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THE ADVOCATE

BOTTLE and GLASS: EVALUATING YOUR FIRST SEMESTER IN LAW SCHOOL A Few Terms of Oenological Art

By James C. Maroults

Robert Parker, a noted wine critic, describes the 1987 Chateau Lafite-Rothschild thus: "The lead-pencil, vanillin-scented, leafy, cedary bouquet is just beginning to emerge. In the mouth, the wine is light, displaying a soft, supple texture, some acidity, but little tannin." Robert M. Parker, Jr., Bordeaux 208 (1991). Even after reading this review, however, many people have no idea how the '87 Lafite tastes, because they can't figure out what Mr. Parker is saying. Unfortunately, jargon pervades the world of wine. Many people don't feel comfortable discussing wine, because they feel ignorant or because they fear they will say something embarrassing. Today's column addresses this problem by describing some common wine terms.

Most people feel uncomfortable describing a wine's flavor, because they almost never describe a food's flavor. If you eat a good hamburger, you might say, "This is a good hamburger." You are unlikely to say, "this hamburger has a lovely, earthy nose and long, heavy, rich, beefy flavors that are perfectly complimented by the Ketchup's tangy, toasty, tomato and sugar tastes." Therefore, don't feel bad if you are uncomfortable describing wine at first. With a little practice, you'll get the hang of it.

Terms Regarding Bouquet & flavor

Words that describe a wine's bouquet or flavor are the easiest wine jargon to understand. Most of these words simply describe what the taster believes the wine tastes like. Therefore, if you think a wine tastes like cherries, you might say that it has "cherry flavors." In theory, you can use any word that you believe accurately describes the wine's taste or smell.

When describing a wine's flavor, try to use terms that other people can understand. The only reason to describe a wine is to share your perceptions with others. If you use terms that other people don't understand, you defeat the whole point of talking about wine. For example, I once received an advertisement that invited me to purchase a wine that had "lush flavors of rainforest floor." I have no idea what a rainforest's floor tastes like, and I have even less inclination to find out. After I spent a moment imagining the ad's author licking festering Amazonian soil, I decided not to buy the wine.

Many times, a wine's bouquet or flavor can be described in terms of a fruit. Thus it is common to hear white wines described as tasting like peaches, lemons, melon, apples, or pears. Likewise, a red wine may taste like cherries, strawberries, plums, raspberries, or blackberries. Further, many Cabernet Sauvignons and red Bordeaux are described as tasting of blackcurrants. I have always wanted to ask a wine critic, "When was the

last time you ate a blackcurrant?" Although most people don't eat too many blackcurrants these days, this term is firmly entrenched in the wine world. It generally is used to describe red wines with rich, dark, strong, concentrated fruit flavors. Further, some wines are described as tasting of redcurrants. This term is closely akin to a raspberry flavor.

A wine's flavor or bouquet may also be described in terms of spices or other aromatics. If you think the term accurately describes a wine's flavor, it is perfectly acceptable to describe a wine as tasting like pepper, cedar, tobacco, leather, briar, lilacs, vanilla,

Terms Regarding Wine's Structure

Because words that describe a wine's structure are less subjective than words that describe its flavor, these terms are more difficult to use. These terms don't focus on a wine's bouquet or flavor; rather, they describe how the wine interacts with your mouth. For example, we all know how acids such as vinegar or lemon juice affect the palate. Thus, although the term "acidic" does not tell what a wine tastes like, this term gives a good idea what it would be like to drink a wine. Here are some other helpful terms:

Aftertaste: Is the flavor that is left in your mouth after you swallow the wine. Synonyms include finish and length. Thus you might describe a wine as having "a cherry bouquet, flavors of raspberries, and a peppery finish."

Austere: Austere wines are hard wines with little fruit flavor. They generally aren't that tasty. This term is usually used to describe white wines.

Balance: Is the interactions among the wine's various components. Thus a wine is well-balanced if its tannins, fruit, and acidity compliment each other. If one of a wine's components dominates all of its other elements, the wine is "awkward."

Big: A big wine has a very full body.

Body: Body refers to the strength of a wine's flavor. Cabernet Sauvignons tend to have strong flavors and are "full-bodied."

Bouquet: Is a wine's smell, aroma, or "nose."

Brawny: A powerful, heavy wine with a full flavor. Many times, people use "brawny" to refer to strong wines with less than perfect balance.

Closed: A closed wine is a wine that does not exhibit all of its flavors, because it is too young. Sometimes when a wine is young, it is impossible to taste its fruit flavors because they are masked by tannin. Wines can close up for less than a

Please see WINE continued on page 3

by Kathleen A. Yohe Albany Law School

The winter break often brings mixed feelings of relief and anxiety for many first year law school students. I know I was relieved that I had completed one semester of law school and looked forward to a much needed break. Yet, simultaneously I found myself anxious about my grades; grades that I believed would measure how successful I had been my first semester.

I have no unique words of wisdom or helpful hints for warding off this anxiety about grades, but I would like to offer some suggestions for channeling this pre-grade anxiety and post-grade blues into some beneficial self-evaluation for improving your performance in law school. So, sit back and relax; be prepared to evaluate yourself and engage in a little constructive criticism and enjoy your break.

When I thought about writing this article, I turned to a person whom I believe enhanced my chances of success. She is Albany Law School Professor Patricia Reyhan, director of the *Lewis A. Swyer Academic Success Program*. As a first year law student, this program provided me with the academic and emotional support I needed. Most law schools have academic support programs, so if you would like to invest a little more time in your academic success, check with your registrar.

If you are like many law school students, you find that the first semester is very challenging. Professional school is very different from undergraduate study. In comparison, the reading is time consuming and more demanding. Legal research and writing may well be one of your most frustrating experiences.

Throughout the semester, however, you probably became more proficient at your reading and the writing exercises probably seemed a little less baffling. So, when you receive your grades from first semester, if they are less than you hoped for, keep them in perspective. Your first semester grades represent only one-sixth of your law school education. There is a lot of time for improvement, and if you can see how to correct your first semester performance, you'll definitely improve.

I asked Professor Reyhan what types of concerns students voice to her about their first semester. She said that students continue to surprise her by declaring that "law school is hard!" She agrees, but says there's a reason. Law school is preparing you to become a lawyer; a profession in which you will have obligations to your clients and a need to continue the learning process you started in Law school. She emphasizes to students that law school education is a progression of three years of learning. First semester will not be determinative of your success as a lawyer. Even the most critical employers find progression in law school more important than your ability to do well first semester.

Before you start your second semester and after you receive your first semester grades, constructively evaluate your first semester. Think about the whole process: how you prepared for classes; how you studied for exams; and how you took your exams. Evaluate every aspect. Be constructively critical.

In evaluating how you prepared for

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EDITORIALS

Bravo to Allan Urgent for doing such a fine job so far as our Student Bar Association President. He has sparked life in a law school that once felt, atmospherically, as it looked: square.

In the October 9, 1996, edition of the Advocate, Allan stated three principle functions of the SBA. First, the SBA "serves as the official body for relaying the needs, concerns, and suggestions of students to the faculty and administration of the law school." Second, the SBA allocates the funds for and helps to "coordinate the activities of the law school's 29 SBA-funded student organizations." Third, "the SBA hosts social events that are intended to appeal to a large cross section of the student body."

Without having to list out every event, activity, and accomplishment of the SBA, it is clear that Allan has lived up to the SBA's proclamations. And if anything, this paper's praise should remind him, and the rest of his board, that all is not for naught; half-a-year is left and we're hoping for a repeat performance.

From the look of the first years, it becomes apparent that it's Legal Writing brief time. So to help them along the way, here are a few transitional words and phrases that can be used in their papers:

To show addition of ideas, use: and, also, besides, further, furthermore, in addition, moreover, nor, next, too, first, second, last, similarly, likewise, and in the same way.

To show contrast of ideas, use: but, still, yet, however, on the otherhand, in contrast, on the contrary, nevertheless, even though, although, notwithstanding, conversely, granted, and in spite of.

To show example, use: for example, to illustrate, specifically, for instance, and as proof.

To signal a cause and effect relationship, use: as a result, thus, so, therefore, because, since, accordingly, then, for this reason, and consequently.

To signal a summary or conclusion, use: thus, therefore, finally, in conclusion, consequently, to sum up, accordingly, in short, in summary, in summation, and completing the picture.

Good luck.
M. Paulose Jr.

In Support of Professor Phillips

I find nothing wrong with the views reflected in the excerpts from Professor Earnest Earl Phillips' publications that were printed on fliers and passed around the law school late last year. In fact, I find the assertions to be largely accurate, self-evident, and entirely reflective of mainstream America.

Consider the first assertion- that the relation of two homosexuals is unhealthy. This is obviously true. Everyone knows the overwhelming proportion of those infected with the AIDS virus are homosexuals (and intravenous drug users). As for Phillips' assertion that homosexual sex is narcissistic, self-centered and isolated- this appears to be a conclusion based in psychology. Although I am not a psychologist, the statement does not seem to be wildly far-fetched or outrageous. I understand that as late as 1973 homosexuality was listed as a mental disorder in the American Psychiatric Association's, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual III*. It was removed after unrelenting political pressure by gay activists. The book, *Homosexuality and American Psychiatry: The Politics of Diagnosis* bears this out. Mental health workers, however, continue today to regularly provide treatment designed to change homosexual orientation.

The rest of the excerpts quoted on the aforementioned flier draw contrasts between a homosexual relationship and traditional marriage between a man and a woman. Again, these assertions are by no means radical. Rather, they are self-evident, they reflect traditional American values, and some are just scientifically accurate. For example, last time I checked, it was impossible to conceive a child through homosexual relations.

The bottom line here is that as far as I can tell, Professor Phillips' views are consistent with the views of mainstream America. They reflect the traditional Judeo-Christian values that this great nation was built upon, regardless of their "academic sources" (which I do not believe are discredited simply because some student group says they are). I am sure Professor Phillips has upheld the highest standards of academic integrity, professionalism and fairness throughout his career. I feel proud Earnest Earl Phillips is a part of Fordham Law. I think the school would do well to have more professors like him. Indeed, I think the Gay and Lesbian Law Association embarrasses only itself by wasting time, energy and paper attacking mainstream, traditional and wholesome American values.

Jerry Clark
Third Year Law Student

The SBA Column: Number 3

THE MARRIOTT TALKS: Report on SBA Discussions with Marriott Management

By: Allan Urgent, SBA President

Every year brings a few new changes around the law school. Last fall, the university installed the bright lights that now illuminate the law school cafeteria. Marriott placed baskets of fruit and a new sign in front of its food counter. I was pleasantly surprised by these changes, but anxious to meet with Marriott management to push for further improvements.

On October 2, 1996, **Dean Feerick, Assistant Dean Escalera, SBA Vice President Craig Ascher** and I met with Marriott management to discuss the food service in the law school cafeteria. We raised the issue of getting hot foods served there in addition to the sandwiches, bagels and cakes that have been the mainstay of the law school cafeteria since it was reopened in late 1994 after a brief shutdown.

"The Law School Coffee House"

If you happened to read Marriott's promotional literature last semester, you may have noticed that the dining facility in the law school is referred to as the "Law School Coffee House." A little over two years ago, the law school cafeteria was closed to create offices for the Continuing Legal Education and Faculty Programs staff. Originally, the plan was to close the law school cafeteria permanently, but representatives from the SBA worked with Marriott and the law school administration to get the cafeteria reopened.

At the time, the SBA agreed with Marriott that the space would be reopened as a cafe rather than a full-service cafeteria. This change was necessi-

tated by the loss of space that accompanied the creation of the new offices. After this renovation, there was not enough space available to install a grill or an oven to make the pizza and burgers that were previously served in the law school cafeteria. The people involved in planning this change assumed that law students would go over to the Lowenstein Cafeteria to get hot foods, while coming down to the cafe for light foods such as bagels, cakes, and cookies.

Today the main issue that we have with Marriott boils down to convenience. I remember welcoming the opening of the law school cafeteria during my first year. However, myself and others quickly noticed that coffee was about the only thing that we wanted to buy there. Marriott was aiming for upscale with its cold sandwiches while most of us were looking for a bargain. And though tempting, many people weren't interested in having cake for lunch. Marriott did add hot soups last year, which have proved to be popular with many students.

If you want a hot meal and you have the time to spare, a trip over to Lowenstein fine. In fact, Lowenstein is a pretty nice place to eat. But for students looking to get something fast before rushing off to the next class, or going back to do work, a trip to Lowenstein makes a tight schedule even tighter. This burden is felt heavily by many night students who often do not have time to go through their campus mail, let alone walk over to Lowenstein.

As I stated earlier, Craig and I asked why Marriott did not cart burgers and pizza over to the law school cafeteria

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STUDENT GOVERNMENT

SBA Column Number 4

A Few Lingerin' Problems With the Law School's Facilities

By: Allan Urgent, SBA President

Among various complaints that I have heard about the law school's facilities since I have been a student here, the following are the most numerous. The first is the erratic temperature throughout the building (no one understands why it feels like the air conditioning is blaring all year long *except* late spring). The second is the condition of the law school cafeteria. The third is the mainte-

nance of the computer lab, which I will address in a separate article. And finally, the fourth is the upkeep of the law school's bathrooms (in addition to general cleanliness, several female students have spoken to me about a lack of toilet paper in the women's bathrooms, and a male third year student, has pleaded with me to get the law school to change the soap in the men's bathrooms).

Early last semester, I met with **Assistant Dean Judith O'Sullivan**, who heads

the **Office of Finance and Administration**, to officially lodge these complaints. As we announced last fall in the *Advocate*, the university hired a new cleaning service this year. Dean O'Sullivan shares our concerns about the cleanliness of the law school and regularly relays them to the cleaning service and to the management of Physical Plant. Of course, the place isn't spotless, but hopefully you have noticed an improvement since last year.

In December, Dean O'Sullivan explained to me (in painstaking detail) the difficulty she has in trying to further enhance our environs. Students should understand that although we have a separate building, the law school is part of the greater Lincoln Center Campus. We do not have a separate staff to focus solely on servicing the law school. Moreover, since the building is almost always open, there are very few times during the year when crews can come in to do work without disrupting the activities of students.

Currently, the cleaning service comes in late at night, but even after they leave there are people in the building. This is the reason why we sometimes see trash on tables, or in the bathrooms when we arrive in the morning. An unfortunate illustration of this dilemma could be observed during the last exam period. In order to ensure that students would be sitting down at clean tables to take their exams, the Registrar asked the security guards to lock all of the classroom doors on the nights before exams.

I have seen members of the cleaning staff doing spot checks during the day, but for the most part if students drop things on the floors, or leave items on tables, it is likely that those things will remain there for most of the day. In regards to the cafeteria, Dean O'Sullivan has spoken to Marriott Management to prod them to pay greater attention to the cafeteria during their hours of operation, when they have responsibility for wiping the tables and emptying the trash.

In addition to ongoing cleaning, there are other Dean O'Sullivan has noted that there are other projects such as painting, rewiring, and extensive periodic cleaning that she would like to have done. One potential solution to the problem of finding appropriate times to have crews

do these projects might be designating a few days during the year when the law school will be completely closed. Students would be informed well in advance that they would not have to access the building during these days, and Physical Plant could work on a number of projects at once.

The problem with the temperature in the law school has been even more intractable. The law school has not always existed in the form that it is in today. There have been major additions (McNally, the Atrium, and the third and fourth floors), and renovations throughout the building since the law school moved to Lincoln Center. One downside of this development is that there is no central heating and air conditioning designed for the building as it is *now*. Therefore, Physical Plant must constantly tinker with these systems in order to suit the needs of the people using the space. When they adjust one part of the system, inevitably it seems that the temperature in another part of the building is thrown off.

However, even with the above stated limitations, students need to be in a comfortable learning environment. If you find the temperature in a particular classroom or area of the building unbearable, stop by the Office of Finance and Administration, which is located in room 118 (across from the Office of Student Affairs on the first floor). That office is responsible for funneling all of the law school's maintenance complaints from students, faculty, and staff to Physical Plant. If you are near a phone, you can call **Nancy Claremont** at extension 6870.

Dean O'Sullivan will be meeting with Evening Students on February 12, 1997, at their bi-monthly pizza night. She will be available to discuss what her office does and to answer any questions that students may have.

Thank you to all of you who completed the *Course Review Survey* that we distributed with the last *SBA Update* (if you need another copy of the Survey, please stop by room 23). The SBA will be distributing a *Cafeteria Survey* with the next update to solicit your comments on how we can make the cafeteria a more pleasant place to eat and hang out. And as always, your continued patience as we work to solve these problems is appreciated.

COFFEE

continued from page 2

from Lowenstein. It seemed that they could easily place these items under heat lamps similar to those already in use in Lowenstein. Marriott's campus manager, told us that Marriott had tried carrying food from one location to be served in another in the past, but they discontinued this practice after receiving complaints from students about the quality of the food.

We pressed the point that the mere transport of the food from Lowenstein to the law school should not be a serious issue since restaurants deliver food all the time, but Marriott management was reluctant to experiment with carrying over hot foods this year. Instead, they offered microwaivable burgers, burritos, and hot pockets. At our request, Marriott procured an additional microwave to make it more convenient for students to buy and eat food in the law school cafeteria.

Follow-up Meeting on December 4, 1996

Dean Escalera, Craig Ascher, and I met with Marriott management again in December for a follow-up meeting. The first issue that we raised was the disparity between the cleaning of the Lowenstein Cafeteria and the law school cafeteria. In Lowenstein, Marriott has a person walk around the cafeteria throughout the day in order to keep the dining area clean. As a business decision, Marriott has decided that given the smaller size of the law school cafeteria, it would be wasteful to employ a separate person to clean tables.

As a result, it is the responsibility of the people working behind the food counter to clean the tables and take out the trash while the Marriott food counter is open. The Marriott clerks do not have a specific schedule for cleaning the cafeteria. They basically come out and wipe down the tables whenever they have downtime during the day. After Marriott closes, the responsibility for keeping the cafeteria clean reverts to Physical Plant.

After discussing the cleanliness of the cafeteria, we turned our attention to our prior request to get hot foods served in the law school. This time Marriott management admitted that they did not want to deal with the logistics of transporting hot foods over to the law school. They noted that they already have difficulty meeting the demand for pizza and burgers in the Lowenstein Cafeteria without the added burden of having someone shuttle food back and forth between buildings.

We raised the possibility of getting an outside food provider to set up a cart somewhere in the cafeteria. However, since Marriott has the exclusive right to sell food in the university, it would have to agree to buy a franchise that it would then run. This would entail additional costs for Marriott, which may not be worth their while. However, this is not a complete impossibility since Marriott runs a *Sbarro's* at the Rose Hill Campus.

Of course as law students we would like to know the limits of Marriott's contract with the university, and whether there is any way that the law school could be excepted from it. At this point, I don't know if anyone in the law school has ever looked at the university's contract with Marriott. I have spoken with the law school's **Office of Finance and Administration** to find out if they might be able to figure out how we could obtain a copy.

As the primary customers of the law school cafeteria, it seems to us that Marriott should cater more to students' needs. We will continue to have discussions with Marriott to present students' ideas for changes in the law school cafeteria during the Spring semester. One suggestion that we spoke with Marriott about at our December meeting was installing another snack machine.

The SBA will be distributing a cafeteria survey with the next issue of the *SBA Update*. Please help us collect information that can be used to show the level of student interest in making changes to aspects of the food service. That same survey will also be used to solicit information about improvements that are needed in the cafeteria's physical space.

WINE - continued from page 1

year or more than a decade.

Complex: A complex wine has a number of different flavors. A wine that stimulates different parts of your nose and tongue is a complex.

Dumb: A dumb wine is so severely closed that it is unlikely to open in the future. Although a person might expect a closed wine to taste good in a few years, people have no such expectations of dumb wines. Many 1975 Bordeaux reds are looking pretty dumb.

Fat: In the world of wine, "fat" is a compliment. Fat wines come from hot years where the grapes reach full ripeness and have low acidity. Fat wines taste rich and smooth.

Flabby: Unlike fat, flabby is an insult. A flabby wine's taste has little definition.

Fruity: A fruity wine is supposed to have nice fruit flavors. I have noticed, however, that many restaurants and wine shops describe every light, insipid wine as tasting-"fruity." Watch out for "fruity wines."

Hard: A hard wine has high levels of acid or tannin that prevent the taster from appreciating the wine's flavor. Some hard wines soften with age.

Harsh: A harsh wine is excessively hard.

Hot: A wine is "hot" if the alcohol

Please see BOTTLE on page 5

SOME RECENT LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

By Yuriy Kachuro

The Supreme Court of Louisiana recently upheld a statute authorizing the imposition of the death penalty against an offender who commits the aggravated rape of a child under 12 years of age. 1996 WL 718217 (La.) Louisiana is the only state that has a law that provides for the death penalty for the rape of a child less than twelve. One of the two defendants/appellees, Anthony Wilson, was charged by grand jury indictment with the aggravated rape of a five year old girl. The other one, Patrick Dewayne Bethley, was charged with raping three girls, ages five, seven, and nine, one of whom was his daughter. Furthermore, the State alleges that at the time of the crimes, Bethley knew that he was HIV positive.

On January 13, in a proceeding arising out of Dr. Jack Kevorkian's assisted suicide activities-, a federal district court

held that the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause doesn't protect the right to assisted suicide. 1997 WL 3291 (E.D.Mich.)

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia held that faculty and staff members of a state college were entitled to qualified immunity with respect to alleged constitutional violations arising out of their strip search of a graduate student. The search was conducted because the student was suspected of cheating on an exam. 1996 WL 732090 (W.D.Va.)

On January 22, the Missouri Supreme Court held that traffic checkpoints conducted for the purpose of interdicting drugs did not violate the Fourth Amendment. 1996 WL 724576 (Mo.)

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed the denial of supplemental social security income benefits to Melinda Bell, Plaintiff-Appellant. Melinda Bell applied

for supplemental security income alleging disability due to chronic cocaine and alcohol dependence. The denial was based on the findings that the plaintiff was engaged in "substantial gainful activity" within the meaning of the regulations, precluding an award of benefits. Since October 14, 1992, Melinda Bell has earned between \$800 to \$1,000 per month working as a prostitute 1996 WL 757024 (6th Cir.(Ky.))

The City of New York was found jointly and severally liable to a pedestrian who was struck by an automobile as she crossed at an intersection that had a broken walk/don't walk signal. 1996 WL 741445 (N.Y.Sup.)

New York has enacted legislation that, effective February 6th, authorizes "combative sports". "Combative sports" is defined to include professional mixed martial arts events wherein participants are allowed to deliver kicks, punches or blows, other than eye gouging, biting,

throat strikes and kicks with hard sole shoes. 1996 Sess. Law News of N.Y. Ch. 708 (S. 7780)

Pennsylvania has enacted legislation requiring that telemarketers or telemarketing businesses register with the state Attorney General in order to initiate or receive telephone calls from consumers in connection with the purchase of consumer goods or services. The statute prohibits conducting telemarketing after 9 p.m. or before 8 a.m., calling a person who has stated that he or she does not wish to receive calls made by or on behalf of the seller whose goods or services are being offered. PA Act 1996-147.

The SEC has proposed changes to the rules governing the writing of prospectuses. The new rules would require companies to avoid legalistic language and use plain English in writing certain important parts of the securities document. 62 FR 3152 (No. 13)

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EVENING STUDENT continued from page 7

Dean Brady stated that the Career office does not divide the evening students into working and nonworking categories. However, she has observed that many working evening students keep the jobs they have upon graduation and wait until after passing the bar to seek full-time legal positions. This is reflected in the significant difference between evening and day students with respect to non-legal full-time employment.

The higher salaries achieved by evening students suggests that as a result of prior work experience, some may be more marketable than non-working students in the legal arena. For instance, one second year working evening student who did quite well her first year, stated that employers were impressed that she was able to maintain her full-time job while successfully tackling the first year of law school. Faculty and students agree that this is a big plus for working evening students.

Overall, even if it is true that the scales tip in favor of non-working evening students in terms of grades, working evening students clearly have some advantages in terms of post-graduation employment. And all students have circumstances that either enhance or burden the challenge of law school. Ultimately, the various factors balance out, putting each of us on an even playing field.

The First Year Drama: The Black letter of Studying?

by Ilona Stanley

The time of the year had arrived when a lot of the planet begins preparing for the holidays—armchair anthropologists would probably refer to the customary activities as “rituals”. While I really was making a token effort to take some notice of the standard ones, I found myself forced to engage in some bizarre rites of my own. I’d act normal for a while: every night I’d say the blessing at my portable cast-aluminum menorah, so small that you have to use those Hallmark birthday candles instead of regular Chanukah candles; I saw the big ol’ lighted snowflake they suspend over the intersection at Fifty-Seventh and Fifth, and I remembered some wild rumor that it had been hung up later than usual this year because of some calendar miscount or technical foulup; I even managed to carry on an in-depth conversation with my mother about what she was getting various relatives for Christmas (wait—wasn’t I Jewish a minute ago? OK, OK; that’s another story.). But what was really on my mind? Family? Togetherness? The Spirit of Giving??

Try Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance in the Seventh Degree. Aggravated Harassment. B&PL and the Zone of Danger. *Garratt v. Dailey*, *Katko v. Briney* and That Case With Probability And The Bus.

Oh, yes, yes indeed: law school exams. At first you think they’re just a matter of academic procedure—like Civil Procedure: everybody’s essentially dealing with the same problems in the same way. Thousands of other Americans are taking these tests at the same time you are, but you’ve got blinders on. You can see only your goal of doing well or, at a minimum, of getting the ordeal out of the way; you might as well be the only one trying to get there. I mean, the festal arrangements the rest of the Western world was making didn’t even create enough of an impression on me for me to resent our struggle, Angry-Young-Man-style. You know you’re a loser when you’re too busy studying to notice how busy you are studying.

Yeah, I’ve had previous experience with having to catch up on a heavy workload that’s managed to get away from me during the course of the term. The buildup to the first evaluations of our law school performance gave me a different feeling, though. This torture was insidious and psychological. Here, exams are a cultural phenomenon. We could say it’s because often the exam is the sole determining factor of our grade in a given class, and because grades are instrumental in “shaping our future”. But that was theoretically true in college as well, and I never felt this way about the tests there.

I’ve been told too many times here that it’s not just what you know that’s important for these tests; it’s not even

how well you set forth the stuff you know. Ads published by religious-cult-like exam review companies as well as reports from oh-so-sophisticated upper-classmen have gradually been instilling in me the idea that some large part of taking these exams amounts to weeding out information with which it would be strategically unsound for you to concern yourself, and addressing the right parts of what’s left, all within the requisite time frame. That description is unhelpful, though, because it implies that you need to be able “just to know” the kind of answers that are right and wrong. We’re told, though, that on the contrary, anyone can have the chance to do well; didn’t it say in the admissions bulletin that no natural talent was required?

My sources tell me something different: they’d have me believe that taking the exams is in itself a simultaneous science and an art, independent of any black letters you have floating around in your braul, or any passages from a book you might center on a page with Roman numerals in front of them. Everyone’s telling you there’s a specific way to prepare for the exams, but everyone also says that there’s more to that way than just what everybody says it is. Some mysterious aspect which you won’t notice if it isn’t there, and you probably won’t notice if it is; but without which you absolutely can’t do well. Practically your only remaining conclusion is that nobody really knows what the right way is, or why anyone succeeds.

That’s the part that was stressing me out. I can handle any pressure on me to achieve objectives that I know to be within my control. Say truthfully to me, “OK, just think and study hard; be concise, accurate, and stick closely to the text, and you’ll do fine”, and I, like a lot of us here, will end up kicking the test’s butt and making the essay question sorry it ever trifled with me. On the other hand, tell me that my success here, and effectively my whole future, depends on my cracking an enigma that nobody ever really cracks, that you might not be able to crack, and I start to get concerned. I don’t think I’m alone there either.

Naturally, I don’t want to take anything away from the people who do really well; I don’t want to imply that luck has had anything to do with your good results. And, honestly, I’d hate to become notorious for looking at everything along really relativist lines: “Oh, everyone knows there is never really one ‘right’ way”. I’d love to believe that the normative nature of the law we’re learning just extends itself right into the human interactions here as well. But I don’t think I can say that the good results can always be determined by the method, the way following the law can assure you don’t go to jail. Probably the way to divine the method is by looking at how it comes out in the end. I’m happy to argue that the right way is the way that gets the good grades.

BOTTLE - continued from page 3

overpowers its bouquet or flavor. A powerful alcohol bouquet offends the nose, and a powerful alcohol flavor burns the mouth. A hot wine’s balance is flawed.

Lush: A lush wine is smooth, rich, and powerful. It is not hard or astringent

Nose: This word means bouquet. Thus, you can say that a wine has a “cherry nose.” Although this term is somewhat pretentious, I use it because I don’t like saying bouquet repeatedly.

Off: If a wine is spoiled, oxidized, or otherwise flawed it may be “off.”

Rich: A rich wine has strong, deep, fruity flavors.

Sharp: A sharp wine is bitter or has a strong acidic flavor.

Tannic: A tannic wine tastes of tannin. Tannin is a substance in grape skins, grape stems and other substances such as tea. Tannin coats your mouth and palate and makes them pucker. Because grape skins are used to make red wines, red wines have far more tannin than white wines. Young red Bordeaux tend to be tannic. As a red wine ages, its tannin fades. People commonly say that a wine has a lot of “tannin” or a lot of “tannins.” Both are correct.

Viscous: Sometimes a particularly rich, concentrated, sweet wine will be described as “viscous.” I don’t know if these wines are any thicker than ordinary wines, but

EVALUATION

continued from page 1

classes, think about the amount of time you spent preparing each day. You may have spent six hours a day in the library, but how much time was actually spent preparing and how much time was spent commiserating with fellow students? Possibly all six hours were spent preparing, but the way in which you prepared may not have been beneficial. Did you highlight entire pages of text, when a little less color and a few notes in the margin may have helped? Maybe you prepared case briefs that were so unwieldy in length that they were as long as the text in your casebook. You must tailor your class preparation to meet your individual needs. One method of preparation may be good for your friend, but not beneficial to you. The way in which you prepare for class may also continue to change as you progress in law school.

Evaluate your preparation for first semester exams. Think about how you prepared, when you prepared, and the setting. If you studied at home all semester, going to the library during reading period and exams might not be the best place for you to prepare. On the other hand, the library may very well be the perfect place for you to study. If you started preparing an outline in October for your classes and found that it was of little use to you during reading period, there are at least two things to consider.

Maybe the outline was not helpful because it was prepared too early in the semester. Then again maybe you need to prepare early and it was not a timing problem, but the method of preparation. Would you benefit more from a flow chart of the course or by using flash cards? Rumor has it that a former clerk to a United States Supreme Court Justice used the walls of his apartment to “flow chart” civil procedure. This worked for him!

One of the last things you may feel like focusing on now is your exam taking

they seem thicker. Further, viscous wines are sometimes called “chewy.”

Troublesome Terms

A few terms tend to give people trouble.

Corked: Many people mistakenly refer to a wine as “corked” if they see a small piece of cork floating in the glass. Rather, a “corked” wine is a wine that had a faulty cork. The cork’s flaw causes the wine to taste like the cork. Corked wines smell dank and musty, and they have little fruit flavor.

Earthy: This term has both a positive and a negative meaning. Its positive sense earthy refers to rich smells of clean earth. Some foods, such as quail and truffles, have nice, earthy flavors. Similarly, good red Burgundies or Oregon Pinot Noirs tend to have tasty, earthy flavors. I tend use “earthy” in its positive sense. In its negative sense, an earthy wine tastes like dirt.

Oaky: An oaky wine tastes like oak because it has been aged in an oak barrel and has taken on the barrel’s flavor. Grapes, themselves, don’t taste

like oak - only oak can give a wine an oaky flavor. I’ve heard many people, however, describe a wine as “oaky” when there was absolutely no flavor of oak. People seem to use this term because they think it sounds sophisticated. Before bandying this term about, go out and try an oaky bottle of wine. See, e.g., Caymus Barrel Fermented Sauvignon Blanc (around \$12); Kendall Jackson Chardonnay (around \$9).

sending chills up your spine. This is, however, the perfect time to focus on these skills. Your exams from first semester are fresh in your mind and it is the perfect time to discuss your performance with your professor. It is only natural to spend more time on the part of the exam you understood and believe you can answer best. Since law school exams tend to be time pressured, this approach to an exam will only cause you to stress as you run out of time to answer more: difficult questions. One suggestion for evaluating your exam taking techniques and preparing for exams is to take practice exams simulating time restraints and exam surroundings. Practice reading your exam efficiently and carefully. Think about your answer before setting your pen to paper. Show your work, do not keep your professor guessing at what analysis you went through to get the answer. Budget your time - remember that the best crafted answer still in your mind is no answer at all if the proctor has said, “close your exam book and put down your pens.”

Continually self-evaluate your law school performance. Think of every aspect of law school preparation as a circle of success. A break down in any aspect of the process will break the circle and reduce your chances of success. Remember Reyhan’s Rule, “the less you understand a subject, the more likely it will appear on the exam.” Professor Reyhan claims this rule was developed while she was a law student, but I would bet it remains true as words of wisdom to her students. Don’t be discouraged by your first semester in law school. Your progression will be more important. Remember, whatever your grades and wherever your rank in the class, you will become a lawyer once admitted to a bar. Law is a profession that constantly requires self-evaluation to succeed!

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Boris Rostelanetz - An Alumnus at Heart

By Amy Fahey

Though Boris Kostelanetz never actually attended Fordham Law School, he has embraced it as his own honorary alma mater for more than three decades. Each year, Kostelanetz has presented the Sonnett Lectures at Fordham, a lecture series which has attracted some of the most respected lawyers and judges in the United States and abroad. On January 27, 1995, Fordham awarded him the Dean's Medal of Recognition.

Kostelanetz has had an incredibly exciting career in the 60 years since being admitted to the bar; he has practiced in a variety of fields ranging from government work to private practice. After fleeing Russia with his family, Kostelanetz came to New York in 1920 at the age of 9, mastered the English language and quickly became part of his new environment. Entering New York University at age 16, Kostelanetz studied accounting and began his career at Price Waterhouse & Co. As a young accountant, Kostelanetz looked around at his new job and wondered to himself, "all these smart guys in here, how am I going to get noticed?" It was not until after he made arrangements with the head of personnel at Price Waterhouse whereby he would not work overtime or receive out of town assignments could he take final steps to qualify for night law school.

Admission to law school was handled much differently back then. St. John's, Brooklyn Law School and New York Law completed their evening law courses in three years, Fordham and New York University required attendance of four years. Kostelanetz took the subway to Brooklyn and St. John's Law School. Upon arrival at St. John's, he asked for a catalog, but was escorted into the Office of the Dean instead. He was cross-examined for 20 minutes and then accepted. Before heading home, he stopped at the Bursar's Office and left his tuition deposit. It was as easy as that.

When asked why he decided to go to law school, Kostelanetz reflected that he "went in order to better himself; to get something the other youngsters at Price Waterhouse didn't have." It is evident that Kostelanetz had the right idea. Soon after passing the bar three years later, he was invited to join the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Because of his dual qualifications as a lawyer and a certified public accountant, he was appointed an Assistant United States Attorney, a position which gave him remarkable experience in litigation and started him in an exciting career in law.

In the course of representing the government in court for nine years, he dealt mainly in cases involving business crimes. For four of the nine years, he dealt with the "movie business." In a series of cases, he developed the facts of a conspiracy aimed at the moving picture industry by the successors of the Capone Mob who together with dishonest labor leaders effectively kidnapped the nation's production and distribution of films in the United States. It was affected by violence, threats and extortion of money. These prosecutions are significant in legal history because they represented the first use of the predeces-

sor of today's Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, now popularly known as RICO. These seminal prosecutions made it unnecessary to prosecute gangsters for antitrust violation or income tax evasion and, instead, to punish mobsters for what they did rather than pursue contrived theories of relatively minor misconduct.

Following this exciting and successful project, Kostelanetz was asked to head the War Frauds Section of the Justice Department, directed to the prosecution of those who illegally used the war effort to line their pockets. While he enjoyed the challenge and the responsibility of a nationwide program, he missed the courtroom. After this project in Washington, Kostelanetz spent the next 45 years working in a relatively small firm devoted to litigation, with the majority of the cases coming from the referral of other lawyers.

Although Kostelanetz is a graduate of St. John's Law, and received his undergraduate degree from New York

University, where he taught as an Adjunct Professor for thirty years, Kostelanetz also has strong ties with Fordham. While Kostelanetz was working at the U.S. Attorney's Office, John

Sonnett, a 1933 graduate of Fordham College and a 1936 graduate of the School of Law, joined the Office. The two men became great friends, and took many similar steps in their lives. Sonnett also worked in Washington during the second World War, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, where he conducted an investigation of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Kostelanetz and Sonnett had more in common than their professional lives. Their children were born within the same week and in the late 1940's, they both moved from New York City with their families into the same suburban town. Then in 1965, when their children graduated from their respective colleges, both families moved to Washington Square in Manhattan. At that point Kostelanetz was senior partner in his small firm and Sonnet filled the same part in a firm which then became known as Cahill, Gordon, Reindel and Sonnett. Following Sonnett's untimely death in 1969, the John F. Sonnett Memorial Lecture was created in his memory. For almost thirty years now, renowned professionals have delivered lectures at Fordham Law, including: Chief Justice Warren Burger of the United States Supreme Court (twice); The Rt. Hon. The

Lord Mackay, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; Hon. Liam Hamilton, Chief Justice of Ireland; Hon.

Kenneth Starr, Whitewater Special Prosecutor, Hon. William Coleman, Secretary of Transportation, and many more.

After his sixty years of experience on the job, it is obvious that Kostelanetz has not lost his love for the law. One need only step into his office to get a glimpse at some of the exciting chapters of his life. A man with a great sense of humor, Kostelanetz displays on one wall a plaque, "High Points and Low Points of My Career" including first, a certificate showing that he graduated third in his class at St. John's, and below it a check dated in 1996 payable to him by Medicare for the sum of \$0.01. On another wall is a letter written by Nelson Rockefeller in May, 1974, thanking Kostelanetz for serving as defense counsel in the acquittal of the Governor's physician of a charge of tax evasion (the doctor was also Richard Nixon's physician). On a table is a framed letter from President Clinton, and another from Mary Robinson, President of Ireland, both congratulating Kostelanetz on his becoming an Honorary Bencher at the Kings Inn of Ireland, an honor few Americans have enjoyed.

Black Heritage Month • Fordham BLSA

Building Upon the Alumni Foundation

February 1997

- Tues. 18** African Diaspora Celebration, Platt Atrium and McNally Amphitheatre
- Wed. 19** Def Jam Comedy Night at Caroline's Comedy Club, \$10, 8PM
- Thurs. 20** Film: "School Daze," Rm.217, 12-2PM
- Fri. 21** BLSA General Body Meeting and Internet Presentation, 5:30-6:30PM
Film: "Lena Horne," Rm.211, 6:30-8:00PM
- Sat. 22** Symposium: "The Current State of the Black Community," 11-2PM
- Mon. 24** Open Mike at NYU
- Tues. 25** First Annual BLSA Alumni Reception, 12th Floor-Lowenstein, 6-8PM
- Wed. 26** Film: "Paul Robeson," Rm. 205, 5-7PM
- Thurs. 27** Discussion with Professor Chantal Thomas, Rm.214, 1-2PM

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Charles J. Adams
Jacqueline M. Allen
Tamiko A. Amaker
Jojo Annelli
Evan M. Astoria
Darlene Askew
Charles E. Austin
Jennifer B. Baxton-Austin
Karen M. Baxton
Boswell J. Barrett
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Laura Blackman
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Laura Robeson-Brathwaite
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DePass
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Francis Trotter-Bellinger
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Joselyn A. Tucker
Humphrey O. Uddoh
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IS IT POSSIBLE TO SAY 'I DIDN'T INHALE' WITH A STRAIGHT FACE?

I find that one of the biggest differences I encounter as an older law student is in the area of socializing. Don't get me wrong -- I like to! Sometimes in fact, more than I should: was it really a good idea to have a holiday party the weekend before my first exam? (Sure! If you don't know it by then, when will you?) No, the difference isn't in the substance, it's in the form -- and the handling of the repercussions that go with it.

First of all, there's the time aspect. I'll stay out late, sometimes even one or two o'clock. The difference is, I go out at eight: we have dinner and then keep on going, having one last pint at Eammon Doran's or Harglo's. I can't imagine starting at ten or eleven o'clock as all the SBA functions seem to have us do. Once I'm home, I'm home -- no stirring off that couch for me!

As an "older person" with years of vomiting experience, tequila shooters are persona non grata to my stomach. And cheap drinks definitely give a worse hangover.

Next, there are the twin questions of quality and quantity. As an "older person" with years of vomiting experience, tequila shooters are *persona non grata* to my stomach. And cheap drinks definitely give a worse hangover -- I can still remember that white wine labeled "Generic." Also, as a woman, and this is not sexist, just true, I have a problem with holding my alcohol -- one drink too many and I go from being the happiest person on earth to a sobbing mess. It's not a pretty picture, is it?

Then of course there's the driving problem. As a true adult, or so I've been told, I have to be concerned with "being responsible." I can't in good conscience drink and drive anymore, at least not unless I drink enough not to have a conscience, and then I have the problem discussed above. Isn't that a pretty picture: pulled over for drunk driving while sobbing after listening to a maudlin radio advertisement? And, of course, the police aren't as sympathetic -- "You're old enough to know better!" I can't even be released to the custody of my parents!

The biggest difference, though, between me and my fellow students with respect to socializing are the four kids I'm responsible for on weekends. Whether I'm sober or hungover I have to deal with them. If I get arrested, guess who finds out? They don't care that I'm tired: "I WANT BREAKFAST!" And, most importantly, they're about to be in the same situation themselves.

Schools today make a big deal out of drinking and drugs. There is a lot of emphasis placed on saying "No" or having a designated driver. Kids are encouraged to question their parents: "How many beers did you have at the barbecue, Daddy?" They notice that last drink you thought you'd have before you left, and don't hesitate to use the word "drunk." And, what's worse, they ask things like "Did you drink when you were a teen-

Dad?"

What do you say? What on earth do you tell a 13 year-old who could throw your response back in your face someday when she's accused of doing the same thing? Saying "I tried it but I didn't inhale" didn't work for Bill Clinton and probably won't work for you either. But honesty is just not always the best policy either -- just because we were stupid doesn't mean we want our children to be too. Can you really trust that your kids will be as lucky as you were?

A lot of people I know say that "If you've given them a good foundation they'll turn out all right in the end." That may be true: after all, our parents must have done something right since we all managed to make it into law school. But I don't know if I really believe that; sometimes I think it really is a question of luck and timing as much as anything. I think children do look to their parents to set an example, sometimes good ("I don't punch my brother and sister anymore so I think you should stop too") and sometimes bad ("I made a mistake, but that's okay because we all do, so long as we admit it"). I also think children, particularly teenagers, are very influenced by their friends ("So-and-so does it so it's cool"). How do you deal then with their friends are doing the very same things you used to do?

I think, or guess, you handle it in a few different ways. First, you point out how responsible you are now: "Whenever

If you don't want your kids to know that you used to do something that was stupid or illegal, and that you don't do anymore, don't tell them! There's no law (at least not one covered in any class I've taken so far) that says you have to tell them the truth; why give someone else an excuse to repeat your mistakes?

Daddy has more than a few drinks, I drive." Second, you do behave responsibly -- no more drinking and driving, for example. And last, and most importantly, YOU LIE. "I didn't inhale" became the punchline to a joke simply because it was stupid; if he had said "yes" or "no" the whole matter would have been forgotten within a few weeks. If you don't want your kids to know that you used to do something that was stupid or illegal, and that you don't do anymore, don't tell them! There's no law (at least not one covered in any class I've taken so far) that says you have to tell them the truth; why give someone else an excuse to repeat your mistakes?

So, as I started out this column by saying, I like to socialize as much as my fellow, younger students do. It's just different -- I like to think they're still at the age making mistakes while I'm in the process of getting over mine. I guess mine are more sins of omission now, rather than those of commission. Having said all that, I do know this, however: I still intend to be in a bar after that last

The Evening Student: To Work or Not To Work? That Is The Question.

by Maria John ('00)

For those of you who did not read *Evening Blues* in the last issue, the matter at hand is as follows. Several working evening students expressed the opinion that it was unfair for them to be competing with evening students who do not work, since the latter group presumably has more time to study and as a result would get higher grades. Ultimately, the evidence found could not support this widely held belief.

A conversation with Professor Deborah Denno, the chair of the Evening Student Committee, revealed an interesting perspective on the situation. First, Professor Denno does not believe that a fair assessment of the student's performance can be made by comparing the g.p.a.'s of working and non-working evening students since the type of job, number of hours worked and degree of flexibility is so varied among the jobs evening students hold. For instance, one year she had a student who was a surgeon. Placing this student in the same category with a student who worked part-time in order to compare their performance to nonworking students would be unfair since an obvious inequity exist between them. (As it turns out, the surgeon did quite well -- he was an exceptionally bright guy.)

A second problem with comparing these two groups are the diverse circumstances that each evening student's lifestyle contains. For example, a non-working evening student who is a wife and parent may still have more on their plate than a working student who is single and childless. If the student with a family is placed in the non-working group, she may not necessarily do better than her working counterparts since her time management issues might be just as strenuous as those of any working student.

A third factor to consider is that there are several non-working evening students who are in the evening division only because there was not room in the day division to accommodate them. These students did not secretly plan to attend evening law school without working, study their brains out during the day while their colleagues labored at jobs, and then end up on Law Review. In fact, most often these students --y transfer to the day division by their second year.

In light of the above, it becomes difficult to make an accurate comparison to determine whether nonworking evening students receive better grades than working evening students. In Professor Denno's words, "there are so many inequities that exist in all of our lives" where comparisons of this type could not possibly bring about reliable results. Further, despite the fact that many students believe a definite advantage exist, the faculty tends to assert the opposite. One professor who has been teaching evening students for ten years, commented that working students frequently bring "something extra" to the study of law because they have diverse experiences. So, he believes that each group has certain advantages which balance out with respect to grades.

Speaking of diversity, it is interesting to note that among this year's first year evening class, there are police officers, doctors, architects, journalists, compliance officers and computer programmers. These students each bring a unique perspective to the law school experience. And, in certain cases evening students with demanding jobs perform very well here since they are already accustomed to succeeding under pressure. Take for instance, Robin Waugh, the Vice President of the evening division, who works full time and during her first year also received the highest grade in her section in Criminal Law. Robin had expected that the nonworking students in her class would receive higher grades, but she found to her surprise this wasn't always the case.

Robin also commented that several students have discussed this issue with her -- some even suggesting that non-working students shouldn't be allowed to attend the evening division at all. But, as Dean Feerick points out, the school cannot dictate what a person's lifestyle should be if he or she wants to attend Fordham's evening division. It would be unfair to place that kind of restriction on applicants, especially when the program is geared toward accommodating those whose circumstances prevent them from attending day school. Whether they are married with children (which many equate to having a full-time job) or whether they are employed and do not want to derail their careers to attend law school, both types of students are entitled to the option of attending evening school. Robin agrees with Dean Feerick, stating "we can't discriminate against non-working students."

Although definitive evidence could not be found that non-working evening students have an advantage over working evening students with respect to grades, there are statistics available on what most students would agree is the bottom line --- employment. A talk with Assistant Dean Kathleen Brady of the Career

Planning & Placement office revealed that evening students overall do just as well as day students in getting jobs. The employment percentages for the last graduating class are as follows:

	Evening Division	Day Division
Legal full-time	69.4%	71.2%
Legal part-time	3.2%	6.1%
Non-legal full-time	27.4%	3.2%
Non-legal part-time	-----	1.2%
Median Salary	\$65,000	\$50,000
Salary Range	\$25,000-\$125,000	\$21,000-\$87,000

please see evening student, continued on page 5



NEW YORK SUMMER 1997 LOCATION INFORMATION
(ALL LOCATIONS BEGIN 5/29 & ARE VIDEO UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

ALBANY	Albany Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
ANN ARBOR, MI	Univ. of Michigan Law School	9AM
ATLANTA, GA	TENTATIVE	
BERKELEY, CA	UC Berkeley - Boalt Hall School of Law	1:30PM
BOSTON, MA	Boston Univ. School of Law - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
BRISTOL, RI	TENTATIVE	
BROOKLYN	Brooklyn Law School	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
BUFFALO	SUNY at Buffalo School of Law	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
CAMBRIDGE, MA	Harvard Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM
CAMDEN, NJ	TENTATIVE	
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	DEFINITE - location to be announced	9AM
CHICAGO, IL		
1) HYDE PARK	Univ. of Chicago Law School	9AM
2) GOLD COAST	Northwestern Law School	9AM
CONCORD, NH	Franklin Pierce Law Center	9AM
DANBURY, CT	TENTATIVE	
DURHAM, NC	Duke University School of Law	9AM
HAMDEN, CT	Quinnipiac College School of Law	9AM
HARTFORD, CT	Univ. of Hartford	9AM/6PM
HEMPSTEAD	Hofstra Univ. School of Law - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
ITHACA	Cornell Law School	9AM/1:30PM
LOS ANGELES, CA	BAR/BRI Office - 3280 Motor Avenue	1:30PM
MANHATTAN		
1) DOWNTOWN	NYU Law School	9AM/1:30PM
2) MIDTOWN	A - Eastside - Loews New York Hotel - 569 Lexington (at 51st St.)	6PM
	B - Westside -	
	(1) Town Hall - 43rd St. (bet. 6th Ave. & B'way) - (Begins 5/21)	9:30AM (LIVE)
	(2) BAR/BRI Lecture Hall - 1500 B'way (at 43rd St.)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
3) UPTOWN	Columbia Law School	9AM
4) WALL STREET AREA	Marriott Financial Center - 85 West Street	6PM
MIAMI, FL	TENTATIVE	
MONMOUTH CTY, NJ	Holiday Inn - 700 Hope Road - Tinton Falls	1:30PM
MONTREAL, CAN.	McGill Univ. - Old Chancellor Day Hall	9AM
NEWARK, NJ	Seton Hall Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
NEW HAVEN, CT	Colony Inn - 1157 Chapel Street	9AM
NEW ORLEANS, LA	Tulane Law School	9AM
NEWTON, MA	Boston College Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM
PALO ALTO, CA	Stanford Law School	1:30PM
PHILADELPHIA, PA	International House - 3701 Chestnut St.	9AM
POUGHKEEPSIE	Vassar College	9AM
QUEENS COUNTY		
1) FLUSHING	CUNY Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM
2) JAMAICA	St. John's Univ. Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
ROCHESTER	Radisson Hotel - 175 Jefferson Rd.	9AM
ROCKLAND COUNTY	Nanuet Inn - 260 West Route 59	9AM
SO. ROYALTON, VT	Vermont Law School	1:30PM
SPRINGFIELD, MA	WNEC School of Law	9AM
STATEN ISLAND	Wagner College	9AM
SUFFOLK COUNTY		
1) HAMPTONS/RIVERHEAD AREA	DEFINITE - location to be announced - (Begins 5/28)	9AM
2) HUNTINGTON	Touro College of Law - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
SYRACUSE	Syracuse Univ. College of Law	9AM/1:30PM/6PM
TORONTO, CAN.	Ontario Driving Training Center - 20 Eglinton Ave. East	9AM
WASHINGTON, DC	American Univ. Law School - TENTATIVE - (Begins 5/28)	1:30PM
	GW Law School - (Begins 5/28)	9AM/6PM
	Georgetown Law Center - (Begins 5/28)	1:30PM
WHITE PLAINS	Pace Univ.	9AM/1:30PM/6PM

PLEASE NOTE: BAR/BRI RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ALTER LOCATION STARTING DATES AND TIMES BASED UPON LOCATION AVAILABILITY.