Bottle and GLASS: A Few Terms of Oenological Art  

By James C. Maroults  

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

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

Terms Regarding Bouquet & Flavor  

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

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

Many times, a wine’s bouquet or flavor can be described in terms of a fruit. Thus it is common to hear white wines described as tasting like peaches, lemons, melon, apples, or pears. Likewise, a red wine may taste like cherries, strawberries, plums, raspberries, or blackberries. Further, many Cabernet Sauvignons and red Bordeaux are described as tasting of blackcurrants. I have always wanted to ask a wine critic, “When was the last time you ate a blackcurrant?” Although most people don’t eat too many blackcurrants these days, this term is firmly entrenched in the wine world. It generally is used to describe red wines with rich, dark, strong, concentrated fruit flavors. Further, some wines are described as tasting of reductcants. This term is closely akin to a raspberry flavor. A wine’s flavor or bouquet may also be described in terms of spices or other aromatics. If you think the term accurately describes a wine’s flavor, it is perfectly acceptable to describe a wine as smelling like pepper, cedar, tobacco, lothter, briar, lilacs, vanilla.  

Terms Regarding Wine’s Structure  

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

Balance: Is the flavor that is left in your mouth after you swallow the wine. Synonyms include finish and length. Thus you might describe a wine as having “a clean bouquet, flavors of raspberries, and a peppy finish.”  

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

Aroma: The interactions among the wine’s various components. Thus a wine is well-balanced if its tannins, fruit, and acidity complement each other. If one of a wine’s components dominates all of its other components, the wine is “awkward.”  

Bigness: A big wine has a very full body.  

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

Bouquet: Is a wine’s smell, aroma, or “nose.”  

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

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

Please see WINE continued on page 3
E D I T O R I A L S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To signal a summary or conclusion, use: thus, therefore, finally, in conclusion, consequently, to sum up, accordingly, then, for this reason, and consequently.

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

Good luck.

M. Paulose Jr.

In Support of Professor Phillips

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

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

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

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

Jerry Clark
Third Year Law Student

The SBA Column: Number 3

By: Allan Urgent, SBA President

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

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

"The Law School Coffee House"

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

At the time, the SBA agreed with Marriott that the space would be re-opened as a cafe rather than a full-service cafeteria. This change was necessitated by the loss of space that accompanied the creation of the new offices. After this renovation, there was not enough space available to install a grill or an oven to make the pizza and burgers that were previously served in the law school cafeteria. The people involved in planning this change assumed that law students would gravitate to the Lowenstein Cafeteria to get hot foods, while coming down to the cafe for light foods such as bagels, cakes, and cookies.

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

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

As I stated earlier, Craig and I asked why Marriott did not cart burgers and pizza over to the law school cafeteria.
A Few Lingering Problems With the Law School's Facilities

As an urgent constituent issue, the University's building operations present several problems. This past semester, Marriott, the contractor of the law school cafeteria, was responsible for maintaining the space during the day. After Marriott closed, the responsibility for keeping the cafeteria clean reverts to Physical Plant. Among various complaints that I have heard about the law school's facilities since I have been a student here, the following are the most numerous. The first is the erratic temperature throughout the building (no one understands why it feels like the air conditioning is blaring all year long except late spring). The second is the condition of the law school cafeteria. The third is the maintenance of the computer lab, which I will address in a separate article. And finally, the fourth is the upkeep of the law school's bathrooms (in addition to general cleanliness). Several faculty and students have spoken to me about a lack of toilet paper in the women's bathrooms, and a male third-year student, has pleaded with me to get the law school to change the soap in the men's bathrooms).

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

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

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

I have seen members of the cleaning staff doing spot checks during the day, but for the most part if students drop things on the floors, or leave items on tables, it is likely that those things will remain there for most of the day. In regards to the cafeteria, Dean O'Sullivan went on to explain that they could not find any way to pay the cleaning company to pay a cleaning crew during the hours of operation, when they have the responsibility for wiping the tables and emptying the trash. In addition to ongoing cleaning, there are other Dean O'Sullivan has noted that there are other projects such as painting, rewiring, and extensive periodical cleaning that she would like to have done. One potential solution to the problem of finding appropriate times to have crews do these projects might be designating a few days during the year when the law school will be completely closed. Students would be informed well in advance that they would need to access the building during these days, and Physical Plant could work on a number of projects at once.

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

However, even with the above stated limitations, students need to be in a comfortable learning environment. If you find the temperature in a particular classroom or area of the building unbearable, stop by the Office of Finance and Administration, which is located in room 118 (across from the Office of Student Affairs on the first floor). That office is responsible for funneling all of the law school's maintenance complaints from students, faculty, and staff to Physical Plant. If you are near a phone, you can call Nancy Clarenton at extension 6870. Dean O'Sullivan will be meeting with Evening Student representatives in room 235 at their bi-monthly pizza night. She will be available to discuss what her office does and to answer any questions that you may have.

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

WINE - continued from page 1

year or more than a decade.
Complex: A complex wine has a number of different flavors. A wine that stimulates different parts of your nose and tongue is a complex wine.
Dumb: A dumb wine is so severely closed that it is unlikely to open in the future. Although a person might expect a closed wine to taste good in a few years, people have no such expectations of dumb wines. Many 1975 Bordeaux reds are looking pretty dumb.
Fat: In the world of wine, "fat" is a compliment. Fat wines come from hot years where the grapes reach full ripeness and have low acidity. Fat wines taste rich and smooth.

COFFEE

SBA Column Number 4

continued from page 2

from Lowenstein. It seemed that they could easily place these items under heat lamps similar to those already in use in Lowenstein. Marriott's campus manager, told us that Marriott had tried carrying food from one location to be served in another. But they discontinued this practice after receiving complaints from students about the quality of the food. We expressed the point that the mere transport of the food from Lowenstein to the law school should not be a serious issue since restaurants deliver food all the time, but Marriott management was reluctant to experiment with carrying over hot foods this year. Instead, they offered microwavable burgers, burritos, and hot pockets. At our request, Marriott procured an additional microwave to make it more convenient for students to buy and eat food in the law school cafeteria.

Follow-up Meeting on December 4, 1996

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

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

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

Please see BOTTLE on page 5
The crimes. Bethley knew that he was girl. The other one, the suicide activities, a federal district court girls, ages five, seven, and nine, one of positive.

To defendants/appellees, Anthony Wilson, was going out of Dr. Jack Kevorkian’s assisted

whether you are the aggravated rape of a five year old

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

On January 13, in a proceeding arising out of Dr. Jack Kevorkian’s assisted suicide activities, a federal district court held that the Fourteenth Amendment’s Due Process Clause doesn’t protect the right to assisted suicide. 1997 WL 3291 (E.D.Mich.)

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

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

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

The City of New York was found jointly and severally liable to a pedestrian who was struck by an automobile as she crossed at an intersection that had a broken walk/don’t walk signal. 1996 WL 741145 (N.Y.Sup.)

New York has enacted legislation that, effective February 6th, authorizes “combative sports”, that is defined to include professional mixed martial arts events wherein participants are allowed to deliver kicks, punches or blows, other than eye gouging, biting, throat strikes and kicks with hard sole shoes. 1996 Sess. Law News of N.Y. Ch. 708 (S. 7780).

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

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

EVENING STUDENT continued from page 7

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

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

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

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The First Year Drama: The Black Letter of Studying?

by Ilona Stanley

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


Oh, yes, yes indeed: law school ex­ ams. At first you think they’re just a matter of academic procedure—like Civil Procedure: everybody’s essentially deal­ ing with the same problems in the same way. Thousands of other Americans are taking these tests at the same time you are, but you’ve got blinders on. You can see only your goal of doing well or, at a minimum, of getting the ordeal out of the way. A friend also has the same goal; the only thing different is trying to get there. I mean, the feast arrangements the rest of the Western world was making didn’t even create enough of an impression on me for me to resent our struggle. Angry-Young-Man-style. You know that’s an­ other story. 

Well, contrary to what you may think, you are not alone there either. Naturally, I don’t want to take away from the people who do really well; I don’t want to imply that luck has had anything to do with your success. And, honestly, I’d groan to paper. Show your work, do not redact. It’s a test, a chance to show that you have really studied.

That’s the part that was stressing me out. I can handle any pressure on me to achieve objectives that I know to be within my control. Say truthfully to me, don’t you think I’m alone there either. 

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Boris Rostelanetz - An Alumnus at Heart

By Amy Fahey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After his six years of experience on the job, it is obvious that Kostelanetz has not lost his love for the law. One need only step into his office to get a glimpse at some of the exciting chapters of his life. A man with a great sense of humor, Kostelanetz displays on one wall a plaque, "High Points and Low Points of My Career" including first, a certificate showing that he graduated third in his class at St. John's, and below it a check dated in 1996 payable to him for Medicare for the sum of $50.01. On another wall is a letter written by Nelson Rockefeller in May, 1974, thanking Kostelanetz for serving as defense counsel in the acquittal of the Governor's physician charged with rape evasion (the doctor was also Richard Nixon's physician). On a table is a framed letter from President Clinton, and another from Mary Robinson, President of Ireland, both congratulating Kostelanetz on his becoming an Honorary Benchet at the Kings Inn of Ireland, an honor few Americans have enjoyed.

Black Heritage Month • Fordham BLSA

Building Upon the Alumni Foundation

February 1997

Tues. 18
African Diaspora Celebration. Platt Attirum and McNally Amphitheatre

Wed. 19
Def Jam Comedy Night at Caroline's. Comedy Club. $10, 8PM

Thurs. 20
Film: "School Daze." Rm. 217, 12-2PM

Fri. 21
BLSA General Body Meeting and Internet Presentation. 5:30-6:30PM
Film: "Lena Horns." Rm. 211. 6:30-8:00PM

Sat. 22
Symposium: "The Current State of the Black Community." 11-2PM

Mon. 24
Open Mike at NYU

Tues. 25
First Annual BLSA Alumni Reception. 12th Floor-Lowenstein. 6-8PM

Wed. 26
Film: "Paul Robeson." Rm. 205. 5-7PM

Thurs. 27
Discussion with Professor Chantal Thomas. Rm. 214. 1-2PM

In Honor of the First Black Graduate Ruth Whitehead-Whaley
IS IT POSSIBLE TO SAY I DIDN'T INHALE WITH A STRAIGHT FACE?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schools today make a big deal out of drinking and drugs. There is a lot of emphasis placed on saying "No" or having a designated driver. Kids are encouraged to question their parents: "How many beers did you have at the barbeque, Daddy?" They notice that last drink you thought you'd have before you left, and don't forget the word "designated driver."

And, what's worse, they ask things like "Did you drink when you were a teen-Dad?"

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

A lot of people I know say that "If you've given them a good foundation they'll turn out all right in the end."

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

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

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

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

So, as I started out this column by saying, I like to socialize as much as my fellow younger students do. But it's different -- I like to think they're still at the age making mistakes while I'm in the process of getting over mine. I guess mine are more sins of omission now, rather than those of commission. But I don't think it's the same. I still know that I absolutely have to do things differently now because I'm not just me, I'm an example to the kids. And when youponsible you are now: "Whenever

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

by Maria John (09)

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

As a true adult, or so I've been told, it's in the area of socializing. Don't get me wrong -- it was quite right, he was an exceptionally bright boy. A second problem with comparing these two groups are the diverse circum­stances that each evening student's lifestyle contains. For example, a non-working evening student who is a wife and parent may still have more on their plate than a working student who is single and childless. If the student with a family is placed in the non-working group, she may not necessarily do better than her working counterparts since her time management issues might be just as strenuous as those of any working student.

A third factor to consider is that there are several non-working evening students who are in the evening division only because there was no room in the day division to accommodate them. These students did not secretly plan to attend evening law school without working, study their brains out during the day while their colleagues labored at jobs, and then end up on Law Review. In fact, most often these students transfer to the day division by their second year.

In light of the above, it becomes difficult to make an accurate comparison to determine whether nonworking evening students receive better grades than working evening students. In Professor Denno's words, "there are so many inequities that exist in all of our lives" whereby comparisons of this type are prone to bring about unreliable results. Further, despite the fact that many students believe a definite advantage exist, the faculty tends to assert the opposite. One professor who has been teaching evening students for ten years, commented that working students fre­quently bring "something extra" to the study of law because they have diverse experiences. So, he believes that each group has certain advantages which balance out with respect to grades.

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

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

Although definitive evidence could not be found that non-working evening students have an advantage over working evening students with respect to grades, there are statistics available on what most students would agree is the bottom line -- employment. A talk with Assistant Dean Kathleen Brady of the Career Planning & Placement office revealed that evening students overall do just as well as day students in getting jobs. The employment percentages for the last graduating class are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Legal full-time</th>
<th>Legal part-time</th>
<th>Non-legal full-time</th>
<th>Non-legal part-time</th>
<th>Median Salary</th>
<th>Salary Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$25,000-$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$21,000-$87,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see evening student, continued on page 5
NEW YORK SUMMER 1997 LOCATION INFORMATION  
(ALL LOCATIONS BEGIN 5/29 & ARE VIDEO UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

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