James Edwin "Ned" Doyle, an advertising pioneer and a 1930 graduate of the law school, was awarded the President's Medal by Father Finlay at a ceremony held in Lincoln Center on February 29, 1984.

The President's Medal, the highest award offered by Fordham University, was bestowed upon Doyle in recognition of his devotion to the University and contribution to the culture of the 20th century.

After graduating from the law school, Doyle chose to go into advertising immediately. He had stints with Cosmopolitan, Look and Good Housekeeping magazines, and served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II. It was in 1949, however, that Doyle made his momentous decision to form the Doyle Dane Bernbach Advertising agency along with two colleagues.

In the time since, Doyle Dane Bernbach has become one of the giants of the advertising world. Doyle's clients have ranged from Volkswagen to Miss Clairol, from Seagram and Mobil to IBM and Polaroid, and the presence he created is felt in homes and businesses throughout the U.S.

Rev. Joseph A. O'Hare, S.J.

Rev. Joseph A. O'Hare, S.J.,chmans College in Cebu in the Philippines, where he received A.B. and M.A. degrees. He studied philosophy in Paris and at Woodstock College in Maryland. From 1955 to 1958 and again from 1968 to 1972 he was on the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences of the Ateneo Manila University in the Philippines. From 1963 to 1968 Father O'Hare pursued doctoral studies in philosophy at Fordham. His dissertation addressed the philosophy of Hegel.

He will move to Loyola-Father Hall on Rose Hill Campus from West 65th Street as of July 1. The move will not be without some reservations. "I'm very partial to Lincoln Center. I've lived on the West Side for 32 years and I like the neighborhood," said O'Hare, who was born in the Bronx and attended Regis High School. He is aware that some Lincoln Center people feel alienated from Rose Hill, but added, "I'm interested in doing all I can to bridge that.

One of Father Finlay's priorities during his 13-year tenure as president, has been the strengthening of the professional schools. A desire for wider recognition, however, has raised in many administrators a feeling of ambivalence.

"One feels the feeling, at the expense of the university's traditional role for New Yorkers. Father O'Hare says the ambivalence in his feeling is not the university's tradi-

The Law School Placement Process—What It Can Be

By Dean John D. Feerick

The law school placement office has come to occupy an important role in American Law schools and a dominating role in the lives of many law students. Yet, there is a paucity of professional literature on the law school placement process itself. In preparing for this talk, I was struck by how little information I could find on choosing a career in the law and on the history of law school placement. In contrast, there is a surfeit of books on choosing careers in general as is evidenced by such best sellers as What Color Is Your Parachute? Dress for Success and Where Do I Go From Here With My Life?

I know that when I was a law student, 23 years ago, many law schools did not have a placement office. Information was disseminated haphazardly by secretaries, registrars, switchboard operators, faculty members, other students and law school deans.

My own experience was perhaps typical of many law students of my generation. I had little knowledge of the world beyond law school for which I was being trained. There was no American Lawyer, no National Law Journal, no Legal Times or similar publication to enlighten me or my classmates about employer characteristics or personalities. In general, there was limited information about prospective employers and career options for lawyers. The only advice I received about finding a job came

(Continued on page 10)

The new President of Fordham University is a man who has been at Fordham University for a long time. Father O'Hare, who has served as the university's President since 1963, has been at Fordham for more than 20 years. He has been a strong advocate for Fordham University and has been a leader in the education community. He is a respected figure in the legal profession and has been a contributor to the National Law Journal. He has been a vocal supporter of the importance of a legal education and has been a strong advocate for the rights of students. He is a man who has dedicated his life to the pursuit of excellence in education and has been a leader in the fight for social justice. He is a man who has been a role model for many students and has been a source of inspiration for many others. He is a man who has been a strong advocate for the importance of a legal education and has been a source of inspiration for many others.
EDITOR'S MESSAGE

It seems only a short while ago that I was welcoming new members and wishing them well in their future endeavors. In the interim, these dedicated individuals have contributed their valuable time and effort to the ADVOCATE. As a result, the paper has dramatically improved.

In reviewing the paper's progress over the course of the year, it seems that we have lived up to and in certain areas surpassed our original aspirations. We have successfully integrated the paper so that it is now a broad-based vehicle of communication. In this regard, we have tapped the resources of students, administrators, faculty, placement, and other outside sources. The result has been to provide the timely information necessary to stay abreast of law school affairs.

Moreover, we have expanded the scope of the paper to provide a diversified group of articles. This approach has been designed to expose readers to the many perspectives of the legal profession, as well as areas of interest in the surrounding Lincoln Center Community. Hopefully, our readers have enjoyed and derived benefit from the new features and series initiated this past year.

In the financial area, we have reduced operating costs by roughly three hundred percent. These funds will be used for the purchase of either a copier or a word processing system to be used jointly with the resources of students, administrators, faculty, placement, and other outside sources. The result has been to provide the timely information necessary to stay abreast of law school affairs.

Our Faculty Head Note series was made possible by: Prof. Byrn, Prof. Hansen, Prof. McGlaughlin, Prof. Phillips, and Prof. Schmudde. In addition, full credit for the thought provoking series In The Jesuit Tradition should be given to Rev. Zogby. Both of the series were successful and we owe all concerned deep gratitude for their support.

At this point, I would like to extend my most sincere appreciation to another group which has provided invaluable assistance to the paper. These individuals include: Dean Feerick, Dean Hanlon, Dean Moore, Prof. Hansen, Prof. McGlaughlin, Prof. Phillips, and Prof. Schmudde. These individuals were the lifeblood of the paper and deserve many special thanks.

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I would like to close by stating that I derived a great deal of personal satisfaction from working with all the friends of the ADVOCATE during the course of this year and hope these ties will continue throughout the production of Volume 16 of the paper.
WOMEN AND THE LAW

By Judge Irene Duffy

Gone are the days of the 1950s of 8 women in a law school class. Instead today we find law school classes with 40 percent and 50 percent women. Indeed, it has been estimated that at the rate women are entering the legal profession today, by the year 2,000, one third of all lawyers will be women.

With women entering the legal profession in such large numbers, it would appear that women will achieve a large share of the power at the top in a very short amount of time. There will be many success stories, and these successes will come in ways never dreamed of by the young women who graduated with me in the class of 1957 at Fordham Law School.

Exactly what the progress will be for each individual woman and how she personally will accomplish it, can only be answered by the passage of time. I am relatively certain, however, that it will be an exciting and challenging time for most young female attorneys. At the same time, however, it will be a time of sacrifice by many.

If life has taught me anything, I believe it is that there is no set path that I can offer young women to help them attain professional success. All I can suggest is that how they attain it, must be comfortable with themselves, with what they are doing and how they are doing it -- before they can ever view themselves as successful individuals.

Some women will feel quite comfortable foregoing marriage or children to attain their career goals. But the struggle for professional excellence and success need not prevent young professionals from knowing the joys of family life, marriage and of children. The path of the professional working mother, however, is not an easy one. Young women choosing this path, must be prepared to make many sacrifices and compromises in each area of their lives.

The sacrifices, however, will not be confined to the female member of this venture. Her husband and her children must also give up something to enable her to work. Exactly how much each one must sacrifice depends on the total circumstances of their lives, including, for example, who the lady is, who her husband is (i.e. the state of their respective physical and emotional health), what are the demands of her job and of his job, the existence of a close relative living nearby who is willing and able to help, and what her children are like.

For example, it is rather clear that the demands of motherhood must be far greater for the mother of children who are emotionally or physically handicapped than for the mother whose children pose no special problems. With greater demands comes greater sacrifice.

There will be many times that the sacrifices of the working mother will tug at her heart strings. For example, the young litigator who is burning the midnight oil at work may feel the pain of sadness because it is not she, the mother, who is tucking her child into bed at night. But whether she has this pain and how much it hurts her, depends on who the lady is, and how much importance she places on being around her children in their early years. Only the lady can answer the question. If she is comfortable with paying this price for her career goals, she probably will continue being a litigator. If she is not, she may consider other career alternatives.

If she believes it is necessary to alter her career goals to be closer to her children than her present job allows, she should take heart. This does not necessarily mean the end of her chance to succeed in the legal profession.

Life is far more mysterious than that. We never really know what is in store for us or that one particular path will be more rewarding to us than another.

My only advice is, be comfortable (physically, emotionally, and intellectually) with whatever path it is that you choose. While some of you may continue working full time or part-time, others may take the route of Sandra Day O'Connor, Justice of the United States Supreme Court or Patricia Wald, a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, both of whom dropped out of the law for a period of five and ten years, respectively, to raise their families. Others of you may take the route of Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro who maintained a private practice from her home for 14 years after graduation from Fordham Law School while she raised her family. Each of these women obviously made certain compromises in their early careers which did not destroy their careers. As life unrolls, you will find your own way to compromise if the need arises.

In sum, I suggest that young women pursue their careers in a way that makes them comfortable and happy with themselves. They must be flexible and they must also be circumspect and learn what is important to them. We are all different and have different ideas about what is important in life. We must be true to our own values. Hopefully if you are armed with competence, at some point you will find yourself on the right day, in the right place, at the right time. And with that competence and that luck you will attain your career goals. I hope so.

THESE A LOT MORE TO EFFECTIVE BAR PREPARATION THAN OUTLINES, LECTURES AND PRACTICE EXAMS.

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Some bar applicants will work full time during bar preparation while others will not work at all.

The cumulative effect of these variables makes each student truly unique. That is why BRC has gone well beyond the traditional "come-and-get-it" approach to bar reviewing by developing a wide range of features, special programs and options that allow our students to tailor the course to their personal needs:

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ENROLL NOW AND SAVE: MARINO-Josephson BRC 10 EAST 21st STREET SUITE 1206 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
ONE VOTE FOR A WOMAN V.P.

By Robert Altman

"Is it time for a woman Vice President?"

That's the question many Democrats are asking. Jesse Jackson says yes, promising that if he wins the Democratic nomination for President he will choose a woman. Almost every other candidate has said that he will seriously consider a woman running mate. Congressman Tip O'Neill has almost single-handedly made Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro a possible choice. The momentum says "it's time," but does logic agree?

If there ever was an election made for a woman V.P., then 1984 is the one. A strong female personality won't do. Yet, in nominating a woman the Democrats would have an instant media force. Instead of nightly newscasts focusing on just the Presidential candidates, the female Presidential candidate would receive more than her share adding excitement to the idea of a Democratic victory.

Election 1984 also has the additional element of the gender gap. By nominating a woman the Democrats would solidify their support with women, while being able to point out that a male V.P. would not support the Equal Rights Amendment.

This year's election also needs a woman

WASHINGTON, D.C. CAREER OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM DEEMED "A SUCCESS!!"

By M. Provost

On Friday, March 16, 1984, the Career Planning Center in conjunction with the Washington Bar Association jointly held a program to assist students in learning about career opportunities for Fordham graduates in this city. The event was held in the Sherman-Carleton Hotel in the heart of the city.

The program, attended by 19 alumni, 14 students and 3 faculty members, was well-received by all participants. The great loyalty of the alumni for their law school and their graduates was made very apparent as they shared their insights and advice regarding the practice of law in Washington.

Two informational panels, informal socializing and a luncheon were the settings utilized to assist participants in getting to know one another and in exchanging information. Students also had the opportunity to visit selected alumni in their offices at the conclusion of the program. Student Resumes and biographical data were available to alumni as well as information on the career and specialties of the participating alumni.

Organized at the suggestion of the area alumni who learned at a reception in November that a good number of students were interested in obtaining positions in Washington, the objective of the program was to help students make all important contacts to assist them in navigating the job market.

Students were enthusiastic about the program and enjoyed the opportunity to get to know this warm group of concerned alumni. Similar programs will be held in Washington (in September), Connecticut, New Jersey and possibly Miami as we are much encouraged by the success of this first program. Future programs will be held in the Fall to ensure that contacts are being made as hiring occurs; employers and alumni will be invited to utilize the program for recruitment purposes.

FALL CLINICAL DEADLINE: MAY 1ST

Careful planning is a lawyering skill that requires command. The press of immediate case tasks cannot forestall careful scheduling of research, investigation, interviews and litigation preparation for the remainder of one's case load.

Start developing this planning ability now, by charting your Fall clinical choices. Don't allow the rush of exams, confirmation of Summer employment or clinical placements, or vacation planning to divert your attention from the plethora of Fall clinical opportunities.

The Fall deadline is May 1st to allow placements to select and notify students before Summer dispersion. Opportunities in U.S. Attorney's office, judicial chambers, administrative agencies and public interest settings are detailed in the Fall clinical memo in the Registrar's office. Application forms are also found there.

Current second year students are particularly encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity. Such clinical, included in Fall resumes, might enhance permanent job hunting. A clinical in combination with a trial advocacy course in third year can instill a sense of professional confidence in making the transition from course work to practice and to the bar.

Finally, a clinical allows sampling of a possible practice setting before permanent selection of employment.

Keep the May 1st deadline in mind for submission of clinical applications to Professor Harris in O4B. Professor Harris will be available during the Summer to consult with students who decide on a Fall clinical during the Summer.
THE ALUMNI NETWORK

By Dea Reilly

The mark of a Fordham lawyer is a lifetime association with the school. Fordham has built the strongest, most active alumni organization in the country.

This final edition of The Advocate seems like an appropriate occasion to explore some of the myriad ways that the alumni network operates for the school and for the good of all our alumni.

The following are highlights of some of the elements that make up the Fordham alumni network.

• ALUMNI DIRECTORY. Published every 4 years the directory lists all alumni by class, by employer, by geographical location and alphabetically.

• ANNUAL LUNCHEON. Each first Saturday in March over a thousand alumni jam the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria for the largest law alumni function in America.

• DEAN'S DAY. Each Fall the Law School will host its Annual Convocation day for alumni on the first Saturday of October. This is the focus of the five-year reunion program. 

• PARTY. Early December is the time for a mammoth gathering of alumni in the Lowenstein Center to welcome the winter holiday season.

• ALUMNI ADVISORS. Thus the career counseling center alumni are invited to act as mentors for law students.

• MOOT COURT JUDGES. Literally hundreds of alumni act as judges and brief readers for the Mulligan, Wormer and Kaufman Competitions.

• FUND RAISERS. Scores of alumni solicit contributions for the Alumni Annual Fund and the Building Fund.

• CHAPTERS. Alumni chapters exist in Westchester-Putnam; Washington, D.C.; New Jersey; Connecticut; Long Island; San Francisco; Miami; Los Angeles; Atlanta and Boston.

• SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS. The Fordham Law Alumni Association acts as the overall alumni organization for all of our graduates. In addition, several groups have special alumni associations: The Fordham Law Review Association; The Urban Law Journal Alumni Association; The International Law Journal Association; Black-American Law Students Association and the Moot Court Board in forming an association.

• CLASS, AGENTS. Every class has a class agent for the A, B and Evening sessions. They write class newsletters and organize class activities.

• FORDHAM-STEIN PRIZE. The Fordham Law Alumni Association administers this national prize for lawyers.

• ALUMNI PLACEMENT. The Career Counseling Center provides individualized career counseling and sends out a monthly newsletter of job openings to alumni registered with the office. The office will also match up specific job skills with job openings.

• QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. Four times a year the University publishes a colorful, lively magazine describing the life of Fordham.

• SCHOLARSHIP FUND. The Alumni Association operates a special fund to assist students.

• UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES. Homecoming, family day, travel and insurance programs, lecture series, athletic events and receptions, concerts and cultural programs and a nationwide network of alumni chapters.

• Most alumni events welcome student participation and attendance. If you’d like to know more, just drop by the alumni office (Room 118) and speak to Dean Reilly.

SUMMER PROGRAM SCHEDULE

As discussed in last month’s issue of The Advocate, we are exploring other alternatives for those who need access to a law library over the summer months. The Fordham Law School Library will be open as usual during the summer, but the use of the library will be difficult due to the construction. The library at Lowenstein will be available to all our students during the hours listed in last month’s issue of The Advocate.

In addition, the following libraries have agreed to allow 10 to 15 of our students use their libraries during the summer months. Students who wish to use the following libraries should register with Dean Young. Preference will be given to students studying for the Bar.

Brooklyn Law School: 250 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, Summer Hours: Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sunday (Closed Sundays in August)
Cardozo School of Law: 50 First Avenue, New York City Summer Hours: Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

TWO WEEK TEMPORARY LEXIS LEARNING CENTER ESTABLISHED AT FORDHAM

As you may have noticed from the signs and from the streams of students heading for the Freshman Legal Writing Room in the back of the Lower Reading Room, a temporary learning center has been established at Fordham Law School. In addition to the training in Lexis and Westlaw that occurs at a steady pace in our library, Fordham Law School arranged with Lexis for establishment of the temporary center to facilitate the training of our learning center to facilitate the training of our students. This temporary center will be an informative program which will not only touch our students but also help them explore some possibilities in the legal field.

CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS AND 2E IN LATE MAY!!

By M. Provost

On Wednesday, May 30, 1984 the Career Planning Center will sponsor the first day-long Career Conference for First Year Students and Second Year Evening Students.

The program will endeavor to assist students in assessing their career goals, which might not be available immediately. By this point the students might utilize the assistance of employers. The format will include panels, workshops, a luncheon and a reception during which students will have the opportunity to meet alumni and chat with them informally.

Alumni from all parts of the country and a good variety of types of practice will be in attendance to address the students regarding opportunities they might consider for the following summer as well as for their long-term career.

This will be an informative program which will help students in preparing for the recruitment season. Students are encouraged to attend.

FORDHAM LAW WOMEN ANNOUNCES RAFFLE WINNERS

By Joseph Quadele

Fordham Law Women are pleased to report the following prizes winners in our annual raffle.

First Prize:

Mladen Don Kreicic, Arvicia Editor

Marjorie Levin, Writing & Research Editor

Jeffrey J. Cappucci, Associate Editor

David R. Schindelmantle, Commentary Editor

Cathy Seibel, Editor-in-Chief

Carol Anne Siciliano, Commentary Editor

Lorraine Slavin, Senior Articles Editor

Second Prize:

Manhattan Cafe

Tavern on the Green

Touche

The Saloon

Allegro Cafe

Macaroni Cafe

La Tablita

Ginger Man

Jenette's

Phillippe's Kitchen

Emrie's

Barclay's

Rizzona

O Neil's Balcon

Rocking Horse Cafe

Delfji's

Los Panchos

Better Bodies

Bodybuilding Gym

Fashion Update

Athlete's Foot

House of George

Lynne Firestone

Wilbur's

In order to thank all the faculty, students and friends who supported us by buying tickets, we would like to announce who the winners are.

Special thanks to all those merchants who so generously offered their goods for our support, we would not have been able to raise nearly $1,000.

As in past years, raffle proceeds have been used to subsidize student attendance at the National Association Women's Conference. This year, the 15th Annual Conference was held in Los Angeles, March 30 to April 1. Three students represented Fordham Law School, funded in part by proceeds from the raffle.

In early April, these representatives will report on the conference proceedings in a panel discussion.
FORDHAM FOLLIES PRESENTS SPOOF OF LAW SCHOOL LIFE

By Eileen Pollock

The sacred cows were slaughtered last week, as the Fordham Follies inaugurated its first production, the musical Devil v. Dean, et al., which was presented on two consecutive nights in Pope Auditorium. Based loosely on the ballets bought from Dawn Yacavone, the story concerned the attempts of the devil to thwart the "goody-goody" dean of Fordham Law, Patrick J. Feehrick, and John D. Feehrick (a purely fictional character).

Through the efforts of two second-year day students, Sheri Doyle and Louise Firestone, the Follies gave Fordham students an opportunity to prove that not all the talent in the law school is legal.

The stars of the show were Jack Mandrock as the Devil, Sheri Doyle as "Racy" Judy Cotter (res judicata - get it?), the Devil's handmaid, Ray Keane as Pat, a construction worker who makes a deal with the Devil to get into law school, and Claire Boland as Regina Stantoni, Pat's One True Love. David Vicinan, to play Dean John D. Feehrick, and Bill Dilonzia was his loyal sidekick, Dean Crowley. Also featured in the cast were Rich Gen-fel, as a student who has found a unique alternative to the heroin machine, Pat Scaia, as a certain glamorous professor who grades her exams in the sand, Eileen Pollock, as a slightly demented Legal Writing professor who bums into song at the mention of the Blue Book, Tim McCann, Stacy Elias, and Joan Sheridan, who sing a clever parody of bar review courses ("I've Got the Course Right Here"), and Tim Shore, Tom Bundock, Joan Zailler, and Marisarina Cartolano as members of the Admissions Committee, who tell Pat the footprint way to get into Fordham ("You've Got to Have Pull").

Other cast members included Carol Ann Consue, Louise Devernan, Andrew Marks, and Peter Passidomo. The production side of the follies was headed by Louise Firestone. Alexandra Cohn was in charge of costumes, scenery and props. Joan McCarthy and Ellen Heffernan provided piano accompaniment.

The Follies was especially lucky to have the services of a former professional dancer and present choreographer, as well as attorney, Gwyneth Murphy, who is a 1981 Fordham Law School alumna.

With just little over a week of rehearsals, and working on a shoestring budget, the fact that the first Fordham Follies got off the ground at all can be credited to the enthusiasm and spirit of the cast and crew, and most of all, to the cooperation and organizational savvy of the two directors, Sheri Doyle and Louise Firestone.

Efforts are now beginning to recruit a nucleus of students who would like to help write the script and otherwise get involved in next year's Follies. If you would like to be a part of next year's productions, please call Sheri Doyle at 865-7251 or Louise Firestone at 747-7490 for more information.

FACULTY HEADNOTES: A QUICK GUIDE TO TAX SHELTERS

By Prof. Schmude

Fraud - An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing (preferably belonging to him).

Fraud, securities fraud and common law fraud are big business. Numerous salespeople are currently engaged in selling investment opportunities. Commodities often run to 15% of the invested amount. The stakes are high.

Label any investment a tax shelter (it makes no difference if it has any tax advantages or not) and it will sell as if it were a cabbage patch doll. Normally reasonable people plead to be parted with their money in order to enter the promised land of tax shelter. Yachts, cars, condominiums, are all sold under the guise of providing tax shelter. More often than not, there is no tax shelter involved. One of the most important aspects to understand about the shelter business is that the label "tax shelter" is often no more than a marketing tool.

Numerous people are now making money on tax shelters, these people are usually called promoters or salesmen. Investors are spending their time visiting IRS offices or their accountant or attorney's office in preparation for a visit to an IRS office. Some unfortunate few are visiting their attorney to discuss both the existing IRS problems and the collapse of their investment with the accompanying incarceration of the salesman who induced their participation. The grand slam is achieved when an IRS Special Agent appears at the investor's home.

This is especially significant because Special Agents only investigate criminal tax fraud. Nothing brightens up a morning like being called a shady promoter.

Sheri Doyle, Mark Kosak, Dean Feehrick, Dean Crowly and Father Finlay.

A token of thanks to Father Finlay from The Fordham Law School Alumni Association.

School alumni.

Agents only investigate criminal tax fraud. Nothing brightens up a morning like being called a shady promoter.
Confronted with the task of bringing this series of articles on John Courtney Murray, S.J., to a close, I searched many other things that he wrote and saw once again the immense breadth of his vision. The panoply of topics to a close, he wrote and saw once again the immense breadth of his vision would not be recognized on a parochial level. His care for Catholicism. He cared about both because any religion, yet religion was recognized as a single people can afford to have differences and still be one people. He taught Americans to see what is possible and to begin creating a whole new context of cooperation, and not just a grocery list of the different stands that we all can take. He taught us that single stands based on mere tolerance of diversity not involving reasonable discourse and participation in the neighborhood concerns of the nation ultimately weaken what this nation can become.

John Courtney Murray saw the vast potential available to all Americans, but he also saw what could keep stopping that potential from developing. So he addressed himself to the pursuit of scholarship and research, and, through his zeal for excellence, influenced several generations of Jesuits, the 2,500 bishops of Vatican Council II, and many men and women who were influencing the cultural life of America.

Through his dogged pursuit of issues of Church and State, he moved past a great deal of real hostility, especially in the Church, and cooperation, and not just a grocery list of the different stands that we all can take. He taught us that single stands based on mere tolerance of diversity not involving reasonable discourse and participation in the neighborhood concerns of the nation ultimately weaken what this nation can become.

Campus Ministry Center 314-651-9960

May 1984

Fordham University
School of Law
invites nominations for the
1984 Fordham—Stein Prize

The Fordham—Stein Prize is presented annually to a member of the legal profession whose work exemplifies outstanding standards of professional conduct, promotes the advancement of justice and brings credit to the profession by emphasizing in the public mind the contributions of lawyers to our society and to our democratic system of government.

The prize consists of an engraved crystal sculpture designed for the occasion by Tiffany & Co. and a substantial honorarium. The presentation will be made at a dinner at the Hotel Pierre in New York.

Nominations may be submitted by any person and should be accompanied by a supporting statement and a Curriculum vitae of the nominee. Nominations close June 30, 1984.

The choice of a recipient will be made by a Selection Committee composed of practitioners, academics, judges and bar leaders.

Prior recipients of the Fordham—Stein Prize are:

1976 HENRY J. FRIENDLY
1977 EDWARD H. LEVI
1978 WARREN E. BURGER
1979 WADE H. McCREE, JR.

Nominations and supporting documentation should be submitted to:

Dean John D. Feerick
Fordham University School of Law
140 West 62nd Street
New York, New York 10023

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An Interview with the General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera

Copyrighting Mozart, Razing the Old Met, and Other Aspects of Metropolitan Life

By Eileen Rose Pollack

What is it like being a performing arts lawyer? What is demanded of a lawyer representing one of the foremost performing arts organizations in the country, and indeed, the world? Henry W. Lauterstein, General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera, said that first of all, no background in music is needed: "It's a disadvantage to have any. I'm not interested in having someone who's an artistic type. I want a lawyer. I don't regard the function of a lawyer at the Met or any other performing arts institution as being someone primarily interested in the product.

People who are starstruck may be so overcome by meeting operatic personalities that they forget that their job is to look at a contract objectively; it's not the function of a lawyer to advise James Levine on casting. The other problem is that the temptation to wander around backstage and sit in the auditorium during rehearsals would be very great.

The legal side of the Met may not be as glamorous as what takes place on the stage, but working as the Met's lawyer is a far cry from, say, being in-house counsel for a corporation. Mr. Lauterstein, while not star-struck, does concede, "The Met is a delightful place to work, and I am surrounded by brilliant and interesting people."

Mr. Lauterstein spoke about performing arts law in general, and his work as the lawyer for the Metropolitan Opera in particular, during a recent conversation in his office. To reach the office, one goes through the public entrance of the opera house, is announced over the house phone by a guard, then up the long, red-carpeted, curving staircase to the Grand Tier level. One crosses the Belmont Room, a formal salon elegantly furnished and maintained by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and finally arrives at Mr. Lauterstein's modest office overlooking Damrosch Park, and all of things, just behind the trees, Fordham Law School. It is in little-known, but true, that Fordham has an important link to the Metropolitan Opera. That link is the fact that the Met's General Counsel uses Fordham's law library. He has only the law books that cover two walls of his office, so when Mr. Lauterstein came to the Met in 1981, he needed access to a law library. Fordham solved his problem by giving him library privileges. Mr. Lauterstein came to his job as General Counsel by working for his father's firm, Lauterstein & Lauterstein, which had represented the Metropolitan Opera since the turn of the century.

After receiving his law degree from Colum­bus (his B.A. is from Harvard), Mr. Lauterstein joined the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. In 1958 he joined his father's firm, where his first legal work for the Met was handling immigration petitions for foreign artists. Mr. Lauterstein had a varied practice; he represented a major brand of gin and did fair trade and trademark work. But he admits his first love was his work for the Met, and within two years he was handling virtually all of the Met legal work in the office. When his firm disbanded in 1981, he was given the opportunity to become in-house counsel for the Met.

Like any legal practice, the Met's involves a lot of routine, interspersed with some interesting and even exciting cases. Mr. Lauterstein, who is the only lawyer in the office, handles tax contracts, labor, copyright, arbitration, pension plans and real estate. Real estate? The Met owns warehouses where it stores its costumes, sets and props, and it recently sold a warehouse in Masspeth, Queens and bought another in New Jersey.

The negotiation of new collective bargaining agreements with the Met's labor unions was handled, Mr. Lauterstein said, in the year there was a major strike) by a large outside law firm. Last fall, however, the musician's union agreed to a new contract months ahead of schedule, in honor of the Met's Centennial. Mr. Lauterstein noted that Joe Volpe, Assistant Manager, was instrumental in achieving the early agreement, as the chief negotiator for the Met.

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Mr. Lauterstein explained. It's a definitive source. The score was declared unconstitutional in Special Term. Needless to say, the group appealed, and the decision was affirmed by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. I remember I had to go up to Albany one very cold night in December because the group had gone to the Court of Appeals for a stay. We had very voluminous files, to say the least.

"It was exciting, and I can't say I had not sympathy for the citizens running around saying they were trying to save the old Met. I don't know what they would have done with it if they had gotten it, because the building needed millions of dollars worth of rehabilitation. There was no economical way to air condition it, and no storage space."

One of the recurrent matters Mr. Lauter­stein handles is negotiating for the rights to produce modern operas on which the copyright is still in effect. Luckily for the Met (and for many advertisers who, rather than pay a jingle writer, use the tunes of operatic arias as jingles for their TV and radio commercials), there are no royalties for the works of Mozart and Verdi.

Or so everyone thought, until a well-known music publisher claimed that its "critical edition" of a Mozart opera was entitled to copyright protection. A critical edition is the product of research into the original musical sources to determine exactly what the composer wrote. The resulting score is supposed to most closely reflect the composer's original intentions, i.e., it is a definitive source. The score in question contained a notice of copyright. "Mozart's Idomeneo, first performed in 1781! Copyrighted? I asked the publishers whether they had added anything new to the score. They said, of course not! The whole idea was to preserve the original. There was a stud­gious admission that Mozart was the author, but they had performed this tremendously valuable work of scholarship. That's true. Someone did a very good work of scholarship. So I spent a good deal of time in Fordham Law Library and came up with the not-too-stellar conclusion that none of these critical editions..."

Mr. Lauterstein advises a law student who is interested in performing arts law to get a good general background, preferably with a medium-sized firm doing work in the entertainment field. Such firms do a variety of other work as well. Not many performing arts law firms do a good general background, preferably with a medium-sized firm doing work in the entertainment field. Such firms do a variety of other work as well. Not many performing arts institutions have their own inside counsel. Most use an outside law firm, as the Met did for many years.

"The term performing arts law can be a misnomer," Mr. Lauterstein explained. It's contracts, licensing agreements, production arrangements, etc.

"Although he works for the same institution as Placido Domingo and Marilyn Horne, music is not his primary interest. "It happens that I enjoy opera very much, and I go to most of the productions here. But there are a lot of things I enjoy, including jogging, fishing, and reading."

"As our talk concluded, Mr. Lauterstein..."
An Interview with the General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera

Copyrighting Mozart, Razing the Old Met, and Other Aspects of Metropolitan Life

By Eileen Rose Pollock

What is it like being a performing arts lawyer? What is demanded of a lawyer representing one of the foremost performing arts organizations in the country, and indeed, the world? Henry W. Lauterstein, General Counsel of the Metropolitan Opera, said that first of all, no background in music is needed: "It's a disadvantage to have any. I'm not interested in having someone who's an artistic type. I want a lawyer. I don't regard the solicition of a lawyer at the Met or any other performing arts institution as being someone primarily interested in the product. People who are starstruck may be so overcome by meeting operatic personalities that they forget that their job is to look at a contract objectively; it's not the function of a lawyer to advise James Levine on casting. The other problem is that the temptation to wander around backstage and sit in the auditorium during rehearsals would be very great."

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The negotiation of new collective bargaining agreements with the Met's labor unions was handled in 1977 and 1980 (the year there was a major strike) by a large outside law firm. Last fall, however, the musician's union agreed to a new contract months ahead of schedule, in honor of the Met's Centennial. Mr. Lauterstein noted that Joe Volpe, Assistant Manager, was instrumental in achieving the early agreement, as the chief negotiator for the Met.

As for the famed singers of the Met, Mr. Lauterstein rarely has dealings with them. Their contracts are a form, and the details are worked out between the artists' agents and the Artistic Dept. of the Met, which serves as the Met's liaison with singers. "Sometimes I talk with the artists about tax or immigration problems," he says.

His most interesting legal experience was during the campaign to save the old Met from demolition in 1977 and 1980 (the year there was a major strike) by a large outside law firm. Last fall, however, the musician's union agreed to a new contract months ahead of schedule, in honor of the Met's Centennial. Mr. Lauterstein noted that Joe Volpe, Assistant Manager, was instrumental in achieving the early agreement, as the chief negotiator for the Met.

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The Law School Placement Process—What It Can Be

(Continued from page 1)

I would like to share with you some perspectives from when I was a hiring partner. A dominant part of the process that I experienced when conducting sessions with law schools was essentially involved interviewing about 20 law students whose resumes, for all practical purposes, had been folded. The interviews generally were relegated to 20 minutes and, given the fact that I had to participate in the interview, the student would have about half of that 20 minutes. I can remember at times not only reading a student’s resume, but also taking the interview but being distracted by matters that I had left back at my office and matters that were important to me in terms of the timing of the law. As the day went on with one 20 minute interview after another, the recollection of the students I had interviewed diminished by the end of the day the temptation was great to look at the 20 resumes based on where a student stood in the class. You would be amazed at how many present judges, law firm partners, corporate counselors and millionaires I failed to invite to my future law school.

As I look at the process, I believe interviewees need to be provided with far more, not just information, not just data about the law school. I thought the process of the placement process has exploded and has become in many respects an institution. It is remarkable, however, how many students who are admitted to the law schools have minimal knowledge of the actual placement process. The thought of bringing employer representatives to a school was not a distant dream. Finding a job depended almost entirely on the initiative and resourcefulness of the student. Since the placement process has exploded and has become in many respects an institution, is remarkable, however, how many students who are admitted to the law schools have minimal knowledge of the actual placement process. When I arrived at the law school there is a placement office staffed by a group of people who are devoted to assisting the law student in finding a job. A typical placement office, as you know, organizes, coordinates and sponsors a variety of programs, ranging from publishing information on employers to bringing lawyers to the school to talk about the practice of law in different specialties in which the students might have an interest. These developments have been paralleled by the growth of legal hiring administrators, and hiring committees within employing entities. Your fine organization (NALP) is another example of the change since 1961.

Attempts to restrict or limit law school placement may meet with outcry from students and absolutely no success. I dare say that a law school today without an effective placement program is likely to be hurt in its recruitment of quality students, its internal harmony and its alumni relations. I commend all of you for the work you do to facilitate the entry into the legal profession of law students. Because of you there is a far better road for the law student of the 1980’s than the student of earlier generations who many times stumbled into his or her work in the law.

I believe we have reached a point in time, however, where we owe it to ourselves, our law students and to the legal profession to take a look at the process and see whether we can make it a better process, a fairer process, and in my judgment, a more humane process.

There are a number of issues that I would like to urge you, dedicated professionals in this area, to think about and to reflect on in your work: the growth of legal placement programs. Some of these issues are:

1. The hiring criteria used by employers who visit law schools.
2. The brevity of the interview that takes place at the law school.
3. The frequency of the information sometimes elicited from the students interviewed.
4. The emphasis on the law school on certain types of students.
5. The raising (by virtue of having the placement process) of the expectations of students.
6. The training of law students in the process of options.
7. The relationship of the process to the educational mission of the law school.

I don't know you as well as I do because you come with me to interview one 20 minute interview after another, the recollection of the students I had interviewed diminished by the end of the day the temptation was great to look at the 20 resumes based on where a student stood in the class. You would be amazed at how many present judges, law firm partners, corporate counselors and millionaires I failed to invite to my future law school.

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SPRING EXAM SCHEDULE

The following examination will be held on the dates and at the times indicated:

Thursday, April 26, 1984
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Constitutional Law (Hansen, Daly, Sims)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., New York Practice

Friday, April 27, 1984
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Evidence (Martin)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Income Tax (Katoris)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Constitutional Law (Whelan)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Corporations (Kessler)

Monday, April 30, 1984
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Commercial Transactions (Quinn)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Property (Friedman, Phillips)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Constitutional Criminal Law (Cara)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Advanced Corporate Law (Quinn)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Property (Madison)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Trusts (McGonagle)

Wednesday, May 2, 1984
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Bankruptcy (Zaretsky)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Patents (Hansen)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Discovery (Marcus)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Estate Planning (Katsoris, Parker)

Thursday, May 3, 1984
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Comparative Law (Chiang)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Criminal Law (van den Haag)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Labor Law (Crowley)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Real Estate Financing (Madison)

Friday, May 4, 1984
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Contracts (Calamari, Hadjymanakis, Vorio, Perillo)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Commercial Paper (Chiang)

Saturday, May 5, 1984
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Immigration Law (Fuller)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., N.Y. Criminal Procedure (Abramsky)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Corporate Acquisitions (Easton)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Tax Estates & Trusts (Sharpe)

Monday, May 7, 1984
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Entertainment Law (Sims)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Legislation (Zimmerman)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Tax (Schrudde)
11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Tax Shefer (Sharpe)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., N.Y. Criminal Procedure (Smith)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Conflict of Laws (Kalman)

Tuesday, May 8, 1984
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Commercial Financing (McLoughlin)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Partnership Tax (Schrudde)
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., Tort (Bynn, Holister, Magnetti)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Tort (Sweeney)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Commercial Transactions (Chiang)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., SEC Reporting (Lavey)

Wednesday, May 9, 1984
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Commercial Paper (Zaretsky)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., SEC Regulations (Abrams)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Administrative Law (Morgan)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Decedents' Estates (McGonagle)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Tax Theory (Vorio)

Thursday, May 10, 1984
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Tax (Schrudde)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., International Tax (McKenna)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Products Liability (Schrudde)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., SEC Regulations (Kessler)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Mass Media (Jollymore)

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1984
10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., Civil Procedure (Abrams, Martin, Vairis)
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Civil Procedure (Capra)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Estate Administration (Roth)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Banking Law (Alister)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Domestic Relations (Phillips)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Advanced Corporate Tax (Sharpe)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Commercial Financing (Zimman)

Monday, May 14, 1984
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Bankruptcy (Bailit)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Federal Courts (Marcus)

Wednesday, May 16, 1984
12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M., Corporations (Lanzerone)
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Remuneration (Dreyfuss) begins promptly on the hour.
4:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., Evidence (McLaughlin)

Friday, May 18, 1984
4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M., Professional Responsibility (Abramsky)

Lectures in all courses will continue up to and including Thursday, April 19, 1984.
All examinations will begin promptly at the times indicated. No student will be permitted to enter the examination room after the first hour has passed nor will any student be permitted to leave the room during the first hour of the examination.
All examinations will end promptly at the times indicated. No one will be permitted to continue writing or to retain his paper after the examination has ended. Failure to comply with the Proctor's request to turn in the paper will result in a void exam.
Each student has been assigned an examination number which must be used on all exams. EXAMINATION NUMBERS DISTRIBUTED FOR THE MID-TERM EXAMINATIONS WILL REMAIN THE SAME FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS.
Each student will be assigned to a particular examination room. The list of the room assignments will be posted prior to the examination period.
The examination rooms will be opened 10 minutes before the time scheduled for the examination to begin. All students are expected to be in their assigned seats at 5 minutes to the hour so that the examination can begin promptly.
All students are reminded that they are not to bring books, papers, or scratch papers into the examination rooms. When permitted by their respective Professors, an authorized edition of a particular code may be used, or such other materials that have been approved in advance.
All examination papers must be written in ink. At the conclusion of the examination, all papers, including scratch paper and the printed examination, must be returned with the examination book.
All students must sign out at the conclusion of the examination, giving both their name and examination number.
No student may exempt himself or herself from an examination. The omission of an examination will result in the student receiving a failing grade therein.
STUDENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING AND COMPLYING WITH THE RULES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EXAMINATIONS AS POSTED BELOW.

After the exams have been graded, the faculty will not change their grade unless a mathematical error has been committed. The express purpose of this policy, agreed to by the faculty, is to avoid "shopping" by students seeking to improve class standing or to acquire the mandatory weighted average of 70%

Required papers on a course or seminar must be submitted not later than the last day of classes for the semester. In individual cases of hardship, the deadline may be extended by the professor, but in no event may a paper be submitted later than the last day of examinations for that semester without approval prior to that date by the Dean or his designates. Failure to meet the deadline for submission of a paper will constitute failure of the course by a student.
Thank you for your cooperation.

CALENDAR

Tuesday, April 10
Labor Law Career Opportunity Seminar 5 p.m. in Most Court Room
Entertainment Law Panel in Pepe Auditorium with Clive Davis, Gerard Phillips (from Phillips, Nizer), Martin Silfen, Elizabeth McCann (producer of Elephant Man, Amadeus Night Mother, etc.)
International Law Journal - Alumni Reception 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. - Faculty Lounge

Thursday, April 12
Blood Drive - 11:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.
Career Opportunities in Corporate Law - 5:00 p.m. in Most Court Room
Cooper's & Lybrand Hosting an Informative Seminar on Tax Careers in Public Accounting for Second Year Students, 4-6 p.m. at the Hemisphere Club; Time & Life Building 1275 Avenue of the Americas, 47th floor.
Will include presentations and reception. Contact Roberta J. Haynes at (212) 536-2175 by April 2 to participate.

Monday, April 16
Informative Session for Second Year Evening Division Students: Full-Time position in Corporate Counsel's Office - New York City Law Department: Code Enforcement Division. Contact Michael Gagzy at the Law School; interviewing may take place depending upon the number of students attending.

Thursday, April 19
Last Day of Classes

Friday, April 20
Easter Reces

Thursday, April 26
Final Examinations begin

Wednesday, May 16
Graduates - party in Faculty Lounge

Monday, May 28
GRADUATION CEREMONY

Wednesday, May 30
CAREER CONFERENCE FOR First Year Day and Second Year Evening Division Students. Topics will include: "The Big Picture Job Market," How to Assent Your Career Goals and the Opportunities, How to Prepare for your Fall Interviews, How to Deal with Difficult People and Situations, Choosing Among Employers; Interview Training

"Straight From the Horse's Mouth" Program for '85 & '86 Classes; Students pick up materials on the Fall Interview Program (Fall ’84 Employer Information Directory will be available on this date) and hear a panel of interviewers, recruitment personnel and students discuss "How to Succeed in Fall Interviews," Last year more than 500 students attended this valuable program. Plan to be with us!!

Tuesday, July 31
Deadline for submission of materials to participate in Early Interview Week

Monday - Friday, Aug. 20-24
EARLY INTERVIEW WEEK (before classes begin; more than 80 interviewers will be on campus this week)

Monday, Aug. 27
CLASSES RESUME FOR THE FALL SEMESTER

Monday, Sept. 10 - mid November
FALL ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEW PROGRAM: more than 200 interviewers will recruit during this period.
Last year, more than 4,300 persons studying for the New York Bar Exam took BAR/BRI. (Far more than all other bar review courses combined.)

They did so because:

BAR/BRI has had a consistently high pass percentage. At most major law schools last year, students taking BAR/BRI passed the New York Bar Exam on the first try with a percentage in the 90s or high 80s.

BAR/BRI offers written summaries of all the law tested on the New York Bar Exam—both local law and Multistate law. Students learn the substantive law before going to class. Class time is spent focusing on New York Bar Examination problems, on hypotheticals and on the substantive areas most likely to be tested on the exam.

BAR/BRI has an unparalleled testing program—for both the Multistate and New York local portions. The testing will include hundreds of Multistate and New York local multiple-choice questions, and local New York essays. Included are questions to be done at home and questions done in class under simulated bar exam conditions. Selected Multistate questions will be computer-graded, and selected essays will be individually graded and critiqued by New York attorneys.

BAR/BRI professors are more than just experts on substantive law. They have accurately forecast many of the questions appearing on past New York and Multistate bar examinations. The faculty is composed of prominent lecturers on New York law, Multistate law and the New York Bar Examination. The 1984 faculty will include:

- Prof. Richard Conviser, BAR/BRI Staff
- Prof. David Epstein, U. of Texas Law
- Prof. Richard Harbus, Touro Law
- Prof. John Jeffries, U. of Virginia Law
- Prof. Stanley Johnson, U. of Texas Law
- Prof. John Moly, BAR/BRI Staff
- Prof. Alan Resnick, Hofstra Law
- Prof. Faust Rossi, Cornell Law
- Prof. Robert Scott, U. of Virginia Law
- Prof. Michael Spak, BAR/BRI Staff
- Prof. Georgene Vairo, Fordham Law
- Prof. William Watkins, Albany Law
- Prof. Charles Whitebread, USC Law
- Prof. Irving Younger, Practicing Attorney

Director: Stanley D. Chess, Esq. Associate Director: Steven R. Rubin, Esq. Editorial Director: Prof. Richard T. Farrell Administrative Director: Robin Canetti

BAR/BRI offers the maximum scheduling flexibility of any New York course. In Midtown Manhattan, only BAR/BRI has consistently offered two live sessions (morning and evening) during the summer course. Afternoon videotape replays are available. In our larger locations outside Manhattan, we offer videotape instead of audiotape.

Locations already guaranteed videotape for Summer 1984 include: Albany, Boston/Cambridge area, Buffalo, Hempstead, Ithaca, NYU/Cardozo area, Queens County, Syracuse, Washington, D.C., and Westchester County.

BAR/BRI provides updates and class hypotheticals. These handouts save valuable study time and minimize the note taking necessary in a BAR/BRI lecture.

BAR/BRI offers a special “Take 2 Bar Exams”™ program. This program allows students to be admitted to the regular BAR/BRI course sites and to the summer course. Afternoon videotape replays will be transferred to the BAR/BRI course in that state.

BAR/BRI offers a special Q & A Clinic. An exclusive BAR/BRI program offering individualized answers to substantive questions. Students who are unable to ask questions directly of our lecturers may send their questions in writing to: Editorial Director, BAR/BRI Bar Review. A written response will be returned. There is no additional charge for this program.

BAR/BRI offers a free transfer policy. If a student signs up for New York, does not mark his or her books and elects to take another state bar instead, all monies paid will be transferred to the BAR/BRI course in that state.

BAR/BRI offers the widest selection of course sites and allows students to freely switch locations. Anticipated course locations for 1984 include:

Albany
Ann Arbor
Atlanta
Bar Harbor
Boston
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Cambridge
Charlottesville
Chicago
Durham
Fire Island
Hempstead
Ithaca
Manhattan

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