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The Advocate

The Student Newspaper of Fordham University School of Law

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New York, N. Y.

Oct. 7, 1975

Fordham five chosen for Jessup Metropolitan moot around the corner

20 vie for
Jessup spot

By Tim McGinn

Five members were chosen for the Jessup Moot Court Team in selections announced last week. Marlene Nadel 3B, John Mulry 3A, Michael Nardotti 3A, Andrew Janszky 3B and Louis Bevilacqua 2A will represent Fordham in regional competition in March and hopefully in the international finals at Washington in April.

The five were chosen from some twenty candidates according to Professor Joseph Sweeney, former moderator of the Jessup team and one of four faculty members who made the selections. Sweeney said he looked for applicants who could both research a problem efficiently and effectively and articulate their viewpoints clearly and concisely, since there would be neither research nor oral "specialists" on the team.

Another consideration was the ability of members to work together over the next five months, since under the rules of the competition they must produce two team briefs, one for each side of the issue, by February. Besides Sweeney, the selection committee included Professors Byrn, Crowley and Hawk, the current Jessup moderator.

Begun in 1960, the competition is named for Judge Philip Jessup, for fifteen years



Jessup members: John Mulry, Michael Nardotti & Louis Bevilacqua
Not shown: Marlene Nadel, Andrew Janski

the American representative on the International Court of Justice at The Hague. It is sponsored by the Association of Student International Law Societies, in which Fordham has a chapter, and the American Society of International Law.

Approximately 75 American law schools will compete in eight regional competitions of about 8-10 teams each. All will argue both sides of the issue twice, with no more than three members of each team being permitted to argue.

A similar competition among the eight survivors will produce an American champion, which is then challenged by the winner of a parallel tournament of law schools from five continents. Also a separate prize is to be awarded for the best brief submitted, an honor earned by

Fordham in 1974.

This year's team will grapple with the question of whether the International Court should recognize an S.E.C. trusteeship of an American corporation, imposed after a takeover by Canadian interests without the required notice to the S.E.C. The issue arises when a French company pays the Canadian parent rather than the S.E.C. for goods delivered by the American firm.

Can Fordham improve on last year's second place finish in the regionals? Marlene Nadel, the

(Cont'd. on pg. 3)

FLS to host
metro moot

Skip Kenny

The Fordham Moot Court Board and the Young Lawyers' Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York are sponsoring a metropolitan-area Moot Court competition during the upcoming Spring semester.

The subject matter of the competition will be Corporation Law and will probably deal with securities law and the BCL. Participating Law schools will each send two teams to represent them. Each team will write a brief and have an opportunity to argue at least twice before a panel of judges who will be selected from the New York Bar. Finalists will argue before members of the Bench.

The Young Lawyers' Committee will review the problem and grade the briefs. The Fordham Moot Court Board will coordinate the competition and host the oral arguments.

The problem will be made available to the participants during the middle of January. Briefs will be due late February. The preliminary arguments will be held during the latter part of

(Cont'd. on pg. 4)

GRADE CURVE STIRS DEBATE

Hanlon meets
with 1st year

-Ed Wallace-

Student concern over the law school grading system has grown in the wake of a report in the last issue of the Advocate which published the Advisory Guidelines on Grades promulgated by the Dean in 1972. Max Schneier, 1-B Class President, was delegated to take questions from his class about grading to Dean Hanlon. Hanlon decided to meet with each first year section so as to clarify the questions once and for all.

Hanlon said that there was as yet no talk in the administration of re-examining the grading system. He felt that after his discussion with one section of first year students they were pacified.

"The thing that worries them most," he said, "is the suggested percentage of D's and F's." Hanlon pointed out that of 2414 final exams last May, there were only 13 F grades, which is less than six-tenths of one percent. The guidelines suggest that 3% fail.

Hanlon added that last year's

(Cont'd. on pg. 4)

Here comes the judge Wallach debuts in N.Y. Prac.



Judge Richard W. Wallach,
Fordham's newest arrival.

The newest addition to Fordham Law School's faculty is Richard W. Wallach, Judge of the Civil Court of New York County. For those who are not yet aware of it, Judge Wallach is teaching the evening course in New York Practice. Judge Wallach was elected to the Civil Court in 1969, after having been picked by a special screening panel of Judges and attorneys active in Reform Democratic politics to face the regular Democratic candidate. It was his activity as a trial attorney and not as a politician which led to his being chosen.

This is Judge Wallach's first teaching position at a Law School, though he has served as faculty advisor at the National College of State Trial Judges at the University of Nevada at Reno. As far as his qualifications for teaching New York Practice, he has worked for the last twenty-three years as either a litigator or a judge and has been involved every day with the CPLR. He has served on various committee's of both the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York, among them the Committee on Professional and Judicial Ethics, the Committee on Lawyer's Role in the Search for Peace and the Executive

find the arguments that were made by both the plaintiff's and defendant's counsels. One should then explore the case to find out what arguments were not made and what arguments you would've made given these facts and what arguments could be made now in view of the changes that the law has undergone since the decision was reached. This is not an area in which blind memorization of the rules of each case will help. It is necessary to have a knowledge of the issues and to be able to use the arguments. In order to become good at analysis, and to do well in practice, one should practice looking through the cases and arguing both sides while reading the casebook.

As far as the conduct of the class through the first three weeks of this term, Judge Wallach has found the class to be lively and interesting. He realizes the difficulty night students have in going to school and working fulltime, but advises them not to be afraid to participate in class since they will benefit more from wider class participation.

In advising his students, Judge Wallach says, "Don't take yourself too seriously and learn from your own mistakes, because if there's one thing certain in life you're going to make mistakes, even judges get reversed."

MINORITY ENROLLMENT

Total minority enrollment in the class of '78 is 7% according to Dean Hanlon. There are 14 Black students, 8 Puerto Rican students 4 Asians, 3 Hispanics and 1 Cuban.

Last year's entering class had 21 minority students. The increase this year therefore is eight students. The class of '76 had only 3 minority students and this year's class therefore marks a substantial increase over

last year's class.

This increase may be due in part to the efforts of the Puerto Rican Law Students Association that began to contact Puerto Rican Students late last Spring.

Dean Hanlon said that the statistics are really only valid at the time they are tabulated since one withdrawal from a small ethnic category can throw the percentages substantially off.

Winners

Oct. 2	Pierre Boulez	James Mackevich 3A
Oct. 30	Erich Leinsdorf	Nicholas Maglaras 3B
Nov. 13	Lawrence Foster	Thomas O'Connell 3A
Dec. 11	Pierre Boulez	John Mulry 3A
Jan. 1	Gennady Rozhdestvensky	Richard Naccio 3A
Jan. 15	Everett Lee	Jamie Gearon 3A
Jan. 29	Andre Previn	Stu McGregor 4E
Feb. 12	Michael Tilson Thomas	Rose Mary Reilly 3A
Feb. 26	James Levine	Thomas Quinn 4E
March 18	Pierre Boulez	Arthur Rakus 3B
April 1	Leonard Bernstein	Andrew Regan 3B
April 29	Pierre Boulez	Vincent Lapaglia 3B
May 13	Pierre Boulez	Joseph Messina 3B

OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF THE WINNERS OF THIS YEARS AWARD AND BEST WISHES TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1976 FOR CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THEIR LAW SCHOOL CAREERS.

WINNERS MAY PICK UP THEIR TICKETS FROM THE LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI OFFICE.

THE CLASS OF 1975

THE ADVOCATE
The Student Newspaper of
Fordham Law School

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Steve Inhraham, Sandy Siegel, Willie

Thanks to Steve Donovan: staff artist

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: OCT. 15.

FOR THE PEOPLE

THE ADVOCATE welcomes its first faculty contribution of the year on page 3. Because professors enjoy a quasi administrative position, The Advocate must remain the "Newspaper by the students of Fordham Law School." But the opinions, critiques, suggestions, letters and thoughts of faculty, administration and staff are vital to The Advocate's ability to be the "Newspaper for the people of Fordham Law School."

SEX

In its first issue THE ADVOCATE reminded professors to avoid sexist hypotheticals. Perhaps we should also have warned students of creeping sexism. Sexist posters and the defense of over protective discriminatory laws offend the fundamental equality of the sexes. The categorical differences between men and women are no greater than the differences between some men and other men or some women and other women. Achievement in all human endeavors is the product of individual effort. Sex is irrelevant.

Grading System Fails

In a recent interview Dean Hanlon noted that the top of each entering class hasn't changed much over the years, but that the middle of the class gets brighter each year. The present grading system bunches middle of the class students and then makes decimal distinctions between them. The rise of the middle of the class should cause the median grade to rise and more important, meaningless point distinctions should be abolished. Fundamental fairness requires that equally good students be ranked equally well. If ten students earn 100% cumulative averages, then all ten must share the No. 1 rank. Likewise, where ten students earn averages between 75 and 76 they all must share an equal rank. Decimal distinctions distort reality.

Free Press

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LETTERS

To whom it may concern,

This letter is addressed to you, the unknown person(s) who defiled two Student Bar Association posters advertising the "Fall Preview" party. Both posters had been placed in the main stairwell. One poster contained the picture of a female model, appropriated from a hair coloring advertisement, urging the reader to "Do It", to their own hair, I suppose. The other poster displayed a picture of Patricia "Tania" Hearst, noted heiress and urban guerrilla. On the former were pencilled the words, "Sexist Ad", accompanied by other scribbles which bore a faint resemblance to facial hairs. The picture of Patty Hearst was completely torn from the latter.

My first reaction, both as creator of the posters and as a member of the S.B.A.'s Board of Governors, was one of

amusement. It seemed someone had misplaced their sense of humor, the absence of which, in my humble opinion, is one of the Achilles' heels of the Women's Movement (cf. Descriptive Word Index, under "tongue-in-cheek"). Since I had found the picture of the model in a women's magazine, Glamour, with a large circulation, I assumed that the imprimatur had been given for its less than serious use, in this case. Imagine my surprise to find myself squarely in the midst of a hotbed of woman's rights.

However, upon sober reflection, my amusement soon gave way to sheer disgust. For, more importantly, this was the unauthorized destruction of property created for the legitimate purpose of advertising a school function, sponsored by the S.B.A., for the the whole student body. Not only was the

(Cont'd. on pg. 4)

ESSAY

By J. Gianopulos

"Men who have more especially devoted themselves to legal pursuits derive from those occupations certain habits of order, a taste for formalities, and a kind of instinctive regard for the regular connection of ideas, which naturally render them very hostile to the revolutionary spirit and the unreflecting passions of the multitudes."

Alexis De Toqueville,
Democracy in America (1805)

We were told at the outset that law school would not teach us everything we needed to know - instead we would learn a methodology, a way of legal reasoning with which to solve problems. Unfortunately, the process of mental training necessary to teach people to

think more like lawyers also creates lawyers who think less like people. It is a strong anomaly that as we grow better able to deal with the problems of society we become less sensitive to them and less able to perceive them.

A legal education, by its nature, is the antithesis of creativity. The logical presentation of ideas, the clear delineation of issues, and the thousands of rules and exceptions necessary to manage a legal system such as ours also destroys a great deal of its originality and flexibility. Caught up as we are in getting through with it all, it is easy to overlook this by-product of the system.

Alexis De Toqueville wrote that lawyers were among America's greatest defenses against the "tyranny of the majority" - the excesses of democracy he feared would

result from a totally free system of popular sovereignty. The history of the profession, admirable as it has been, has shown itself to be too effective in this role. Having studied so many causes of action, remedies, and rights we fall prey to the belief that all the ills of society can be cured by an appeal, an amendment, or a new statute. (Unfortunately, in Vietnam there were jurisdictional problems.)

Those who seek answers to this inherent conflict have come to the wrong place - but then the first step is always to identify the issues. The profession is a great one, and the powers of thought it provokes have tremendous potential, if we can transcend its limitations. At the risk of schizophrenia, it is imperative that we retain our capability to function in the system without losing the vision and perception we need to cure it.

OPINIONS

by Aaron Reichel 4-E

The Equal Rights Amendment gives nothing to women that they don't already have under existing laws! The rights this proposed amendment purports to safeguard are already protected in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Health Manpower Training Act of 1971, and numerous other laws.

The Equal Rights Amendment will NOT give women "equal pay for equal work," better paying jobs, promotions, or better working conditions. The E.R.A. will add nothing whatsoever to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

The Equal Rights Amendment TAKES AWAY: Protective labor laws; draft exemptions; protective rape and obscenity laws; and right of privacy laws. (Sources: Yale Law Journal, April, 1971; Congressional Record, March 22, 1972.) How are these laws taken away? By making unconstitutional ANY law based on consideration of sex, even when most such laws favor women.

My heart really bleeds for a woman who complains that her interests are so strongly safeguarded that the safeguards are built into the legal system. I know that if I were permitted to walk in an area that is suspected of radioactivity without a protective lining while women would be compelled to wear such a lining, I would not complain to the better business bureau or to my union about the way women are treated. If anything I would suggest to my male friends to petition for similar protective measures. Who would ever dream of petitioning for removal of everybody's protective measures? My critic, for one, apparently. Nobody, in my opinion, no matter how attractive, can afford to cut her nose to spite her face!

This leads me to the pro-E.R.A. people's next fallacy. If some members of a unique group need special protection and the whole unique group becomes the recipient of this

protection, the pro-E.R.A. people consider this to be an evil attack on the femininity of those who are capable of fending for themselves. On the physical level, I know that most of my high-ranking karate-expert friends would prefer to see more policemen on the streets even though they can handle themselves. On the consumer protection level, most scientists I know favor warnings and guarantees when it comes to defective products or rip offs even though they themselves would never be fooled. It is SELFISH, just plain SELFISH, to demand the destruction of privileges for pure ego gratification. By now the women's libbers no longer try to pretend, it would appear, that the ERA would give women privileges. They readily concede that it would only at most strengthen rights already guaranteed by law while creating new liabilities against women never before on the books. That's right: I am in favor of guarding positive interests even if some of the recipients of this guarding are not perceptive

enough to appreciate it. Only an immature person will resent safeguards for his own protection or for the protection of some of her peers.

The basic absurdity in women's lib thinking is that people are not equal unless their functions are identical. God (and to my atheist friends, nature) is vehement in opposing this idea. My women's lib friends (former friends?) can stand on their hard heads till Mother's Day without significantly changing their reproductive organs' productive and unique capacities. Even the birds and the bees can tell the difference, but our unisexist friends pull on a pair of patched up jeans and T-shirts and think they are thereby pulling the wool over everybody's eyes. I only ask them to be consistent. We are living in an era of reaction to the polluting excesses of society. We are returning to nature. "Everybody" is eating natural foods. "Additives" are supposedly subtracted from our diets as they are added to our vocabularies. Discussions of ecology fill the air and people

say they would prefer to strip their luxuries down to a minimum in order to avoid the environmental evils of strip mining. It seems that our enlightened society's aim in every area must be directed at doing what comes naturally except for our most important act.

I won't discuss the physical and psychological horrors of abortion - enough people are grinding that ax. Rather, I will focus, for a moment, on a natural child after it is born. Naturally, its mother is equipped with the capability of supplying the baby with its only natural food. Whether women's libbers blame God or nature, man has not been created with a similar function. I am not suggesting that all young married women should tumble out of the labor force at the drop of a baby. I am saying, however, that women who desire this option should be given the opportunity.

The next step is early childhood. The key formative years in development are the early ones. Now once again, I am not suggesting that every young mother should leave her routine job in the office in order to become a "mère" educator and molder of the minds of society's and civilization's future leaders and formulators, but I do say that she should be given the opportunity if she so desires.

Now for the crucial point that will tie it all together: If women would necessarily have equal functions - as opposed to the equal rights they presently are entitled to - in society, then socially and/or economically it will eventually become prohibitive (once both spouses must work full time in order to make a living for the family) for the woman to exercise these options. The ERA is designed to deny woman these options as realistic alternatives to the materialistic ratrace. To recapitulate, I would be the last person to say that women should not be given the opportunity to hold any job on the merit system, but I would be the first to object to forcing virtually all women to work full 8-hour days as a matter of economic and/or social survival.

(Cont'd. on pg. 4)

Football in the Park

by Steve Ingraham

He just sits there. He cares about nothing, is interested in nothing. He is neither sad nor happy; he appears to wish for nothing. And he knows nothing . . . except that this hard Central Park bench is a place that he, a worn and drunken bum, can simply sit. And sit. Occassionally, he will waste the long afternoons by nipping from a package that holds his cheap blackberry wine. But mostly he just sits there, a man in his sixties, alone, without a shred of ambition or hope.

If this fellow hosts entertainment, it can only present itself in the form of the young people who play games each afternoon directly in front of him. This bright Thursday a class of well-scrubbed private school kids play kickball, weaving their merry way through the filmy glaze of our wretched bum's foreground. Because the sun hurts his eyes he nods out—pleasantly one would wish—to the gentle ripple of thin, reedy voices at play.

But lo! The tranquil scene is dashed by the chaotic arrival of older children. Our bum is jolted awake, and even upright, for this new group is very vocal and determined in their play! "What, you crazy Z? This field is too narrow! And look at the sideline . . . It's not straight!"; "So fix it friend, but don't cry later when you lose . . . Glenn, get your ass in here for pregame instruction . . . And Wally you get out!" The little kickball game is shunted to one side, our bum is indeed awake, and the annual 3A-3B Fordham Law School football game, the BIG game, is on.

And what a curious breed are these players who parade through the haze of our bum's mind! All of them seem so concerned . . . so engrossed. See the quarterbacks, Peno Carlesimo and Bob Woodruff. Both are well-built, well-coordinated. Both are blessed with the natural ability to put zip into a football. This day they pass successfully, taking turns leading their teams up and down the field. The bum sees these vigorous men, and is dimly aware that quarterbacks always have nice girls. Tugging at his wine, he wonders vaguely at who Peno and Bob might sleep with.

Now look to the interior linemen, big beefy guys like Steve Donovan and Lick Letizia. With each snap, they appear to this bum as disconcerted rhinos, rushing through and trampling a brush of lesser men, blocking backs like Bill Barrish or Craig Landy. Does this bum who sits so passively know how important these rushing and blocking functions are to law school touch football? The bum cares not, and wishes not to focus on their violence and desire.

Look to the fleet ends and safeties then! By running back and forth, these young men are surely taking more steps in one afternoon than our miserable-looking observer will for the rest of his life. The big guys, Kevin Frawley and Jay Couzens, catch passes almost at will. But this day it was little men, Jim Mackevich, Glen Niemy, and Steve Ingraham who put the big points on the board. "That Ingraham, why, don't he just run like a deer?" mused our bum. This reporter thought it to

be his only coherent and exact thought of the day.

(The final score was 15-7 in favor of 3B, who thus remained undefeated in intramural play.)

But if our friend on the park bench did not know or care about the score, what did he feel for this game that was so rudely imposed upon him? He knew by its close that the players were from law school. And he had watched them argue over every possible form of play. "He was in, he was out; I was clipped, I was pushed, no you weren't no you weren't!" . . . and always the voices were loud and bullish, making it impossible for a bum to doze off, unless he moved. Which was out of the question. So what did he feel for the game?

Did he view the players with pleasure—as happy competitors who sported a healthy desire to win, as people who played for the sake of play, as boys who wanted to play the game well for the pure kick that comes with doing anything well? Or did he instead watch them with a growing irritation, these players who may have appeared so aggressive, today football, tomorrow downtown with these shouters who bring a selfishness and turbulence to every little thing.

We can say that probably this bum had no point of view, so that intramural football players to him signified nothing. But one thing is certain: His world of dumb but peaceful stupor and their world of respectable gash and clash were far apart. Communication between them was impossible.

"I was in bounds, man, I caught that baby in!" cries one receiver to his opposing safety. "Bullshit, it is not so," comes the response. The sides converge, the shouting starts. Then it happened—an attempt at cross-cultural contact, the high point of the afternoon. "I was in, maintains the receiver, who gets nowhere with his targets. As an after-thought, but in desperation, he turns to our bum: "You saw it," the words come short and hard, as if from a machine gun. They demand an answer. "Tell him I was in."

This bum, well, he just sits there and stares, with eyes that suggest anger, or even fear, at this sudden assault. "I don't know nothin about it," he finally says, softly and without emotion. "I don't know from nothin."

Jessup

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

only carryover on the team is delighted with the selections and hopes that her experiences in 1975 will result in better organization of the work this time. But she also expressed disappointment that more students don't know about the team or take an interest in it.

"People think that because they don't know much about international law the team is not for them," she said. "But like any moot court experience it demands research and develops your skills, and since you have from October until February to prepare you have plenty of time to learn about international law. Most of us really had no experience with it before joining the team."

A night at the opera

Met preview promises little.

-By Professor Edward Yario-

The editors of the Advocate have asked me to contribute reviews on the New York operatic scene. Since the Metropolitan Opera and the City Opera are our two nearest cultural neighbors, it is appropriate that the Advocate review some of the prominent performances at each house. Naturally I welcome the opportunity to pursue an avocation in print, but the editors (and I) welcome reviews from other members of the faculty or student body. (Professor McLaughlin has already agreed to contribute some reviews).

For thirty seasons, from 1903-1932, on every opening night save two, the Metropolitan Opera presented as its lead tenor either Caruso, Gigli, Martinelli, or Lauri-Volpi. This season the opening night tenor will be Harry Theyard. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

On Friday, September 26, the Met presented a benefit marathon. Because of the musicians strike there was no orchestra and the performance took place on a temporary stage constructed over the orchestra pit. The evening was billed as a preview of the coming season and the Met presented some of its stellar singers (Theyard did not appear).

In the category of solid, if unexciting, competence I would put the solo singing of Louis Quilico, Fernando Corena, Evelyn Lear, and John Macurdy. Miss Lear contributed an affecting Zerlina in the duet from *Don Giovanni* with Justino Diaz. Mr. Diaz' current prominence at the Met is inexplicable (three new productions within two years). Once a promising bass, there are now consistent pitch problems and the tone, despite the singer's youth, has hardened considerably.

Jerome Hines sang a lackluster monologue from *Boris*. The voice is no longer secure and the interpretation was dull. (Bring back the Bolshoi! Or Christoff or Ghiaurov). Teresa Kubiak sang an aria in her native Polish. Her voice is big, healthy, at times a bit hard, but she is certainly one of the young lights at the Met.

It was good to see Martina Arroyo in better voice than in recent years (still below her best, however). She contributed some



Rose among thorns, Renato Capecchi delivers impeccable piece from *Le Maschere*.

fine singing to the soprano/mezzo duet from *Aida*, but the soft, high notes in the "Numi, pieta" were effortful. The return of Nicolai Gedda was welcome. His voice has lost much of its sweetness, but his artistry, particularly towards the end of Lenski's aria, was typically superb.

Perhaps the worst singing of the evening came from Mignon Dunn in the *Aida* duet with Arroyo. The voice is hard, intonation insecure, the line legato-less, interpretation lacking. High notes, e.g. at "Intendi tu," were conveniently ignored.

Adriana Maliponte improves from season to season. Her voice has become quite warm, her breath control is admirable, and her singing always pleasurable. Giorgio Casellato-Lamberti disappointed in his "Cielo e mar." I was impressed by this tenor's Cavaradossi last season and by his Don Carlo in Turin. On this occasion he sounded tired and breathy.

For me the highlight of the evening was the return to the Met of the fabulous buffo Renato Capecchi. Mr. Capecchi pretended to have a case of the nerves (never having sung at the new house) and he slinked onto the stage after his accompanist and hid behind the piano. With a huge white peony in his jacket pocket, he sang a piece from Mascagni's obscure *Le Maschere*. The voice is good, the delivery (stuttering, stammering, *et alia*) impeccable. Let's hope Mr. Capecchi will add Bartolo and Gianni Schicchi to his announced Don Alfonso.

On the whole it was a mixed evening. If the marathon represents some of the best the Met will offer, the prospects for the new season are not encouraging. The advance cast lists offer little consolation: even in the new productions many of the singers and conductors are hardly first-rate by international standards. Absent from the Met roster are a plethora of established singers and conductors: Baker, Berganza, Chiara, Cossotto, Cotrubas, Dernes, Fassbender, Freni, Janowitz, Kabaivanska, Ludwig, Norman, Obraztsova, Santunione, Atlantov, Bailey, Bergonzi, Benisoli, Bruson, Cappuccilli, Carreras, Christoff, Ghiaurov, Kraus, Mastromei, Mazurok, Prey, Raimondi, Ridderbusch, Sotin, Weikl, Abbado, Boehm, Karajan, Kleiber, Mehta, Muti, Solti.

The Met pretends to be an international house, but one wonders why the management has failed for years to engage so many of the leading German, Italian, and eastern European artists of the day.

Ex-Rascal Goes Solo

by Bill Mastro

Do you remember the Young Rascals from high school dances and those beautiful blue-eyed soul records that even WWRL played? Well, Felix Cavaliere, their leader and organist who penned such classics as "Groovin'" and "Lonely Too Long", is back with his second solo album entitled *Destiny*. *Destiny* is not quite as exhilarating as his first album which played over and over in your mind just like the old Rascal songs would. Yet it still cooks thanks to the tasteful support of such noteworthy New York sidemen like Joe Farrel, Elliot Randall, Buzzy Feiten and Dino Danelli. And Felix? He still has that soulful voice . . . "life will be ecstasy."

Quick note department. The Bells of Hell on 13th St. between 6th and 7th has reopened featuring the sounds of Turner and Kirwan, two talented guys from Wexford, Ireland. They've been playing the New York area for a while now and hopefully will be signed by a record company soon. You should see them while they are still playing intimate places like The Bells of Hell where their good time Irish style (including old Irish Folk tunes) fits perfectly.

"It would be worthwhile to drag the children here by the ears" — Robert Potts, NBC-News, March 11, 1975

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GRADES

(Cont'd. from pg. 1)

first year grades turned out higher than the suggested guidelines. "The median fell somewhere between 79 and 80," he reported. Only 6% of last year's entering class flunked out, according to Hanlon, whereas logically it would be 10-15% under the guidelines.

Student opinion is far from uniform on the subject of the ideal grading system. Steve Markstein, 4-E, Treasurer of SBA, favors standardization of grading methods at the very least. He sees room for greater precision in the translation from raw exam scores to final grades and cumulative averages. He proposed that a "standard deviation" formula be applied to each professor's raw grades so as to make comparisons between courses more meaningful. Markstein feels that whatever grading system is adopted a method can be devised to substantially remove "professor bias." "You tell me the grading method, and I'll devise an accurate system," Markstein offered.

Other students favor a blurring of distinctions by eliminating numerical grades. Still others feel that the main problem with the grading system is with its effect on class rank. Since class rank is for many students the passport to employment, some students interviewed would like to see class rank established by quarters or even sectors so that minor differences in the grade point average do not result in wide disparities in class rank. THE ADVOCATE has proposed a student poll which it will run in the next issue after students have had time to discuss the issue.

Several faculty members were interviewed and all generally agreed that despite its inequities the present system was the fairest. "The grading system is set up to reward the good student not to punish the bad ones," Professor Ernest Phillips commented. He teaches a full class section of Property in the first year. Phillips indicated that he preferred the present numerical system because it was fairer to both students and prospective employers, despite the fact that a letter system would make it easier on the professor.

Professor Byrn was quick to see the flaw in the present system, namely, the wide disparity in class ranks between students with very narrow differences in cumulative averages. He was equally quick to suggest a remedy: the placement office should publicize the fact of the small differences. "The profession ought to be educated to the fact that we have the best students in the country," he said. Admitting that this sentiment might be born from prejudice, the lifelong Fordham booster nevertheless insists that the top three quarters of Fordham classes are as qualified as the best law students in the country.

Professor Byrn, like most professors interviewed stated that he did not adhere religiously to the Guidelines, stating that he hadn't look at them recently. "I mark according to what I believe is the worth of a student," he said. Byrn also emphasized the school's obligation to prospective employers to have a precise grading system.

Newsbriefs

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge James L. Oakes and Southern District Chief Judge David N. Edelstein have accepted an invitation from the Moot Court Board to judge the final round of the Wormser Moot Court competition at Fordham Law School. They will join retired Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark who had earlier accepted an invitation.

THE FORDHAM LAW WOMEN will be sponsoring a Speaker's Program to examine some of the concerns, issues and opportunities for women in the legal profession. The programs will be held at 5:00 pm, room to be announced. The schedule for October and November is as follows:

October 14 - The State ERA, speaker to be announced

October 28 - 'Setting Up An Independent Practice' - Janice Goodman, Esq. Partner: Bellamy, Blank, Goodman, Kelly, Ross & Stanley.

November 11 - 'Martial Law' - Shirley Fingerhood, Esq.

All interested students and faculty are invited to attend.

Refreshments will be served.

THE PUERTO RICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION - PRLSA, Fordham Chapter, is co-sponsoring a Law Day at Brooklyn Law School on October 18. Anyone wishing to participate should drop a note in the PRLSA mailbox in the SBA Office.

Metro-Moot

March with the semi-final and final rounds following within a week. All participating teams will have the opportunity to argue at least twice during the preliminary rounds.

It is hoped that all New York area law schools will participate. Each school will select its representatives as it deems fit. The Fordham MCB and Corporation Law faculty members will select four Fordham students. Notices will be posted announcing the competition in the latter part of October. Those students who would like to participate will be requested to sign up for interviews with the selection committee.

Letters Cont'd

(Cont'd. from pg. 2)

property defaced, but the ability to communicate its message was seriously impaired. These petty acts of vandalism befit the 7th Avenue I.R.T., but not the hallways of this law school. There are such things as proper channels. If one vehemently objects to a poster displayed by anyone, he or she should simply request the sponsoring body to change the offensive contents. Granted, Patty Hearst is not one of our most respected citizens at this time. However, this type of self-centered "I don't like it, therefore, I'll destroy it" attitude reflects the same childish attitude, on a grander scale, that motivates creeps like Patty Hearst to commit senseless acts of violence in support of their own mis-guided beliefs.

I would urge our self-appointed censors to beg, borrow, or, most likely, steal a sense of humor as quickly as possible, and also, grow up.

Yours in the law,
Robert E. Kelly

Professor Sweeney said that the change from letter grades to numbers resulted from student dissatisfaction with the imprecision of the letter system. Sweeney said, in light of the competitive nature of the profession, he preferred a numerical system. "If the profession weren't so competitive," he commented, "perhaps we could be more gentlemanly and relaxed about grading." Sweeney verified that he had never heard the guidelines mentioned in relation to any professor's grading habits and felt that in his own case they simply reflected reality.

ERA

(Cont'd. from pg. 2)

Of course you may answer "let women get some cheap labor to rear and educate their most important possession so that they can be materialistic and earn an extra bundle of dollars." To this I answer as I have indicated above that I have no objection, but I continue to answer that in many instances there just may be nobody else available to do any adequate job with humanity's most important possessions, or that the spouse may not be talented enough or fortunate enough to acquire a place in the work force enabling said spouse to hire a full-time rearer and educator and still break even after taxes. I answer that this spouse must retain a viable option of fulfilling her functions in the home without the economic and social suicide that would inevitably ultimately be a bi-product of the ERA amendment.

If up to this point you think I'm just another male chauvinist, feel free to check out the fact that my mother, who is currently liberated enough to be back in school going for a Masters, inspired this article and

Hanlons Helpers Who's Who in Rm. 103

by Rich Calle

With one-third of the fall semester over, things are beginning to get down to normal. The new students seem acclimated and the class bell is operating again.

With books purchased and schedules finalized now is the time when other student problems become prominent.

The solutions, though not always obvious, usually start and finish in Room 103. The Registrar's office, (Room 103) is inhabited by two separate staffs. One staff most helpful to students consists of the three women who work under Assistant Dean Robert Hanlon. They are: Melba Chamberlain, administrative assistant to Dean Hanlon. Her position entails the maintenance and posting of student records, the preparation and issuing of transcripts, the certification of graduates to the various State Boards of Law Examiners, the maintenance of student records, statistics on the students in the school, the handling of various aspects of the final examination in January and May and the issuance of grades in February and July. Mary Ellen McLaughlin (no relation to the Dean) and Dorothy Grimaldi work with Melba and handle all the forms students eventually discover they need: transcripts, tuition refunds, loan deferments and problems of students concerning jury duty and the National guard. Along with Melba they are also concerned with registration, curriculum changes and class lists.

The other staff members present in the Registrar's office consist of Janice Armstrong, Wendy Shum, and Sandy Tchou. They are 'faculty' secretaries handling most problems students have concerning their professors. Those seeking the whereabouts

of the agenda of a professor or seeking an appointment should see any one of them.

After 5 PM Lillian Sullivan keeps the Registrar's office functioning until around 8:30 PM. If a problem arises during those hours, she will always do what she can to solve it.

Down the hall from the Registrar's office is the office of the Dean where the Admissions Office is also located. The office is shared by Chick Piazza (her desk is on the right), Secretary to Dean of Admissions William Moore, and (on the left) Kathy Keenan, Secretary to Dean Joseph Mc Laughlin. These two women are both administrative assistants and secretaries and they have decision making powers. They will set up appointments to see the Deans when the student deems it necessary. Kathy is the person to see when a student needs a check for research work performed for a faculty member, and Chick is the person to see with problems concerning financial aid.

Joy Neil is the Secretary to see concerning Job Placement and her office is directly across the hall from the Office of the Dean. (However she considers herself a "behind the scenes" person and students are advised to approach her cautiously or see Leslie Goldman).

Barbara Valentine is the Library secretary and her office is located in Room 129.

Anne Sullivan is the Secretary in the Law Review Office and she can be found on the second floor of the school.

Lastly, there are the two faculty secretaries on the basement level of the building, Ann Malone and Margaret Lardner. They are able to assist students in setting appointments with faculty members on the same floor.

is president of a national women's organization that supports WUNDER (Women

United to Defend Existing Rights), P. O. Box 466, Harrison, N. Y. 10528.

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