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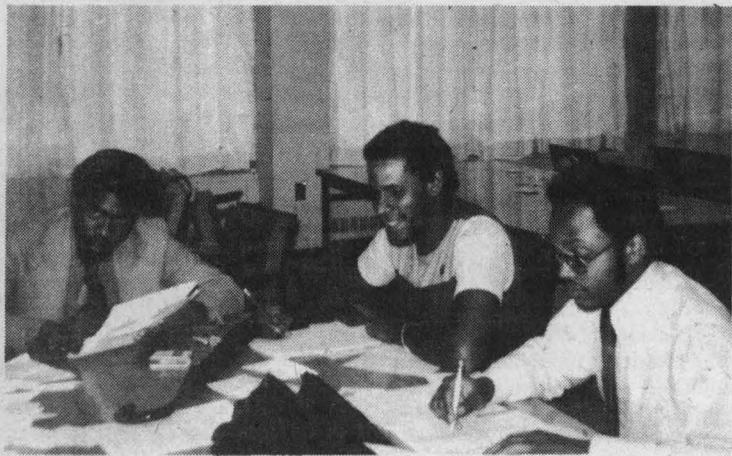
The Advocate

The Student Newspaper of Fordham University School of Law

VOL. V NO. 6

NEW YORK, N. Y.

September, 1974



Jim Howard, 2E, Lofton Holder, 3A, and Rick Spooner, 3B, choose their courses for the fall semester.

Law school admits 23 minorities, 97 women

by Tom McDonnell

As one walks around the school this year, one is apt to discover that the studentry has taken on a new complexion. For 23 minority students are entering this year, nearly a 100% increase over last year, and a 450% increase in the day division over last year. In addition 97 women are entering this year, a

42% increase over last year and 137% increase over the year before that.

Thirty-eight minority students were accepted according to Dean William Moore, admissions director, and 23 have paid their deposit. Of these 13 are black, five Puerto Rican, one Haitian, and four Chinese. Twelve students will attend the evening division and 11 will attend the day division.

When asked the reason for the increased admission of minority students, Dean Moore said, "A great part was due to the efforts of SBA and Balsa in publicizing Fordham among minorities. We (the administration) really haven't changed our approach from previous years. The SBA publicity and the Balsa law day had a big thing to do with it."

Also contributing to the increased minority enrollment was the University's increasing financial aid to minorities by \$10,000. This grant will be increased over the next two years to \$30,000. Under the agreement with the University the law

school must match dollar for dollar the University's grant with funds from Alumni solicitations. The latter funds are earmarked for living stipends for minority students.

For the current year the law school has granted to minority students in tuition remission \$36,250 out of \$160,250 total financial aid available from all sources. An additional \$4,900 in living stipends has been granted from the \$10,000 matching fund. The balance will be awarded to minority students who have not yet applied for financial aid and who show need. If such persons are not forthcoming, the balance will be carried over until next year, according to Dean Moore.

Although this year's minority enrollment represents a significant break from the past, minorities make up only five percent of the entering class. When asked whether Fordham should do more to increase minority enrollment, Dean Moore thought not, but said, "I think we at least ought to continue the same efforts as in the past year. The more people you have applying, the greater chance you have of getting qualified people."

The Dean also mentioned, however, that Father James Finlay, University President, is "quite definitely in favor of encouraging minority enrollment."

Fordham will not become a two track law school with one track for minorities and the other for the rest of the students, according to Dean Hanlon. "It's a mistake to run a two track law school, I don't think there is any student admitted to Fordham Law School who can't make it through. I don't think the experience at other law schools is that."

As to women, Moore attributed their increased enrollment to the awakening of women generally to the legal profession. Moore asserted that the school judges each applicant regardless of sex and that simply more women were accepted this year on merit.

Despite the overwhelming male presence in the legal profession and the significant male majority (81%) at Fordham, Moore sees no reason to recruit women applicants, "I just don't think there's that great a need for it. It's not like minorities who suffer from cultural deprivation. If they're interested, they'll come to us."

In addition to the increase in minorities and women, the overall size of the entering class itself has considerably increased over the previous year. Four hundred twenty-nine students from 142 colleges are entering this year as compared with 365 students last year. All law schools are experiencing increasing enrollments according to Dean Hanlon. The Dean feels that the job market can withstand the larger numbers of law graduates because many graduates are going into government and business instead of law.

Seven new faculty join staff: judge, 2 D.A.'s, Oxford grad

By Jim O'Hare

The Law School has taken on three new full time and four new adjunct professors beginning in the Fall 1974 Semester, Dean Joseph McLaughlin has announced. At the same time, one full time professor, Thomas Fitzpatrick has left the faculty to enter private practice.

The three who will assume full time teaching duties are:

Peter J. O'Connor--After teaching as an adjunct professor last year, Professor O'Connor will become an Associate Professor. His course, "Constitutional Problems in Criminal Procedure" was well received last year; he will teach that as well as legal writing and New York Criminal Procedure this year.

David A. J. Richards--Professor Richards will be teaching legal writing, criminal law and jurisprudence. A 1966 graduate of Harvard College, he received a doctorate in philosophy from Oxford in 1970; his dissertation has been published under the title *A Theory of Reasons for Action* (Oxford University Press, 1971). He received his J.D. from Harvard in 1971 and since then has been with Cleary, Gottlieb, Stein & Hamilton. Professor Richards has lectured and published on constitutional problems of school financing. This past summer Richards was a visiting scholar for a summer project in law and philosophy at the Center for the Study of Law and Society in Berkeley.

Henry Putzel III--A 1964 Cum Laude graduate of Yale, Putzel was the recipient of a Carnegie Foundation Teaching Fellowship. He received his J.D. from Yale in 1968. He has been an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York from 1970-1974. Putzel will teach Criminal Advocacy and Evidence.

The four new adjunct professors include:

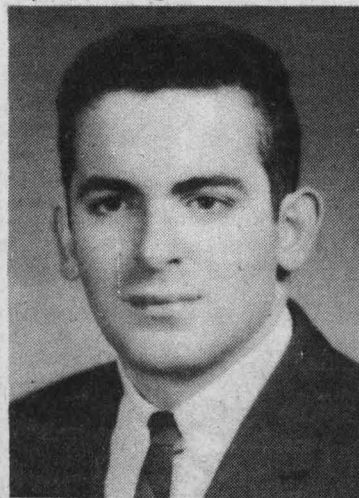
William R. Meagher--Formerly a Senior Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, Professor Meagher brings years of experience as a distinguished attorney and litigator before

Federal and the United States Supreme Court. His course in remedies will be far from the first he has taught at Fordham: Professor Meagher served as an adjunct professor at the Law School from 1928 to 1944. He also taught rhetoric at Fordham College while attending Fordham Law School.

Winnifred D. Morio--Regional Attorney National Labor Relations Board. Of the 32 NLRB regional attorneys, Morio is the only woman. She has been with the Agency for 14 years since leaving Fordham Law School. She will be teaching a labor law seminar.

Marilyn Gainey--A Kings County Assistant District Attorney, since 1971, Professor Gainey will teach a "Women and the Law" Seminar. She is a graduate of Adelphi and Fordham Law School.

Judge William B. Lawless--Member of the firm, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie and Alexander, Judge Lawless served on the New York State Supreme Court from 1960 to 1968, and adjunct Professor of Law at University of Buffalo from 1950-1968, and was Dean of the School of Law, Notre Dame University from 1968 to 1971. While at Notre Dame Judge Lawless was instrumental in procuring an LEAA grant for a study of the problems of court administration and delay. The results of the study, a venture of Notre Dame's schools of law and engineering, has been recently published:



DAVID RICHARDS: earned doctorate in philosophy from Oxford. Richards will teach jurisprudence, legal writing and criminal law.

"Delay in Criminal Procedure—A System Study"

Judge Lawless will use this study as well as his judicial experience as background for his course in judicial administration. Last month, Judge Lawless was appointed to the Temporary State Commission on Judicial Conduct, which will investigate complaints regarding sitting judges.

Univ. store stops selling law books

By Tom McDonnell

Because of competition from the student coop bookstore, the University Bookstore decided this summer to discontinue handling law books. Thomas Forkin, Director of the University Book Store, based his decision on a directive from Dr. Cammarasano, Executive Vice president of the University, barring intra-university competition.

Although coop bookstore directors Lou Vicchio and Stu McGregor are generally pleased about being the sole retailers, they felt that Forkin deliberately gave them short notice of the discontinuance in order to make the student coop look bad and to force them out. According to Vicchio, he received notice of the discontinuance around August 15. To establish credit lines with book companies and then to place orders takes about six to eight weeks for "comfortable time." As a result of the short notice, books for many electives will not be available until a week or two after school starts, according to Vicchio.

"The University Shop did this obviously for the purpose of making us look bad. It was unconscionable and incredible bad faith dealing."

The co-director also noted that the coop had offered to close down if the University Shop charged only 5% above cost instead of 20%. The University Shop had refused. By contrast, the coop sells books for cost plus a small service charge.

The coop directors urge the

students to pull together and be patient so that in the future the student coop can handle all law books on a permanent basis.

Vicchio feels that students can run the bookstore effectively on a stable basis. "We're trying to establish a book award (all books free) plus a \$50 stipend for students volunteering to work for the coop. In addition there's a certain prestige in running a not-for-profit corporation providing a student service. That's enough of an incentive to maintain the coop as a permanent organization."

The coop should have nearly all books for the first year students because it had ordered those prior to receiving notice of the discontinuance. Because the coop directors had thought that the University shop would be handling most books for elective courses, some books for elective courses may not be available for one or two weeks. Vicchio said that the coop has made arrangements with West, Little Brown and Foundation Press to ship unavailable books, ordered by students, air mail.

The coop, located in the student lounge, will greatly expand its hours from last semester. The store will be open all day today and tomorrow Saturday. It will be open two hours each evening next week and two to four hours during the day. The following week the store will be open about an hour a day; they will give students three days notice before closing. Vicchio said, however, that the store will take secondary orders throughout the year for books students may wish to purchase such as Richardson's *On Evidence*.



The Advocate

The student newspaper of Fordham University
School of Law

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O'Hare, Nick Santangelo and Ed Wallace

Commitment

Students, faculty and administrators of Fordham Law School begin another academic year today. Together we face the opportunity for constructive growth as a liberal arts oriented professional school devoted to truth, law, justice and the community.

To approach these ideals, we must discard the trade school orientation of the past and enter the post Watergate present.

The school must begin to play an active role in the community: to focus its vast academic resources on the surrounding urban ills which are so intertwined with the Law. In addition the school must offer a pluralistic legal educational experience. This means providing the fullest educational opportunities possible, providing a wide spectrum of legal opinion and creating an atmosphere of true learning and practical apprenticeship for all students.

To meet these goals, the administration, faculty and students should examine the following proposals:

- setting up Fordham's own clinical program to provide the poor or near poor in the immediate community high quality legal services.
- forming legal back-up centers for public interest organizations and agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Consumer Affairs Department, the Legal Aid Society and Legal Services, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Aspira, the Committee on Court Administration, the Board of Correction, various United Nations Agencies and the news media.
- expanding clinical programs to coincide with the development of the back-up centers.
- permitting students receiving work-study grants to work for public interest organizations and agencies. (See article on this subject on this page.) This could also be incorporated into the back-up center program.
- setting up a permanent program to recruit minorities, disadvantaged white students and women. (There is an article by Lofton Holder on this subject in this issue.)
- setting up a joint degree program with Fordham Graduate Schools of Business and of Arts and Sciences to provide the student full educational opportunity.
- opening the elitist Law Review to all students who wish to contribute.
- hiring more faculty with a background in public interest law, civil liberties law, poverty law and criminal defense law to provide a pluralistic legal education experience.

This list is by no means exhaustive; hopefully it will provide an outline for positive growth. Fordham's potential for such positive growth is great. Whether we can travel the tough path of social commitment and true scholarship depends on our common initiative.

Proposal:

Establish recruitment office

The Class of '77 has crossed the portals of the Jacob Javits Halls of Law. As with other first year classes, their days are filled with acclimating themselves to the new environment. I take this time to welcome all the new students and to make some personal observations and comments.

It appears as if Fordham Law School has made a good faith effort to achieve some movement towards a racially balanced student body. There were 38 minority students admitted in this year's class, 22 of whom were admitted in the day session. Although a modest statistic, it represents a complete about face from former policy. The administration, S.B.A., Balsa, and the Minority Recruitment Committee should be applauded for their efforts. The accolades should not continue, however, unless the work already started is continued. The goal everyone should be committed to is admittance of qualified students regardless of their race, creed, or sex. If this were the policy, special efforts to achieve a balanced student population or quotas would not

have to be taken.

The work involved was time consuming as it fell on the shoulders of a few students. If efforts were taken in former years, it was not as productive because the manpower ergo, the man hours, were not available. Minority recruitment is a year round job. To perform the necessary work effectively, one must be firmly committed to righting the wrong. This commitment demands a lot of time since its priority is so high. In light of other responsibilities; namely, class preparation, review, and part time employment, the time a student could put towards recruitment would be minimal. The latter requires more than minimal time, as the problem is so overwhelming.

I submit that the administration should provide for an Office of Minority Recruitment. It should be staffed by two students on a part time basis. The students, as part of this work-study, would put in 15 hours per week per person at a rate of \$3 per hour. The duties would be to centralize the efforts in the area of minority recruitment. This

Lost opportunity

by Ed Wallace

"It's not illegal. We're within our right," insisted Dr. George Carpetto of Fordham Financial Aid Office in defending Fordham's self-centered work-study policy. Unlike N.Y.U. and Columbia Law Schools, Fordham refuses to contract with outside agencies for student work-study employment.

Fordham work-study students must work in on-campus jobs, such as shelving in the library. They are paid \$2.00 per hour. Work-study law students at the University of Washington, by contrast, may spend their summers working at the office of the Public Defender, the U.S. Attorney or Prison Legal Services. They are paid \$3.50 per hour. Marty Cuellar of UW Financial Aid explained, "Really, the money is for the students, not the Administration."

42 U.S.C. 2751 et seq., the Higher Education Act, establishes the Work-Study program. State allotments are made on the basis of both the total number of students in the state, and the number of needy students in the state. New York receives the second highest allotment: \$16,923,121. The purpose of the program according to the Act is to, "stimulate and promote the employment of part-time em-

ployment of students, particularly those from low income families."

45 C.F.R. 175 et seq. outlines the methods of promoting those purposes and the criteria for approving institutional applications. It specifies that programs should be developed to "broaden the range of worthwhile job opportunities... in employment for the institution itself or for public organizations, especially those engaged in health, education and welfare and related public service activities."

Institutions are approved according to the number of needy students, the coordination of all student financial aid, and "whether public and private organizations have been included."

The reasons for Fordham's refusal to expand the work-study are unclear. In response to mounting student pressure, a meeting was scheduled last spring to discuss the matter with Father James Finlay, University President. He failed to attend the meeting and nothing has been done since to change the Fordham policy. Though the work-study legislation specifically prohibits the displacement of employed workers and limits the amount of funds to be applied to administration of the program, it

seems clear that Fordham saves a substantial amount of money by using work-study funds for library operations. Of the \$2.00 per hour library workers receive, up to \$1.60 can be paid by the Federal Government.

Perhaps the largest impediment to a change of policy is the failure of the student body to lobby effectively. Typically, a first year student is offered a summer job with legal services, or some other non-profit organization on condition that he or she can secure a work study subsidy. Normally the \$1.60 federal allocation will be matched by \$1.40 from the employer. By the time the student has pleaded with Fordham Financial Aid, it is too late in the year to accept the job. After the first year of law school, few students need work-study employment, and so there is little incentive to complain.

The consequences of the Fordham policy are difficult to assess. The immediate effect is to bolster library employment and to deny students not only the larger incomes of off campus jobs but also valuable legal experience. Perhaps even more significantly, Fordham's policy deprives several public interest organizations the benefit of considerable student services at moderate cost.

How to get by in law school

By John Ingraham

Those of you who are beginning your first year at our Law School no doubt find yourselves pretty much overawed by the whole situation. You are probably wondering how long it will be before you are able to find your way around our complex maze of hallways without asking for directions from some kindly "veteran" of the building.

You probably fear that you will never manage to memorize

the schedules for such things as the library or cafeteria which, by virtue of one of our many hallowed traditions is fondly called "Blackacre" by students and faculty alike. (Incidentally, that name may mean nothing to you now, but it is a choice example of the kind of "in joke" we of the legal profession share and you will doubtless "get it" almost before you know it.)

In the meantime, the following list of tips for survival at Fordham Law School is offered in the hope that while you are still getting your feet wet it will serve as a "bridge over troubled waters" (a phrase no doubt inspired by Paul Simon's all-too-brief, unhappy attendance at Brooklyn Law School, our "friendly rival" across the river):

1. Read a few cases or articles before your first class in each subject. This will enable you to dominate classroom discussion that day. Your reputation will be firmly established among your peers and you will find that you can relax for the rest of the semester.

2. If possible, do all your studying at the Law School. For some reason, this gives the impression that you study more than you actually do, and that has a demoralizing effect on your colleagues.

3. Always wear a suit or dress, whichever is appropriate for your gender. A neat appearance means a neat mind. (Also, this gives the impression that you are on your way to or from a job or job interview with a law firm downtown.)

4. Ignore the temptation to engage in frivolous pastimes, like those offered across the street at Lincoln Center, as they will only distract your mind from what must remain its single track—Law.

5. Similarly, if you must be a sports fan, be sure to root only for teams with no chance to make

the play-offs. This is especially important for followers of professional football, basketball and hockey, all of which schedule their play-offs during Fordham exam periods. You might consider following an out-of-town team, which has the virtue of minimal New York television exposure. (Good bets for this year would include the New Orleans Saints, Kansas City-Omaha Kings and Vancouver Canucks.)

6. In the unlikely event that learning to be a lawyer is more important to you than getting good grades (although in that case I would not be alone in questioning your value structure) get a part-time legal job of some kind.

7. If you are short, make sure you get an odd-numbered locker.

8. If you ever have any problems or any complaints about the way things operate at Fordham "tell it to the Deans." They are here to serve you.

9. If you don't make the Law Review, don't worry. There are many fine job opportunities available in professions other than Law. If you do make Law Review, say goodbye to everyone you know who doesn't. You may never see them again.

The Advocate welcomes letters from the Fordham Community. Letters should be typed or legibly handwritten. They can be deposited at the Advocate Office, Rm. 048 or mailed to The Advocate Fordham Law School, 140 W. 62nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10023.

Anyone interested in working to effect proposals made in articles and editorials should contact Tom McDonnell at The Advocate Office, (212) 956-3715 or at (212) 733-5418.

Yours in the struggle,

Lofton P. Holder
Treasurer
BALSA

Sources for job opportunities

General

Martindale-Hubbell lists nearly every attorney and law firm in the country; newest ed. avail. in lib.*; last year's ed. avail. in p/o**

Fordham Law Alumni Association Directory lists members of Fordham Law Alumni Association; avail. in lib., p/o and alumni office (located next to Dean Moore's office.)

Corporations

Moody's provides a comprehensive history and description of American Corporations including present officers. Avail. in Lowenstein Lib.

Standard & Poor's lists corporations and their officers including the office of general counsel; avail. in lib. and p/o.

The Corporate Counsel Roster is a directory of corporate law departments, general counsel and staff, (Law List Publications, 1972); avail. in lib.

Environmental Law

National Foundation for Environmental Control (NFECE), Directory of Environmental Information Sources, 2d ed. (1972); avail. in lib.

Environment U.S.A., ed. by Onyx Group Inc., (R.H. Browker & Co., 1974), lists different environmental agencies and organizations; avail. in lib.

Federal Government

Attorney Positions in Federal Government in the New York Metropolitan Area, compiled by the Federal Bar Association. avail. in lib. and p/o.

Federal Government Legal Career Opportunities, compiled by the Law Student Division of the ABA; avail. in lib. and p/o; costs \$3 and can be obtained from LSD/ABA, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

U.S. Government Manual; avail. in p/o; costs \$4.00 and can be obtained from Sup't of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Two looseleaf binders of pamphlets from Federal Agencies are available in the placement Office.

State Government

Book of the States lists all the states' officers and agencies. avail. in lib.

City of New York—Official Directory, the "Green Book," (1972), lists all city, state and Federal officers and agencies in New York. avail. in p/o and lib.; costs \$3.00 "in person" from the City Record Distribution & Sales Office, 31 Chambers Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10007; note: the new edition is due this December.

International Law

Directory of Opportunities in International Law, 3d ed., compiled by the John Basset Moore Society, (King Lindsay Printing Co., 1973); avail. in lib. and p/o. costs \$2 and can be obtained from the Publications Committee, J.B. Moore Society of International School of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.

District Attorneys' Offices and Legal Aid Society

"National Law Student Internship and Placement Program" is run jointly the National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) and the National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA); the program places both applicants for summer internships and for permanent positions; the program is nationwide; last year's fee was \$10.

For NDAA, write NDAA, 211 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; telephone: (312) 944-2667.

For NLADA, write NLADA, 1155 E. 60th St. Chicago, Ill. 60637; telephone: (312) 684-4000.

International Legal Aid Directory lists all legal aid office directors and offices throughout the country as well as those of Canada, England and others. avail. in lib.

Women

Directory of Women Attorneys in the United States., ed. by Lee E. Ford, (Ford Association 1972), available in lib.

Miscellaneous

The placement office has a list of firms which hire; the list is not up to date, however, and must be double checked.

As part time and summer job offers come in, they are posted on the lounge bulletin board. Offers for attorney positions are posted on the second floor bulletin board.

The placement office also posts information on state and city examinations for legal positions.

* the abbreviation is for "available in the law library at the reference desk."

** "p/o" refers to placement office. Resources available in the placement office can be borrowed overnight. These include resume samples.

Where to eat

(Continued from page 4)

Street. The hoagie, national meal of Philadelphia and surrounding counties, is finally available here. Hoagies, Steak Hoagies, Cheesesteaks, the whole bit. Vernor's ginger ale.

LINCOLN LOUNGE—62nd Street West of Broadway, and

O'NEALS BALOON—(across from Lincoln Center). Both of these popular drinking places for Fordham students also offer food. The latter offers good food. . . and some other nice things to know:

Traditionally, the law library is tough to study. It can be noisy, stuffy, and you may be distracted by friends. The noise situation should be less of a

problem with the installation over the summer of carpeting and a wall, but you still may benefit from some lesser used places:

Library Stacks—you can go down a couple flights. Plenty of carrels and quiet; dry, dusty smell of library stacks.

Lowenstein Library—Fairly comfortable library in the lower level of Lowenstein center. Carrels and tables. You can take books out of there, too.

Main University Library—Fordham's main campus, called Rose Hill, is in the Bronx. Law students can use the Library. Take the "D" train to Fordham Road and walk down to Rose Hill.

The bar exam:

Have you heard the one about...

By Jim Martorano

When it was suggested that I write something funny about the BAR EXAM, I felt it would be a cinch. For a person who finds humor in almost everything he experiences: who giggles at red lights, who finds satire in nail clippings, who guffaws wildly when remembering past final exams, who could find a pun in a vacuum, who thought the Exorcist was a situation comedy—what possible problem could this kind of over sized final exam pose? Ha!

That was before I took it.

FORGET IT!!!

NO WAY! I could get more laughs from the old "dead babies toys line of jokes. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING THE SLIGHTEST BIT AMUSING ABOUT THAT EXAM! DIRT HAS MORE HUMOR.

The first hint one gets that it is not going to be funny is when you take one of the so-called "bar review" courses. It lasts about seven weeks and you attend sessions six days a week...not exactly a knee jerker.

During the "course" it becomes clear that there are three separate and distinct reactions that people seem to have toward the whole affair:

I. PANIC: the people in this category can be found talking incessantly about the weather, shoes, and recent Court of Appeals cases. They were the ones who always came up with predictions "from reliable sources" of what was on the exam...which resulted in situations not unlike the "E.F. HUTTON" commercials on TV, only the dialogue went something like this: "My friend is taking Marino and Marino says" (there is a hush over the room as everyone strains to hear the next sentence) "There will be TWELVE Essays on this year's exam!"

II. POST PANIC: these victims could be seen studying in cars (while driving), in bathrooms, even while asleep. It was impossible to converse with this type during the exam unless you talked in legal terms...so...

The pressure is on:

Goldman advises job seekers

by Tom McDonnell

To find a job next summer or fall, what does a second or third year student do?

First he or she must act quickly, according to Leslie Goldman, placement director: "The crush is on right now. People should be applying right now. The worst prospective employers can do is tell you to reapply later."

To prepare students for job interviews and to help them in writing their resumes, the placement office will hold a resume and interview panel early in the fall. Panel members will include experienced interviewers from the leading firms which interview at the school. They will discuss interview and resume writing techniques.

In addition the placement office will hold a general panel with representatives from Wall Street firms, district attorneys' offices and government agencies to help students determine which kind of legal work they wish to pursue.

After having written his resume and prepared for in-

terviews, the student can next turn to several people for advice and information about job opportunities and career goals. Ms. Goldman says she will be available to see all students on an appointment basis. Appointments should be made early in the fall according to the placement director. In addition members of the faculty have agreed to be available to students seeking advice on job opportunities. A list of cooperating faculty members is posted in the placement office. Also, 220 members of the Fordham Law Alumni Association have volunteered to be available for advice and assistance in placing Fordham law students. Ms. Goldman said a program incorporating the alumni should be in effect by the spring semester.

III. SHOCK: Most of this group never made it to the examination room. Those that do have been known to stay there for up to two weeks. They resemble someone who has done nothing for a week but take speed, drink, and have sex...you know, Wall Street types.

If the bar review course didn't knock the chuckly out of your system, then the dreams did. Yes, DREAMS! They begin innocent enough...with simple offer and acceptance—walk across the Brooklyn Bridge stuff—but it doesn't stop there. One week before the exam I dreamt that I was savagely beaten and later eaten by the Rule against Perpetuities. Don't laugh! It was days before I could spend any days alone in a law library again.

Finally, the nightmare of nightmares: THE EXAM. To give you some idea of what it was like, I have tried to remember three of this year's questions which I believe are most representative of the types of questions that are generally on the bar exam. Here goes:

I. On July 1, 1975 the police, acting upon information obtained from an informant who has been 67 percent reliable...burst into the home of A, B and C. Sergeant D, immediately upon entering the "abode" began shouting out the Miranda warnings. Simultaneously A yells out the whereabouts of incriminating evidence located in the house. At the subsequent trial defendant A's attorney points out that New York has a "race" statute and that a tie goes to the defendant. The court ruled that the Sergeant finished before the defendant could blurt out the location of all the incriminating evidence. Comment on the court's ruling.

II. You are the attorney for Acne, Inc. Acne owns Blackacre but due to financial problems must borrow money from Blemish Lending Company. Blemish gets a mortgage on Blackacre and proceeds to use the mortgage as collateral for the purchase of Greenacre from the Zit Corporation. Zit owns a 100 acre tract of land, Whiteacre, worth about \$250,000. On June 5, 1975 Zit's liabilities exceed its assets. Before Zit declares bankruptcy, its subsidiary, the XYZ Co., changes its name to Widget, Inc. On June 30, 1975, the bankruptcy proceedings are commenced. What color eyes does Acne's attorney have?

III. A toothpaste commercial for the Sex You All Toothpaste Company, a southern corporation, "promises" instant sexual popularity. After using the product constantly for five years John Jones Doe notes no change in his celibate existence, except that he is followed by large numbers of geese. Doe may sue:

a. on the grounds that there was an express warranty of sexuality.

b. for negligence in the manufacture of a product which resulted in Doe's loss of privacy and friends due to the constant presence of large hoards of birds.

c. on the grounds of an implied warranty of sexuality.

d. would you believe a "hinted at" warranty?

e. a, b, c and d.

f. a and e.

The most important reason THE EXAM can be said to have no humorous aspect is the possibility that, like a bad joke that is repeated again and again, you might have to take the exam still another humorless time. Its enough to make someone swear off jokes for a year. Consequently, before I end this article and fade into the oblivion that is the just deserve of all former Advocate Editors, I would like to leave you with one last word of advice—whenever someone mentions anything about that exam...DON'T LAUGH. IT'S NOT FUNNY.

Goldman listed environmental law, consumer law and civil rights law. She also said that tax and patent fields were always good.

The placement director also noted that the "stagflated" economy in addition to decreasing job opportunities had affected hiring practices. Ms. Goldman said, "In a down economy, litigation goes up and corporate work goes down; in an up economy, the opposite is true."

If a student is interested in working in a government position, the placement director offered specific advice, "When dealing with the federal, state or local government, it is incumbent on the applicant to follow up on his application. ...And if you're applying to the Federal Government, apply to the region you're primarily interested in as well as the Washington agency. Try to get an interview at one place or the other."

In addition to the above information and resources, next to this article is a list of publications and other sources where a student can find job opportunities.

In seeking a job, students are urged by the placement director to ask for help—both the faculty and the placement office are here to assist the students; the student should not hesitate to utilize these resources.

Regarding specific job areas with growth potential, Ms.

Interview:

The man at the Met: S.G. Chapin

By John Carlino and Nick Santangelo

Directly across the street from this school stands a building which is a Mecca for lovers of the opera throughout the world, the home of the Metropolitan Opera; yet the activities which take place within that house remain things about which most of us know dimly little. As a neighbourly gesture your reporters took it upon themselves to visit with the gentleman who stands at the helm of that magnificent ship, General Manager Schuyler G. Chapin. After an escort through the palatial interior of the opera house, and a gracious reception by our host in his spacious and elegantly appointed office adjacent to Damrosch Park, we settled down to what had been intended as an interview but which became, through the congeniality of the subject, a friendly chat.

Describing his ascent to his present position Mr. Chapin noted a similarity between his own experience and that of President Ford, but immediately corrected himself by drawing the analogy instead to President Truman; for his predecessor had died in the Summer of '72, shortly after succeeding Rudolf Bing, whence the Assistant General Manager of that time stepped into the paramount role which he has continued, after an election by the Board of Trustees to a three year term, to fill until this day.

Paraphrasing, however, does little justice to the articulateness and sophistication of this striking individual who, despite a lion's share of urbanity, retains enough human warmth to remove his jacket and loosen his necktie on the job. What follows then are some questions and answers in a form as closely approximating verbatim as the limits of longhand "stenography" would permit.

Q. What sort of role do you see for an attorney in the performing arts?

Mr. Chapin: As nearly as I can detect attorneys are taking over the world. Business couldn't function, government couldn't function without them. It is increasingly difficult to do anything without an attorney. There are strong complications in taxes, treaties, transportation, contracts with artists. A young attorney would have an interesting if not the most lucrative career in the performing arts. He wouldn't get fees comparable to those in the commercial world. Those downtown law firms don't strike me as being poor.

Q. What is the legal character of the Met and what is its relation to the N.Y. State Council for the Arts?

Mr. Chapin: The Met is a non-profit organization. Originally it was called the Metropolitan Real Estate Co. Its owners would lease it to various impresarios to present grand opera. It changed to a non-profit corporation in the 30's.

The State Council for the Arts was organized some years ago by Governor Rockefeller when he pushed through the legislation allocating funds for the arts. The Council is the agency which was set up to disburse those funds.

Q. Could you give a breakdown as to the major sources of the Met's income?

Mr. Chapin: I would say that eighty three to eighty five percent of our revenue is derived from ticket sales and house rentals, and the balance from fund raising, including funds

from the state and federal governments, and the National Endowment for the Arts. This year there is much more of a variety of sources than ever before. The state legislature voted thirty-four million dollars to the arts. This is the largest appropriation of its kind by any state in the country.

Q. Do you see a larger role for government in support of the Arts?

Mr. Chapin: There had better be or a lot of institutions such as the Met won't be here in five years.

Q. In an ideal situation would you envision reliance primarily on government funding?

Mr. Chapin: No. It won't happen here. We might be funded further though; my thought would be eighty percent from the government and twenty percent from ourselves. I don't like the idea of total government support. There should be some involvement by the private sector in the way of fund raising. The box office alone would never pay for the Met. We could raise prices to fifty or sixty dollars but who would come?

Q. Would cutting expenses be a feasible solution?

Mr. Chapin: We've just cut one quarter million out of total of twenty-four million. You reach a point and can't go any further and still have the Met. We could close down and do something else, but it wouldn't be the Met.

Q. Is there any way the Met might be made more accessible to people in the lower income groups?

Mr. Chapin: The lowest price at the Met is four dollars and the highest is twenty-five dollars. We try to run the gamut. I know that prices are too high, but what can we do. The Met has had a reputation for three things: lavishness, privacy, and unavailability, which today is nonsense. But you can't erase an impression.

Q. Do you expect that there will be a greater interest in the opera among the young?

Mr. Chapin: There already is. Phonograph records are a big help. Young people are really getting turned on to Wagner. Opera has survived vicissitudes of several societies for three hundred years and it still manages to pass on from generation to generation. It won't disappear. Although it is an increasingly hard art form in which to maintain high standards in such times of general ugliness. But I believe strongly in the cliché where there's a will, there's a way.

Q. Is the elaborateness of the Met justifiable in view of the poverty that exists in many parts of our society?

Mr. Chapin: Is eight or nine million dollars a large amount of money for an institution of this kind? That's a good question. Maybe we should ask what kind of a society do we want? The quality of life is a basic consideration in this regard. No, there is no vital need for the Met. No one is going to starve or be physically harmed if it goes away, but our lives will be further reduced. I don't think that amount is causing any children to starve. We are getting very careless with the creative area of the arts. We had better not forget it.

Q. Turning the former question around a bit, how do you see the Met as a positive force in society?

Mr. Chapin: There is no question but that the Met contributes to

the life of the city both economically and culturally and also contributes to the general excellence of the country. Remember, generally speaking, the cultural arts have it very difficult in a democratic society. We are in a sense speaking of an aristocracy in America. Not everyone appreciates a Rodin, Wagner, Verdi, or Beethoven. They aren't for everyone, only for those who care.

Q. How do you view opera as part of the American milieu?

Mr. Chapin: As an art form opera is not indigenous to the country. It springs from our melting pot culture. The Met has been in existence for ninety-one years. This is its ninthieth season. It started in 1883 as an answer to the post-Civil War wealthy who couldn't get into Hammerstein's Academy of Music. It has grown into one of the most dramatic art forms in the country. There have been forty two years of Saturday afternoon radio broadcasts, thirty-three of them by the same sponsor (Texaco).

Q. Might we expect to see the opera come to television?

Mr. Chapin: That's a very complicated subject. At least in the normal sense of commercial T.V., there are factors such as market costs, costs per viewer. Opera would never appeal to tens of millions of people. Statistics show our hard core radio audience is five and one-half to six million people. That is a very small number when viewed in terms of commercial television. We have to look to other types of T.V. such as the educational network, closed circuit, or cable T.V. because we have nowhere near the audience for commercial television.

Q. Will we be seeing an American opera?

Mr. Chapin: There have been American operas presented at the Met, but there is only one that has lasted through the years and that has been performed all over the world and that is Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess".

Q. How does the program for each season become settled?

Mr. Chapin: I decide in consultation with my colleagues. This includes taking into account a balanced season between Italian, French, and German operas. It becomes complicated in finding the right singers, say, for the "Ring". Also we try to give subscribers variety in providing for twenty-two sub-

scription series. Also we must consider the availability of the major artists the audience wants to hear. There are only about four artists who could sell out the house every night by singing the telephone book.

Q. May we take it that you're content in your present situation?

Mr. Mr. Chapin: I have been involved in music and the theatre for twenty-two years, and I feel that I'm being paid for my hobby. I enjoy it very much.



Schuyler G. Chapin, General Manager of The Metropolitan Opera, sits back and discusses the workings of The Met.

Second year's summer jobs: Where they were

by Bruce G. Hearey

All last fall here at Fordham, visions of sugarplums danced through the heads of the Class of 1975. The list of companies, firms and agencies coming to 140 West 62nd looked promising indeed. Surely the United States Attorney's Office, Exxon, and Kelley, Drye, etc. were in for the interview of their lives when you and I walked through that door. Yet, November came, and so did February, and May, and "Got a job yet?" became a more popular opening line in lunchtime conversation than "The chocolate chips are now up to 27c!"

Now it's September 1974 and time to take a look at where we as a class tended to wind up. What follows is a sampling (based mostly on the "B" section of our class for obvious reasons) of what a second-year student has to look forward to. The list is printed as a public service; thus I only take minimal responsibility for any inaccuracies, distortions, insults, and mistakes. At the same time, I apologize to all those not included, and to all those who wished they'd been omitted.

To underclassmen (condescending I admit, but I couldn't resist) it should be pointed out that all of the following people would be willing to discuss their experiences in more detail. Search them out.

First, some group efforts: The U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District—Jack Ingraham, Chris Rooney, Jill Jacobsen, Linda Bodner, Don Kennedy, (Various duties and degrees of boredom were involved depending on a particular

assignment; if all goes right, a job with potential; much eyewitness observation of trials). The Legal Aid Society, Criminal Division, Bronx—

Tom Gilhooly, Lofton Holder, Jerry Wacks, Andy Bonacic, John Kaminsky, Tom McDonnell, Bill Mulrone (much responsibility and opportunity; solo representation of clients in misdemeanor cases)

Legal Aid Society, Civil Branch—Larry Murphy (Bronx) Lou Vicchio, Sandy Kryle (Manhattan)(according to Larry, "tremendous experience" with some boredom because of the volume of similar cases; large doses of landlord-tenant).

Debbie Block and Mark Grossman—pre-trial work for a federal court magistrate (Considerable variety and a busy pace).

Nat Abramowitz—U.M.C. Industries.

Joan Farley—Securities and Exchange Commission.

Charlie Godberg—general commercial law for Attorney Stephen N. Cea.

Larry Storm—investigating Condominium developers for the office of the Attorney General of the State of New York.

Jim O'Hare—clerk for banking law firm, Remsen, Millham, and Curran.

Dave Sadkin—real estate firm, Linden, Bauman.

Tom Hickey—Westchester County District Attorney's Office.

Andy DiNatale—Western Union Legal Department.

Mike Madden—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Joel Davidson—Weil, Gotschall and Manges.

Bruce Hearey—Cascade Laundry and Linen Supply Company (Excellent experience; considerable independent projects on wide spectrum of subjects.)

Bob Friedman—Cadawalader, Wickersham and Taft.

Jim Connors—Olwine, Connelly, Chase, O'Donnell and Weyhar.

Marianne Manning—New Jersey Superior Court Judges McGowan (assignment) and Lane (Chancery) (Close-hand involvement in criminal trials).

Jack Quinlan—New Jersey Prosecutor's Office.

Stu Bernstein—Prosgauer, Rose, Goetz and Mendolsohn (Encountered problems with a large summer associate program).

Thus you can see for your self the tremendous variety of experiences. Class of 1976, do not despair if that \$300 a week job you always dreamed about isn't in the bag by Christmas. There's plenty of time, and many types of jobs out there if you open your eyes.

First year students:

Where you can eat

by Jim O'Hare

For those first year students unfamiliar with the area, as well as upperclass people who have never ventured past Blackacre or the Lowenstein Cafeteria, you will be happy to learn that the area has plenty of places to grab a quick lunch or sandwich to go. Some of the more popular non-Fordham places in the area include:

FOOTLIGHTS—Cafeteria underneath Lincoln Center offers food and prices similar to Lowenstein.

THEATER COFFEE SHOP—Lobby of Hotel Empire (in same building as O'Neals, see below).

HOWARD JOHNSON'S—On Broadway between 60th and 61st.

CHOCK FULL O'NUTS—Broadway at 61st.

TEMPTEE DELICATES-

SEN—good sandwiches; East side of Broadway at 61st St.

LITTLE ITALY PIZZA—Southwest rim of Columbus Circle; good pizza.

INDUSTRIAL CATERERS—Columbus Avenue at 61. Nearby; sloppy heroes.

Mc DONALDS—Walk north to Broadway and 71st or South to 8th Avenue and 56th.

BURGER JOINT—Broadway and 77th. Big burgers.

ANGELO'S ITALIAN RESTAURANT—Cheap but not bad Italian food. At 56th and 9th Ave.

PIOMEER MARKET—9th Avenue between 57th and 58th Street. This regular deli-store makes tasty, big sandwiches at reasonable prices.

PHILLY MINGNON—9th Avenue between 57th and 58th

(Continued on page 3)