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THE ADVOCATE

- Fordham Law School's Newspaper since 1967 -

Vol. XXV, No. 2

Fordham University School of Law © The Advocate

November, 1992

The J.A.G. Controversy

by Tracy Murphy

On October 15th approximately a dozen Fordham Law School students protested against the Judge Advocate General (JAG) performing job interviews on campus. They opposed the Military's policy of employment discrimination against homosexuals and believed the JAG's presence was ethically and morally incompatible with the mission of the Law School, and in violation of stated school policy. Throughout the day they requested faculty and students sign a petition supporting a compromise proposed by Dean Feerick in a letter to the Fordham Law School Community on October 13th. Five Hundred people signed the petition in one day according to the protest organizer, third year student Bret Parker. "Almost everyone who came across the petition signed it, including most faculty members." Many faculty members also told him and others involved in the demonstration they would write letters to Dean Feerick in support of the Dean's proposal. The response was not unanimous, however, with some students commenting negatively on the protest and petition. Dean Feerick said he felt the protest was orderly and peaceful and handled in a responsible and appropriate manner. Currently, the protesters do not plan to demonstrate again, and according to Mr. Parker there has been no discussion about a response if JAG were invited back next year. He added, however, "if it doesn't work out that way--JAG being barred--you can bet something else will happen on campus."

Mr. Parker sent a personal letter to all the students scheduled to interview with the JAG representative, Mr. Thomas Markiewicz of the Air Force Legal Services Agency, asking them to cancel their meeting with him that day. According to Mr.

Bret Parker first responded to the JAG's presence on campus by filing an "informal" complaint on September 2nd of this year with the Career Planning Office in accordance with procedures in their Guide to Fall 1992 Recruiting. Assistant Dean

tus. Because the Supreme Court has determined that it is not illegal for the military to discriminate, technically, the Armed Forces is (sic) not in violation of our policy." (Emphasis hers.) Dean Brady also gave him the forms to file a "formal" complaint with the

Dean's Office. Dean Feerick soon spoke with Mr. Parker about his "formal" complaint and said he had been aware of opposition to the JAG but felt it would be improper to dis-invite them this year. At this point Mr. Parker decided to organize the demonstration.

As part of the "formal" complaint procedure the Dean appointed a three-person Grievance Committee consisting of Professors McGonagle, Chiang, and Daly. The Committee advised the JAG recruiters, in writing, of the details in Mr. Parker's complaint. Mr. Markiewicz stated a response to the complaint was sent to the Committee. Professor Daly, the Chairperson, declined to comment on the response or the Committee's



Members of the Fordham Law Community demonstrate against the J.A.G.

Parker, two students cancelled their appointment in response to his request and several others admitted they had been unaware of the Military's policy of discrimination based on sexual orientation. He also addressed a letter to several student groups on October 1st asking them to "support the right of students to be free from discrimination at Fordham."

Kathleen Brady, in charge of the Career Planning Center, responded by letter the following day, quoting the Center's Anti-Discrimination Policy: "The School of Law does not knowingly support or patronize any organization that illegally discriminates on the basis of race, religion, gender, creed, national origin, age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation or veteran sta-

decision until a final report was made to the Dean in late October. A copy of the JAG's response could not be obtained at this time. Career Planning's complaint procedure states "in the event an employer contests the decision or proposed action of the Grievance Committee, the Dean may establish an appellate procedure for resolving the case which shall protect the rights of any student involved, the University, the School of Law and the employer."

The demonstration has focused widespread attention on the issue of JAG's presence on campus. The New York Law Journal carried a front page article on the controversy Monday, October 19th. At least

continued on page 2

O.W.L.S. Spotted on Campus

by Michael C. Fries

O.W.L.S. were observed soaring through campus on Wednesday, October 20th. That's right! The O.W.L.S. (Older & Wiser? Law Students) have established a nesting area right here at Fordham.

Have you been out of school an extended period of time? Have you ever wondered if you were the only law student who gave up a thriving career with a marvelous office, your own coffee pot, and income for a tiny locker filled with textbooks? Are you balancing the simultaneous responsibilities of being a spouse, parent, employee and law student? Well, the O.W.L.S. want you to know they give a hoot and are actively seeking you to share those experiences with members of the Fordham community.

Founded by second year day student Donna Lippman, the introductory meeting was enthusiastically attended by over forty students. Donna's motivation to organize O.W.L.S. was fueled by her own (false) feelings of being the only older student in the day program. Donna had the desire to meet others within her own age

group, but, found it awkward asking fellow students their age and background.

The primary purpose of O.W.L.S. is to assist students making the onerous adjustment from being out of school to getting reacquainted with the academic world. The O.W.L.S. hope to achieve this goal by providing a forum in which returning students can share their ideas, suggestions and experiences, as well as provide emotional and spiritual support for the returning student. Donna hopes to make the adjustment as pleasant as possible for students who come back to higher learning.

At the inaugural meeting Donna spoke about the importance of taking law school seriously. Even if you have been successful in another career, and have non-academic responsibilities you must not take law school gratuitously. Donna also repeated the importance of participating in the writing and moot court competitions and to view those competitions as vehicles to enhance legal skills. Some older students regard the competitions as just a fictitious game played by overachievers. Through

O.W.L.S., Donna hopes to inform students and stress the significance of not relying on passed experience to succeed in law school.

In addition, Myra Pilson a second year evening student, who has successfully managed the difficult obligations of family life, career, and law studies, addressed the students. Myra is married, expecting her first child, employed full-time, and eligible for law review.

Although the O.W.L.S. were recently hatched there are many events in the incubator, such as, mentor/mentee programs, early happy hours, spouse day, children day, workshops on time management and understanding the needs of the other members of the students' families who rely on them for support. These and other events will be announced later. The O.W.L.S. welcome any suggestions or comments. Please contact Donna Lippman.

The O.W.L.S. emphasize that they do not discriminate according to age or any other criteria. All events are open to all members of the Fordham community.

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Letter From The Editor-In-Chief

Dear Readers:

As Editor-in-Chief of *The Advocate*, I have many challenges. However, I also have many reasons to celebrate Thanksgiving. I am thankful for the wonderful people who have given their time and advice in many areas. I extend my appreciation to Fr. Zogby, Dean Vairo, Prof. Batts, Prof. Janet Tracy, and the staff of CLC's *The Observer*.

I am especially thankful for the expertise of Fordham Law's own publicist, Robert Cooper. He provided the photograph of Judge George Bundy Smith for the last issue and continues to share helpful information.

I am also delighted that many students, professors, and administrators have expressed kind remarks regarding the first issue of this academic year.

I am thankful to the Lord for this opportunity to share my joy and peace with my fellow students and professionals. May each of us have a blessed Thanksgiving this year!

Diana R. Thompson
Editor-in-Chief

J.A.G. continued from front page

five letters to the Fordham Law Community at large have been distributed discussing the issue. The first was Dean Feerick's letter, just prior to the protest, in which he invited written response to his proposed compromise. Four days after the protest Professor Earl Phillips circulated a four page memo opposing any exclusion of the JAG from campus. There followed a letter dated October 20th by first year students Martin Urciuoli and Laurance J. Rosansky taking issue with Professor Phillips' memo. On October 26th second year student Robert Newman circulated an angry letter attacking Professor Phillips and calling for his resignation. On the same day, Fordham Alumnus and last year's President of the Gay and Lesbian Law Association, John Caminiti, responded to Professor Phillip's letter. Mr. Caminiti said he was "contacting other Fordham Alumni in order to bring this matter to their attention. So far I have been very pleased with their response to my suggestion that any request by Fordham Law School for financial donations be politely but firmly refused until the school stops supporting the discriminatory practices of the military by allowing such recruitment on campus."

Backdrop to the Protest

Discussion surrounding JAG's presence on campus did not start with this year's demonstration. The Career Planning Center's Anti-Discrimination Policy was administratively adopted three years ago following recommendations from the Faculty Career Planning Committee (FCPC) and the Minority Affairs Committee. Fordham Law School had no written policy at that time to deal with complaints of discrimination by recruiters.

On August 10th 1990 the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) distributed Memorandum 90-47 containing Executive Committee Regulation 6.19, which requires "[a] member school shall inform employers of its obligation under Bylaw 6-4(b)... and has a further obligation... to assure that placement assistance and facilities are made available only to employers whose practices are consistent with the principles of equal opportunity stated in Bylaw 6-4(b)." Bylaw 6-4(b) reads, in part: "A member school shall pursue a policy of providing its students and graduates with equal opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination or segregation on the grounds of... sexual orientation." On April 2, 1991 the AALS sent Memorandum 91-33 to member schools in response to confusion whether Bylaw 6-4(b) and Regulation 6.19 prohibited only "unlawful" discrimination.

The memo stated: "Neither Bylaw 6-4(b) nor Executive Committee Regulation 6.19 is so limited.... Bylaw section 6-4(b) and Executive Committee Regulation 6.19 prohibit discrimination based upon the listed grounds even if that discrimination is not illegal under applicable federal, state or local law."

On November 11, 1991 several student organizations sent Dean Feerick a letter strongly urging the Law School to reevaluate its policy regarding JAG. The letter was signed by: Fordham National Lawyers Guild, Black Law Students Association, Asian American Law Students Association, Latin American Law Students Association, Jewish Law Students, Gay and Lesbian Law Association, and Fordham Law Women. The letter stated: "We would like to be part of this review process and feel the student body should be made aware of the discriminatory policies of the JAG." The Dean also received several letters from individuals last year expressing opposition to JAG's presence.

In response to the AALS policy and the letters received Dean Feerick asked the Faculty Career Planning Committee, then chaired by Professor Byrn, to enlist the assistance of the SBA in creating a mechanism in which all parties could express their point of view on the subject. In a memo dated 11 May 1992, FCPC reported a meeting had been put together with the help of the SBA "and was attended by Professor Byrn, Quinn, and Sims, Christina Meincke (Career Planning), Chris Hawke (SBA), Patrick Costello (Persons with Disabilities), Joseph Englan (Federalist Society), Joseph DeSimone (National Lawyers Guild), Melisa Bomes (Fordham Law Women), Stephen Finn and Micheal Ryan." The memo further reported: "The students emphasized that they were not seeking a resolution from the Committee, but a mechanism for resolution. After considerable discussion, during which every student was given the opportunity to speak, unanimous agreement was reached on the first step in the process: Next fall the Career Planning Committee will hold a public hearing on the issue. Any member of the Law School Community may testify. (There was also a suggestion that a representative of JAG or the Dep't of Defense be included.) Following a hearing, the SBA may decide to poll the student body. (We have since been informed that the SBA may survey other Law Schools. The usefulness of a survey on a matter so sensitive will have to be further evaluated.) The students unanimously agreed that we were all proceeding in good faith and that JAG would be permitted on campus in the fall because no resolution could be reached before that time."

Chris Hawke, SBA President, acknowledged the meeting but said the usefulness of

surveying other schools was decided to be too suspect. The SBA, after consultation with Dean Brady, felt few Career Placement Offices would admit in writing that they weren't following the AALS Executive Committee Regulation 6.19 or Bylaw 6-4(b). He said "The survey never got off the ground."

Professor Phillips said about his memo of October 20th "Since we're not going to have it [the forum] I thought in response to the Dean's letter it was appropriate for me to address my views to the Law School Community at large."

This summer Dean Feerick, meeting with Professor Quinn (who had replaced Professor Byrn as the Chairperson of FCPC), Dean Brady, and Dean Vairo decided, in the words of Dean Brady, "to indefinitely postpone" an actual gathering of the entire Fordham Law Community because of the volatility of the issue. Dean Brady said "it wasn't that we were trying to avoid the issue, we obviously wanted to deal with this issue, but we were trying to think of a way to have everybody's opinions heard and not have it be terribly divisive." Chris Hawke and Kelly Crawford, Vice-President of the SBA, met with Dean Feerick early this semester and were told of the decision to forgo a forum. Professor Quinn, around that time, recommended to the Dean that he write an open letter to the Law School Community presenting his proposed compromise and invite comment on the subject. This recommendation resulted in the Dean's letter of October 13th.

Three years ago Dean Feerick appointed a another committee to draft the school's "Anti-Discrimination Policy and Student Grievance Procedure." That committee was headed by Professor Fogelman, and included Professors Batts and Daly, working with outside council. The policy and procedure they recommended was

adopted by a full vote of the Faculty in May, 1992, and is found on page 72 of the Student Handbook. The policy reads, in part: "Fordham Law School protects the right of each of its students to be free from discrimination in connection with, participation in, access to, or benefits of any academic or non-academic program or activity of the Law School on the basis of... sexual orientation." Dean Feerick and Professor Phillips understand this policy to apply only to the Faculty, Administration, and Student Body and not to the presence of JAG on campus. Dean Feerick: "I never understood this policy as dealing with an employer outside the school... and at no time during their work... was military recruitment part of their focus." Professor Batts argues that the policy "clearly on its face applies to any part of the Law School... including the Career Planning and Placement Office." Professor Batts concedes neither the JAG nor the Career Planning Office's employer invitation policy were discussed by the Committee but she emphatically states that the Committee did not intend for this limit to the policy. Professor Fogelman refused to comment.

The SBA debated Dean Feerick's letter on Tuesday, 27 October, and will vote on a response at their next meeting. Kelly Crawford said "it's highly likely that an approval of the Dean's proposed compromise will pass." Dean Feerick has received a great deal of response to his letter and continues to receive letters daily. He declined to comment on their tone or content until a final decision is reached "within a reasonable amount of time, most likely before the end of the semester." The FCPC memo of 11 May, 1992, stated: "The students understand that the ultimate resolution rests with the Law School policy-making body, i.e., the Faculty."

THE ADVOCATE

Fordham University School of Law

Diana R. Thompson
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Irene Wang
MANAGING EDITOR
PHOTOGRAPER

STAFF: Robert Cinque, James Margoulis, Tracy Murphy

The Advocate is the official newspaper of Fordham Law School, published by the students of this school. The purpose of *The Advocate* is to report the news concerning the Fordham Law School community and developments on the legal profession, and to provide the law school community with a medium for communication. *The Advocate* does not necessarily concur with opinions expressed herein, and is not responsible for the opinions of individual authors or for factual errors in submissions. Address all letters, manuscripts, and checks to: The Advocate, Fordham University School of Law, 140 W. 62nd St., New York, NY 10023. Contributions are tax deductible. Submissions should be made on disk in MacIntosh Microsoft Word accompanied by a hard copy. We reserve the right to edit for length. For further information call (212)874-3826.

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Hiring Happens Continuously in the Legal Market:

It does not stop on December 15th.

Kathleen Brady, Asst. Dean

This is a fact that is overlooked by many students. Usually at this point in the hiring cycle, students start to get depressed and feel as if they will **never** find a job. It is important to remind yourself that you will not be ready to start a job for at least **7 months**, so there really is time to secure employment. The worst part about this process is the anxiety of being unsettled.

Approximately 40% of the students secure employment through the On-Campus Interview Program. This article is designed to help the other 60% figure out what to do next.

STEP 1: If you haven't already done so, have your résumé and cover letters reviewed by CPC to make sure you are marketing your strengths effectively.

STEP 2: Be able to talk about your skills and assets at a moments notice. It is important to be able to articulate your strengths, passions, preferred work style, goals, enthusiasms, values, contributions, potential, ideals, interest areas, temperament, accomplishments, special knowledges and motivations.

It is equally important to be aware of your faults so that you can minimize them. Always play to your strengths. By highlighting the fact that "although I have no litigation experience, I have..." emphasizes your weaknesses! If you need help formulating your ideas, make an appointment with Kathleen, Tom or Christina.

STEP 3: Find creative methods to get yourself in front of the individuals who have the power to hire you. You need to let as many people as possible know that you are in a job search. Create a contact list including everyone who may be able to help you.

Think about classmates, alumni, faculty members and administrators, friends, family, associates from former jobs, civic and church groups. Contact speakers you have heard as well as people you may have read about in newspapers. Attend Career Dinners and alumni events to network. Do not limit your list to lawyers. Talk to everyone!

It is important to note that STEP 2 must come before STEP 3. If you cannot articulate your skills and assets your contacts may not be able to help you.

STEP 4: Consider all your options. For example:

- Other geographic regions - Tap into our alumni networks to learn about opportunities there. You can use the NALP Apartment Exchange to sublet your apartment in NYC as well as use it as a resource to rent an apartment in a different locale for the summer.

ment Exchange to sublet your apartment in NYC as well as use it as a resource to rent an apartment in a different locale for the summer.

- Small firms - Use Martindale-Hubbe as well as local area phone books and the alumni directory to uncover contacts. Typically, these firms do not recruit on campus because students are not interested in them NOT because they are not interested in you. Send a resume and cover letter. Take control of the process by following up with a phone call. Remember, small employers do not have recruiting departments. It is up to you to follow through.

- Consider different practice areas - Areas such as personal injury, bankruptcy,

environmental and family law are doing well despite the recession. Talk to faculty members to learn more about specific areas.

- Research assistant positions - Our faculty members are involved in many research projects and could always use help. This is a wonderful opportunity to acquire strong research and writing skills, get immediate feedback and impress a faculty member enough to write you a letter of recommendation.

Check the job books frequently. . .network constantly. . .prepare a targeted mail campaign and make certain the staff of CPC knows who you are. Finally, remember, **hiring happens continuously in the legal market; it does not stop on December 15th.**



1500 Broadway • New York, New York 10036 • (212) 719-0200 • (800) 472-8899

October 5, 1992

Stanley D. Chess
President

John E. Holt-Harris, Esq.
State Board of Law Examiners
c/o DeGraff, Foy, Holt-Harris & Mealey
90 State Street
Albany, N.Y. 12207

Dear Mr. Holt-Harris:

Last summer about 2,500 of the 7,400 persons who sat for the New York Bar Examination sat also for the bar exam in a second state. Of these 2,500 persons, the vast majority sat for the exams in New Jersey, Connecticut, or Massachusetts.

By scheduling the summer 1993 exam on Wednesday and Thursday, the board is inconveniencing at least 2,500 people and forcing them to take their second bar exams the following winter or another time. This will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars in lost earning power and inefficient use of time.

A solution that would work to everyone's benefit would be to hold the New York Bar Examination on Monday and Wednesday. The incremental cost of breaking down and setting up 7,400 chairs cannot approach the cost to New York's candidates if they are denied the opportunity to take a second exam in New Jersey, Connecticut, or Massachusetts.

We estimate that the cost of breaking down and setting up the 7,400 chairs at about \$10,000. The cost in Buffalo and Albany should be far less than the cost in Manhattan.

To facilitate your decision, BAR/BRI is willing to pay the total cost of \$10,000.

I hope you will reconsider your decision.

Sincerely,

PS: More than 2,000 third-year law students have already signed a petition requesting the change of the exam to Monday and Wednesday. If all 7,400 candidates could somehow be contacted, my guess is that more than 7,000 would request the Monday-Wednesday scheduling.

cc: Members, New York State Board of Law Examiners
Deans, New York State law schools

Join the staff of The Advocate.

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meet exciting people.

Call 874-3826 for details.

FOLLOW-UP

to the October article entitled
"Fellowship Opportunities" written by
Tom Schoenherr & Jennifer Berge

The application forms for the 1993
Ford Foundation Summer Internship
Program are available in the
foundation binder in the CPC.

There are 27 positions to be filled — 11
overseas in the Ford Foundation's
developing country program offices; 16
in the Ford Foundation's New York
offices. The deadline is Monday,
November 23, 1992.

Contact Prof. Marjorie Martin for
further information.

Writing Contest

International Essay Contest

Asks Collegians To Predict The Future of Computing

Computerworld magazine, the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), Computer Society and NCR Corporation seek university students around the world to participate in a \$60,000 "New Ways of Computing" Essay Competition. The competition challenges students to envision the world they will inherit and help to shape.

"We believe that this competition will foster new ideas and break through old ways of thinking about information technology," said Giuseppe Bassani, vice president, NCR Stakeholder Relations Division.

"These students represent the business leaders of tomorrow. The essays could offer novel insights into new ways of computing."

A total of \$60,000 in prizes will be awarded to the three top winners by the contest sponsors. Selected, award-winning entries will be published in *Potentials*, a student magazine for up-and-coming engineers and computer scientists.

The grand prize winner will receive \$10,000 in cash and an NCR notebook computer. Second prize is \$5,000 in cash and a notebook computer; third prize is \$3,000 cash and a notebook computer. Professors or faculty advisors who work with and encourage the three winning students will also receive NCR notebook computers.

Because the essay contest's scope is so broad — encompassing virtually any aspect of the future of information technology — the sponsors expect to receive entries that range from the role of information technology in corporations to essays on social and ethical issues that may arise because of pervasive computer technology. Judges will look for essays that provide an imaginative, well thought-out vision of the information technology environment that these students will become part of in the near future. Specific judging criteria include: social, technological and business implications, creativity and originality, clarity, and skill in presentation.

Essays must be original, unpublished work, not to exceed 3,000 words. Entries must be typed, double-spaced, on one side of 8 1/2-inch by 11-inch bond paper. A separate sheet should list the entrant's name, school, home address and essay title, and specify the student's level in school as either a graduate or an undergraduate. Pages should be numbered and include the essay title in the upper right hand margin.

All entries must be postmarked by December 15, 1992, and received by January 1, 1993. Questions regarding the contest should be addressed to Sean Glynn, MS&L, (212) 213-7192. NCR employees and family members are not eligible for the contest. Entries should be sent to:

College Essay Contest
MANNING, SELVAGE & LEE
79 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Office of the Assistant Dean
Fall Calendar of Events

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Tues., Nov. 10 | Fordham Law Women Reception for Faculty |
| Wed., Nov. 11 | Gannon Lecture - Speaker: Charles B. Keely "Creating Refugees: The New World Order and the challenge to American Refugee Policy." McNally Amphitheatre |
| Sat., Nov. 14, 9 - 1 p.m. | Open House for entering minority applicants |
| Mon., Nov. 16, 5 - 7 p.m. | ULJ Alumni Reception Platt Atrium |
| Tues., Nov. 17, 6:00 p.m. | LALSA - Symposium "Jury Selection" |
| Wed., Nov. 18, 9:15 a.m. | Stein: Urban Criminal Justice McNally Amphitheatre |
| Wed., Nov. 18 | National Moot Court Arguments 42 W. 44th Street
Fordham v. Rutgers 5:00 p.m.
Fordham v. St. Johns 8:00 p.m. |
| Sat., Nov. 21, 3:00 p.m. | School of Education Kathryn I. Skalon Award McNally Amphitheatre |
| Tues., Nov. 24, 4 - 5 p.m. | Reception in conjunction with the unveiling of the Dean Quinn Memorial Plaque McNally Amphitheatre |
| Wed., Nov. 25, 6 - 9 p.m. | Prof. Felsenfeld Overview of the Bank Regulatory System |
| Mon., Nov. 30 | Reception in Honor of Hon. George Bundy Smith |
| Wed., Dec. 2, 5:30 p.m. | FLAA Christmas Reception Lowenstein - 12th Fl. |

Writing Contest

Prestigious Ladas Memorial Award Seeks Entries

Entries are being solicited for the 1992 Ladas Memorial Award, was announced in mid-August by Robin A. Rolfe, president of Brand Names Education Foundation (BNEF), sponsor of the prestigious award. Carrying a cash award of \$4,000 and other prizes, the award is presented annually for excellence in writing on the subject of trademarks, trademark law and related topics.

According to Ms. Rolfe, the award, designed to further interest in the field of trademarks and to enhance general understanding of the discipline, was established by the law firm of Ladas & Parry in memory of Stephen P. Ladas, an attorney and author, and has been presented annually since 1977. Ladas, she noted, made exceptional contributions to the field of international intellectual property law.

Open to all persons interested in the subject, particularly students, contest rules allow the judges to preclude those persons already well-established in the field of trademarks or trademark law. Originally unpublished manuscripts must be submitted to BNEF by December 31, 1992; articles published in 1992 must be in the judges hands no later than February 15, 1993.

In addition to the cash award, the winner receives financial support up to \$1,000 to attend an education program sponsored by the Foundation or the U.S. Trademark Association (USTA). BNEF trademark owners and others with 2,5000 members in 95 countries. The winner also receives a set of Dr. Ladas' three volume treatise, *Patents, Trademarks and Related Rights — National-International Protection*. The prize-winning paper is generally published in *The Trademark Reporter*®, a bi-monthly journal.

The rules are available by writing:
LADAS Memorial Award
c/o Brand Names Education Foundation
6 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Established in 1987, the Brand Names Education Foundation is a not-for-profit charitable organization dedicated to promoting education in the field of trademarks and advancing the brand names concept. In addition to Ladas, BNEF sponsors the Boal Lecture series, the Saul Lefkowitz National Moot Court competition and is currently seeking funding for a joint venture with the Smithsonian Institution for a national traveling trademark exhibition.

Amnesty International at Fordham presents

Lidia Grafova

writer, journalist, human rights activist,
and founder of "Civilian Assistance",
a non-governmental organization for refugees
and displaced persons

speaking on

Human Rights Conditions
in the Ex-Soviet Union

Thursday, November 12, 1992

Room: t.b.a.

All students, faculty, and employees
are welcome.

A MESSAGE FOR ALL ORGANIZATIONS

MAKE SURE YOUR GUEST SPEAKERS KNOW
THAT THE LAW SCHOOL IS LOCATED AT
THE LINCOLN CENTER CAMPUS

Recently a guest speaker mistakenly went to the Rose Hill campus.

Comparison of 1984-1985, 1985-1986 and 1992-1993 SBA Budget Allocations for Student Clubs

ORGANIZATION	1984-1985 ALLOTMENT	1985-1986 ALLOTMENT	1991-1992 ALLOTMENT	1992-1993 REQUEST	1992-1993 ALLOTMENT
AALSA	385	485	1,875	3,990	2,250
ABA	—	200	—	—	—
ADVOCATE	3,985	4,500	675	6,820	1,350
AMNESTY	—	—	—	335	200
BLSA	925	1,000	2,550	4,262	2,950
CLS	—	—	70	200	150
COMM. SERVICE	—	—	330	2,000	900
DEMOCRATS	—	—	250	825	500
ENT. FORUM	—	—	3,285	14,296	3,500
ENV. REPORT	—	—	3,285	14,325	3,500
ESLC	438	500	—	—	—
FDSA	455	—	—	—	—
FEDERALIST	—	—	728	770	750
FELC	560	500	—	—	—
FOLLIES	915	1,070	1,500	2,700	1,500
F. LAW WOMEN	300	500	1,019	2,000	1,500
INTRAMURALS	—	—	710	810	810
JEWISH L.S	—	—	310	1,625	900
LALSA	—	300	1,540	3,900	2,490
LEG. FICTION	—	—	1,760	2,250	1,000
NAT. LAW GUILD	645	500	215	1,250	300
O.W.L.S.	—	—	—	200	150
PAD	179	515	860	1,265	800
RSLA	620	—	—	—	—
SPORTS LAW	—	—	—	650	300
SUMMATION	700	1,100	1,000	250	250
TOTAL	\$10,107	\$11,170	\$21,962	\$64,723	\$26,000

TOP TEN SCARIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH

10. Prune-eating Sumo wrestler.
9. High-rise window cleaner with bladder problem.
8. Near sighted knife juggler.
7. Megalomaniac Third World Dictators.
6. Grown men named "Biff."
5. Heavily armed hot dog vendors.
4. Carsick brother in the seat next to you.
3. Brain surgeon with hiccups.
2. Anyone with a cranky disposition and a chainsaw.
1. People who offer you drugs.

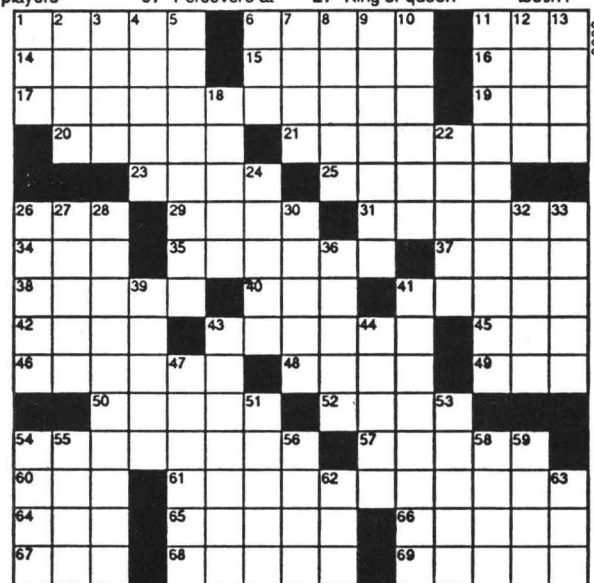
PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

CROSSW RD® Crossword

Edited by Stan Chess

Puzzle Created by Richard Silvestri

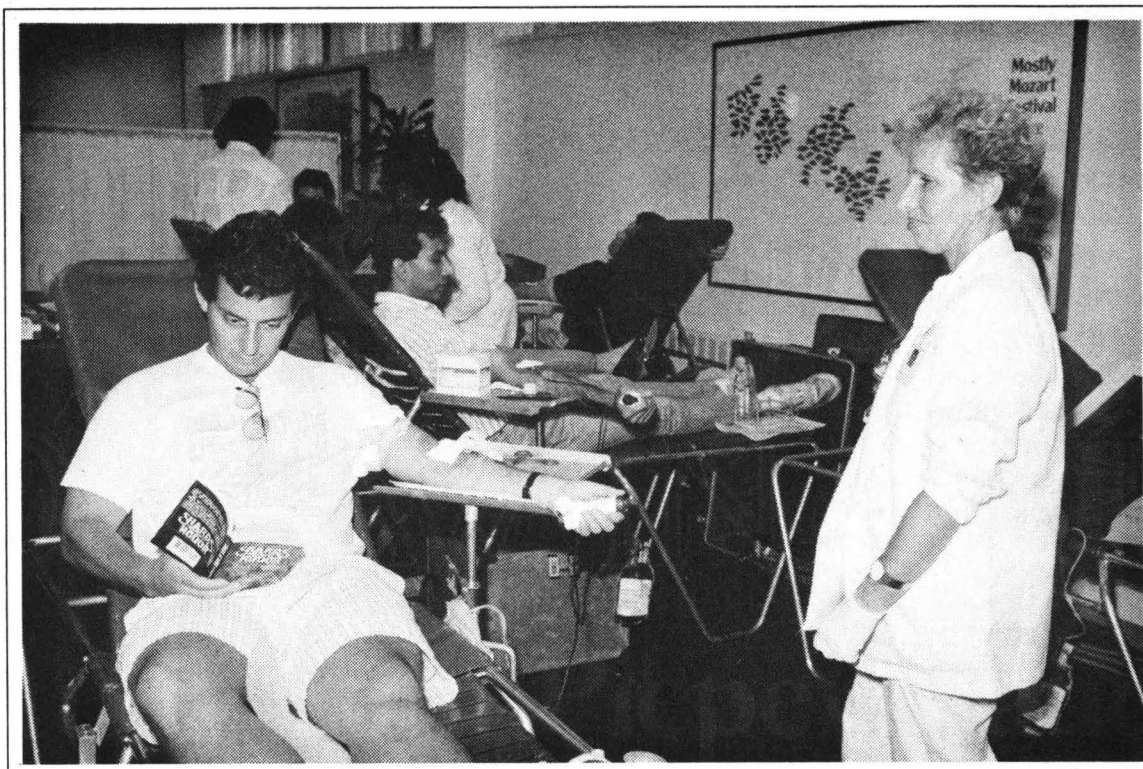
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| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Monkeyshine</p> <p>6 Withhold the tip</p> <p>11 Bother</p> <p>14 Domino plays it</p> <p>15 Bush-league</p> <p>16 Over-permissive</p> <p>17 Why did Fitzgerald sing "mi," Holmes?</p> <p>19 Mr. Adams and ___ ('50s TV show)</p> <p>20 Gives the once-over</p> <p>21 Villagers</p> <p>23 Slum problem</p> <p>25 Nuts</p> <p>26 Workout spot</p> <p>29 Jersey bouncers?</p> <p>31 Zoo attractions</p> <p>34 Feel lousy</p> <p>35 Stretched out loosely</p> <p>37 Alcohol burner</p> <p>38 Featured players</p> | <p>40 ___ Friday</p> <p>41 Imposing group</p> <p>42 <i>Ne plus ultra</i></p> <p>43 Go back to page one</p> <p>45 Lines overhead</p> <p>46 Pre-election event</p> <p>48 Ponzi scheme, e.g.</p> <p>49 "Hold on Tight" band</p> <p>50 "I Still See ___" (<i>Paint Your Wagon</i> tune)</p> <p>52 Speaker of diamond fame</p> <p>54 Holds in check</p> <p>57 Different</p> <p>60 Gallery display</p> <p>61 Is this in the style of a devilfish, Holmes?</p> <p>64 Spanish sea</p> <p>65 Star in Cygnus</p> <p>66 Raise the spirits</p> <p>67 Persevere at</p> | <p>68 Pieces of eights?</p> <p>69 Inhibit</p> <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Cheta, for one</p> <p>2 Guitarist</p> <p>3 Address</p> <p>4 "The bombs bursting ___"</p> <p>5 Issues orders</p> <p>6 Little, to a lassie</p> <p>7 Dyeing wish</p> <p>8 Following along</p> <p>9 Bird or Barkley</p> <p>10 Dressing type</p> <p>11 Where did this fruit come from, Holmes?</p> <p>12 Humorist</p> <p>13 Babe's buddies</p> <p>18 Artificial-fabric component</p> <p>22 Mogul master</p> <p>24 It's often set</p> <p>26 Bar food</p> <p>27 King or queen</p> | <p>28 How do the sheep get into the pen, Holmes?</p> <p>30 Certain servicewomen</p> <p>32 Hitting ___ cylinders</p> <p>33 Authority</p> <p>36 Make a decision</p> <p>39 Gave a hand</p> <p>41 Came clean</p> <p>43 Does some cobbling</p> <p>44 Biblical brother</p> <p>47 Torrent of abuse</p> <p>51 Young, Ladd and King</p> <p>53 Easily-split rock</p> <p>54 Summer place</p> <p>55 Voiced</p> <p>56 A foe of Pan's</p> <p>58 Q.E.D. middle</p> <p>59 Have value</p> <p>62 Stomach muscles, for short</p> <p>63 "___ dam tootin'!"</p> |
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Many Thanks

From
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and
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To
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Students relax and enjoy free snacks after donating.



NEWS BRIEF

The Fordham Democrats hosted a fundraising party October 9th in the faculty lounge on the 12th floor of Lowenstein. They entertained approximately 50 guests and raised over \$500. The money was contributed to the Clinton/Gore campaign. Congratulations to Tracy Silna, Bobby Zur, and Allison Unger.

Congratulations to:

Christopher Hawke & Mary Angela Hazinski
Married October 17, 1992

Terri Ann Austin & Peter Clarke Keogh
Married October 25, 1992

Steven Shackman & Barrie Jill Rifkin
Recently engaged

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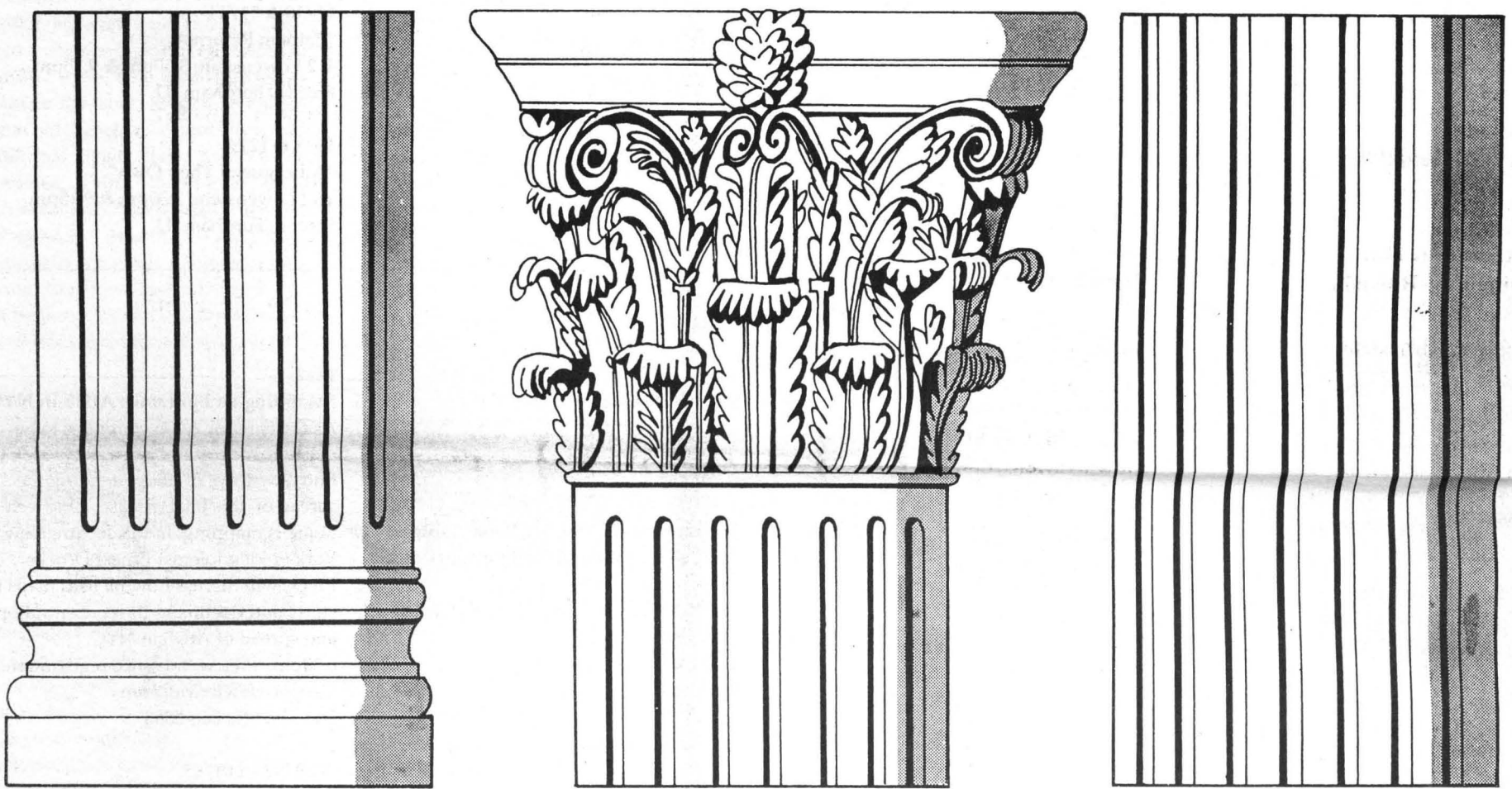
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Answers to Crossword on Page 5

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CULTURE GUIDE

By Diana R. Thompson, Editor-in-Chief

exhibitions & tours

11/11 & 11/14
"The Upper Crust"
 Preview the contemporary sale at Christie's Auction House and see exhibitions in 57th Street's galleries.
 11am - 1pm. \$33.
 Call Eye on Art Tours 877-5117

11/28
"SoHo Savvy II"
 Tour the "Mecca of the NY art world" w/Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
 11am - 1pm. \$33.

now - 1/3/93
"Visiones Del Pueblo: The Folk Art of Latin America"
 250 objects from 17 countries representing the 16th century to the present day.
 Museum of American Folk Art
 Two Lincoln Square (bet. 65th & 66th Sts.)
 595-9533. free.

now - 1/3/93
"Songs of My People African-Americans: A Self-Portrait"
 photographs at the
 Museum of the City of New York
 Fifth Avenue & 103rd Str.
 534-1672 ext.206.
 Wed. - Sat., 10am - 5pm. Sun. 1pm - 5pm.

now - 1/24/93
"Henri Matisse: A Retrospective"
 Museum of Modern Art, 307-4545

literature

11/9
 Israeli Arts Week, Part I
 CCC at Small Press Center
 20 W. 44th St. 764-7021

11/14
 Reading in Celebration of
 Jean Michel Basquiat's Art.
 Nuyorican Poets Cafe.
 236 E. 3rd St., 505-8183
 9 pm. \$5

11/18
"Voices Stirring"
 Korean-American Literature at
 CUNY Graduate Center
 33 W. 42nd St., 481-3237
 7 pm. Tickets: \$10 in advance.

11/19
"Poetry of the Americas: Pre-Colombian, Colonial & Antillean" at Americas Society
 680 Park Avenue, 249-8950 ext. 367.
 6 pm. free

11/23
 Jayne Cortez, poet
 Mid-Manhattan Library
 455 5th Ave., 340-0944
 6 pm. free

(For more events pertaining to literature read the *Poetry Calendar* which is available at Gotham Book Mart, 41 W. 47th Str., 719-4448.
 9:30am - 6:00pm, Mon. - Sat.)

music

11/8 & 12/13
Kathleen Battle, soprano at
 Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center
 875-5050. 8pm. \$40.

11/12, 11/13, 11/14, 11/17
NY Philharmonic
 Andre Previn, guest conductor
 Emanuel Ax, pianist at Lincoln Ctr.
 (Open Rehearsal 9:45am, 11/12. \$5)
 Call 875-5000 for details.

11/15
Thomas Hampson, baritone
 Carnegie Hall Recital Debut.
 881 7th Ave., 57th Str.
 903-9790. 2pm. \$12-\$42.

11/16
Alicia DeLarocha, pianist
 Carnegie Hall. 8pm. \$14 - \$65.

12/3
"The Legacy of Miles"
 A Tribute to the late **Miles Davis** featuring musicians from different eras of Davis' musical development.
 Guest artists include Ron Carter, Bill Evans, and Gerry Mulligan.
 Carnegie Hall. 8pm. \$15-\$45.

12/4 & 12/5
"Christmas with the Pops"
 The New York Pops
 w/ The Boys Choir of Harlem
 at Carnegie Hall. \$12-\$55.
 Fri. at 8pm. Sat. at 2pm & 8pm.

12/13
Vienna Boys Choir at
 Carnegie Hall. 7:30pm.

Cornerstone Cafe
 Live contemporary Christian music
 the fourth Friday of each month at
 First Baptist Church, B'way & 79th Str. \$2.

Solid Rock Cafe
 Live contemporary Christian music
 the 2nd & 4th Fridays of each month
 at Calvary Baptist Church,
 123 W. 57th Str., 975-0170. \$5.

Rock Concert Hotline: 307-7887.

Call Kultur Video at 1-800-4-KULTUR,
 for a free catalog of jazz, opera, & ballet
 videocassettes. Titles include:
 "Lady Day: The Many Faces of Billie
 Holiday"
 "Alberta Hunter"
 "Art Blakey" (w/Branford & Wynton
 Marsalis)
 "Joe Williams"
 "Celebrating Bird: The Triumph of
 Charlie Parker"
 "Treemonisha"
 "La Boheme" (w/Luciano Pavarotti)
 "Otello" (w/Placido Domingo)
 "Shirley Verrett"
 "Jan Peerce, Marian Anderson, &
 Andres Segovia"
 "Maria Callas"
 "Ailey Dances"
 "Martha Graham"
 "Baryshnikov"
 "Bujones"
 "Merce Cunningham"
 "Peter Martins"
 "Godunov"

theatre

11/29/92 - 1/3/93
"Betsey Brown"
 A Rhythm & Blues Musical co-written by
 Ntozake Shange & Emily Mann.
 Crossroads Theatre Co.,
 7 Livingston Ave., New Brunswick, NJ
 Call for details 908-220-1082.

Theatre Tickets
 Get half price day-of-performance tickets
 for B'way & Off B'way shows at the
 TKTS Times Square Box Office at 47th Str.
 & B'way, or in the Mezzanine of Two
 World Trade Center, or in Brooklyn at
 Court & Montague Streets.

There are a limited number of tickets
 available at \$15 each for students and
 senior citizens for the B'way shows listed
 below. Call the box offices.

- A Streetcar Named Desire*
- Death & the Maiden*
- Five Guys Named Moe*
- Les Miserables*
- Miss Saigon*
- The Phantom of the Opera*

other activities

now - 1/10
Big Apple Circus
 at Lincoln Center.
 268-0055.

11/8
Bazaar to benefit the NY Public Library
 for the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center
 Admission is \$3.
 Use the Plaza & Amsterdam entrances.
 10:30am - 4:00pm.
 Call for details, 870-1670.

11/13
Gloria Steinem speaks on self-esteem.
 Cooper Union. 7 E. 7th Str. 8pm. \$12.

11/14
 Opening Festivities & Pow-Wow
 National Museum of the American
 Indian,
 Manhattan Borough Community College.
 For details call 598-0100 ext. 229.

11/17/92 - 2/21/93
NYC Ballet
 Lincoln Center's NYS Theater
 870-5690. \$9 - \$70.

11/20 - 11/21
 Music, dance, and political issues of the
 Central & South American Indigenous
 people featuring the Ecuadorian dance
 troupe Muyuy.
 8pm. \$5 in advance, \$7 at the door.
 American Indian Community House
 708 Broadway, 2nd fl. 598-0100 ext. 228.

11/28
**"Native American Thanksgiving:
 The Fifth Annual Giving of Thanks"**
 A call to action for the sacred sites and the
 religious freedom of the First Peoples.
 The Cathedral of St. John the Divine
 1047 Amsterdam Ave. 768-1430
 6:30 pm. \$5 suggested donation

featured films

11/7
"James Baldwin: The Price of the Ticket"
 This film captures the passionate intellect
 of James Baldwin, a major twentieth
 century American author and a Civil
 Rights activist.
 2pm. (87 mins.) \$3.
 Studio Museum in Harlem
 144 W. 125th Str., bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.
 864-4500.

11/9
"Liberators: Fighting on Two Fronts"
 Benefit premiere presented by
 the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
 and Thirteen/WNET.
 Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center.
 6:30pm. Call for details 875-5050.

11/10 & 11/11
"Batman Returns".
 412 Lowenstein, 3:30pm & 9:15pm.
 Free w/Fordham ID.

12/1 & 12/2
"A League of Their Own".
 412 Lowenstein, 3:30pm & 9:15pm.
 Free w/Fordham ID.

12/1
"Mapping an Epidemic: AIDS in NYC"
 As the cure for AIDS continues to be
 elusive, doctors and researchers seek to
 find new ways of understanding the
 spread of this fatal disease. One tech-
 nique is mapping. In this lecture New
 York epidemiologist Ernest Drucker,
 Ph.D., will discuss how he uses maps to
 study and document the concentration
 and spread of AIDS in NYC.
 6:30pm. Free w/advance registration.
 Cooper-Hewitt Museum
 2 E. 91st Str., 860-6868.

12/9/92 - 1/3/93
 Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre
 at City Center,
 131 W. 55th St. 581-1212
 \$10-\$50

Laser Light Shows at the Hayden
 Planetarium
 81st Str. & Central Park West
 Fridays & Saturdays. 7pm, 8:30pm, &
 10pm.
 \$7. Call 769-5921 for group rates.

National Museum of the American Indian
 B'way & 155th Str., 283-2420.
 Tues. - Sat., 10am - 5pm. \$3. \$2 for
 students.

PRISM Activities Hotline: 988-2880.
 PRISM is sponsored by the social
 committees of various churches.

ROSE MUSEUM at Carnegie Hall
 Open daily 11:00am - 4:30pm. Free.

(For more activities, read *New York Magazine* and *The Village Voice*.
 Also, for maps of NYC and brochures of
 places to visit, call the NY Convention &
 Visitors Bureau, 397-8222.)

Bottle and Glass

By James C. Maroulis

Browsing a wine shop for the first few times is truly an intimidating experience. The typical neophyte shopper enters with the idea of how much he or she wants to spend and perhaps whether red or white is desired. However, uncertainty ensues when the shopper is confronted with hundreds of selections displaying arcane labels from various years and countries. The agitated consumer then begins to wonder: which one should I buy? which countries make good wine? is 1983 a good year? and shouldn't I spend more money? In the midst of this confusion, an over-bearing merchant materializes and makes matters worse. The deflated shopper leaves the store uncertain about the purchased bottle, vowing next time to put his or her faith in the King of Beers. Today's article will address some of these problems.

By following a few basic rules, you can increase your chances of getting a good bottle of inexpensive wine. First, try to buy wines with a year on the label. Second, in the \$5-\$10 range avoid French wines and buy wines from California, Spain, Italy, Australia or South America. Third, when buying Californian, Australian or South American wine, look for "varietals." Fourth, buy wine from a wine specialty shop not the local liquor store. Wine stores have lower prices, better selection, better staffs, and usually have better wine. Some good stores in town are:

1. 67th Street Wines and Liquors (68th Street and Columbus): excellent selection of Californian, Australian, Israeli and South American wine. Many good buys in the \$5-\$10 range. Knowledgeable staff.
2. Gotham Wine and Liquors (94th and Bway): fair selection; lowest prices in town. Many good buys under \$5. Mediocre staff.
3. Sherry Lehman Wines and Liquors (62nd and Madison): super selection, very knowledgeable but arrogant staff. Prices are a little high.
4. Garnet Wines (East Side in the 60s): Excellent selection and prices.

In determining what to buy, it is helpful to understand the information on the bottle. The most important thing on a bottle of wine is the price tag. Always decide how much money you want to spend and never be embarrassed by the amount. There are many good bottles for \$5.00 or less and a helpful merchant should point them out.

The label on a bottle of wine provides information about what's inside. A "vintage" wine has a year listed on the label. This means that all of the grapes used to make the wine were grown in the same year. Vintage wines are usually better than wines without a year on the label (i.e. non-vintage wines). There are two reasons for this. First, almost all producers sell their better wines as vintages instead of blending the wine. Wines blended from more than one year, have no year on the label. Wine is normally blended when there is some flaw in its character (e.g. too acidic, too tannic, etc.). Secondly, when all the grapes come from the same year they normally have the same characteristics and they produce a more distinctive flavor.

A label will also indicate what type of wine is in the bottle. There are two principal systems for designating types of wine. The first system—used in the United States, Australia, South America and parts of Ger-

many and France—names a wine after the type of grape used. The second system, used mainly in France and Spain identifies wine by where it is made. For example a Champagne is any bottle of wine coming from Champagne, whether or not it sparkles. In today's column, I will discuss the first system.

California:

California designates its wines based on the type of grape used. Wines with over 75% of one variety of grape are permitted to put the grape name on the bottle; these wines are called "varietals." Most of California's better wines are varietals and, when browsing the shops, you should look for California wines with varietal names. The principal red varietals from California are:

1. Cabernet Sauvignon: This is the most common red varietal and it is the main ingredient in red Bordeaux. This grape produces deep, heavy, strong red wines that often are described as tasting like red currants. There is a vast volume on the market and it spans the qualitative spectrum.
2. Merlot: This is the second most commonly used grape in red Bordeaux. This grape also has a strong flavor but is softer and rounder than the Cabernet. It also matures more quickly and the wine is drinkable at a younger age. Since it plays second fiddle to the Cab. Sauv. it is often a good buy.
3. Pinot Noir: This is the main grape of red burgundy. It produces a lighter, faster-maturing wine that often tastes of cherries. The Pinot Noir is difficult to grow and it is hard to get a good bottle cheap. Yet, aficionados believe it is peerless. Note: Oregon is now producing some good Pinot Noirs in the \$10 range. I have had good experiences with Oak Knoll, Ponzi, Knudsen Erath and most especially Adelsheim.
4. Zinfandel: This grape is used almost exclusively in America and produces many heavy, strong, spicy, smokey wines. Described by one critic as the "perennial whipping boy of the wine press," it offers many good buys.

The principal white varietals are:

1. Chardonnay: The undisputed king of white wine grapes, Chardonnay is the principal grape of white Burgundy but is used throughout the world. It has a multi-faceted taste. It can be smooth and buttery, or strong and austere. It can exhibit various fruit flavors from citrus to melon to pineapple. The chardonnay market is flooded and although some of the wine produced is non-distinct, most is quite good and offers good value for money.
2. Sauvignon Blanc: The major grape of white Bordeaux. Although lacking some of the fruity character of the Chardonnay, this grape can produce a flexible range of flavors and can be smooth, mellow, acidic and slightly grassy. It grows well and offers excellent value. Sauvignon Blanc is also sold under the name Fume Blanc.
3. Reisling: This grape is used in Alsatian and German wines and can be excellent. However, I have avoided California Reislings because I have had

too many bad experiences with nasty, sweet, head-ache producing plunk. I'll look into them again and get back to you.

4. White Zinfandel: This white produced from the same grape as Red Zinfandel is very popular. It produces many light, pink, fruity, easily approachable wines. Nothing spectacular but astep above the wine-cooler crowd.

Australia:

Australian wines use the same varietal classifications as California wines, although we don't get the same range of choices in this country. Most Australian red is Cabernet Sauvignon and most white is Chardonnay. The grapes are grown in very warm areas and they become fully mature. This produces wines that are strong in flavor, full of fruit, high in alcohol (many times 14%) and quick to mature. The Australians, like the Californians, use high quality wine-making techniques and produce good wine. Further, since Australia's economy is no better than ours, these wines offer good value. They are rarely less than \$5 but there are many in the \$5-\$10 range.

Chile and Argentina:

As mentioned last time, these wines represent the best value in the \$5 and under range. South Americans designate their wines by variety and Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot dominate. A small quantity of Pinot Noir can be found and is light and fruity (try Trapiche from Argentina). The wine-making techniques are below the level used in California and Australia and the quality of the wines reflects this—however, the prices are also lower. As stated last time, I am not impressed by the South American white wines but at \$3-\$5 a bottle you might give them a try: they are mostly Chardonnay.

And now for something completely different...

Just Say "No" to Nouveau

November brings the first wine produced of the year from France: Beaujolais Nouveau. This wine, still in its infancy, has been pressed, fermented, bottled and shipped immediately around the world thanks to the famed French wine promoter Georges Duboeuf. Before the glue on the labels is dry, the first batch is flown to sophisticates in the United States who attend absurd Bacchanalian parties to celebrate the grape harvest. The remainder is immediately shipped to merchants throughout the world who sell the stuff amidst much fan-fare and many French flags. The only problem is that this wine is truly awful. It is produced by unscrupulous growers in an inferior area of Beaujolais from inferior grapes using inferior techniques. Further, wine normally improves with some age and Beaujolais Nouveau is brand new. The stuff tastes like Welch's grape juice spiked with pure grain alcohol. It is not worth even the less than \$10 charged for a bottle. Don't fall for the hype. Just say "no."

Tastings in Town

Anyone interested in a fun evening of wine tasting and drinking to excess should saunter down Soho Kitchen on Greene Street. This is a casual bar complete with sports on the televisions over-head. Soho Kitchen also has an extremely fancy wine system that

includes over 100 bottles that are kept in perfect condition and served by the glass in 5 oz., 2.5 oz., and 1.5 oz. tasting portions. To enjoy the true wine-tasting experience, they offer "flights" which are between four and eight 1.5 oz. glasses of wine. A flight normally consists of wines from similar grape varieties or similar region.

Last month, I went down to Soho with my friend Andy Grant. Andy is an Englishman who makes entirely too much money and is a connoisseur of wine: particularly Burgundy. We sampled 15 Chardonnays, eight from Burgundy, seven from California. The French wines came first. A 1991 Pouilly Fuisse' from Dubois was well-balanced if acidic and I thought it was "a good fish wine." A 1988 Vocoret Premier Cru Chablis was light and well-balanced; Andy thought it was a "good lunchtime wine." A 1988 Mersault from Bauzeau was very long, smokey, buttery and lemony but had no aroma. A 1988 Premier Cru Puligny Montrachet was a solid wine with nice balance and structure but "not enough umph." We split on the 1990 St. Veran "Coupe-Dailly" from Duboeuf. Andy thought it tasted of rhubarb and was "very entertaining" while I said it "didn't light my fire." We were "mildly disappointed" by the 1990 Chablis from Dauvissat which was short on the palate and was "very sharp and a little burnt." However, we both were blown away by the 1989 Chassagne Montrachet from Domain Chauve. We raved over its powerful nose, extreme length on the palate and its raspberry, gooseberry and vanilla flavors. We rated it "very good indeed" and Andy pronounced: "this is a grown-up's wine, not a children's wine."

Somewhat tipsy, we moved on to the Californian Chardonnays. I thought the 1990 Ferrari-Carano from the Alexander valley was nice, buttery and well-balanced; Andy thought it was too cedary. The 1990 Morgan from Monterey County "slipped down" and was good if somewhat vegetal. The 1991 Napa Ridge Central coast was a smooth one dimensional wine; Andy stated "drink it" and we both noted that it was "damn cheap." The 1991 Wente Bros. Central Coast "Estate Grown" was also rated as a good value and had fruity, spicy flavors with a hint of vanilla. The bland Chateau Patelle Napa was a disappointment and is not recommended. We were ambivalent about the 1990 Silverado Napa but mostly because it was wasn't properly chilled. Yet, the 1990 "Russian River" Sonoma-Cutrer had very nice balanced was well made and earned the Grant seal of approval.

Pretentious Tasting of the Month

Twice this month, I tasted the 1986 Duca Enrico from the Italian wine maker Corvo. Corvo is a large producer that makes many wines and this one is supposed to be the good stuff that the Duke drinks. This red wine is made in Sicily from grapes that are left in the vineyard to achieve a maximum degree of ripeness. The wine is very strong, rich, concentrated, and has finish that last over a minute (i.e. you can taste it for a long time after each sip). Yet, it maintains its smoothness, balance and finesse. Although it is likely to improve with age, it is ready to drink now and I wouldn't wait. This wine is event: very highly recommended.

The Christian's Responsibility to the Poor by The Reverend Michel J. Faulkner

In this century, trillions of tax dollars have been spent in the war on poverty. Intervention programs ranged in structure and emphasis from housing, welfare, feeding, job training, day-care and health programs.

Many reports indicate that the inner city communities, where the majority of this money was spent, are actually worse in terms of visible and tangible indicators of socioeconomic progress. If these reports are accurate, what went wrong? Was enough money spent? Did the money reach the targeted population? Is the notion of winning the war on poverty for the Christian a misnomer because Jesus said "The poor you will always have with you . . ." (*Mark 14:7*). What is the church's role?

Prior to the depression of 1929, government intervention was almost non-existent in our country. There were no social security, welfare, or Medicare programs. Only private philanthropic efforts and the churches were involved in missions and outreach activities.

In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson introduced the most sweeping changes in social welfare legislation since Roosevelt's "New Deal." These programs were aimed at the poor, the elderly, and the handicapped. These efforts were expensive. However, the major problem was that they placed the responsibility for administration and disbursement of these funds on the back of the federal government. This allowed the conservative church to turn its back on the social needs of society.

Our aim in this country since the Great Depression, has been to provide a better quality of life for all Americans. The crux of the issue is that our government's efforts have not had a wholistic viewpoint. Meeting a need in one area of a person's life does

not impact the whole person (or family).

The fundamental church's approach has been much the same as the federal government, which is to view only one part of a person at a time, rather than addressing the needs of the whole person (physical, mental, and spiritual). To reach the whole person, any intervention should have a wholistic approach.

While the cycle of poverty goes on and on, the proper approach to intervention requires more than money. It requires more than programs. In order to really help the poor, or low-income person, we need a heart of compassion.

Professional counselors and psychologists agree that the most effective way to build a person's self image is to have them actively involved in helping someone else. The present governmental solution is to simply give money, food, or food stamps without requiring anything on the part of that person. In many cases, welfare recipients are actually penalized for working. How can we help people if we do not teach and affirm the values and skills that they need to move ahead in our society?

The most devastating effect of the cycle of poverty is that it diminishes a person's hope and permanently damages his/her self image.

The Christian Responsibility

Our country was built on the principles of the Judeo-Christian work ethic, which states if a person does not work, he should not eat (*II Thessalonians 3:10*), and that all work is honorable (*I Thessalonians 4:11*). (Read also *Proverbs 6:10-11; 28:19, 27; 31:9, 20*.)

The Bible gives instructions for providing for those, such as widows and orphans, who cannot care for themselves (*Isaiah 1:17*). Bible references that direct God's people to

take care of the poor and the needy are endless. The disciple James wrote: "Religion that God our Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world." (*James 1:27*). Jesus told a group of his followers that whatever they do for the least of his servants, they do for Him (*Matthew 25:40*). While these principles are not new, they are often misunderstood and not followed by our society. The intervention ministries are often criticized as being socialistic or unbiblical.

Why has the fundamental church been absent from intervention ministry?

There are three reasons.

1. One reason the fundamentalists have not reached out to meet the needs of the poor is due to a sharp decline in lay leadership in the church. Many churchgoers think that the pastor and the church staff are paid to meet these needs. Thus, intervention programs and efforts will only be as effective as the pastor and church staff's resources to support them.

Realistically, financial and physical support must come from everyone in the church. If everyone in the church is not willing to give of their time, talent, and treasure to help the poor, then we will not win the lost souls.

2. Many churches have forgotten the Christians' mandate. Our basic mandate is to love the Lord with all our heart, soul, mind, and strength, and to love our neighbor as ourself (*Mark 12:30-31*). As we are filled with the love of God, we are moved to reach out to our neighbors in a variety of ways which will encourage their redemptive relationship with

Him. If we love, we care. Caring is not philosophical but practical.

3. There is a lack of vision for the wholistic approach to the Gospel. Many have criticized liberals for never addressing the spiritual needs of a person and only addressing the social needs. The wholistic approach to the Gospel is social, emotional and spiritual. The good news of Jesus Christ should change a person's whole life!

Why should the church be involved in intervention ministry?

1. We must obey the Scriptures.
2. It gives us the right to be heard in the community and adds credibility to the message of the Gospel.
3. These efforts demonstrate God's compassion for the world.
4. The government can not do as much as the church.
5. The church provides the means for evangelism and follow-up.

Poverty is a permanent reality in this world. However, that does not release our fundamental churches from the responsibility to do all they can for all with whom they come in contact.

For too long, our fundamental churches have turned their backs on social activities. If all churches follow God's commands we will win the lost and see God's redemption in the lives of millions of souls.

Rev. Faulkner is the Minister for Youth and Director of Community Outreach at Calvary Baptist Church. He is also a student in the Church Leadership Program at Fordham University Graduate School of Education.

THE BIBLE ON DISCRIMINATION AND PROTEST

"Judge not, so that you will not be judged. For in the same way you judge others, you will be judged, and with the measure you use, it will be measured to you. Why do you look at the speck of sawdust in your brother's eye and pay no attention to the plank in your own eye? How can you say to your brother, 'Let me take the speck out of your eye,' when all the time there is a plank in your own eye? You hypocrite, first take the plank out of your own eye, and then you will see clearly to remove the speck from your brother's eye."

(*Matthew 7:1-7*)

"Depart from evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it."

(*Psalms 34:14*)

"Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. . ."

(*Proverbs 25:9*)

"A gentle answer turns away wrath, but a harsh word stirs up anger."

(*Proverbs 15:1*)

"He who listens to a life-giving rebuke will be at home among the wise."

(*Proverbs 15:31*)

submitted by Diana R. Thompson

TO: Members of the Fordham Law School Community
 FROM: The Undersigned Faculty Members
 RE: Military Recruitment on Campus
 DATE: October 20, 1992

On October 13, 1992, Dean Feerick asked for written responses from members of the Fordham Law School Community to his preliminary view that after this year the military should be banned from on-campus recruitment because of its policy of discrimination against lesbians and gay men. Accordingly, some of us have already made our support of his preliminary view clear, either by memo to the Dean directly, or by signing the petition circulated by students last week. We believe, however, that it would be appropriate to share these thoughts with the community at large as well.

If Fordham Law School has any distinguishing characteristic, it is that it is a "community." A community is inclusive, it is not exclusive; it tries to bring people together, not set them apart. The military recruitment policy (irrespective of both its legality and any value it serves for the military) is antithetical to the notion of community—it sets one group apart. Just as Fordham would not provide assistance to an employer that (for whatever reasons of its own) said, "No Irish (or Jews, or blacks, or women) need apply," Fordham should not do so for an employer discriminating on the basis of sexual orientation. To do so violates our community.

We therefore support the Dean's effort to get the military to reconsider their policy and to deny the School's aid to all employers discriminating on the basis of invidious stereotypes, whether they relate to race, religion, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation.

Marc M. Arkin	Martin Fogelman	Russell Pearce
Deborah A. Batts	Bruce A. Green	Joel Reidenberg
Daniel J. Capra	Tracy Higgins	Daniel Richman
Deborah W. Denno	Robert J. Kaczorowski	Andrew B. Sims
Carl Felsenfeld	James L. Kainen	Bill Treanor
Jill Fisch	Mike Lanzarone	Georgene M. Vairo
Martin Flaherty	Donald L. Magnetti	Rachel Vorspan
James E. Fleming	Michael M. Martin	

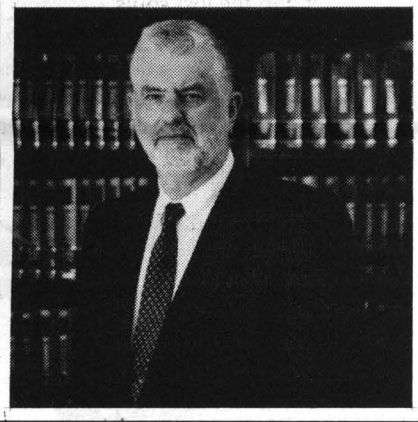
More on the Proposal to Exclude Military Recruiters from the Law School

By Professor Earl Phillips

It seems evident that the law school should not take a position on any partisan political issue about which reasonable people within the law school community disagree. I have argued that reasonable people in the law school disagree about the policy of the armed services which excludes homosexuals from armed service; and that the law school should, therefore, continue to permit military recruiters to come on campus, rather than take sides.

The persuasiveness of that argument - and others, as well - depends upon one's willingness to admit that a reasonable person can believe that the military's policy is justified, but that is precisely what many are unwilling to admit. Whether the military's policy is justified depends ultimately upon questions such as the nature of homosexuality and the conduct to which it often gives rise, which, in turn, raise questions concerning the needs of the human soul and sexual morality. For some, these are closed questions: Homosexuality and homosexual intercourse are as natural and good as heterosexuality and heterosexual intercourse, and there are no moral rules which limit sexual intercourse to, e.g., heterosexual married couples. Any other view can, therefore, only be the product of an unjustified prejudice and the equivalent of anti-black, anti-semitic, and anti-catholic bigotry.

Well, maybe not. There is general agreement that anti-black, anti-semitic, and anti-catholic prejudices are unjustified and immoral, but there is no agreement concerning the military's exclusion of homosexuals and related issues. These issues involve a profound aspect of human nature, sexuality. Their resolution requires a correct under-

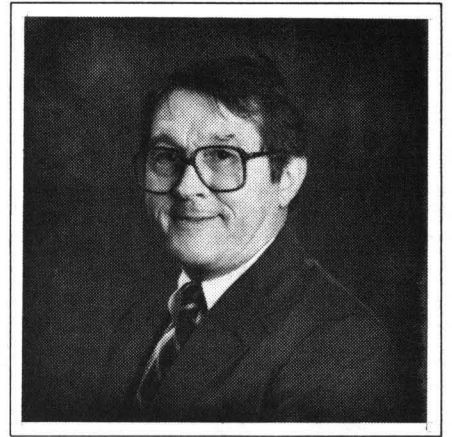


Professor Earl Phillips

standing of the human body and soul, but we have not yet achieved the unanimity on these questions that we have achieved regarding racism and anti-catholic bigotry. With all of our present resources of psychology, psychiatry, and medicine, reasonable people still disagree concerning the cause of homosexuality, for example. Some assert it is genetic and, conceivably, it is, but there is no scientific datum proving that it is genetically determined, though there is data seeming to show that some individuals are genetically predisposed to homosexuality, just as there is evidence that some are predisposed to alcoholism. Thus, one might reasonably believe that things other than genetics contribute to homosexuality. Likewise, sophisticated, learned persons argue with at least as much reason as anyone that homosexual intercourse is immoral, e.g., Roger Scruton, the author of "Sexual Desire", and John-Paul II.

The point is not that one side or the other is correct, but that reasonable people disagree. The assertion that a reasonable person cannot take one side or the other is, itself, a form of bigotry. The point is that, as long as reasonable people disagree on a public issue, the law school should not impose one view or the other on the law school community; and that it can avoid doing so only by continuing to permit military recruiters on campus.

TO: Dean John D. Feerick
 FROM: Professor Robert J. Kaczorowski
 DATE: October 16, 1992
 RE: Law School Policy Regarding Military Recruitment



Professor Robert J. Kaczorowski

I am writing in support of your decision to enforce the law school's policy against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. However, I believe that limiting the military's status to "resume request employer" does not bring our career planning practices into compliance with the law school's antidiscrimination policy or with the A.A.L.S.'s policy on equal employment opportunity.

I understand the delicacy of this issue. Different faculty, university administrators, students, and alumni have strong and conflicting views. Complicating the question is the fact that the military's exclusion of gays is legal. Reducing the military to the status of "resume request employer" seems to be a good compromise in that almost all can live with it. Taking a stronger position against the military might open a hornet's nest.

So why don't I just leave it alone? Because, as I said above, this otherwise happy compromise does not bring us into compliance with our policy against discrimination or that of the A.A.L.S. These are the reasons I believe it does not. The anti-discrimination policy adopted by the law school faculty last spring states that Fordham Law School protects the right of each of its students to be **FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION** in connection with, participation in, access to, or the benefits of any academic or nonacademic program or activity of the Law School on the basis of . . . sexual orientation. . . .

The law school's policy is consistent with that of the A.A.L.S. The Association commands that member schools "shall pursue a policy of providing its students and graduates with **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION** . . . on the ground of . . . sexual orientation" and to inform employers whom it assists in placement functions of their "expectation that the **EMPLOYER WILL OBSERVE THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.**"

The military's **LEGAL** exclusion of gays nonetheless discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation and thereby denies gays equal employment opportunities. It therefore violates the law school's antidiscrimination policy and the A.A.L.S.'s policy of equal employment opportunity because these policies do not distinguish between legal and illegal discrimination. They **PROHIBIT ALL DISCRIMINATION** on the basis of sexual orientation.

What is the correct position for the law school to adopt? Because the military's discrimination is legal, the career planning office should not treat it as it would an employer that discriminates illegally. However, it seems to me that, in providing the military with the assistance and services of a "resume request employer" (listing job opportunities in the military in our guide to fall recruiting and in our job book, sending the resumes of our students at the military's request, etc.), we participate in the military's discrimination against gays in violation of our policy and that of the A.A.L.S.

To bring the law school into compliance, the career planning office cannot offer the military the services of a "resume request employer". The career planning office should not even list advertisements it receives from the military on the job board. It should merely keep information regarding job opportunities on file and offer it only to students who request it. In this way, our career planning office will not participate in or assist the military's discrimination against gays. But, any students who want to pursue a career in the military will have the opportunity to do so.

You will notice that these antidiscrimination policies are broader than the University's. The University's antidiscrimination policy merely states that Fordham does not "**ILLEGALLY DISCRIMINATE**" and "does not knowingly support or patronize any organization that engages in **ILLEGAL DISCRIMINATION.**" Because the military **DOES NOT ILLEGALLY DISCRIMINATE** against gays, we could accord it all of the benefits and assistance of our career planning office and remain in compliance with university policy. On the other hand, affording any benefits and assistance would violate antidiscrimination policies of the law school and the A.A.L.S. because they prohibit **ALL DISCRIMINATION** on the basis of sexual orientation and **ANY PRACTICE** that violates the principle of equal opportunity on the basis of sexual orientation.

Kathy Brady informs me that not more than 1% of our students pursues a career in the military. Most of those who do come to law school with an existing relationship with the military. Consequently, bringing our career planning office practices into compliance with our policy and that of the A.A.L.S. will have a minimal impact on our students' career opportunities.

As you know, Fordham does not have the reputation among minorities that we would like. Taking a strong position against military recruitment of our students and bringing our practices into conformity with our policy and that of the A.A.L.S. will serve the additional goal of assuring minorities that Fordham Law School truly is an institution committed to equal rights.

"Violence, which is chiefly used to punish, is the least versatile source of power. Wealth, which can be used both to reward and punish, and which can be converted into many other resources, is a far more flexible tool of power. Knowledge, however, is the most versatile and basic, since it can help one avert challenges that might require the use of violence or wealth, and can often be used to persuade others to perform in desired ways out of perceived self-interest. Knowledge yields the highest-quality power."

Quoted from the book *Powershift* by Alvin Toffler

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