten days, especially if you are a first year student, is a reflection of your dexterity as a bettor. If you picked Dallas in the Super Bowl (they beat the point spread) you acquired some of the needed cash to pay the expected hike in tuition. Or in other words, you covered your probable loss on the 3-1 bet that going to SUNY would be cheap. To cover the complete raise in tuition, I suggest investing your money in New York State education by placing a few bets with OTB.

If you were feeling confident after picking underdog Dallas and decided to stay with underdogs and picked Evidence with Prof. Siemer (8-1) and/or Civil Procedure II also with Prof. Siemer (5-1), you were a loser this time. Both were cancelled and your alternate choices were not picked up by the computer. This on top of your losing bet on Research and Writing (10-1), which will have to be replaced by another elective. Well, maybe we can have a refund on that — after all, it is still worth two internal credits!

By the time all this was brought to your attention, the rest of the worthwhile electives were closing fast. So what do you, a bright and conscientious law student do to combat this situation? Why you re-register. But by not knowing what courses you will be lucky enough to get in to, you are forced to attend your primary and alternate choices. Attending six different classes the first week of the semester is fun. Besides, it will increase your disappointment when you find out you got the classes you liked least.

If after this, you were still having trouble getting completely registered, the administration put an end to your losing streak on January 23, 1976 at 12:30. In a comical meeting that smacked of the 60's student protests, a ballot was handed out. You losers were to have your destiny taken out of your hands. You could not lose anymore — you just had to settle for your eighth choice.

Alumni Line

Submitted by: Robert Schaus, Secretary of Law Alumni Assoc.

The annual Christmas Meeting of the Law Alumni Association was held on December 19, 1975 at 12:15 P.M. at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York. President Harold J. Brand, Jr. presided.

Jay C. Carlisle, II, Placement Director, is cooperating with the Alumni Association to set up a satellite branch of the Alumni in the New York City area. This will not only strengthen the Alumni Association, but will serve as a vehicle for placement of graduates in the New York City area.

The Alumni Association recently made a contribution of \$875.00 to the Moot Court Program, to help underwrite the Desmond Award Dinner. Robert P. Fine, the Vice President of the Association, served as one of the judges in the Moot Court competition.

The Annual Luncheon of the Law Alumni Association will be held at New York City in conjunction with the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association. The luncheon will be at the New York Hilton on Friday, January 31, 1976 at 12:30 P.M. Director Anthony J. Renaldo is Chairman of the Luncheon. Mr. Renaldo can be contacted at 853-1865 for reservations. All Alumni in the New York City area are invited to attend. The speaker this year will be announced shortly.

The Alumni Association is working with Fred Tamalonis, Director of Development of the U.B. Foundation, Inc., to assist in the planning and coordination of class reunions. Most law classes have a reunion on the major anniversary dates, and in any given year as many as 7 classes may be holding reunions. Plans are being developed to coordinate these reunions so as to more actively involve the Alumni Association as well as the School.

Christopher S. Dix, a 1973 graduate from the SUNY at Buffalo Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence has recently been appointed to the position of Administrative Assistant for Johnson & Higgins of Hawaii. A former Confidential Clerk for State Supreme Court Justices James O. Moore and Thomas F. McGowan, he currently is residing at 1717 Ala Wai Terrace, Honolulu.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PERSPECTIVES

These questions are devised in the absence of others from the student body. They seem pertinent.

Q. What has happened to the library space problem?

Ans. The library, a popular area for study due to its location and attractiveness, surprisingly became less used during the pre-exam period based on a turnstile count. The new calendar may have affected the count or it may be that students found alternative places for study by themselves. Nevertheless the problem disappeared during the past semester and will be carefully watched this semester.

Signs are now posted in the law library indicating that the study carrels on the third floor are intended to be used by law students.

Q. How will the recent budgetary cutbacks affect the operation of the law school?

Ans. In specific and particular ways, the answer to the question is unknown. If the budget cuts were equivalently and universally applied throughout the University, the Law School would lose its predictable share. However, several factors enter into budget-cut decreases such as the filling of the most felt needs University-wide, faculty-student ratios, staff turnovers and so on. At the moment, the primary effect has been the budget freeze, which essentially means that replacements for empty positions cannot be made. State positions when vacated cannot be filled unless the circumstances are unusually compelling. Thus far we are fortunate to have lost only one secretary and no faculty or staff members.

Q. What is the story on the loss of funds for the library?

Ans. It is true that the library acquisition funds were curtailed more than a year ago at the Albany level. The funds have diminished by several thousand dollars over a 3 year period. In consequence it has been necessary for the administration to cancel many subscriptions. The Hayes Hall administration has attempted to restore the funds to the previous level and there are some encouraging signs.

In the meantime, to provide short-term relief from this year's short-fall of funds, the law school administration, with the U.B. Foundation, has started a fund-raising campaign, the proceeds from which will be used toward the re-purchase of these periodicals. The results of this campaign will not be known until late May, although several donations have been received. A fine library is extraordinarily necessary to

Q. Will there be another SBA-Administration forum?

Ans. The Law School administration wants to have as much exchange of information with the student body as possible. If the SBA is agreed, a forum can be held in March.

CHOMSKY, continued from page one . . .

The other side of these issues is American involvement. At present Israel, with its economic strength sapped by its military commitments, increasingly relies upon the United States for economic support. Most striking is the fact that the present U.S. aid bill accounts for 25% of the Israeli budget deficit. Clearly any nation which is so dependent on outside aid gives up much of its sovereignty. Israel's predicament is in large part the result of Arab economic pressures which have isolated Israel both economically and culturally from Western Europe. As long as the Israelis and Arabs remain in a state of military confrontation this situation will continue. The reaction of the American industrial community to this is favorable. The Arab oil boycott has put definite cogs in the Western European and Japanese industrial systems, our prime competitors for the world's industrialized consumers. The demand of socially repressive Arab oil states for arms (not so much for use against Israel, but against nationalist forces in their

The most intriguing point Chomsky raised dealt with the reaction of the American liberal establishment to all of this. In fielding the question of what he thought of the hysteria in the American Jewish Community over the United Nations resolution equating Zionism with



racism, Chomsky replied that there are two points to keep in mind. The first is that many of the nations that voted for the resolution are themselves racist. The two examples he used were Indonesia where the government systematically eliminated the ethnic Chinese population of the islands, and Syria where non-Moslems are treated as second class citizens. The second point is that the concern of the American Jewish Community for Israel's survival is quite sincere, while the established liberal community regards this event as a cathartic experience. This can best be witnessed by Ambassador Moynihan's condemnation of the resolution. Chomsky described Moynihan as a minor functionary in four Administrations, several of which practiced the worst kind of genocide imaginable in Southeast Asia. "It would be the equivalent of World War II having ended in a stalemate, and Eichman condemning other countries for being racist." The liberal establishment's condemnation of the resolution shifts public attention away from their being taken to task in the aftermath of American involvement in Vietnam.



own homelands), allows American industry to recycle petrodollars to obtain a favorable balance of trade. Since the Arab consumer markets are virgin territory while Israel's is already developed, the Arab nations present a potentially greater market for American industry. Consequently, Israel's survival is of no importance to the American industrial community.

Since the Law School administration takes an open position on its operations, responses to answers in this column are invited. Responses and questions can be given to the editor of the *Opinion* or to Allan L. Canfield in room 316. The Law School administrators and areas of responsibility are:

Provost, R.D. Schwartz
Associate Provost, R.B. Fleming
Registrar, C.H. Wallin
Placement Director, J.C. Carlisle
Assistant to the Provost, A. L. Canfield
Admissions Officer, *Part-time*, Ms. Hollander
Assistant to the Dean, Ms. Federman

Turn of the Screw

by Chris Carty

This column will be devoted to short explanations of upcoming, or recently past financial aid deadlines for various applications needed to receive aid for 1976-77. It also will encompass the requirements for receipt of aid for this semester.

Parents Confidential Statement (PCS)/Student Financial Statement (SFS)
Due February 1

This is the first of two forms (the other is *Form UB* discussed below) required to be filed with the Financial Aid Office on Main Campus in order to be considered for National Direct Student Loans and or Work Study for Summer and Fall, 1976 and Spring, 1977. It provided detailed financial information from which a student's "need" is derived by a standardized formula developed at the College Scholarship Service (CSS). Although it suggests that one use the income tax form as a basis for figures given, if those figures aren't available, common sense suggests that the student estimate. Since "need" is derived by a standardized formula, small deviations from the "actual income" or expenses will not affect your need determination. In no event, should failure to receive the "Employer's Statement of Income for 1975" (necessary to fill out the Income Tax) deter one from filing the PCS/SFS.

These forms were due February 1. The effect of lateness is substantial. Late applications are ignored until all timely applications have been reviewed. Generally, the University is able to consider late applications received through May, but there is absolutely no guarantee of consideration at all, unless the forms are filed within the deadlines.

Forms are available both in my office (Room 303), from the Registrar and at the Financial Aid Office on Main Campus.

Form UB
Due March 1.

This is the complement to PCS/SFS. It is filed directly with the University and details simple administrative data. Late filing here of this form is easily detectable since the school gets the forms directly.

Both of the above are necessary for consideration for NDSL or Work Study. Failure to file one or the other will constitute an incomplete application, resulting in not being considered at all for any financial aid.

Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) Applications
Due May 31, 1976 for 1975-76 Academic Year.

May 31, 1977 for 1976-77 Academic Year. (Forms for 1976-77 are not yet available)

These are the filings required for consideration for what is commonly known as scholar incentive. The form requires detailed financial information much like the PCS/SFS. If a student qualifies for maximum scholar incentive (less than \$2000 net income), the University will give the student a State University Scholarship (SUS), resulting in what is casually known as a tuition waiver.

Since this is the only "free" (i.e. no repayment, no interest, and no work required) money available, every student should file an application. If a student thinks he/she might qualify for a SUS for this year, file a TAP form *now*. One may file for any semester (Summer, Fall, Spring) of the 1975-76 academic year until May 31, 1976. If a student already has paid his/her bill, the school will credit the account or refund the money if he/she is entitled to the SUS.

Applications for the 1976-77 year will be available around June 1 and will be mailed directly to your permanent address. Applications for this year, are available from the Regent's Scholarship and Examination Center, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation (NYHEAC); American Bar Association (ABA); other federally assisted bank loans.

These applications for loans may be filed at any time during or preceding a semester of academic year. Students are eligible for a maximum of \$2500 per year. Students are eligible for a maximum of \$2500 per year (\$10,000 total) in loans at 8% deferred interest. In June, the interest will rise to 8½%; Usually, the federal government will guarantee the interest charges while one is in school. In some cases where net income exceeds \$20,000, the student will be asked to pay interest while in school.

Applications are available in Room 303.

Most NDSL checks for this semester have arrived (Office of Student Accounts, Main Campus, Hayes A). Students whose registration cards show only 9 credits will *not* be able to pick up their checks without verification that they are full time students. Such forms are available in Room 303. In no event should a student discard the 9-credit registration card.

Any student who has received a work study grant since last semester, but who is not yet employed, please see me as soon as possible.

NYPIRG, continued from page four . . .

15) Furthermore, one reason the price of uranium is rising so rapidly is that the supply is easy to mine, rich deposits are dwindling and the industry must turn to poorer, less accessible ore deposits. There is a distinct possibility that, if we continue with plans to build hundreds of nuclear plants, we will be dependent on foreign sources of uranium. This hardly fits in with Project Independence.

16) As stated above, nuclear power plants are vulnerable to staggeringly dangerous forms of sabotage. They could be attacked and destroyed by terrorists, causing a meltdown of the fuel core, causing in turn great numbers of injuries and deaths. They could be attacked and held hostage by terrorist groups. Who is going to refuse their demands? Who doubts that terrorists would take these steps, in view of recent world history?

17) Nuclear bombs can be constructed using knowledge that is available to the public, providing the "special nuclear material" (plutonium or enriched uranium) is available. Unfortunately, terrorists or other interested parties could steal such materials during transportation, storage or reprocessing. Again, who would refuse a demand made by a party who could destroy a city and contaminate many square miles?

18) As previously mentioned, workers in the industry — uranium miners, reactor workers, people in reprocessing and fuel rod assembly plants — will be exposed to varying amounts of radiation. Many will contract cancer and die, having been robbed of years of life through this occupational exposure.

19) Nuclear plants are required to have evacuation plans in case of a major reactor accident. They probably do have them, gathering dust somewhere. Usually, very few local officials know of the plans, let alone what they are supposed to do. Very few, if any of the plans have been tested. The companies say: we've had no accidents and the chance of one is so small — but what if there is one?

20) What if there is one — after there are hundreds of plants across the country? A major accident could cause panic near the other plants. Who would believe government and industry then? Public pressure would build to shut down the other plants. Another energy crisis, again of our own making, would develop.

21) Nuclear power development on a world wide scale is inextricably tied to the spread of nuclear weapons. Everyone seems to be against the proliferation of these weapons but we seem to be unwilling to take steps to stop it. On the contrary, we promise reactors to Egypt and Israel. If the U.S. stopped nuclear power development, it would be a powerful precedent for world action and a substantial step toward limiting the spread of nuclear weapons.

22) Nuclear power results in an accretion of radioactive material in the environment — carcinogenic, mutagenic material. It is now widely distributed in nature. The more we use nuclear power, the more it will be extracted and concentrated. Once it is so processed, it must be treated with extreme caution and isolated from the environment. There is no reversal of the process. We should be questioning the wisdom of deliberately gathering together dangerous material, especially when there are alternatives, and especially when it is an interim solution. The entire system will depend on nearly perfect control of these toxic substances. If there is one thing we can probably all agree on, that is that we are not nearly perfect. Plutonium is one of the most toxic substances known — yet we are designing an energy system involving the use, handling and transportation of increasing amounts of plutonium.

23) Many nuclear proponents say that we must have nuclear fission energy to supply our energy needs for the next 30 years, until solar or wind or fusion power can play a major role in supplying our energy needs. In effect, these people are saying that we should saddle all future generations with tons of toxic waste, take the risks of reactor accidents, transportation accidents, sabotage, increased cancer among workers and the general population, just so we — here and now — can have enough power for our electric toothbrushes, microwave ovens, and air conditioners. Right now we waste more energy

CARLISLE, continued from page seven . . .

12. To what extent is it necessary for our Placement Director to fulfill his responsibilities outside the Law School?

It is my understanding that originally one conceived of the Placement Office as having dual inside and outside directors. Obviously it is necessary for me to spend time with students, to supervise administrative tasks, etc., but it is essential that we not ignore outside functions. I attend bar association meetings, conventions, professional group meetings, etc., and meet as often as possible with alumni, practicing lawyers, judges and employers. Such contact is essential for the successful operation of this office.

13. Some students complain that it is difficult to see you. Is that so?

I have conducted over 300 personal interviews of one half hour to an hour in length. I am always available to see someone whether it be during or after working hours. I try to schedule interviews and to keep time open for short sessions. I find that many students have identical questions, concerns, etc.; therefore, to conserve time and to adequately perform other responsibilities, I shall schedule seminars for small numbers of students. This procedure should enable us to continue close personal contact with our students and it will limit unnecessary repetitive responses on my part. Let there be any concern — I am strongly committed to being as available as possible to meet with students on an individual basis.

14. Do you anticipate that most of our third year students will ultimately obtain positions?

Yes!

than we can expect to receive from nuclear power. Right now, some forms of solar and wind energy can be used — there is no need to wait 30 years. Through efficient use of energy, energy conservation and increased use of solar energy, wind energy, bioconversion of organic waste (into methane) and other safe, essentially non-polluting and decentralized energy forms, we can totally eliminate the supposed need for nuclear power.

24) For years, the federal government has poured billions of dollars into the nuclear power industry. Despite this,

"Although nuclear energy of the type employed in non-breeder reactors is a widely acclaimed way of mitigating the nations energy problems, MORE ENERGY HAS GONE INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS THAN HAS BEEN RETURNED IN THE FORM OF USEFUL ENERGY."

Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project



Benault
Someday, son, this will all be yours. And your son's. And your son's son's. And your son's son's son's. And his son's. And his son's son's . . .

reprinted, Sacramento Bee

All the damages, obstacles, alternatives; money down the drain — and we haven't even received any energy. It is time to stop this madness. This year the New York State Legislature will again consider the Safety Energy Act. Some of the provisions will effectively stop nuclear power development in N.Y. State. If you favor this legislation, contact your representatives in the legislature. NYPIRG will again be lobbying for this legislation.

NYPIRG is a non-profit, non-partisan research and advocacy organization funded and directed by students at colleges and universities throughout N.Y. State.

Gerry Schultz is a 1975 graduate of SUNYAB Law School, now working for NYPIRG.

Attention!

All Students, Faculty, Staff and Alumni

The April 1st issue of *Opinion* will contain a special four-page *April Fool's Day Supplement*. Everyone is invited to submit material of a suitable nature to *Opinion*, John Lord O'Brian Hall, SUNY Buffalo, Amherst, N.Y. 14260. This includes letters, articles, news, pictures. Unless requested otherwise, selected entries will carry the submitters by-line.

Deadline for entries for supplement — March 17.
Opinion reserves the right to edit all submitted material for length and content.

Please note: deadline for regular material for the April 1st issue is March 24th.

ATTENTION FIRST + SECOND YEAR STUDENTS —

Please note the following, concerning OPINION:

- Editor-in-Chief - Graduating Senior
- Assistant Editor - Graduating Senior
- Business Manager - Graduating Senior
- Photography Editor - Graduating Senior
- Staff: Over 95% - Graduating Seniors



For OPINION to be with you NEXT year,
You must be with OPINION THIS year!

contact: Carl S. Heringer
Rm. 623

opinion meeting thursday,
february 11, 1976, 1:00 p.m.,
room 623

The Heck with Meck

by Lawrence M. Meckler

After suffering through every football bowl game, culminating in that thrilling victory of the Southwest over the Northeast in the Choose-Up Bowl, it's even good to be back here for another semester. It doesn't even bother me that in N.Y. Practice we must rise every time Prof. Homburger opens the CPLR (not to be confused with the C.P.L.R.).

Football needs a change. One area of much commotion has been the quality of refereeing. This is an area that desperately needs reform. One suggestion has been the use of instant replays to overrule referee's calls. However, instant replays are like lie detector tests, too prejudicial and not scientifically sound. They should be inadmissible. I also don't trust CBS (not C.B.S.).

The solution to the refereeing problem is the introduction of the legal adversary process to the football field. When a referee makes a call, a full fledged trial should be held to determine whether the guilty party is guilty.

Imagine that a defensive lineman jumps off side. A referee throws his flag and we'd have the case of *People vs. "Mean" Joe Greene*.

As soon as the flag is dropped, Mean Joe's lawyer runs onto the field to plead the case. There are different colored flags for each infraction so to give proper notice to the defendant.

The jury is made up of 12 impartial (but not necessarily sober) fans. The judge can be a former football coach such as George Halas or Lou Saban.

Mean Joe Greene is a star and can afford a lawyer, but players such as George Hoey would have to look to Legal Aid or the Scrub Defense Fund.

The Rozelle rules of evidence will apply to these trials. Previous, unrelated offenses may not be introduced. Therefore, Mean Joe's prior holding penalties and roughing the passer convictions couldn't be used to impeach his character, in this, an offside case.

Some penalties will have their own special rules. Corroboration will be needed to uphold clipping prosecutions. A wife won't be able to testify against her husband with respect to illegal use of the hands

and piling on penalties. Reckless endangerment will be allowed on the football field, but of course the felony-holding rule will still be in effect.

Even if Mean Joe admits to being offside, he still, in the alternative, has some defenses. He can claim renunciation in that he jumped back. He may argue that this was a victimless crime as the offside had no effect on the play. Mean Joe may also make a constitutional argument claiming the referee made an illegal observation.

When a game is out of reach you may get a lawyer such as William Kunstler coming on the field to argue for a cause, such as bringing back the crackback block.

Some may say that full trials after each call may cause substantial delays in the game, but *au contraire*. Officials will be more reluctant to make calls anticipating future libel and defamation suits if they are proven wrong. Also in many cases, where the weight of the evidence is so against a player, plea bargaining (for example, from 10 down to 5 yards) will also speed up the game.

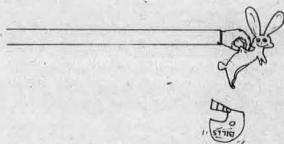
There are problems that may occur with bringing the legal process to the football field. Some over zealous fans may get carried away and start making Citizen's Arrests. Other players may testify against teammates in order to get immunity from prosecution for penalties they committed. The process of appealing would get out of hand. Imagine the Supreme Court having to decide whether or not face-masking should be an automatic first down. Would Justice White have to excuse himself from the case?

The Bowl games will have to be renamed. The Pro Bowl will become the Pro Se Bowl. NBC's New Year's Day blockbuster bowl doubleheader will now be the Directed Verdict Bowl followed by the Recruitment Violation Bowl. With gambling's increased influence on sports we may some year cap off the football season with the Point Shaving Bowl.

Other sports may also try bringing in the adversary process into officiating. However, with respect to hockey, I feel the way the legal process can best serve us all is that an injunction be granted against any further showing or even playing of the sport on prime time or even crummy time TV. I don't like hockey.

SPORTS

Opinion



By Myles Elber

One of the stranger aspects of writing a column for *Opinion* is the great time gaps between papers. My last report on Benny's activities took him half-way through the football season. Now the season is over and Benny is relaxing in Florida blowing some dollars on the dogs.

Benny got himself involved in some strange games during the second half of the season and in the post season activity. Some of the games he lost were heartbreakers. He bet Dallas over New England giving four points. Dallas was ahead by seventeen points with six minutes left. New England proceeded to score two TD's to cover by a point. Benny's biggest financial loss was in the Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl when he bet Colorado over Texas in a pick-em game. Benny loved Colorado. They had a front line that averaged 6-5 and 260 receivers who were tall and tough and a diversified offense. Benny had some doubts about their defense, but he knew Texas couldn't possibly stop the Colorado offense. Benny also liked the fact that Marty Adkins, the Texas QB, was coming off an injury.

After a score on the opening kickoff, Benny had a delightful first half. The first Colorado drive went 80 yards in 20 plays for a TD. This was followed by another TD. An interception stopped a third and Texas scored. Then Colorado completed a two minute drill before the half that any pro team would have appreciated. 21-7 Colorado at half time, no sweat. But then, during dinner, disaster descended. Fumbles, interceptions, and a blocked punt. The old hook'em horns looked like USC against Notre Dame in the second half and Benny kissed the bucks good-bye.

Benny's sweetest victory was Oakland over Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh was a 6½ point favorite and was winning 16-7 with time slipping away. Oakland was driving but scoring a TD looked like a near impossible task. But lo and behold, old George came trotting on the field to boot his first field goal over forty yards this year. 16-10. Madden is a genius. Take the field goal, recover the onside kick and throw the TD pass. Nearly worked.

The only other playoff bet Benny made was Dallas over the Rams. It was like stealing. Benny stayed away from the Super Bowl because he liked Pittsburgh but the spread was too high to bet them. It was a wise decision.

On the college scene, Benny didn't recover from the Colorado debacle and watched passively, rooting against Ohio State and for Oklahoma. He enjoyed both games to say the least. Now on to basketball and best wishes for Rutgers to stay nationally ranked.

The intramural league continues with Reds Boys and On the Rocks proving to be the dominant teams. In a thrilling game between the two Reds Boys squeezed out a one point triumph and are safely in first place. Reds Boys should complete the season undefeated and repeat as champs of the league.

The Magic Act

The league has had some organizational problems. Game times have been changed with little notice, causing the teams with the late game annoying delays. We understand the difficulties in getting times and referees for the games but do think a more equitable system for assigning the late game should have been worked out. The worst result of this re-scheduling was that one team failed to show up for its game. Hopefully, this forfeit was not pre-meditated.

Some long-range predictions — Montreal and Philadelphia for the Stanley Cup, Golden State and Boston for the NBA Championship, and since I don't know the regional pairings, look for Indiana, Marquette and the ACC representatives to battle for the NCAA Championship. For long shot players check out Washington (not D.C.).

classifieds

RIDE WANTED — from Elmwood — North Street area. Will pay. Please call Brenda, 884-5445, or leave a message at the Circulation Desk in the Library.

BIGFOOT — Love & kisses for Valentine's Day and/or as long as it's good. Affectionately, Mad. Ass.

TO TODD ANDREW — Happy Second!!
(Save this until you're old enough to appreciate it!)

TO R.D.N. B.S. M.A. Ph.D. P.E. — Happy Birthday!!!!!!!!!!!!

AND TO THE EDITOR — Best wishes for a Very Happy Birthday from the Staff at University Press.