**Women:**

Fordham Behind NYU, Columbia

by Andy Mieck

If you're a first-year student sitting in a Fordham classroom, it's twice as likely that the person sitting next to you is female as it was two years ago. Fordham is presently following a "testless" admissions policy (not sure I agree completely with that). This is not so different from the past, but it's more obvious now because of vastly increased applications from women. Since the world began, there have been six percent of Fordham's graduates been women, which compares favorably with other law schools, according to Dean Hanlon. Fordham is perhaps slow to adjust to increased pressure from women wanting to come to law school. Maybe the pressure didn't build up here until more recently than at some other law schools. Now, the school, percentage wise, takes almost as many women as does Columbia.

Present enrollment figures show that Fordham law students are living through two big changes. First, the number of women here has almost doubled in the past two years. Nineteen percent of the school is now female. Secondly, the widespread impression that most women attending the evening division was true two years ago but is incorrect now. Almost three of four women in first year attend day classes. In third year more than half go at night.

On a percentage basis, more women are applying here than at Brooklyn, New York, or St. John's. They all enroll about fifteen percent women. Fordham runs a course somewhat parallel to Columbia's in the admissions process. Both schools get between twenty and twenty-five percent of their applications from women and accept in almost the same ratio. Both schools have increased the number of women in their classes significantly in the past two years. But, percentage wise, more women are admitted here than actually come. So we fall slightly behind Columbia in the number of actual women matriculants, according to figures provided by Columbia Associate Dean Frank Walzer. Comparisons of the admissions treatment of men and women would be more exact if law schools would release comparative LSAT and grades- point scores. None of the city law schools will.

Probably the most traditionally, responsive school for future women lawyers in the city is N.Y.U., where three of every ten first year students are women. N.Y.U. Dean Daniel Kimball reports that N.Y.U. alone in New York actively recruits women students. At school expense, female students go along with faculty members on recruiting tours to colleges. Fordham would probably have trouble afforded something like this.

According to Fordham's Dean Moore, Fordham's reputation as a place with a traditionally restrictive policy towards admitting women is responsible for minimizing women's applications and perhaps making those women accepted reluctant to come here. It is probably true that if Fordham continues to accept women at a rate approaching twenty five percent, the reputation problem will fade away. However, the Dean feels that even if we correct this, the lack of housing facilities will still discourage out-of-town women from coming to Fordham. This is apparently one of the chief impediments to Fordham's attractiveness to undergraduates as a national law school.
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The student newspaper of Fordham University
School of Law

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In Defense
Of Law Review

The recent edition of the Fordham Law Review contains an article entitled In Defense of Capital Gains. It would seem appropriate, if not perhaps necessary, that the next publication issue should carry the title ... In Defense of Law Review. Such an article might begin with the reasserture that the concept of Law Review is not a new thing. After all, as long as any of us can remember there was the lumber of academic accolades: grammar school had its stars, high school had its honor society, college—its Dean's List, and now Law School has its Law Review. There are some material differences between the gold stars and the footnotes follies. ... the latter is for keeps ... it means a job (at least a better chance for one), more money, prestige, and a chance to do a lot of hard work ... what more could someone ask for?

As long as our system is based on competition and self interest there will continue to be law reviews and honor societies and gold stars in all shapes and sizes. However, it might prove helpful for each one of us to reflect upon the type of value system that is inherent in such awards and whether or not it is appropriate for today's society. We think not. The rat race has got to end somewhere and we had better, if we are to survive as a community, end it now. We propose therefore, not the end of Law Review, but rather, the establishment of a new review ... call it B.A.L.S.A.

BALSA: the black law student association, has drawn up a number of proposals for consideration by the S.B.A. If approved, these programs would be paid for out of general student funds.

This article is an examination of the most pressing aspects of these projects, with a view to the more obvious problems that they raise.

Preliminary discussion of these matters was held, the final vote to be taken at a later date. A number of the members of the board, however, were not in attendance at this preliminary meeting, owing to the fact that they had not been notified that it was to take place at the time. Left, for a large part, the newly elected freshmen representatives to consider requests for the passage and funding of the BALSA programs. They, being less experienced, were not familiar with whether projects of this type and expense were commonly approved by or even brought before the S.B.A. Some of the more notable BALSA programs are:

1. For S.B.A. payment to the BALSA, paid to do any and all work, not only of any fees for the school chapter, but also of personal members. We believe that concern about the number of Black Law School students should be a priority for the S.B.A. in order to make it responsive to the needs of the Community.

2. For S.B.A. sponsorship of a delegation to attend the BALSA conventions in Albany and Houston. The delegation to travel in those cities at a cost of $450.

3. For a minority recruitment day at the spring convocation, designed to find the same type of student to be in the fall, at a cost of $800.

4. For a program of tutorials for Black students, the instruction to be given by professors for a fee to be paid out of S.B.A. funds.

Some of the more obvious problems raised are:

1. With the preliminary tentative planning, since number of the members of the S.B.A. with experience in its financial matters were effectively excluded. Thus the possible influence of their opinion was lost to the junior members.

2. With the payment of charter subscription, an organization is not listed in any membership. Even if each member was named, there would be no justification for payment of personal dues.

3. With the two convention trips for a group new-born, there are groups who are being well established, would be better able to profit from such excursions at such expense.

4. With the two enrollment programs: Again when there are other groups in this school who are equally deserving of at least one such project, but who might balk at asking for such money for the purpose.

5. And finally with the tutorials, with general student financing of a non-general program. This might be in fact a tactical advantage for the few who—does not necessarily make it more desirable to the many.

These points are intended to suggest that there is nothing inherent in these programs, not only are the objections nonexistent, but they are presented with the implicit provision that the sessions be open to all. But since the number of each such meeting is to be held for two or three persons, with priority given to BALSA members, the classes would seem to be effectively exclusive.
Burger Speaks

by Eva Fass Sherman

Lectures delivered by eminent men are sometimes short on substance, but that was not the case when Mr. Chief Justice Burger delivered the annual Sonnett Memorial Lecture here recently.

To a friendly crowd of law school faculty members and bench and bar, Chief Justice Burger stated his conviction that the State of the Union is a sorry state, and he made some suggestions for the directions that improvement might take.

In a short criticism was the assumption that law school graduates are equipped with training in the conduct of trials. When they are, it is not always the case that a lawyer learns on the client, to his obvious loss. Nor are young and inexperienced lawyers the only incompetent advocates, by any means. The Chief Justice's estimate came from a third of a half of law trials as inadequate advocates.

He also expressed dismay at the lack of courtroom experience of even law students. Besides, a friendly crowd of legal writers and editors, the one expressed qualified to argue before most courts, in choosing a career in the school in the companies of an experienced barrister—an apprehensive idea. The Chief Justice suggested that newly hired young lawyers at the largest and wealthiest firms are already undergoing a similar sort of training. In order to extend the benefits of such experience to law school graduates, the Chief Justice expressed, as a matter of specialization, which, for future lawyers, is a kind of training, and possibly be followed by, some form of apprenticeship or other kind of a process, presumably based on some kind of a test (e.g. writing a paper or defending a case).

To this law student, as well as to law students I have discussed with him, the criticism of trial lawyers and the training law schools are currently receiving or don't receive is well justified. (Those who fought for clinical programs at Fordham and Case Western Reserve University two years now have received much of the criticism a very high source indeed.) One might point out that many judges, as well as lawyers, are still ill qualified for the courtroom. One might question the applicability of the English legal system to what a person can prepare their own cases, and how lawyers, instead of providing even basic advice, mostly living within a few blocks of each other in London, handle their clients.

All in all, it was a good speech, and a very good thing for Fordham. Dean Noonan, who oversees the Clinical Legal Education, thanked Justice Burger delivered it here.

Why Are Clinical Programs Dying At Fordham?

There is a clinical program offered at Fordham University in Environmental Law. Two people signed up for it this fall. A third is alumnus from the Legal Aid program. Twice that related course Fordham offers. Yes, it is a clinical program, and it is not really an emphasis placed on involvement in what is one of the most possible "courtroom experiences" of a lawyer. It is a good program and has been a success. There are some features of their Clinical Legal Education entirely of required courses.

An idea for a clinical program in Fordham law school is to give one professor who would be willing to supervise his most valuable experience in the Clinical Legal Education entirely of required courses. It is a good program and has been a success. There are some features of their Clinical Legal Education entirely of required courses. It is a good program and has been a success. There are some features of their Clinical Legal Education entirely of required courses.

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Don't Look Now: A Shattering Film

Don't Look Now, Directed by Nicholas Roeg, Starring Donald Sutherland and Julie Christie. Opened Monday, December 10, Sutton Theatre.

DON'T LOOK NOW takes place in Venice—not the chic, elegant resort of Visconti's DEATH IN VENICE, nor the genteel gothic of BLUME IN LOVE—but rather a chilly, unregressed city of decay. John Baxter (played by Donald Sutherland) has come here to work on the restoration of the deteriorating churches and to recuperate with his wife Laura (Julie Christie) from the loss of their young daughter in a drowning accident.

The eerie mood of the city is compounded by the mysterious fate of her previous efforts. The story begins realistically enough with a prologue dealing with the death of the little girl, but soon it slips into the realm of psychic phenomena: premonitions of disaster, voices from the dead, supernatural occurrences. The events unfold in a somewhat pellucid series of flashbacks and flashforwards: subtle, almost subliminal, half-glimpses of a mysterious figure in red resembling the dead child. To compound the suspense, oblique references are made to a killer on the loose, a maniac stalking his victims in the misty half-light of wintertime Venice. In the end, however, all the dangling ends are tied together in a neat, though horrifying, resolution.

The material is ideally suited to the talents of cinematographer superbly directed, Nicholas Roeg, who gives free rein to his gift for dazzling visual imagery. The film ultimately deals with aspects of memory—perception, foresight, sightlessness, the phenomenon of psychic preognition known as "second sight," and the experience of deja vu. Roeg manipulates the perception of the viewer, so that we view events with the same shadowy, fragmented vision as the characters. Though the language of the film is overwhelmingly sight-oriented, the director has managed to avoid the pitfall of being abstract to the point of obscurity.

Donald Sutherland turns in a strong performance in a part that is rather more conventional than his usual roles. Julie Christie does a fine job too, looking more natural and appealing than she has in recent films. The minor roles are well cast, particularly Hillary Mason and Celia Matania as the two sisters. There is a fine score by Pino Donaggio which is used sparingly so as to be effective without being intrusive. Though the movie is, for the most part, unrelenting in its suspense, there are a few bits of charm and humor as well as a
tender love scene, which provide relief without a slackening of the tension.

DON'T LOOK NOW is a shattering film for anyone who has ever been made uneasy by ominous feelings of foreboding—and who hasn't? After seeing it, you'll find it impossible to dismiss those premonitions, nor will you want to disregard them after seeing what happened to someone who did.

Vikki Power