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PROF. BATTS NOMINATED TO THE BENCH

by Tracy J. Murphy

Associate Professor Deborah A. Batts was recommended in late January by Democratic Senator Daniel P. Moynihan to the Clinton Administration for one of five vacant Federal Judgeships in the Southern District of New York. New York Law Journal has predicted that her nomination, and Brooklyn Law School dean David G. Trager’s nomination to the Eastern District, are likely to be approved. A court official was reported as saying “If they are not confirmed, it would only be for a very good reason.” Senator Moynihan first nominated Prof. Batts, a Democrat, in March of 1991 but she did not receive White House approval under the Republican Bush Administration. The Senator said that at that time “Professor Batts, and Dean Trager have... distinguished themselves in the field of law and were enthusiastically recommended to me by my judicial selection committee. Their qualifications for the Federal Bench are, I believe, impressive. It is a consid­erable pride that I will be recommending them to the President.”

Prof. Batts has stated that if the nomi­nation is approved she will accept. It is doubtful that the Clinton administration will act on the nomination in time to affect her spring teaching schedule. If approved, next fall she “would like to continue teaching on a much more limited basis.”

Prof. Batts has been teaching at Fordham Law School since 1984 and was the first African-American professor to receive tenure there. Raised in Philadelphia, she graduated from Radcliffe College cum laude in 1969 and received her law degree from Harvard Law School in 1972. Upon graduation, she served as a law clerk for Federal District Judge Lawrence W. Pierce and then spent six years in private practice at the firm of Cravath Swaine & Moore. From 1979 until 1984 she served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, Criminal Divi­sion, for the Southern District of New York. Prof. Batts currently serves as a Commis­sioner on the Law Revision Commission of the State of New York, and is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, serving on several committees. She is also a member of the Metropolitan Black Bar Association.

INTERVIEW

The following are excerpts from an interview in mid-January with Professor Prof. Batts concerning her nomination:

About teaching Law: “I think the Socratic method is wonderful because all judges should do is ask questions, not give answers. So this has been the best training I could have gotten if indeed I do wind up on the bench.”

About being an Assistant U.S. At­torney: “One of the things that is in existence now that wasn’t in existence when I was an Assistant U.S. Attorney is the sentencing guidelines, which were put in place to limit the incredible variance of sentences that people felt were given for similar crimes... so that there was an objective basis or formula, if you will, which has to be followed... I can understand why there are some people who felt this was necessary and put it in. I also am aware that there is a feeling the sentenc­ing guidelines can be unduly restrictive in terms of giving judges an opportunity to render justice, to do what they think is fair. And I think that as the years go on it will be interesting to see what adjustments are made...”

About students seeking clerkships, “My mailbox since March of ’91 has been inundated with clerkship applications from people that read about the fact that Senator Moynihan put my name in. I obviously have not looked at them. I also have not lost them. I strongly expect that Fordham will be feeding me strong clerkship candidates, near term and long term, and I will be quite honest with you, I have not really thought about that at all. Between grading my numerous Domestic Relations exams from last semester and trying to get things togeth­er for this semester, I find that I have very little time to spend on conjecture... I have the realities of teaching law... Judges like to see people who have followed through on commitments that they made. For example, if you’re on a law journal or law review, to actually have completed the note that you took on would be a sign of somebody who can get things done... in addition to other things because obviously the pressure of competition and the ability to do many things well at the same time is something... helpful for any­one interested in clerking.”

On being nominated: “As my mother said when Senator Moynihan put my name forward two years ago in March, ‘regardless of what happened it was an incredible honor to be considered’, and I always agree with my mother.”

Two New Journals at Fordham

by Diana R. Thompson and Earl Wilson

Interview with Eric Prager

Recently, the Entertainment, Media & Intellectual Property Law Forum (EMIP) and the Environmental Law Report (ELR) were granted official journal status. Eric Prager, Editor-in-Chief of the Forum, granted The Advocate an interview to give his reac­tions to this historic event in Fordham Law School history.

Q: How do you feel about earning journal status?

I’m thrilled. The editorial board and the staff and the preceding board and staff worked with this goal as a focus. We’re all thrilled.

Q: Is your job as Editor-in-Chief different now that the Forum has attained journal status?

The job more or less is the same. I’m ironing out all the details of journal status. The last journal to attain status was 15 years ago. That was the International Law Journal. If our readers look at a blue sheet on the first page of our current issue (Volume 3, Autumn 1992, Number 1), they will see that, effective Volume IV, our publication will change to the “Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal.”

The reason for the change is that we’ve been focusing more on Intellectual Property Law than anything else. We’re responding to demands made. Many students are inter­ested in Intellectual Property Law and Pat­ents. In fact, I’ll be working in Patents in the fall for my firm. We were aware of the increased interest of Intellectual Property and Patents and wanted to change the name earlier but we thought we would get journal status first before changing the name.

Q: What can the current staff members do now that they could not do before?

One of the benefits of Journal membership is that students who write publishable notes can satisfy the writing requirement for Fordham. We run the note by Professor Sins, our moderator, and if he says yes, then it is suitable for publishing.

Q: What do the Editors-in-Chief of the ULJ and EJL receive?

Whereas previous editors did not get any compensation for their efforts, all subse­quent editors will receive a stipend and three credits per semester. This is for the seven editorial positions now existing. It probably will not affect current members. Those who go on to be editors next year will reap the benefits.

Two New Journals at Fordham

by Anne Cunningham, IL

On January 21, 1993 in Fordham’s own McNally Amphitheater, the Honorable Mr. Justice Anthony Hederman, Senior Ordi­nary Judge (“Senior Associate Justice”) of the Supreme Court of Ireland, delivered a lecture entitled “The Irish Citizen in Modern Europe.” Fordham University School of Law and the Irish Lawyers Association of New York jointly hosted the event. Assistant Dean Robert J. Reilly welcomed Mr. Justice Hederman and Mr. Brian Parren, the President of the Irish Lawyers Associa­tion of New York.

Before Mr. Parren introduced the Su­preme Court Justice he explained the role played by the Irish Lawyers Association of New York in the legal community. This organization is not merely social. Recently the New York City Bar Association made a proposal to change the traditional rule that allows graduates from foreign common law jurisdictions to take the New York Bar exam without having to have further education in New York, as would a foreign lawyer from a civil law jurisdiction. The Irish Lawyers Association of New York was the only voice defending the right of foreign common law lawyers. The New York Court of Appeals held, in favor of the Irish Lawyers Associa­tion of New York, to keep the traditional rule.

On January 25, 1993 49 members of this Association were admitted to the United States Bar in a special ceremony attended by members of the U.S. Supreme Court, including retired Chief Justice Warren Burger.

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...
Letter From The Editor-In-Chief

Dear Readers:

This month celebrate African-American history, Valentine’s Day, and continue to celebrate the International Year of Indigenous Peoples. Hope to inform, inspire, and uplift the celebrants through this publication, as well as through my poetry and prayers.

Love is the most powerful force. Let us move towards positive goals by acting out of love for all that is good, in a manner similar to that of the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Peace, love, and justice to all!

Diana R. Thompson
Editor-in-Chief

From The Other Side Of The Room

by Drew Valentine

I REMEMBER MARSHALL


The words struck me like a blow to the heart. A quiet Sunday afternoon was transformed into a day that won’t soon be forgotten. Dumbfounded and stunned I sank to the couch and scanned the channels for more news. I had spent the day arguing the Supreme Court case Batson v. Kentucky in preparation for the BLSA moot court competition. The Batson decision held that peremptory challenges cannot be used on the basis of race. It is a decision, while not written by Justice Marshall, that epitomizes the impact this one man had on this nation and its legal system. During the course of that day I had quoted him numerous times. This is not surprising considering that much of his life was dedicated to interpreting and enforcing the fourteenth amendment.

Thurgood Marshall was my hero. He stood for all the things I and so many other young African Americans were taught to believe in. He is the primary reason many of us are law students and lawyers today. Not only did he inspire us to be students of the law, but his battles for equal access to education enabled us to attend institutions of higher learning. I didn’t want to be a lawyer because of “Perry Mason” or F. Lee Bailey. I wanted to be a lawyer because Mrs. Moseley told us that Thurgood Marshall did more for black people then even Abraham Lincoln, and that was enough for me. Justice Marshall touched the lives of all Americans by creating an environment of “legal” intolerance. He provided a unique balance between Dr. King’s pacifism’s and Malcolm X’s calls for defiance. He waged a war on the separatist system using the Constitution as his weapon and the courts as his battlefield. His legal strategies set the standard for effecting social change.

Thurgood Marshall had made his mark in history long before he took his place on the nation’s highest court. His name was synonymous with equal rights and he was often referred to as “Mr. Civil Rights”. Few justices came to the court with more qualifications than Thurgood Marshall, yet he still faced staunch opposition from Southern Senators. Unlike his counter-parts, Justice Marshall’s placement on the bench was not the pinnacle of his legal career. He will instead be remembered for his many other achievements. He was arguably the greatest lawyer to ever sit on the bench. He served as Chief Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund for 23 years. During that time he argued 32 cases before the court he would later join, winning 29 of them... His greatest moment before the Court occurred on November 17, 1954 when Chief Justice Warren announced: “In the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place.” Brown v. Board of Education was the greatest decision handed down by the Court in the twentieth century. It forever changed relationship between African Americans and the government by leading to the destruction of state sanctioned “Jim Crow” segregation. The Brown decision marked the beginning of this nation’s evolution to a “Great Society.”

Many men are remembered as giants in their time. Yet few cast a shadow as indelible as that created by Justice Marshall. He overcame the stigma of his race by using it to his advantage. Justice Marshall never saw his color as being a real burden because it provided him with so many wonderful opportunities. He once said, “Imagine how boring my life might have been if I had not been born black.” He touched so many lives, yet never saw himself as being larger then life. When I pledged my fraternity as an undergraduate one of our chants spoke of the great “Big Brothers” who went before us. My favorite verse was always, “There’s only one black brother... on the highest court in the land... and you best believe that brother is an Alpha Phi Alpha man.” That’s how we’ll always remember him, as a true one and only. In great contrast however, when asked how he wanted to be remembered Justice Marshall replied, “Just tell them he did what he could with what he had”. Understated until the very end, he will never be forgotten.

“Black is a burden bravely chanted. Black cross of sweat for a nation’s rise. Black is a boy who knows his heroes; Black the way a true hero dies.”

THE ADVOCATE
Fordham University School of Law

Diana R. Thompson
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Contributing Writers:
Robert Cinque, Michael Garcia, James Margoulis, Tracy Murphy, Andrew Valentine III

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

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THE FORDHAM BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION and the AFRICAN & AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDIES INSTITUTE OF FORDHAM UNIVERSITY present

Prof. Derrick Bell, NYU

February, 19, 1993 at 6:30pm in McNally Amphitheatre

The Biggest Night at Fordham this Year is Coming!

THE AUCTION
Tuesday, March 2d
Put it on Your Calendar!
Fordham Student Sponsored Fellowship applications and information available in Room 12
Highlights of the 1993 NE NALP Regional Conference

by Christina Meineke, Assistant Director, Career Planning

What happens at a NALP (National Association for Law Placement) Conference? Besides giving law school career planning administrators and recruitment administrators from various legal organizations the opportunity to meet, network and enhance their professional skills through workshops, every Conference features insightful, qualified speakers who share their thoughts about the current legal market and offer predictions for the future. The following is a summary of such remarks made at the 1993 NE NALP Conference held in Washington, DC, Jan. 13-15, which was attended by the Fordham Career Planning Center staff.

As predictions for future legal trends are of perennial interest, we will start there. Richard L. Hermann, President of Federal Legal Employment Report and The Federal Legal Directory, touched on likely future trends in a variety of legal (and non-legal) practice areas, all largely dependent upon how well President Clinton will be able to advance his proposed policy changes.

Practice areas which should grow due to increased governmental regulation include: Environmental (the regulation of nuclear waste disposal; U.S. advised need in the cleanup of countries such as Mexico), International Trade & Investment (the regulation of international capital movement; attempts to bridge the international investment gap - currently Japan and Germany invest twelve times more than the U.S.), High Technology (the creation of a national database; the regulation of technology transfer), Anti-Discrimination, Civil Rights (Federal guidelines may be formulated and/or increased regarding sexual harassment/discrimination, age discrimination and disability), Health Care (attempts to streamline a system that currently leaves 50 million Americans uninsured and is the chief cause of bankruptcy and labor disputes, will call for insurance industry reforms, drug price controls, crackdown on healthcare billing fraud; also increased bioethics regulations), Family Law (national childcare network may be created; more regulations regarding domestic violence), Urban Revitalization & Housing (increased demand for public housing and public ownership of such housing; enterprise zones and community reinvestment will be explored), Ethics Reform Movement (increased regulations for Federal employees), Education (ambiguous plans for smaller classes, higher teacher pay, German-style apprentice program for non-college bound students, increased educational administration) and Tax (you guessed it - taxes, particularly consumer taxes, will increase!).

Mr. Hermann saw "moderate comebacks" for labor and employment law and anti-trust law. He encouraged people to think creatively when linking current events to possible legal opportunities.

Two women who held the rapt attention of the audience were Jeanne Svikhart and Chris White of White Svikhart & Associates, a Washington, DC, placement firm. Their retrospective look at what law students and law firms said in the 1960s, '70s and '80s was revealing. For law students, they reported the following progression:

**Early-'60s** - I want a job.
**Late-'60s** - I want a job at the best law firm.
**Early-'70s** - I want a job at a quality general practice w/pro bono opportunities.
**Late-'70s** - I want a job at a large general practice.
**The '80s evolution** - I want a job at a large prestigious law firm w/international offices, a good training program, lots of early responsibility and client contact. Today - I want a job.

What hiring attorneys at law firms have been saying the last twenty years: 50s-'60s '60s - I'd like an Ivy League graduate, the best and the brightest.
**Late-'60s through-'70s** - We can't get enough good people, let's consider options, double salaries, give extensions on offers granted, provide more pro bono opportunities, more diversity and increase the size of our summer program.
**Mid-'80s** - We'll hire anyone who is breathing.
**Today** - We want the best and the brightest.

While the above is a generalization of law student and law firm attitudes which does not represent every opinion, it seems to accurately reflect broad market trends. Here is what Svikhart and White believe law students and law firms will be saying by the year 2001:

- The law students - I want a job with an employer who is honest and who will give me honest feedback and evaluations, whose partners are not afraid of change but are also committed and loyal, an employer that has excellent role models and mentors, an organization the partners really like and that I can count on; The law firm side - We want to hire the best individuals representing the broadest spectrum, individuals who will go that extra mile for us, individuals who can listen to our clients with a third ear, individuals who share our vision.

Additionally, Svikhart and White discussed the major life experiences which have helped shape the outlook of the different generations currently found in legal practice: WWII for those born in the 1920s (the G.I. generation) who are now in the senior levels of partnership or pre-retirement; the prosperity of the '50s and social unrest of the '60s for the baby boomers or '60s generation and the current climate of uncertainty and skepticism the under-30 generation (also known as the 13th generation) has experienced. Each generation is quite different in its world view in general and in its attitude toward trust, change, reward, loyalty and future, five essential elements Svikhart & White said law firms must address intelligently in order to be successful.

This session provided much food for thought and was clearly the hit of the Conference. For any interested parties, a complete transcript of this informative session is available in Career Planning.

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**Career Planning Notes**

For those of you who wish to put your President's Day holiday, February 15th, to good use, we suggest attending the International Law Careers Day to be held at Cardozo School of Law, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY on the 15th. The day long program will feature sessions on Preparing for a Career in International Law, "International Finance, Banking, Taxation, and the Law," Customs Law, and "Public International Law and Organizations," and "Careers in International Business, Trade & Customs Law." A reception will be held at the end of the day to allow students to meet the panelists including law firm and United Nations representatives and Cardozo professors. Details on this program can be found on the bulletin board located outside Fordham Law's Career Planning Center. If you would like to attend, please add your name to the sign-up list (also on the bulletin board) by February 10th. There is no fee for the program if you sign-up by February 10th.

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**CAREER PLANNING CENTER CALENDAR OF EVENTS - SPRING 1993**

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<th>Thursday</th>
<th>February 18</th>
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<td>Friday</td>
<td>February 19</td>
<td>Legal Career Symposium</td>
<td>School of Law</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Career Dinner #3</td>
<td>Topic: Corporate Finance/Tax/Securities</td>
<td>5:15-7:30 Atrium</td>
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<td>Wednesday March 10</td>
<td>Career Dinner #4</td>
<td>Topic: Entertainment/Sports</td>
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<td>Topic: International Law</td>
<td>5:15-7:30</td>
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**UNIFIED WRITING COMPETITION**

The date of the writing competition has been changed. The new dates are from Thursday, June 3, 1993 through Monday, June 7, 1993. The date was moved to allow first year students a break after exams.

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**BAR/BRI PROVIDES PERSONAL ATTENTION**

BAR/BRI's exclusive Q & A™ clinic has more than 40 attorneys available to answer substantive questions from 8 AM to MIDNIGHT, 7 days a week during the course.

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J.A.G. UPDATE

by Tracy J. Murphy

Fordham School of Law has yet to announce a final decision whether to allow the Judge Advocate General to interview on campus. Since student protest in October, the focus of attention has been on the military’s policy of hiring discrimination based on sexual orientation, pending the Supreme Court's decision. The court's decision is expected in June.

The Supreme Court has said it will hear the case, but it has not yet set a date for oral arguments. If the court decides to allow a military interview on campus, it could result in a significant change in how the military recruits law students.

The military has argued that it needs to be able to interview on campus in order to identify potential military personnel. However, student protesters say that this would violate the First Amendment right to free speech.

The court's decision is expected to be announced in June, and it will have implications for the military’s ability to recruit law students in the future.

Judge from Ireland — from page 1

Mr. Farren then familiarized the audience with the life of Mr. Justice Hederman, who attended University College Dublin and King's Inns, a professional school for barristers. He became a leading lawyer in constitutional, international, and criminal law. From 1957 to 1965 Mr. Justice Hederman served as Judge Advocate General of Ireland. In 1965 he was called to the Inner Bar (meaning he became a "Senior Counsel"). While practicing at the Bar Mr. Justice Hederman appeared in both the I.A.G., and the I.C. (International Criminal Court). He was a member of the United Nations and the first international tribunal held by that Court, Ireland-v. The United Kingdom (1972-1977). Ireland-v. The United Kingdom considered allegations of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment of persons in custody in Northern Ireland. From 1977 to 1981 he held the office of Attorney General of Ireland. In 1981 he was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench.

Mr. Justice Hederman's enlightening lecture covered a wide range of topics, including Ireland's 1922 Constitution, Ireland's 1937 Constitution, the composition of the Irish Government, modern controversial topics and cases in Ireland, and the role the European Community (E.C.) plays in Ireland's legal system. Dean Reilly commented that "Justice Hederman delivered one of the most thorough and scholarly lectures every presented in McHenry Amphitheater. I thought that the crowd of almost 200 students and alumni were extraordinarily attentive."

The Justice began with some interesting details about Ireland's legal system. For example, he mentioned that the Supreme Court of Ireland rarely exercises its discretion to grant leave to appeal. He also discussed the role of the European Community in Ireland, and the importance of the European Convention on Human Rights to the Irish legal system. The lecture covered a wide range of topics, including Ireland's 1922 Constitution, Ireland's 1937 Constitution, the composition of the Irish Government, modern controversial topics and cases in Ireland, and the role the European Community (E.C.) plays in Ireland's legal system. Dean Reilly commented that "Justice Hederman delivered one of the most thorough and scholarly lectures every presented in McHenry Amphitheater. I thought that the crowd of almost 200 students and alumni were extraordinarily attentive."
Fordham Student Sponsored Fellowship Receives National Award at NAPIL Conference in D.C.

by Jennifer Berge, Public Interest Resource Center

"Reaching for Social Justice" is what more than twenty students from three law schools were doing when they traveled to Washington, D.C. last fall to attend a public interest conference and job fair. The Eighth Annual National Public Interest Law Conference, sponsored by the National Association for Public Interest Law, drew students from almost sixty schools across the country to participate in the job fair and conference.

Additionally, the Fordham Student Sponsored Fellowship, Inc. (FSSF) accepted a "most growth" award at a banquet, and Dean Feerick spoke at a plenary session on the role of law schools in the public interest.

Q: Could you give us a brief history of your beginning and your road to obtaining journal status?

The book just published, volume III, Book I, Book II, and Book III, marks our third year in existence. Students started kicking around the idea of a journal. We've received over twenty students from the law school, and Dean Feerick spoke at a plenary session on the role of law schools in the public interest.

Q: Was there ever any doubt that the Forum would become a journal some day?

There was no doubt in my mind. I always assumed that, if we kept doing at least one journal per semester, journal status would come. Last year's board hoped to get journal status but the issue never came up for a vote. At the time we began in 1990, there were no written guidelines and the faculty had to create criteria for granting journal status. My opinion is that if we were not getting out one journal per semester, the Forum would have had to wait for an unspecified amount of time to become a journal.

Q: What was the process in obtaining journal status?

The Faculty Curriculum Committee is chaired by Professor Maria Marcus and ten other people. Her committee was given the task of considering the issue of our status. They voted and then sent their decision to the full faculty. The faculty voted on December 17, 1992 to grant us status. ULI took three years to obtain journal status. ULI took five years. All of the nationally competitive law schools have Law Journals that provide a forum for the many different areas of law. While a Law Review can approve only a limited quantity of work, more law journals can have students and student editors specializing in more areas of the law and thereby strengthening the school.

Q: What are your credentials for the Editor-in-Chief position you now hold?

I was a Political Science major at Columbia University and was Editor-in-Chief of an alternative weekly paper there. Before that, I was Editor-in-Chief of my high school paper.

Q: What are your predictions for future journals at Fordham?

If Fordham is to have more journals, it will probably take another 10 years. It's difficult to predict but none will crop up quickly because Fordham's current journals give pretty good coverage in subject areas. Not many schools have a ULI, for instance. ULI can deal with Civil Rights issues because those issues develop in big cities. The hottest areas of law currently are Intellectual Property and Environmental Law. Fordham has good outlets for the various fields of expertise. People will look for another journal when situations in the industry warrant them.

Note: In the next issue of The Advocate, Andrew Neuman, Editor-in-Chief of the Environmental Law Journal, will be interviewed.

MORE STUDENTS CHOOSE BAR/BRI THROUGHOUT NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT AND THE NATION THAN CHOOSE ALL OTHER COURSES COMBINED.

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Dance
now - 2/21/93
NYC Ballet
at Lincoln Center's NYS Theater.
870-5090. $9 - $70.
3/9 - 3/21
Merce Cunningham
Dance Co.
at City Center
581-1212. $15-$35.

Exhibitions & Tours
2/20
"Artists' Studios West"
Tour artists' studios in the West Village and explore the creative process firsthand.
Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.

now-2/21
"Visiones Del Pueblo:
The Folk Art of Latin America"
250 objects from 17 countries representing the 16th century to the present day.
Museum of American Folk Art.
Two Lincoln Square
(Bet. 65th & 66th Streets)
955-9533. Free.

2/24, 2/25
Contemporary Art Auctions
Christie's: 2/24, 10am & 2pm.
Sotheby's: 2/15, 10:15am & 2pm.

2/27 - 9/12
"Bob Bishop: A Life in American Folk Art"
more than 100 objects reflect Bob's encyclopedic interests and progression from dealer to collector and eventually museum director.
Museum of American Folk Art.
Two Lincoln Square.
955-9533.

3/1
"Women's Art
Reflecting Women's Lives"
Exhibit & reception launching Women's History Month.
52 Chambers St. Tweed Gallery.
788-2738. 6pm.

3/6
"Broadway Beat"
The art world is migrating from West B'way to B'way. Stroll through the galleries and studios along SoHo's new hip strip.
Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
11am-1pm. $33.

3/20
"Radical Chic"
Visit print publishing workshops and painters & sculptors' studios on the backstreets of TriBeCa and witness the area's transformation from warehouse district to bustling art community.
Eye on Art Tours, 877-5117.
11am-1pm. $33.

now-5/8/93
"The Orchestra & the City:
150 Years of the NY Philharmonic"
Amsterdam Gallery,
Mon.-Wed.-Sat. noon - 6pm.
870-1721.

now - 5/15/93
"Balanchine"
Featured are many rarely seen photographs, drawings, designs, notes, posters, and costumes from the work of this last choreographer.
Main Gallery,
S.C. Davis Museum, NY Public Library for the Performing Arts, Lincoln Center. 870-1721.

Films at Fordham
Rm. 412, Lowenstein.
Free w/d, 3:30pm & 9:15pm.
2/9 & 2/10
SARAFINA
2/23 & 2/24
UNDER SEIGE
3/9 & 3/10
THE BODYGUARD
3/23 & 3/24
UNFORGIVEN
4/5 & 4/7
MACOLM X
2:30pm (46)
6:30pm (47)
4/20 & 4/21 ALADDIN

Lectures
2/11
"Clinton's Policy
Towards Asia: New Directions?"
Asia Society.
725 Park Ave.
288-6400.
2/11, 2/25, 3/4
"Asia Today"
Asia Society.
725 Park Ave.
6:30pm.
288-6400.

2/18
"Maps and Africa:
Landscape, Memory, and Meaning"
Three Thursdays beg. 2/18.
Cooper-Hewitt Museum
2E, 91st Str., 860-6321.
6:30pm. $40, $30 for students.

2/23
"Racism"
Morris Deen, civil rights lawyer and co-founder of the southern Poverty Law Ctr., has fought some of the most complex and challenging court battles. He wrote Scenes for Justice and Hate on Trial: The Case Against America's Most Dangerous Neo-Nazi.
92nd Str. Y.
Lexington Ave.
18pm. $16.

2/25
"Sexual Violence:
What Is It and How to Stop It"
92nd Str. Y.
18:35pm. $16.

3/14
"Irish NY"
92nd Str. Y.
1-3-30pm. $20.

3/2
"Bringing Feminism Home: Can Feminist Values and Family Values Meet?"
Prof. Par Thompson,
Women's Studies dept., CUNY, Noon. 101
Barnard Hall, Barnard College.
Call 854-2067.

3/3
"Oriental Rugs"
Six Wednesdays beg. 3/3.
Cooper-Hewitt Museum.
6:30pm. $75, $40 for students.

Literature
2/10
Nikki Giovanni
Passaic Cty. Coll., Paterson, NJ
201-684-6182.
Reservations required. 8pm. Free.

2/10
"Tribute to Andre Lorde
w/ Lucille Clifton, Sonia Sanchez, and others.
92nd Str. Y.
195 Y. Levering Avenue.
415-5760.
8pm. $8.

2/14
Luncheon w/ Black
Racism Networkers
at Black Books Plus
Call 749-9632.
1-3:30pm.

2/17
Lucille Clifton
at Brooklyn Coll.
951-5143.
12:45pm. Free.

Music
2/9 - 2/14
Stanley Clarke
at Blue Note.
131 W. 3rd Str.
475-8592.
9pm & 11:30pm.
2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/16
André Watts
at West Hartford Philharmonic
Avery Fisher Hall.
$6 - $20.

2/14
Jean-Pierre Rampal,
at Avery Fisher Hall.
$15 - $30. 3pm.

2/14
André Previn Trio
at Avery Fisher Hall.
$15 - $30. 7:30pm.

2/14/93
"Prelude to a Kiss: Jazz for Valentines"
A pop-up quartet of ballads by Benny Carter, Jimmy Heath, Harold Ashley, Roy Hargrove and Bobby Watson.
Alley Theatre.
850 Tully Hall.
5050. 8pm.

2/16 - 2/18
Vienna Philharmonic
at Carnegie Hall.
247-7800. 8pm.
$20 - $125. $5 for students & sr. citizens at 6pm.

2/19, 20, 22-24
Keith Richards
at Beacon Theatre.

2/23 - 2/28
Tina Ponce &
His Latin Jazz All-Stars
at Blue Note.

2/27
Christopher Parkening,
guitarist, at Alice Tully Hall.
$25. 8pm.

2/27
The Music of Frank Zappa
at Avery Fisher Hall.
$15 - $30. 8pm.

3/2 - 3/7
Angela Boffill
at Blue Note.

3/4
The Musical World of
Tito Puente.
w/ Paquito D'Rivera,
Max Raabe, Ron Carter,
Slide Hampton, and others.
Carnegie Hall.
8pm.
$15-$45. $5 for students and sr. citizens at 6pm.

3/5
Harolyn Blackwell,
soprano, at Weill Recital Hall.
Theatre at Carnegie Hall.
8pm.
$20. $5 for students & sr. citizens at 6pm.

3/9 - 3/14
Georgie Gershwin
at Blue Note.

3/14
Keith Jarrett
at Alice Tully Hall.
$25. 7:30pm.

3/17
The Cheiftains
traditional Irish music
at Carnegie Hall.
8pm. $12-$45.
$5 for students & sr. citizens at 6pm.

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Rock Concert Hotline: 307-7887.

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3/7
"Class: Coming of Age as a Woman"
The Sullivan Str. Players present a theater piece containing five plays which address issues such as: sexual stereotypes, teen pregnancy, moral values, victimization, and individuality.
Kaufmann Theater, Amer. Museum of Natural History.
78th Str. & Central Park West.
2pm & 4pm.
Free w/museum admission.

3/16-3/28
"The Zoo"
Beacon Theatre.
4/19
"Kiss of the Spider Woman"

4/19
Kiss of the Spider Woman
winner of the 1992 London Evening Standard Award for Best Musical, will open at the Broadhurst w/Chita Rivera May 3.
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Tickets are available now; call 239-6200.

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Call the box offices.
A Streetcar Named Desire
Death and the Maiden
Five Guys Named Moe
Les Misérables
Miss Saigon
The Phantom of the Opera

Other Activities
3/2
"Environmental Link to Breast Cancer"
public hearing
10am-4pm.
Call 788-2738 (NYC Commission on the Status of Women) for details.

3/12-3/14, 3/19-3/21
Spring Crafts Market
Ferris Booth Hall,
Columbia Univ.
115th Str. & B'way.
866-2239.
2pm - 6pm. $5.

3/13
The 1993 Women's Health Forum.
The day-long event will include sessions on Menopause, Cancer, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Fertility, Fitness and Sex.
Hotel Macklowe
145 W. 44th St.
1-800-96-WOMEN.
$75.00.

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CULTURE GUIDE
by Diana R. Thompson, Editor-in-Chief

February, 1993 • The Advocate
DON'T LOSE THE LAST PIECE

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PIEPER REPS: Lowell Citron, Jill Krupp, Kyndell Reid, Da'Rell Simpson-Brown,
Lisa Spivack
It's time to take the bull by the horns and discuss red Bordeaux. These rich, heavy long-lived wines are perfect for cold, wintry evenings. They can be difficult to understand because the system of rating and labeling Bordeaux is French and therefore is unnecessarily complex and confusing. Yet, not only is this system easier to understand than people, but the rewards for figuring it out are far greater.

The Basics

Like most French wines, Bordeaux derives its name from the area where it is produced; the hinterlands surrounding the port city of Bordeaux in the southwest of France. Wine in this area is made at the individual properties where the grapes are grown. These are called "Chateaux." Although Chateau means "castle," the actual structures on vineyard properties run the gamut from large fortresses to small cottages. In the 1920s, the Chateau owners began to bottle their wine themselves and today the words "en bottige" or "bottle" are on the labels of most wines to signify that they were bottled at the vineyard. These are words to look for when you purchase a bottle.

The Grapes

Red Bordeaux is primarily made from two grape varieties: the Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot. A third, smaller quantity of Cabernet Franc, Malbec, and Petit Verdot are sometimes added to the blend. As discussed in an earlier column, the Cabernet provides the structure and longevity to the wines with flavors of blackcurrants. The Merlot produces smoother, mellower wines that mature more rapidly. Unlike many Californian wines, Bordeaux is almost always made by mixing several grape varieties.

Bordeaux and Food

Even die hard Bordeaux fan like myself must confess that red Bordeaux doesn't go all that well with most food. Because these are some of the strongest, richest reds in the world, they clash with lighter foods. Only strong-flavored foods like beef, game, and cheese and bread go well with these wines.

Opening, Serving and Drinking

Opening a bottle of Bordeaux is like opening most bottles of red wine. First, cut away the lead foil that surrounds the cork. Second, wipe off the cork and bottle-top with a damp rag; this cleaning procedure avoids opening most bottles of red

THE HAUT MEDOC

This famous hinterland lies to the north along the Gironde River. There are several small villages in the Haut Medoc and wines produced in these villages bear their names: e.g. Margaux, St. Julien, Paulliac, St. Estephe. These wines commonly use a blend that is predominantly Cabernet Sauvignon with smaller quantities of Merlot. Medoc wines tend to be the heaviest, strongest, longest-lived and latest maturing wines in Bordeaux. The over-all quality level is staggering; there is probably no other place on earth where so much high quality wine is produced. Some of the legendary vineyards of France are in the Haut Medoc: e.g. Chateau Lafite-Rothschild (Paulliac), Chateau Latour (Paulliac), Chateau Margaux (Margaux), Chateau Mouton-Rothschild (Paulliac). Haut Medoc wines are not cheap but it is surprising that the prices aren't higher, given the limited quantities and enormous demand. The wines from St. Estephe are probably the best value but they are the slowest to mature and sometimes are a bit tannic. Some St. Estephe's to look for are Cos d'Estournel (expensive but definitely worth it), Haut-Margaux (moderately expensive), Marbeau (Cheval), Lafon-Rochet (moderately expensive), Meyney (inexpensive), and Les-Omes-De-Pez (inexpensive). The wines from St. Julins are a bit more expensive but they can be a good buy. Further, it is very important to consider the wine's maturity. Depending on the year, these wines are among the slowest to mature, particularly the 1975s are still too young.

Choosing a Bottle

When choosing a bottle of Bordeaux you should compare the price with the quality. Since Bordeaux produces more high quality red wine than any region in the world, there is no excuse for getting a good bottle at a bad price. Further, it is very important to consider the wine's maturity. Depending on the year, these wines are among the slowest to mature, particularly the 1975s are still too young. Bordeaux tastes too young if it has too much tannin. Tannin is a substance that is produced in lesser amounts and is present in tea. Tannin is the stuff that makes your mouth puckers and gives you a palling sensation in the middle of your tongue and on your palate. When a wine has a lot of tannin, it is impossible to taste the fruit. Yet, tannin is not a bad thing. A wine should not taste like it is too tannic and acidity and acidity give a wine its aging potential. Bordeaux can be tannic because they use a large percentage of the Cabernet Sauvignon which is a rather thick-skinned grape. The skin will only thin out if the grape becomes fully mature. Thus if the Cabernet is not fully mature at the time of the picking the wine will be tannic. In contrast, the Merlot has a thinner skin, is faster-maturing and is less tannic. Similarly, California Cabernets are rarely as tannic because the grape normally gets much riper because of the warmer climate.

The Subregions

Wine is produced in the hinterlands that surround Bordeaux, not in the city itself. Most Bordeaux wines bear the name of the town or area where they are produced. The main areas are:

ST. EMILION

To the east of Bordeaux lies the picturesque medieval village of St. Emilion. These wines are made with more Merlot than Cabernet Sauvignon in the blend, and this gives them several effects. First, the problem of tannin matures rapidly. Second, since the Cabernet and Merlot grow at different rates, the quality of vintages in St. Emilion does not correspond to that in the Haut Medoc. Third, the wines are smoother, more mellow, and more easily approachable. The quality of wines in St. Emilion range from incredible to mediocre. Yet, these villagers are the sort of Avis of Bordeaux: they're #2 and they try harder. They offer very good value for money but trying St. Emilion's can be hit or miss and you may end up purchasing a few losers along the way. Still its worth it.

POMEROL

Next to St. Emilion is Pomerol. This is a very small growing area that makes wines that are predominantly Merlot. Pomerols are made with great care and very high quality methods. They are the world's best Merlot-based wines and can be incredibly strong, heavy, rich and delicious. Unfortunately, they are ridiculously over-priced (e.g. check out the price of a bottle of Chateau Petrus some day). I have yet to hear about a good, inexpensive Pomerol.

The Classification of 1855

Opening a bottle of Bordeaux is like opening most bottles of red wine. First, cut away the lead foil that surrounds the cork. Second, wipe off the cork and bottle-top with a damp rag; this cleaning procedure avoids opening most bottles of red wine. As a general rule, thew wines of Bordeaux are rated by a system that was created in 1855. At that time, this ranking was compiled for the Paris International Exhibition. The system is based on a scale from one to five, with one being the best and five being the worst. A wine rated a one is a really good wine. A wine rated a one is a "First Growth." Please note: not all the wines of Bordeaux are rated. Some of the wines that are rated even warrant a Fifth Growth rank. In 1855, four wines were rated as First Growths, 15 as Second Growths, 14 as Third Growths, 10 as Fourth Growths and 19 as Fifth Growths.

As the system was never intended to continue, but wily merchants immediately seized upon it as a marketing device and it persists to this day. There has been only one change in the rankings in over 135 years: Chateau Mouton-Rothschild was elevated from a Second to a First Growth in 1973. This ranking has been criticized because current quality does not always correspond with these old ratings. Additionally, the ranking system does not include any of the wines of St. Emilion or Pomerol, and all but one of the wines of Graves are excluded. To rectify this, St. Emilion created its own classification in 1855 and revised it in 1895. Graves created its own system in 1953. The makers in Pomerol decided that they were making so much money that they didn't need any sort of classification and their wines remain unclassified. Even the Haut Medoc wines that failed to make the cut in 1855 are getting into the act. In 1978, they created their own classification of the Cru Bourgeois of the Haut Medoc. Lastly, there is a catch-all rating system that is imposed by the French ministry of agriculture for wines that have not received any of these ratings. Each region is regulated regarding the type of grape it grows, how many it grows and the techniques it uses in producing wines. Those that meet a certain standard can put the words "Appellation Controlee" on the bottle. As a general rule, the smaller the name of the region put on the bottle the higher quality the wine. Thus an Appellation Controlee is better than an Appellation Bordeaux Superior Controlee which is better than an Appellation Bordeaux Controlee. Any French wine you buy should at least be an Appellation Controlee. Beware: the lowest rating is Vin de Table. Don't drink French table wine since it is no better than Gallo jug wine and it costs a lot more.
Haut Medoc. All of the First Growths are still among the best wines in the world and most of the Second Growths are outstanding. Many of the lesser growths have improved and now are challenging the big boys. Yet, you should be a little skeptical of the classified wines from the Margaux region because some aren’t up to their rankings.

1. The words “Grand Vin” mean absolutely nothing on a bottle of Bordeaux. They have nothing to do with any rating system.

2. Don’t bother to learn the system in Graves; it doesn’t make much of a difference.

3. The only things to bear in mind in the system from St. Emilion are that the Premiers Crus are excellent and that a Grand Cru Classe’ is better than a Grand Cru. Many Grand Crus are pretty ordinary wines; many of the Grand Cru Classes are very good.

4. At minimum, a bottle of red Bordeaux should have three things written on the label: the vintage, “Appellation Controlee,” and “ens en boite au chateau.”

5. In the 80s, a bottle of red Bordeaux should be half-mature and fully mature. Here is a brief overview of the vintages for red Bordeaux in the 80s:

1980: A fabulous vintage, rated by many as one of the greatest of the century. Although young, the wines of the vintage are showing well even now. Unfortunately, 80s are very expensive. With two years of great reviews proceedings the retail release of the wines, the prices soared.

1981: A very good year. Most of these wines are quite tannic and are not suitable for drinking now—look for the quicker maturing St. Emillons and Graves. They are a relatively good value since people are more interested in the 80s.

1982: A fair year with a very bad reputation. Sandwiched by excellent years before and after, 1983 has received simply too much bad press. The problem with 82 is that rains hit just before the harvest and the grapes became blunted and have produced many lighter-style, quickly maturing Bordeaux. Although these wines lack the depth and richness of a great Bordeaux, they are fully mature and remarkably undervalued. If you want a nice, inexpensive bottle to drink over the next year, 1983 is worth a look.

1983: A great year but the wines are still very immature. If you want to give wine to someone who has a cellar, buy a bottle of 86 Bordeaux (especially the wines of St. Julies). The wines are moderately expensive but they will be incredible in ten years.

The only problem is that they aren’t very tasty now because they are so tannic. For current consumption, avoid 1986 Bordeaux.

1984: A very good year and a perfect year to drink now. The 85s were very rapidly maturing wines and they are great right now. 1985 is not one of the great years (like 1989 or 1982) but the wines are very good, fully mature and under-priced. Probably the best year to drink now.

1985: A relatively poor year. The weather was bad and the Merlot crop failed. The Merlot is used to smooth out the harsh characteristics of the Cabernet Sauvignon grape. Without any Merlot, these wines tend to be hard and lean. Further, many still are not mature. Although some chateaux produced decent wines and the prices for all 1984s are very low, this is a vintage better avoided.

1986: A very good year. The quality of 1983 wines fluctuates more than most years because of the unusual weather patterns: heat and humidity in the summer created problems with rot in some vineyards. Some of the 1983s are simply good while others (e.g. wines from the Margaux region) are fabulous. Most of these wines are mature and they are fairly priced.

1987: One of the greatest years ever. Ten years of praises haven’t diminished 1987’s standing as one of the all-time great years. I only wish I could have tasted more of these wines because they are the business. Even lesser chateaux produced great wines in 82. Some of these wines aren’t fully mature but they are still very tasty right now. Unfortunately, the prices are absurdly high and the wines are very hard to find.

1988: A good year. Now approaching their 12th birthday, these wines are fully mature. The 1981s are not great but they’re good and they’re very under valued since everyone lost interest in them when 1982 came along.

1989: A bad year. Simply not worth buying or drinking.

Pretentious Tasting of the Month

Over the Martin Luther King holiday, several friends and I drank a tasty red Bordeaux: a 1983 Chateau Talbot from St. Julien in the Haut Medoc. Talbot was rated as a 4th Growth in 1855 but its quality has steadily improved thanks to a cash infusion from several friends and I drank a tasty red Bordeaux:

Available for affordable parties too . . .
Q & A About FOCA
by Mark Moran, LE3

What is the statutory language of the Freedom of Choice Act of 1993 (FOCA)?
Version 1 of 1993 H.R. 25, introduced into the House of Representatives on January 5, 1993, reads in pertinent part as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE
This Act may be cited as the “Freedom of Choice Act of 1993.”

SECTION 2. RIGHT TO CHOOSE
(a) IN GENERAL— Except as provided in subsection (b), a State may not restrict the right of a woman to choose to terminate a pregnancy—

(1) before fetal viability; or

(2) at any time, if such termination is necessary to prevent the life or health of the woman.

(b) MEDICALLY NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS— A State may impose requirements medically necessary to protect the life or health of women referred to in subsection (a).

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION— Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent a State—

(1) from requiring a minor to involve a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult before terminating a pregnancy; or

(2) from protecting unwilling individuals from having to participate in the performance of abortions to which they are conscientiously opposed.

What does the language of the Act mean?
Supporters of FOCA assert that it is a mere codification of Roe v. Wade. What it does is that it forbids the abortion rights found therein from state regulation and judicial re-interpretation by giving them federal statutory authority.

However, Roe permitted restrictions on abortion in the third trimester. The language of FOCA is purposely vague so as to go well beyond Roe and effectively remove all restrictions on abortion, even in the intermediate stages of the third trimester. If FOCA is enacted into law and survives constitutional challenges, what effect will it have on current state laws and the availability of legal abortion? States would lose all rights to regulate abortion before “fetal viability”, which is not defined by FOCA. Even restrictions that survived the Supreme Court’s “Undue Burden” test in Planned Parenthood v. Casey would be struck down by FOCA. Parental notification provisions that require notification by carry­ing a minor with a judicial bypass alternative would be struck down in favor of a requirement of consent by a “parent, guardian, or responsible adult”. The last term is not defined by FOCA and thus conceivably could include any adult, including the man who impregnated the teenager as well as a counselor employed by the abortion clinic.

FOCA also allows abortions “at any time”—including after fetal viability—if the “health” of the woman is affected. This vague generality displaces much more specific language under many current state laws. For instance, Pennsylvania prohibits abortion after 24 weeks of pregnancy, except where the woman is in a life-threatening situation, or where she would experience a “substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function” by carrying the child to term.

What does “health” of the woman mean?
FOCA does not define “health”, nor does it say what kind.

It states that a woman can get an abortion if she feels like it. So Bush, who had the afterglow of the wildly popular Reagan to bask in. And this good- looking guy from Indiana was going to lend him a hand.

Poor Dan Quayle. He’s used up already. He’s being used up there. Anyway, by the summer of 1988, there weren’t any left from the Reagan crowd. Those who weren’t up on charges were shopping for $1000 suits in which to persuade foreign businessmen that they could set up lunch for you. Bill Bradley or General Colin Powell. The reality is that most Americans voted for Bill Clinton for the reason stated above. Yet he and the media are interpreting his victory in November as a “mandate” from the people. Perhaps a mandate for change, but not for Bill Clinton.

I say this because it has become obvious to me that the Clintons (Bill and Hillary) love themselves and the spotlight, and they are not shy about it. They love to hum it up for the cameras. The theatrics that led to the inauguration were Bill Clinton’s attempt at placing himself in the same category as other great American leaders like James Madison and Harry Truman. I guess that it is good to have a President with a high sense of self-importance. He travelled the same route journeyed by Thomas Jefferson when he was elected President; is he comparing himself to Jefferson? Then there were the big Hollywood style bashes. Hey, Stevie Nicks gained some weight. I watched the pre-inaugural gala, and for a second there I wasn’t sure if the “stars”, Barbra, Warren, etc., were referring to Clinton or the second coming of Christ. Adulation and praise is good once things have been accomplished, anything before is tacky and unprofessional. Then there was the MTV Gala where he jammed it up with Clarence Clemmons. This troubles me. I realize that he is trying to appear to be “the” of the people, but I would like my Presidents to be more, shall we say, presidential?

There is nothing wrong with celebrating or enjoying a victory, and there will always be plenty of Hollywood style parades.

By Robert Cinque

Peaked Too Soon?

By Michael V. Gracia

The MTV President

by Mark Moran, LE3

Peaked Too Soon?

Continued on next page

Continued on next page
Love

Love is patient, love is kind.
It does not envy, it does not boast, it is not proud.
It is not rude, it is not self-seeking, it is not easily angered, it keeps no record of wrongs.
Love does not delight in evil but rejoices with the truth.
It always protects, always trusts, always hopes, always perseveres.

I Corinthians 13:4-7

Scripture taken from the HOLY BIBLE, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION. COPYRIGHT 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission.

Q & A — Continued from previous page

provide any guide to interpretation. In the absence of such guidance, courts would presumably look to the definition of “health” in the holding of the U.S. Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade. Republican of Gov. Wades permissive abortion in the sev- enth, eighth and ninth months to preserve the “health of the woman” if her physician decides the abortion is necessary to her well-being, taking into account such fac- tors as her age, and her physical, emotional, psychological and familial condition. FOCA does not recognize any substantial impairment; a doctor would be able to articulate a reason an abortion is “neces- sary” in almost any situation. There is also no time bar, so abortion would be legal if “necessary” to protect the “health” of the woman until the fetus begins the actual birth process.

What if a woman thinks gaining will affect her “health”, and her doctor dis- agrees?

Some doctors will refuse to a viable fetus unless the circumstances are truly dire. Others will accede to the wishes of the woman in any circumstance. The ultimate effect will be that any woman who wants to abort a fetus “at any time” will be able legally to do so.

What sort of checks are there on the doctors?

None. The language of FOCA is broad enough and vague enough to allow any situation to be covered by it.

Who represents the viable fetus?

No one.

Isn’t there any sort of balancing test?

No.

Who’s Bob Casey, and why will no one let him speak?

Bob Casey is a life-long liberal democrat and the Governor of Pennsylvania. He helped engineer Senator Wolford’s upset victory over Dick Thornburgh in the 1991 Pennsylvania Senatorial race, which was a tremendous boost for the Democratic party and the first sign that George Bush was in trouble. Unfortunately for Gov. Casey, his politics have not changed in lock-step with his party’s, and he is now an outlier. Bill Clinton’s philosophy of inclusion did not resonate among any substantial group, so he decided not to permit Casey to speak. Casey was next silenced in early August at the Democratic Convention. Governor Casey was next silenced in early October in the Great Hall at Cooper Union. He was prepared to give a speech entitled “Can a Liberal be Pro-Life?” A well orchestra- tion throng drowned out his speech with an avalanche of shrieks and whistles that lasted for over 35 minutes. The New York media, which supported Sinead O’Connor after she was booted off the Madison Square Garden stage, essentially ignored the shouting down of Gov. Casey in the Great Hall. There is a concerted effort to prevent Gov. Casey from speaking his mind because he is exposing the Freedom of Choice Act for what it is — an accelerated slide down the slippery slope to legalized abortion on demand “at any time” for any reason.

What is President Clinton’s position on FOCA and abortion in general?

During the campaign, Clinton pledged that he will sign FOCA into law, and he has not yet reversed this position. Clinton has vowed to make abortion safe and available, and then, Al Gore (who was pro-life until it became politically inconvenient) says that neither he nor President Clinton are pro-abort and that they both think too many abortions occur.

How many are too many? When will we know we have just the right number?

Good question. Try another one — why are we trying to greatly expand its availability if we have too many already? Are we prepared to permit unrestricted abortions of viable beings more appropriately called fetuses than fetuses?

Will there really be an increase in the number of third trimester abortions?

Advocates of the FOCA assert that only 100 third trimester abortions are performed annually under current laws because every- one knows that a third trimester abortion involves dismemberment of a nearly fully formed human being and thus, such abor- tions will continue to be a rare event under FOCA. However, the main reason that so few occur now because they are illegal in almost all states except to save the life of the woman, which is a rare situation. If the law changes, so that third trimester abortions are legal everywhere if “necessary” to pro- tect the “health” of the woman — including psychological, economic and familial fac- tors — then many more will occur. And nothing in FOCA will prohibit this.

Why would a woman wait to the third trimester?

For a woman who knows early on that she wants to abort, there is no reason to wait, since the procedure becomes more compli- cated and more expensive with the passage of time. No one expects that there will be hundreds of thousands of third trimester abortions annually, but when Roe v. Wade was decided, no one thought that it would result in the 1.5 million abortions now performed annually. There will be a marked increase in the number of third trimester abortions, into many thousands annually. Any life’s changes that may make a first trimester pregnancy “unwanted” can also occur in the third trimester. FOCA is a major expansion in the legal availability of third trimester abortion and a giant step towards permissible infanticide.

Twenty years ago, Justice Blackmun drew a line at 26 weeks. FOCA now extends that line to birth. And since the justification for termi- nating an 8 1/2 month pregnancy is almost as valid for killing a one week old infant, we may soon learn that the line cannot be drawn at all.

Are we really on such a slippery slope?

In 1968, abortion was illegal from the moment of conception in every state. If FOCA becomes law, abortion will be legal until the appearance of a child’s head in the birth canal. We will have traveled 10 minutes short of 9 months in just 25 years. Add to this fact the development of genetic coun- selors, who counsel women to abort based on “probabilities” of birth defects; federal sponsorship of the use of human fetal tissue in medical experiments; the increase in euthanasia; and the withholding of feeding tubes from severely deformed infants. (Incidentally, “Baby Jane Doe” is a flourishing 8 year old). How long will it take us to travel those last 10 minutes? Where will we go after that?

Q

My Own Private Idaho — Continued from previous page

lies during anyone’s presidency, but our next President should spend less time trying to be hip, accepted by Michael Jack- son and Bill Cosby and pretending to be so overwelmed and touched by the fact that “everyone” loves him for all the great things that he has to do, and more time planning how he is going to keep all of those promises that he made to every pos- sible interest group in order to get their vote.

Before the American people get too carried away with all of this acclaimation that they must remember the following. Bill Clinton won the election because he did something that Gary Hart did not do in 1988, he stuck it out. Questions about his char- acter were overlooked in the end because 1) he came old news and 2) because of the state of the country. Bill Clinton has been a politician all of his life. He is a man who at a very young age decided that he wanted to be president. He has done everything necessary to achieve this goal, and thus has done nothing else in his life except be a politician if personally dissavow public officials who have never had a profession outside of that of being a politician. Serv- ing your country in this manner should be a calling, not a job or career. He has now achieved his goal, and he is loving it. Now what.

I said in my column endorsing the Clinton-Gore ticket that I was not an advocate of Clinton, but rather an ad- vocate of change. I guess that this little piece kind of proves it. I wish the new President well, we should all support him, give him the benefit of the doubt, and even allow him to make a couple of mistakes. Change was and is still needed in this country. Noone expects all of our country’s problems to be effectively dealt with in the next four years. But President Clinton has put himself in a position where he should perform. Being President of the United States and leading its people is serious business, I “HOPE” that President Clinton knows this.

Peaked Too Soon — Continued from previous page

RAL STOCKDALE???

And now, he’s out of a job. What will he do? Run for president in ’96? (INSERT SPOKE-TAKE-HERE) Admit it, you freaked when o Dan let it slip during the debate that he actually had his finger on the but- ton. “I’ve been in the heat seat,” he proudly proclaimed, and millions of Americans yelled their screeches. So scratch that.

Well, there’s always private practice. Back home in Indiana, he’s still a star. He should be able to hook up with a friend’s firm (Put out his own shingle? ANOTHER SPKE-TAKET). Of course, there are prob- ably lawyers back home who’ll remember the things he’s said about the profession, and who’ll show him no mercy. So I guess literating’s out for Dan. No problem — any Vice President will bring in the business.

But what if people start forgetting he was Vice President? Or worse, WHAT IF THEY REMEMBER?

Rabbah Shimon ben Gamliel said:

The world endures
by virtue of three things—
justice, truth, and peace.

(Avot 1, 18)

A Message To All from
The Jewish Law Students Association

I dread the day when Former Vice President Dan. Danforth Quayle is chasing ambulances in Kokomo.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE

10 8 6 4 2 1

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

AB 1 2 3 4 5 6

CAB 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

(See inside back cover for answer.)
# BAR/BRI BULLETIN

## DATES TO REMEMBER

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DAY/DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12</strong></td>
<td>OFFICIAL FILING DEADLINE FOR MARCH 12th MPRE</td>
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| **SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21** | **Lecture:** MPRE (LIVE LECTURE)  
**Presented by** Stanley D. Chess  
**Location:** RAMADA HOTEL  
(7th Ave. & 33rd St., N.Y.C.)  
**Time:** 11AM-3PM  
**Tuition:** Free for BAR/BRI enrollees  
($75 payment required - fully credited toward tuition) |
| **SUNDAY, MARCH 7** | **Lecture:** N.Y. PRACTICE & PROCEDURE (LIVE)  
**Presented by** Prof. Arthur Miller  
**Location:** RAMADA HOTEL  
(7th Ave. & 33rd St., N.Y.C.)  
**Time:** 10AM-4PM  
**Tuition:** Free for BAR/BRI enrollees  
($75 payment required - fully credited toward tuition) |
| **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24** | **1) 1993 BOOK DISTRIBUTION BEGINS**  
(Additional distribution days to be announced) |
| **THURSDAY, APRIL 22** | **LAST CHANCE TO:**  
1) SECURE A DISCOUNTED TUITION  
2) PICK-UP BOOKS |
| **WEDNESDAY, MAY 19** | **NEW YORK COURSE BEGINS AT LIVE LOCATION** |
| **TUESDAY, MAY 25** | **NEW YORK COURSE BEGINS AT TAPE LOCATIONS** |
| **SATURDAY, MAY 29** | **FILING DEADLINE FOR JULY 1993**  
**NEW YORK BAR EXAM** |