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BLAS AT THE FRONT DESK

Student, Guard in Race Incident

This article is based on a statement made to The Advocate by a student involved in an incident to be described. The security guard involved was unavailable for comment and his name has been omitted.

By Earl Wilson

On Monday October 11, 1993, a first year African-American law student, Micheal Scercy, entered Lowenstein building. He informed the guard on duty that he did not have any identification, having left his ID in the dormitory when he had visited the dorm earlier in the day. The guard on duty allowed him to enter the building. Mr. Scercy went to his locker to retrieve his laptop computer while a friend waited for him at the entrance to Lowenstein to return. Scercy wanted to give the laptop to his friend so that his friend could take it in for repairs. As he was exiting the Lowenstein building, computer in hand and clearly visible, Scercy heard someone say "Hey you!"

Not realizing that the person was talking to him, Scercy kept on walking. A man, who was white, jumped in front of him and began speaking to Scercy in an aggressive manner. The man asked Scercy to identify himself. Not knowing who the man was, Scercy asked the man to identify himself first. After identifying himself by name as a member of Fordham Security, Mr. Scercy told the man his name and identified himself as a law student. The guard then asked Scercy what he was carrying. Michael informed him that it was his computer and he had just retrieved it from his law school locker.

The guard then asked Scercy if he had permission to carry the laptop off of campus premises. Scercy retorted that he didn't need permission to carry his own property off the campus. The guard ordered Scercy to "hand over the computer." Scercy refused. When asked if he had any identification, Mr. Scercy informed the guard that he had none on him but that he had signed in at the dorm and his ID was being held there. Scercy suggested that the guard call the dorm and ask about it. The guard refused. Mr. Scercy then asked the guard to follow him to the dorm so he could get his ID and prove who he was. The guard rejected this proposal.

At that point Scercy noticed his friend, another African-American male law student, began walking away. When asked by Scercy, the other student acknowledged that he saw what had transpired but that he had to leave to make an appointment. After refusing to go to the dorms with Mr. Scercy, the guard informed him not to "move." Frustrated, Scercy in-formed the guard that he was "wasting [his] time." Mr. Scercy then handed over his lap top to his companion and began walking towards the dorm through Lowenstein. The guard followed Scercy as he walked through the building and asked Scercy's friend to follow. The friend refused. As they approached the guard station in the dorm, the security guard following Scercy asked the guard stationed in the dorm if he knew who Scercy was. The dorm guard answered, "Yes. He's a law student." The guard then asked if Scercy's ID was in the ID box. The dorm guard replied in the affirmative.

The security guard then took Scercy's ID out of the box and began looking through the log book for his sign-in time. Dorm security rules require that students who are signed in are not permitted to leave or retrieve. Scercy's ID was in the ID box. The guard then declared he was "going to write up a report on Scercy."

By John Mastandrea

GALLA Protests JAG Visit

Second Year In A Row

The Judge Advocates General of the four branches of the military met with about 35 students on November 3, to break bread in the atrium and share information regarding military careers in law. A contingent of 14 officers in all attended.

Attempting to put some tarnish on all that visiting brass was a group of about 25 protestors who assembled outside to voice their discontent over the military's ban on open homosexuality within the service.

Regarding the demonstration outside, Major General Michael Nardotti (Army) said it was not altogether a problem. "What people don't realize is that there has been a good deal of debate over this issue even within the army," said Nardotti, who graduated from Fordham Law School in 1976.

Nardotti was joined by Rear Admiral Harold Grant (Navy), Major Philip Seymour (Marines), and Captain Traci Guarinello (Air Force) on a panel which presented the opportunities that still exist in a military career despite cuts in defense spending.

The question-answer period, however, was inevitably overshadowed by the on-going debate over the military's so-called "don't ask, don't tell" recruitment policy. That policy, adopted to neutralize charges of discrimination, has not appealed all factions in this debate. In response to an audience question, Captain Guarinello described the effect of the policy—namely, that all questions regarding sexual preference have been removed or blurred out from application questionnaires.

Under more aggressive questioning the panel offered, alternatively, that the military has a unique function and must maintain restrictive policies; that its hiring policies are ultimately legislative decisions; and that since there were no policy-makers present, "could we please move onto the next subject?"

Discussion of that issue was then cut off, and students and officers shortly thereafter retired to the atrium for dinner and
By Jeremy Klausner

Catchy title, but I'm not talking about law school. Although getting out of law school may not be such a bad idea either. What I am talking about is Somalia. Now I'm sure you're thinking, "get off it Klausner, we don't need to hear this from you," but I don't necessarily agree. Besides, it is my column. Seriously, the Somalia situation needs our attention, if only letting our representatives know what we think. I think we started off with humanitarian intent. I think we did what we could, and unfortunately got into a messy situation (there's gratitude for you). But now we're losing American lives with very little reason. We really have no business sticking our noses into Somali affairs, and it's quite apparent that our presence is not being met with overwhelming hospitality. Dinner is over, our host wearies, it is time to leave.

The reason given for our continued presence in Somalia is standard political boilerplate - keeping the country "free for democracy." But just exactly how are we accomplishing that aim? By systematically launching raids in an effort to capture a man that we decided is a criminal? By maintaining an armed presence in the city of Mogadishu? By reinforcing our troops after Somalia asserted the freedom we're supposed to be protecting? Or perhaps by being responsible for the deaths of countless hundreds of Somalians? It seems to me that we've been down this road before, with similar results and with a black marble wall of unhappy memories. Perhaps if Clinton had served in Vietnam his memory would be a little better (cheap shot, but there it is).

And what is "free for democracy" anyway? Once a patriotic rallying cry, it has become a catch-phrase used to rationalize conflict. I thought keeping democracy free meant making it possible for a people to chart its own socio-political destiny, rather than having one imposed upon them. Our actions in Somalia have no rational relationship to that end. In fact, our actions may be having the opposite effect. There is evidence to support the notion that the Somalis see America as trying to impose her will upon them. Sort of a mega-monarchy.

What I'm saying is that we haven't given democracy a chance, so how can we profess to be protecting it? I seem to recall a similar situation in America in the late 1700s. We had to fight for our freedom. Perhaps, just perhaps General Aidid and his followers see themselves as doing the same. Perhaps I'm wrong, and there will be a bloody civil war, or worse. But shouldn't Somalia be free to choose that course? We were. History has taught us that democracy is a process; different everywhere. It must be allowed to develop, not be imposed from the outside - however noble it seems. (Anyone remember the Prime Director? Just imagine if General Aidid were actually the Somali George Washington. That would be sadly ironic. (Editor's note: They said the same thing about Ho Chi Minh in the sixties.)

On a lighter note, someone out there must be reading this thing because I actually got a note in my mailbox. Thanks. And keep the comments coming.
Ferraro at McNally

Former V.P Candidate Speaks to
Full House on Sexism, Prejudice

by Robert Cinque

Proclaiming "a new time" for Italian-Americans and women, former U.S. Representative and vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro called on her Fordham Law School classmates to speak out against prejudice.

"We need to draw on the energies of each one of us" to solve the nation's problems, Ferraro told students at McNally Amphitheater on Tuesday, October 5. "We cannot afford to waste human capital."

"If you imagine him saying that to an African-American, Jew or any other defendant?" Ferraro asked.

She also spoke of a conversation she had with Peter Rodino, the longtime head of the House Judiciary Committee best known for the Watergate investigation. In 1976, Rodino was briefly mentioned as a possible running mate for Jimmy Carter. Rodino told her that rumors then surfaced about his subtle stigmatization.

"Can you imagine him saying that to an African-American, Jew or any other defendant?" Ferraro asked.

In addressing the 1992 Democratic Senate primary, Ferraro described her efforts to avoid accusations of irregularities. She brought to court a highly respected tax attorney to make sure there were no improprieties, no possible ties to any sort of corrupt activity. "The problem was," she said, "I was trying to prove a negative." As it happened, two of her opponents, Liz Holtzmann and Robert Abrams, levied charges of organized crime ties against her.

Ferraro had no harsh words for Holtzmann and Abrams, but did note that both candidates suffered an "Italian-American backlash in subsequent elections. Abrams narrowly lost the Senate election to incumbent Al D'Amato, while Holtzmann lost a primary runoff for her position as comptroller.

The 1960 Fordham Law graduating and former S.B.A. treasurer, one of only two women in her graduating class, was received warmly by the full house at McNally. Her appearance was sponsored by Fordham Law Women and the Italian-American Law Students Association.

Ferraro was introduced by second-year student Christopher Cuomo, representing the I.A.L.S.A. and Associate Dean Georgene Vairo, who described herself as fitting in with both sponsoring groups, proposing herself "25% Italian by genetics, 100% Italian gastronomically and temperamentally."

Vairo recalled one of Ferraro's early speaking engagements at Fordham, praising her "clear command of the American language."

Ferraro served as an assistant district attorney in Queens before being elected to the House of Representatives in 1978. There, she served on the Budget Committee and the Select Committee on Aging, where after the 1980 election, she fought the Reagan Administration's cutbacks. She also sponsored the Women's Economic Equity Act, which outlawed many discriminatory financial practices.

Since her historic Vice-Presidential candidacy in 1984, she has written two books and served the new Administration as an appointee to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva this past February. She is presently a managing partner at the New York office of Rock, Mahin, Cate & Koehler, and serves as a member of several boards, including the Board of Advocates of the American Cancer Society, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and of the National Breast Cancer Research Fund.

Volunteers Line Up at
Community Service Project

On September 23, members of the Fordham Law community proved that there is more to life than law school. On a Saturday morning, as a group of Fordham law school faculty and administrators were present at the fall reception of the student-run Community Service Project, to learn about non-legal volunteer work. Various community groups were present, such as the New Settlement tutoring program in the Bronx, the Lincoln Square Neighborhood Center, Hotline Cares, Project DOROT, and St. Paul's Apology Church's Momentum project for people with AIDS, as well as representatives from their homeless shelter. These organizations distributed information about their exciting volunteer opportunities, and encouraged students to sign up on the spot.

The response was staggering. The Bronx tutoring program recruited almost ten new volunteers to participate in their project, which matches high school and junior high school kids with one tutor for the year. Project DOROT enlisted students to help distribute food to the homebound elderly, particularly during the Jewish holidays.

Bill Geller, a Fordham Law student who has participated in past home building projects with Habitat for Humanity, showed pictures of last year's spring break trip to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida: an overwhelming twenty-five students expressed interest in this year's trip to Lynchburg, Virginia, which may require an additional spring break project to a different location.

Since the reception, the CSP has continued to assist students in finding fulfilling volunteer programs. Many students have been interested in utilizing their language skills and organizations such as English In Action have been excited to recruit new volunteers for a program in which immigrants can improve their English. St. Lukes Roosevelt Hospital next door has been delighted to receive so many applicants for their baby-holding project.

The CSP is run by Leslie Shimurak and Hope Pardy, third-year students who understand that not everyone has the time to commit to a weekly project.

Therefore, they can always suggest day-long projects, or projects that require two hours every few months. For example, St. Paul's Apology Church next door to the Lowenstein building runs a homeless shelter every week from Sunday night to Wednesday night. Volunteers can work one a year, or as often as they like, either helping to prepare and serve the meal, or to stay over as an overnight host.

In addition, the CSP participates in day-long projects, such as a Sunday house-building marathon in Newark in February, or New York Cares Day, which took place this past Saturday. Students can also help with the upcoming book drive, by donating old books, or by volunteering to distribute them to various shelters and community centers. And then, for those of us who haven't travelled through the Amazon in the last year, participating in one of the on-campus blood drives is an easy way to be a volunteer.

In addition to encouraging individuals to volunteer, the CSP has instigated the Community Service Challenge. The Challenge is a contest between all campus student groups, including the various journals and moot court, to develop their own volunteer projects in which members can participate as a group. Each group submits a monthly accounting of total hours devoted to community service, and the winning group will be honored at the end of the year reception. The Latin American Law Students Association has already revived the tutoring program it began last year, as well as a mentor program in which group members introduce kids to the universe of the law student. The Urban Law Journal is in the process of instituting a landmark project to provide food stamp outreach and counseling to homeless individuals in the area.

There are a myriad of ways to get involved and volunteer. Those in search of a rewarding volunteer experience should talk to Hope or Leslie in Room 11, across from the student mailboxes, or pick up a brochure and read about existing projects.

How's Gerry Doing?

Ferraro has many fans at Fordham. Here are comments from just a few of them:

From Mary Donzian of Fordham Law Women: "FLW was delighted that Ms. Ferraro was able to speak at Fordham, "She eloquently addressed the challenges facing women and Italian-Americans. Her achievements exemplify the ability to succeed despite discrimination."

From Christopher Cuomo, I.A.L.S.A.: "The most impressive thing about Geraldine Ferraro is her presence. With nothing more than that she made a connection with the part of us we're all proud of."

From Philip Azoloni, I.A.L.S.A., who first contacted Ferraro over the summer to invite her to Fordham: "I don't think I could've envisioned it happening any better than it did," said Azoloni, "I.A.L.S.A. and Fordham Law Women put in a lot of hard work, and everyone put their egos aside to bring it off."
Security (From Page 1)

to put" the finger pointing act in his report. Scercy, to whom it was ap­
pared that the guard's rude ap­
proach was racially motivated, re­
sponded in kind and left the build­
ing.

Later in the day Scercy called the guard and asked for his ID card. The guard told him to come to the dorm to retrieve it. When Scercy arrived at the dorm, the guard let him enter into the common area. Scercy started to walk towards the pay phone to search for his pocket organizer, misplaced during the shuffle of the first encounter. At that point, the guard began "yell­"ing" at him again. He informed the student, "Mr. Scercy, when you enter this building you identify yourself!" Mr. Scercy replied that the guard "had a problem" and needed to address it. The guard retorted that he was "addressing" his problem in his report. At that point the guard began "waving his report" in the air. The following day, Scercy reported the incident to Dean Rivera.

The reports

The guard also filed a report, with Dean Feerick. Dean Rivera explained to The Advocate that there are procedures usually followed in these kinds of situations. "Dean Feerick has both complaints si­multaneously. The Dean will go with the normal process - to have a professor make an 'independent assessment' rather than get in­volved on his own. The professor, who has a background in investig­ations, will issue a report after interviewing both parties and ask­ing 'the right questions.'" A report will then be issued to Dean Feerick on which he will rely to make his decision. When asked to comment, Dean Feerick stated that the issue didn't appear racial, but there might give rise to confrontation. Officially, though, there are no ex­ceptions allowed for persons the guards recognize. Other institutions compromise by having people wear IDs but Fordham cards everyone, the Dean continued. "This is a setup for con­tention or incidents. The concern in any confrontation is 'what is the

motivation?' There may or may not be a racial issue involved as in the Scercy matter."

When asked about the potent­


tial racial bias evident in the Scercy incident, the Dean said: "I think that when people have concerns on these matters we should bring them forward to create proper forums to deal with the issue. An aware and enlightened student body is always better to address a matter than to pretend that it doesn't exist, and this might encourage what might be more undesirable behavior."

Part of a Larger Problem?

Dean Rivera has indicated that security has reported that some professors and students don't re­

pect proper modicum of civility with guards, who are often "per­
sons of color." The Dean continued that "how much lack of civility is due to factors of color or elitism or a perception of class or status or the 'you should know me by now, why are you carding me' remark is unknown. The Dean indicated that a report to Dean Feerick has been made by Security complaining about such incidents since Sep­

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By Earl Phillips

The condition of homosexuality, like other disorders characterized by compulsive behavior, is morally neutral. It, like other disorders sexual and non-sexual, does not itself render one unfit for the custody and care of one’s child. But just as alcoholics have an obligation to remain sober, as homosexuals and others suffering from a sexual disorder are required to remain chaste. A sober alcoholic and a chaste homosexual can clearly be fit parents, but the fitness of the virtuous is not the question. The issue here is the effect of a child of the conduct to which a disorder impels the child’s parent. Most people would agree, I suspect, that frequent drunkenness can render one unfit for custody by creating situations in the home which injure a child, sometimes into his body, but always in soul. On the other hand, people disagree about the effect of a parent’s homosexual conduct on a child, because they disagree about all the subsidiary issues such as whether homosexuality is a disorder and the rules of morality that govern sexual activity.

A recent decision by a Virginia court is of special interest. There was a two-year-old boy to his maternal grandmother who has drawn attention because the judge found the boy’s mother unfit by virtue of the fact she was living with another woman in a homosexual relation. The child reportedly called the woman “Dada.” She and the boy’s father had occasioned kissed and petted in front of the child.

I have not been able to read the decision, but it could well have been based on a finding that the child would be harmed by living in an ambulatory milieu created by a homosexual couple whose mutual disorder gave rise to sexual intercourse that was not only immoral, but unnatural as well. Underlying this would be the idea that a homosexual relation can never be anything other than a parody of a heterosexual relation because men and women are made for each other, men are not made for men nor women for women. A man and a woman clearly complete each other anatomically, while a homosexual couple do not. But a man and a woman complete each other in other realms, the spiritual and psychological, as well. A man has masculine qualities other than his body which enable him to give a women things which no woman can supply, just as a woman has feminine qualities which permit her to give a man things no man can give.

There is a fact in our society which does not accept that analysis, one which asserts that a homosexual relation can be as natural and productive of well-being as a heterosexual one, an assertion often bolstered with passionate charges of homophobia and intolerance (which, by the way, beg the question). In fact, this fact has no scientific basis for the assertion, despite data suggesting that some people are genetically disposed to homosexuality just as some are seemingly predisposed to alcoholism. The bases for the assertion are cultural, ideological, and political, not scientific. Moreover, the view suggested as that of the Virginia judge is unexceptional. Everyone held it until quite recently and even now most people probably uphold it.

In any event, homosexuals, like alcoholics, are obligated to avoid immoral conduct. There are good reasons for concluding that human beings may realize themselves only by drinking in moderation and confining sexual intercourse to heterosexual marriage. There are good reasons for believing that drunkenness and extra-marital intercourse harm both the individuals involved and society at large.

Now, given contradictory views about relevant matters, how is a judge to decide a custody case when neither the legislature nor an appellate court has adopted one view or the other? Suppose the child is asthmatic. The mother smokes. After several attacks of asthma, the child’s maternal grandmother seeks custody of the child when the mother refuses to stop smoking. There are studies and a report by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that second-hand smoke is harmful to other people, especially children with asthma. However, the studies and the EPA report are questioned by competent persons who argue that there is nothing to show that second-hand smoke is harmful to other people. The judge, who does not smoke and is an ardent environmentalist, personally believes that second-hand smoke is harmful to others and is sincerely afraid that the smoking in the mother’s home will harm the child if the mother continues smoking.

The law charges the judge with the protection of the child’s well-being. It is true that, in a controversy between a parent and a non-parent for custody, the parent is entitled to custody absent extraordinary circumstances, but the judge concludes that smoking in the home of an asthmatic child is an extraordinary circumstance because of the possible danger to the child’s health. Moreover, the rules, the constitution does not give a parent the chance to create a child to the risk of serious harm, not even in the home. Consequently, the judge denies custody to the grandmother.

What would you say to the objection to the judge’s ruling that second hand smoke is harmful? "We are playing God, the court presumed to predict the future and to know kind of household would be best for the child and that is what a judge is supposed to do.” In the Virginia case, there was a possibility that living in the milieu of a homosexual household would seriously damage the child by, for example, distorting the child’s understanding of sexuality and confusing the rules of the sexes. A judge should not put a child at risk in order to vindicate novel cultural and ideological prejudices of a faction in society. The judge did right by the child and that is what a judge is supposed to do in a custody case.
Scholarship Funds Bruised in Interest Rate Tumble
Alumni Giving Picks Up Some Slack

By John Mastandreau

AFFECTED BY the marketplace’s precipitous drop in interest rates, the Law School is working hard to prop up a small but significant portion of its annual revenue—the interest income earned on its endowment funds.

So far, the best strategy available to maintain the level of the endowment’s interest income is to increase the amount of its principal. Thanks to the generosity of alumni gifts, the school has been able to do that, at least for now.

The Law School’s endowment totals $15.2 million. When interest rates fall, as they have done for some time now, so does the amount of interest income realized on each endowment dollar.

It is not hard to find the effects of the current drop in investment yields, James McGough, director of Financial Aid, said lower interest rates directly affect the amount of money available for scholarships—both the grants and the loans made to students.

“Investment yields are between 2 percent and 4 percent today,” McGough said, pointing out that alumni make contributions to the school’s endowment funds. The school has been able to at least maintain its ground. In fact, the 1991-’92 endowment figures are based on the old tuition rates, which were as high as 11 percent. That means the money available for scholarships isn’t growing as quickly as McGough—or students—would like. Lower interest earnings affect not only scholarships, but chairs and special programs as well.

Despite interest rates dropping to 30-year lows, Fordham Law School has been able to at least stand its ground. In fact, the 1991-’92 Dean’s Report showed interest earnings to be 2 percent of the Law School’s revenue for the year. The 1992-’93 Dean’s Report, not yet released, will show interest earnings to be 2.3 percent of revenue.

That’s not a bad showing for a down market, but the figures do not tell the entire story. Last year’s endowment principal was significantly increased by major gifts, so the school had more money earning interest. Also, those revenue figures are based on the old tuition rate; this year’s revenues will show a greater percentage of money coming from the higher tuition charge, making interest income smaller in relation.

To keep interest earnings (and the scholarships, chairs, and programs they fund) from fading off, the map, the school has turned to another 999 volumes. Go to four the prolix paragons of justice in the various circuits to fill up another 999 volumes. By the way, we’re taking bets on how long it will take the prolix paragons of justice in the various circuits to fill up another 999 volumes.

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F.3d Is Here!

It had to happen, you know. The second series of the Federal Reporter, the beloved F.2d, was up to 999 volumes. Go to four the prolix paragons of justice in the various circuits to fill up another 999 volumes.

And so, in pamphlet form, the Third Series is now available in the library. By the way, we’re taking bets on how long it will take the prolix paragons of justice in the various circuits to fill up another 999 volumes.

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FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

by Tom Schoenherr, Director of the Public Interest Resource Center, Room 11

Many students have no idea of the wealth of fellowship opportunities that are available to them during the time that they are in law school. There are fellowships for summer work, for essay submissions, for research, and for post-J.D. full-time work or research. All of these opportunities are available from both public and private sector organizations, foundations, or law firms. Some are high prestige positions almost at the level of Judicial Clerkships. Many fellowship positions are highly competitive, but others, especially those that focus on specific topics in legal practice or theory, are much less so. The trick is to determine which fellowships match your own interest(s) and experience and which sources to consult for more information.

There are several valuable publications in the Public Interest section of the library in the Career Planning Center which could help you get started in your research. The NAPIL (National Association for Public Interest Law) Directory of Public Legal Internships, which is updated annually and is indexed by both state and by legal subject area. This publication lists summer and post-graduate fellowships. Its nationwide network of library and reference collections, you will be able to identify foundation programs which correspond with your needs.

One of the most difficult parts of the funding process is selecting those foundations which might be most interested in your project from the over 27,000 active foundations in the U.S. Foundations generally make awards by selecting proposals most closely related to their Interests and objectives and falling within their funding capability and geographic scope. It takes serious, often time-consuming research to track down those with giving records or stated objectives that are related to your proposal. The Foundation's Center's nationwide library network provides free access to all of the materials necessary to do this funding research and to develop a good proposal.

As you are researching possibilities for funding or fellowships for the Summer of '94, make notes about sources that you discover with deadlines for applications that occur in the Fall. This will allow you to get an early start at the end of next summer or at the beginning of the Fall of '94 to apply for funding for the Summer of '95 or for post-graduate funding after graduation. Remember that the early bird catches the worm.

If you are graduating next Spring, you can pick up copies of the application forms for the NAPIL Fellowships for Equal Justice which are due on November 8th. To discuss fellowship or grant funding in greater detail, please set up an appointment with Tom Schoenherr in the Public Interest Resource Center.

A third source is "Funding for Law: Legal Education, Research & Study", which lists close to 500 funding organizations and is indexed according to their subject areas. In addition this publication lists an extensive bibliography of other funding-related publications and databases. Finally, we order the "Yale Guide to Fellowships" every year. It is also found in the Career Planning Center, and is a particularly valuable resource if you are seeking either summer or post-graduate fellowships in the Northeast.

Many of these additional publications and databases are accessible at the New York branch of "The Foundation Center" which is located at 79 5th Avenue (at 16th Street) on the 8th Floor and can be reached by telephone at 620-4230. Their hours are Monday through Friday from 10:00 to 5:00, except on Wednesday when they are open until 8:00. The Foundation Center is a national, independent, non-profit organization established and supported primarily by foundations. The Center is the only national source of factual information on philanthropic giving of its kind, and can help you find out where to apply most appropriately for funding. Using its publications and its nationwide network of library reference collections, you will be able to identify foundation programs which correspond with your needs.

One of the most difficult parts of the funding process is selecting those foundations which might be most interested in your project from the over 27,000 active foundations in the U.S. Foundations do not generally issue announcements or lists of grants they will be awarding in the coming months or years, so how do you find out if there are any that might be interested in your proposal? Foundations generally make awards by selecting proposals most closely related to their Interests and objectives and falling within their funding capability and geographic scope. It takes serious, often time-consuming research to track down those with giving records or stated objectives that are related to your proposal. The Foundation's Center's nationwide library network provides free access to all of the materials necessary to do this funding research and to develop a good proposal.

Grant and fellowship information is mailed regularly to Dean Feerick, the Career Planning Center and the Career Planning Center. When this information is received, it is put into the Fellowships Binders in the Career Planning Center. The listings here are grouped for the Class of '94 for post-graduate positions and for all other students seeking funding for work or research for the summer of '94. If you are applying for one grant or fellowship and compile all of the requested materials and information, it may be well worth your while to do some investigation to determine if you might be able to submit one or more additional applications to organizations that supply funding for identical or similar proposals. This would both increase your chances of securing an award and would also increase the mileage that you would get out of all of your hard work. Getting the first application together is the hardest and most time-consuming task. Additional applications would be much easier because you could use the same or a slightly modified proposal statement.

As you are researching possibilities for funding or fellowships for the Summer of '94, make notes about sources that you discover with deadlines for applications that occur in the Fall. This will allow you to get an early start at the end of next summer or at the beginning of the Fall of '94 to apply for funding for the Summer of '95 or for post-graduate funding after graduation. Remember that the early bird catches the worm.

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GALLA SPONSORS AIDS AWARENESS WEEK NOVEMBER 8 - 12, 1993

As of this month, the number of Americans living with or who have died from AIDS is 339,250, while the number of people with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, is significantly higher. The rate of infection is now occurring most rapidly among minorities, women and children. Heterosexual males, many of whom have believed themselves to be at low risk, now represent over 50% of all newly diagnosed males. As people at risk it is imperative that we all become educated about AIDS and its prevention. Moreover, as members of the legal profession, we should actively assist those infected and encourage further scientific advancement for a cure.

EVENTS

- "LEGISLATION IN THE AGE OF AIDS" -- New York City Councilperson Tom Duane, an openly gay man living with AIDS and hope for a cure, will speak on Wednesday, Nov. 10th at 5 p.m. in room 303.

- A section of the AIDS QUILT is on display in the library. Each segment has been made by families to commemorate the loss of a loved one.

- Donations for non-perishable foods for the AIDS RESOURCE CENTER are being accepted all week. The collection box is in front of the GALLA board in the basement.

- Literature on prevention, legal and medical issues, and volunteer opportunities is available in front of the GALLA board.
BOTTLE AND GLASS

By James J. Maroulis

Most people only drink one variety of white wine, Chardonnay. Although the Chardonnay grape produces many outstanding wines, there is a shame that people don't try the range of choices available at most wine shops. Most sherry fans are familiar with a few white wines that offer a nice alternative to Chardonnay monotony. Today's column is one of the Chardonnay alternatives available at your local wine shop.

Semi-sweet. The dry Mondavi in an attempt to get his causes needless countries are getting into the act. Ar- it has never equalled the Chardonnay's I am happy that it has not achieved notoriety because it is a marvelous Spain shelves. Although they don't indicate it Fuisse', Macon Villages, Macon, Chac­ ten that there are other types of white wines. These wines may be made from several many Champagnes are made from let me say a few things abou t these wines, once again, I can recom­ mend, these wines are a good value. Chardonnay alternatives available at your local wine shop.

Chardonnay and Hidden

Before discussing the alternatives, let's talk about Chardonnay. Although my favorite white wines are made from the Chardonnay grape, I am aware that ten that there are other types of white wine. In New York restaurants, people naturally ask, "What do you have a Chardonnay?" Further, I've spoken with people who said that they don't like white wine. When I asked them what exactly they didn't like about it, most of them could not recall trying anything other than Chardonnay.

Chardonnay is used to produce most white wines carried by New York wine stores. Shelves are packed with California and Chardonnay varietals. These wines say "Chardonnay" on the label and are made from a minimum of 75% Chardonnay grapes. Further, other countries are getting into the act. Ar­ gentina, Australia, Chile, Hungary, Ro­ mania, and South Africa are all making Chardonnay. Even traditional wine countries such as France, Italy, and Spain are now labeling their wines as "Chardonnay."

Avoid Chardonnay. There are not all. There are many bottles of hidden Chardonnay on the shelves. Although they don't indicate it on the label, these wines are blended from white Burgundies are made from Chardonnay. These include: Pully­ Puligny, Meursault, Chasslis, Puligny­ Montrachet, Meursault, and practically every wine available in a bottle labeled "Bourgogne Blanc."

Additionally, white Beaujolais and many Champagnes are made from Chardonnay.

Chardonnay Alternatives

Sauvignon Blanc

Sauvignon Blanc means "white Nile" in the Avis of white wine grapes: it's number two and it tries harder. Vintners on several continents make white wines from this varietal. Despite their efforts, however, it has never equalled the Chardonnay's reputation. Although I am tempted to feel sorry for this long-suffering grape, I am happy that it has not achieved notoriety because it is a marvelous varietal.

The easiest Sauvignon Blancs to spot on the shelves are the varietals from France's Loire Valley, which are named "Sauvignon Blanc." Although these wines may be made from several grapes, the predominant white grape used is called Sauvignon Blanc. Very few of the California and Australian wines sell for under $10, but there are a few under $15. All of these wines are undervalued and are worth a look.

Other varietals that are named "Sauvignon Blanc" are called "Pume Blanc." This term was coined by Rob­ bert Mardzes who works in the wine department and a few other varietals that have been used as a substitute for white wines that have been used for white wines. See, e.g., Robert Mondavi Fume Blanc (California, $8); Sagrantino Sauvignon, (Italy, $8); Taltarni Sauvignon Blanc (Australia, $8). The semi-sweet wines can be smooth, rich, and fruity. If you would like to try one of these, I strongly recommend the Caymus Reserve Sau­ vignon Blanc for $11, this is one of the best white wine values going. See also Merlot, 1989, Reserve Sauvignon Blanc, Barrel-Fermented ($12).

There are also many French Sauvignon Blancs that don't have the grape's name on their labels. France's Bordeaux region is home to many Sauvignon-based wines. The best of these come from Graves sub-region, Bordeaux. Many of these are dry, rich, complex, fruity, flinty wines with slightly grassy character, which is rather expensive, and even the lesser wines generally aren't cheap. Yet, these wines are fairly priced, and some of them can be really lousy. If you're looking for a very good white wine, try Chateaux La Louviere: for your looking for an excel­ lent, try Chateaux De Fieuleux: if you're looking for a ridicu­ lously expensive bottle of white Graves, try Chateau Haut-Brion Blanc.

Many inexpensive Sauvignon Blancs are produced in a region of France called Entre­ Deux­Mers. These wines are made from Sauvignon Blanc, however, are usu­ ally a better bargain.

In Southern Bordeaux, the Sauvignon blanc is blended with the Semillon and Muscadelle grapes to produce some of the world's finest sweet white wines. Many of these are around $5, try Ste­ Croix du-Mont, and Cadillac. Vintners don't pick the Sauvignon Blanc more than the Semillon. As the grapes sit on the vines, a fungus at­tacks them and sucks most of the water out of them. As the water level decreases, the proportional sugar con­ tent soars. As a result, the grapes produce a grape that is very sweet, viscous, nectar-like wines that must be tasted to be believed.

Furthier north, the Sauvignon blanc is also produced in the Bordeaux region. The grapes sit on the vines, a fungus at­tacks them and sucks most of the water out of them. As the water level decreases, the proportional sugar con­ tent soars. As a result, the grapes produce a grape that is very sweet, viscous, nectar-like wines that must be tasted to be believed.

Secondly, the Sauvignon blanc is used in the Bordeaux region. The grapes sit on the vines, a fungus at­tacks them and sucks most of the water out of them. As the water level decreases, the proportional sugar con­ tent soars. As a result, the grapes produce a grape that is very sweet, viscous, nectar-like wines that must be tasted to be believed.

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Hearsay

Clan na' Gael and Amnesty International sponsored a talk about the killing of Sinn Fein election workers in Northern Ireland on Monday October 18th.

Members of the Italo-American Law Students Association and friends had a bang-up affair at Luna Restaurant on Mulberry Street on Thursday, October 28th. Twenty-five diners of diverse ethnicity shared entrees and vino, and joined Tom Giordano in several rousing choruses of "Eh, Compare". Afterward, many in the group met up with Clan na' Gael at Paddy O'Reilly's in midtown.

Prof. Richman is looking for a research assistant to work on plea bargaining, sentencing, prosecutorial misconduct, and conflict of interest issues. Some of the work needs to be done during the Fall semester, but most will probably be for the Spring. If interested, please leave a resume in the Professor's mailbox or under his office door (Rm. 336).

There will be a reception to welcome new and returning law students on Tuesday, November 9 from 5:30-8:00 pm at the home of Steven Sandler, 366 Broadway (corner of Franklin St.) Apt. 6D. This event is sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild and is free of charge to students, faculty, and members of the Judiciary. Others must pay $10.00. For information, call (212) 406-0700.

Sarah Watson won the Wormser Moot Court Competition this past Wednesday, besting finalists James Bliss, Michael Cryan and Sarena Straus. Ms. Straus also won Best Brief with Alexandra Militano. More Moot Court news coming up in future issues, so stay tuned!

A blast from the past: In The Advocate of December 1, 1977, one Andres S. Valdespino wrote a letter to the editor complaining, "I am sick of seeing pictures of Bruce Birns [the sports columnist] in the school newspapers. If his face appears once more in The Advocate, I will cancel my subscription." We were so inspired by this wisdom that we considered selling subscriptions, but thought better of it. One of these days, though, we will put our pictures in the paper.

Alumni Profile

Making It to the Show

By Robert Cinque

Want to become general counsel of a major sports franchise? Just do what David Howard did.

Graduate from Fordham Law, clerk for Judge Pratt at the Second Circuit and go to work for Davis Polk in litigation department. After a few years, answer an ad in the New York Law Journal for a job as general counsel with Major League Baseball. Wait eight or nine months for them to sift through some 10,000 résumés, then interview for a position in the commissioner's office, and accept their offer. Then, after a year or so, get to know Al Harazin and accept his offer to sign on with the Mets.

"Players today are different, too," he continued. "They make a substantial amount of guaranteed money, and it has to affect their drive. Before the Messersmith decision in the '70s, a player had to work hard year in and year out to keep making money."

Howard credits the "broadcast, sound foundation in the law" he received from Fordham with providing him the background to handle the diverse duties in his present job, with coursework from antitrust and federal courts to trademarks and patents.

Davis Polk's unassigned program also contributed to his generalist background. "I was a fourth-year associate and I still hadn't committed [to litigation or corporate work]. This put me in very good stead with Major League Baseball, because they were looking for a corporation exhibition experience is invaluable," Howard said. "Even if you do corporate work, a large part of your work is done either in anticipation of litigation, or in avowal from antitrust and federal courts to trademarks and patents.

"Players today are different, too," he continued. "They make a substantial amount of guaranteed money, and it has to affect their drive. Before the Messersmith decision in the '70s, a player had to work hard year in and year out to keep making money."

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David Howard, Fordham Law '85, takes the scenic route to the General Counsel's office at Shea Stadium.

"It was probably not the typical path, but I'm not sure what typical is," said Howard. "The opportunities are so rare." Most law students would love such a job, but few would know just what the job of general counsel for a major league team entails. "I'm the generalist here," said Howard. "I deal with everything from the mundane to the interesting, to the newsworthy to the bizarre, like bleach investigations and firecracker incidents."

The well-documented travails of the 1993 Mets, along with the changing of general managers, put Howard in constant contact with the media, including appearances on WFAN and numerous pregame television shows. "More than I cared for," he said. "We didn't have the upper layer here to field the questions."

There was a gap between Al Harazin's departure and new GM David Howard's arrival, and he felt to Howard to meet the press on the Vince Coleman and Bret Saberhagen affairs.

"Given the circumstances that presented this opportunity," he observed, "I would have much preferred to be anonymous."

He was asked if bailplayers were actually getting in more trouble than in days of yore, or if there is just more media exposure of incidents.

"A little bit of both. It's publicized more. In the old days, the print media focused on the games, but now that games are on television, there's no need for the print media to focus on the game itself. So they look to other newsworthy topics, and particularly in New York, there's a lot more competition for scoops. There were probably many stories in the forties and fifties, as I understand it, there was a gentleman's agreement between writers and the players in the old days."

"Players today are different, too," he continued. "They make a substantial amount of guaranteed money, and it has to affect their drive. Before the Messersmith decision in the '70s, a player had to work hard year in and year out to keep making money."

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To: The Fordham Law School Community
From: Fordham Law Community Service Project
New York Blood Services
Peter A. Zimmerman, MD
Date: October 20, 1993

On behalf of everyone involved in the organization of the blood drive, and the 115 people who will be receiving life-sustaining blood because of your generosity last week, I would like to thank everyone who participated, or attempted to participate in last Thursday's effort. The turnout was not only overwhelming, but also, as you might not be aware, record-breaking - we beat last year's drive by 21! So that your effort, slight pain, and mild lightheadedness do not go completely unnoticed, a list of all who participated follows:

Christena P. Alexandrou
David B. Anders
Artemis Anninos
David Balaban
Monique Bautista
Andrew P. Beame
William J. Beausoleil
Richard J. Bell
Raymond M. Bernardini
Michael S. Bertrand
Kathleen P. Bleach
Jason D. Bokor
Stephanie M. Bosworth
Elise Brockman
Gian A. Brown
Jorge Buggos
Raymond J. Canosa
Julia L. Charrnot
Christina Chiaramonte
Lowell A. Citron
Robert H. Cohen
Julianne Cohn
Anne M. Cushingham
Matthew J. Cushing
Constance D'Agostino
Rachele A. David
Alicia Diaz
Eileen M. Didie
Jacqueline M. Didier
Mary H. Donzlin
Daniel G. Ecker
Steven R. Eichel
Michael Emanuel
Diana L. Figueroa
Craig L. Finger
Michael P. Fitzgerald
Cory S. Flashner
Paul C. Garfinkel
Justin P. Gibbons
Thomas Giordano
Laura N. Goldman
Melissa A. Goldstein
Robert T. Gonzalez
Rachel E. Green
Justin T. Green
Erol Halili
Peter F. Harrington
Wayne E. Heller
Ellen R. Hertensten
Shari N. Hines
Gail D. Hollister
Edward A. Hosp
Marta Hrycyn
Amy S. Huang
Adam F. Ingber
Ray Javadan
Silvia Jordan
Paul Kapassakis
Benjamin A. Kaplan
Sarah Kim
Eva Landeo
Elhan Leonard
Stephen J. Lieb
Jordan Lippner
Mary Jean Maddia
Thomas M. McDermott
Matthew G. McGuire
Brian McSherry
Patrick Mercurio
Carmen A. Mesorana
Geoffrey W. Mililson
Brenda A. Murphy
Catherine Murrell
Janice E. Newman
Kevin P. O'Donnell
David J. Obshbshalem
Colin X. O'Neil
John S. Palmieri
Christine E. Pardo
Belkis Polanco
Robert J. Quinn
Alan Rabinowitz
Ellin M. Regis
Helen Rhee
Daniel C. Richman
Kim E. Richter
Brian L. Rooney
Colleen P. Rooney

Thanks again for your selfless gift.

Sincerely,
Peter A. Zimmerman, MD

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THE PASSWORD: BARR
Billy Joel at the Garden

By Lisa H. Greeme

How many of us have geeked-out to the point of no return where we would turn down Billy Joel tickets in favor of yet another fruitless discussion about Section 2-207 of the UCC? Clearly, not all of us. Not only have there been confirmed sightings at the recent Billy Joel concert, but Fordham Law Students from every year have been spotted at The Dead and at Paul Simon. Amazing what a little rock and roll can do to erase that guilty "study" conscience.

From the moment he stepped onto the stage and belted out A Matter of Trust, all those guilty thoughts about leaving the Concerts book closed for the night in favor of an evening with Billy Joel at the Garden magically melted away.

The lights went out for a moment and when they came back up, there he was...Long Island’s favorite son looking so hip in double-breasted black threads, gleefully rocking the house. Billy Joel was home and everything about the concert reflected just how psyched he was to be back.

Sometimes when a great artist tours on a new but mediocre album, many fans share the same fears, "What if he only plays the new stuff that just isn’t that great?" or "What if he won't play the classics I'm really coming to hear." (remember when Sting announced he’d never play Roxanne again because he needed to move on?). Not an issue for the Billy Joel fan. The River of Dreams tour, promoting Joe's latest album of the same name, has been sold-out since tickets went on sale (for about 15 minutes) in late August and it's easy to see why. Billy Joel gives an energetic, diverse concert exclusively for his fans.

After opening with A Matter of Trust, Joel followed up with an intense performance of Pressure, poetically capturing the tormented existence of the Fordham First Year. The crowd went wild when Joel finally sat down at one of the two pianos that periodically popped up from beneath the stage to show off some fancy finger work and sing New York State of Mind.

He mixed things up a bit with a double dose from the River of Dreams album, the beautiful ballad Good Night Angel and the popular hit In the Middle of the Night. He slipped in Angry Young Man and even Allentown before the concert really got going.

Joel took time to talk to the audience, sometimes the comedian, other times the storyteller, but always the musician. He switched effortlessly from guitar to piano to accordion and back again. He charmed and chatted his way through the band intros and didn’t seem to mind the throngs of front rowers grapping at his legs. Even his stage was built for maximum audience enjoyment as there were virtually no obstructions from any angle. Pianos emerged from the stage at various locations and Joel tirelessly sang to every corner of the place. He seemed comfortable with the warm, enthusiastic response he was getting from the crowd and reflected that in the second half of his show.

When the grand piano moved center stage and Billy Joel played the first few notes of Scenes From an Italian Restaurant, the Garden was transformed into the largest rock and roll back-up group in history. If you thought Jerry and the Boys were the only rockers with fans who could sing every word to every song the band ever recorded, think again. You haven’t lived until you’ve heard a Gardenful of New Yorkers belting out the story of Brenda and Eddy, word for word, beat for beat, with Billy Joel. Truly amazing stuff. The group singing-along continued with My Life, An Innocent Man, Goodnight Saigon, We Didn’t Start the Fire and a few excellent attempts at some Jimmy Hendrix classics.

But those who grew up on the piano man’s music wanted more of the old tunes and Joel did not disappoint. He finished up with a trio of classic songs, It’s Still Rock and Roll To Me, You May Be Right and a truly fantastic version of Only The Good Die Young that had everyone in the place up and dancing.

Even though the concert was a great one, the fans refused to let it end. Zippos and matches almost ignited the upper sections and chants of "Billy" really shook the walls. And so, he reemerged for some killer encores that included Big Shot and Lights On Broadway. Both unbelievable, both keeping scores of fans on their feet but the third and final encore was what the magic of Billy Joel is all about.

Alone on stage with his piano front and center, Billy Joel sang Piano Man and thrilled every fan in the place. At one point he stopped playing and let a Gardenful of grateful fans serenade him with the lyrics "sing us a song you’re the Piano Man, sing us a song tonight, cause we’re all in the mood for a melody and you’ve got us feeling all right." He sang and he played and he sure had everyone at Madison Square Garden feeling all right that Monday night in October.

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