**Professor Smith Moves to the New York Court of Appeals**

By Bob Cinque

The Fordham faculty is again celebrating one of their own, as Adjunct Professor George Bundy Smith has been appointed to the New York Court of Appeals from the Appellate Division, First Department.

Governor Cuomo nominated Professor Smith in late August to replace Fritz W. Alexander II. In a hearing that lasted more than two hours, Professor Smith stated that he decides cases "without fear or favor" and without prejudice. The Judiciary Committee unanimously recommended his approval, and the full New York State Senate confirmed his nomination.

"I selected Professor Smith upon consideration of his extraordinary qualifications," said the Governor. "The combination of his education, judicial experience, legal practice, and teaching and writing careers make him exceptionally well-suited for the challenges that confront the Court of Appeals. He possesses the wisdom, character and temperament that are essential for a Court of Appeals judge."

After four years as a judge of the New York City Civil Court, Professor Smith became a Supreme Court Justice in 1979, and was designated by Governor Cuomo to the Appellate Division in 1986. Previously, he was administrator of Model Cities of the City of New York, a federally-funded program focusing on providing health training, housing rehabilitation, adequate police assistance and scholarships to impoverished people in New York City.

Professor Smith has written several articles over the years, and recently co-wrote a book with his wife, Alene Lohman Smith, entitled You Decide: Applying the Bill of Rights to Real Cases. Aimed at high school students, the book introduces legal analysis and interpretation by focusing on the provisions of the Bill of Rights and their historical genesis.

He has also worked as a staff attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, trying race discrimination cases, and has served as law secretary to three different justices.

Professor Smith received his B.A. from Yale University in 1959 and his LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1962. He also holds a master's degree in political science and a P.S.D. in government from New York University.

Professor Smith spoke with The Advocate's Editor-in-Chief, Diana R. Thompson, earlier this month. He said that he enjoys teaching at Fordham and hopes to continue. "The Fordham community has been very supportive. I have learned a lot during my time here."

What?! Classes on Saturday?
The Good News or the Bad News...?

By Tracy Murphy

The bad news is there will be two Saturday "make-up days" this fall on November 7 and December 5 for classes missed because of Thanksgiving recess. The Law School closes November 26, Thanksgiving day, and classes resume on the following Monday. All classes which would have met on the 26th will instead meet earlier on the 7th, and all classes which would have met on the 27th will instead meet on December 5th.

The academic calendar is scheduled by the Administration after consultations with the faculty, explained Dean Rivera. The faculty did not want classes to begin until after Labor day which came late this year, and the American Bar Association requires 70 class days per semester so the days have to be made up somewhere. That is also why Columbus day was spent in class. Dean Rivera stated "Professors may reschedule classes as they see fit for more appropriate times, and may add hours or minutes to their classes to make-up for any lost days. Jewish students who choose not to attend classes on Shabbat may have their lectures taped on those make-up Saturdays."

Dean Rivera invited all students to make written suggestions for next year which would preclude Saturday classes, particularly "would students come in before Labor day as an alternative?" The good news is "make-up days do not apply to first-year students because they started classes in Legal Process on August 31st thereby fulfilling ABA requirements.

Cuts In State Assistance Affect Fordham University

ALBANY, New York (CLCU) – There will be approximately 6,000 fewer faculty and administrative staff members at New York State's 136 independent colleges and universities as students return to campus this fall, according to a survey by the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities. The reduction brings employment in the sector to approximately 101,000 compared to 107,000 two years ago.

It is also estimated that full-time enrollment among the four-year independent institutions will fall to 294,000, a decline of two percent over last year. This compares to approximately 112,000 enrolled in the four-year institutions of the State University system.

"Reducions in staff and the need to continue to raise tuitions are a reflection of the difficult fiscal environment," Neil R. Grabois, chair of CLCU said. "These problems are exacerbated by the reduction of state assistance to the independent colleges, which last year lost 67 percent in Bundy Aid alone. These reductions take their toll, and it's showing."

Bundy Aid aid is direct institutional assistance from the state to the independent sector, and was reduced to $39 million this year, compared to $113 million in 1989-1990. The job cuts have resulted in a reduction of $167 million in independent college payrolls over the last two years, resulting in a loss of approximately $22 million in state and local tax revenues.

Over the last two years, Fordham University lost approximately 5.4 million dollars in state aid. Approximately 78% of this loss was attributable to Bundy Aid reductions.
Letter From the Editor-In-Chief

Dear Readers:

Welcome to the first issue of the 1992-1993 academic year. Celebrate with me the goals to pursue for this newspaper. I strive for the 25th anniversary of The Advocate.

In order to reach a superior level of professionalism I have initiated liaisons with the American Bar Association, The Society of Professional Journalists, and the New York Law Journal, as well as other professional organizations, and the editors of other law school newspapers. These contacts will help me to create and maintain high journalistic standards.

I am pleased that several students have greeted the challenge of working on a newspaper with enthusiasm. I am also delighted for the moral support I have received from the past editors Marc Ferzan, Lane Forsythe, and Bill Bruno.

My academic background prepared me to be Editor-in-Chief. I will use my training and experience in journalism, marketing, publicity, education, and financial management to structure an arena of significant newsgathering and communication.

I pray each day that The Advocate will be a positive force on this campus.

A Message From the Managing Editor:

Among other things, I am responsible for the physical production of The Advocate. Therefore I would like to impress upon all people wishing to submit articles or information to please check The Advocate bulletin board (located in the basement of the law school) for information on submission format. If you have any questions or problems or would like a copy of the instructions, leave a message in my mailbox. I check it daily. Hope you enjoy our first issue.

Diana R. Thompson
Editor-in-Chief

Irene Wang
Managing Editor

THE ADVOCATE
Fordham University School of Law

Diana R. Thompson
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Irene Wang
MANAGING EDITOR

Ray Liddy
PHOTOGRAPHER

STAFF: Tracy Murphy, Bob Cinque, James Margolis

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 contributions received. Contributions are tax deductible. Address all letters, manuscripts, and blank checks to: The Advocate, 140 W. 62nd St., Fordham University School of Law, New York, NY 10023. Submissions should be made on disk in Macintosh Microsoft Word 4.0 accompanied by a hard copy. We reserve the right to edit for length.

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Live Lecture

Date:
Sunday, October 25

Time:
11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

Place:
Ramada Hotel
at Madison Square Garden
(33rd Street & 7th Avenue)
AALSA's Marathon Schedule

By Tracy Murphy

"How many other student organizations held three events in the first month?" Judy Kim, President of the Asian American Law Students Association is rightfully proud of AALSA's busy schedule. AALSA is an organization devoted to fostering a sense of community and identity for law students of Asian American background. Besides participating on the Committee of Bias Awareness and the Minority Affairs Committee at the law school, AALSA is also active at the local and national levels through the Association of Asian American Law Students of New York and the National Asian Pacific Law Students Association of America. They provide job hunting information and services to help first year students survive. At last count there were 80 members, but "It's hard to keep track because we get a lot of new members all the time." Students of Asian descent are automatically members.

AALSA's latest speaker, John Hayakawa Torok, spoke on the 24th of September. A recipient of a Rockefeller Residency Fellowship to study ethnicity and race at the University of Colorado, he presented research on institutionalized racism toward Asian immigrants and citizens in U.S. legal history.

There are numerous other AALSA events schedule this fall and spring. The highlight will be AALSA's Annual Alumni Dinner with Sharon Hom as keynote speaker. Professor Hom, a graduate of New York University, teaches contract law at CUNY and is a recognized figure in International Human Rights. She has also taught in Beijing, Peoples Republic of China.

When asked why she became involved with AALSA, Judy Kim cited her constitutional law class. During the course there was a lot of talk about African Americans but no discussion about Asian Americans. "We were totally deleted, like we never existed...I wanted everyone else to learn about our history."

AALSA's President Judy Kim

From the Other Side of the Room

By Drew Valentine

As the chairperson of the Fordham Black Law Students Association, I often find myself in the sometimes "awkward" position of answering questions on behalf of the African American community. I say awkward in that, as those of you who know me can attest, my personal views do not always lie in the mainstream. As a result I must always be conscious of the fact that my answer may be considered all encompassing. On the whole I have found that most of the questions are sincere in nature and they have provided me with the opportunity to fulfill one of BLSA's primary objectives -- promoting diversity among the student body and faculty. Therefore, while BLSA and the Advocate have not had the greatest of relationships in the past, in the interest of "diversification" I have taken the Editor up on her offer to contribute a regular column. The opinions I express in this column are for the most part my own and may not represent the views of the entire BLSA membership. However, I will endeavor to present issues that are of current interest to students of African descent and the community. I invite any and all of you to express similar or differing opinions in whatever mode you feel most appropriate. And so it begins...

This academic year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Black Law Students Association. The organization's national theme for the year is "25 years... and the Struggle Continues". As evidenced by Professor Derek Bell's recent dismissal from the Harvard Law faculty and the racial tensions on campuses across the country, a struggle does indeed continue. Twenty-five years later law students of African descent still struggle with admission barriers, retention problems, and the lack of professorial role models. This struggle can even be seen here at Fordham. Our first year class is the largest in the New York area at 450 students, yet only 26 (less than 6%) of the class are students of African descent. In fact even Harvard, which most would concede has slightly higher entry standards than Fordham, have welcomed 74 students of African descent in its first year class. Fordham has only 75 students of African descent in the entire school. The admissions problem is a difficult one and the discussions tend to be very emotional, particularly in the confines of a "meritorious" law school environment. At this time, rather than broaching the never-ending and seemingly insurmountable affirmative action debate directly I would like to suggest a different approach. Clear your head for a moment and try to apply Professor Michael Martin's "smell test" to the matter. All hypothesizing aside -- how does 6% in New York sound to you?

Congratulations to one of our own professors the Honorable George Bundy Smith on his recent appointment to the New York State Court of Appeals. His selection has been widely applauded across the legal profession and he will be greatly missed. His confirmation is further proof that all of you currently enrolled in his New York Criminal Procedure course are rigorously laboring under one of the best. Just think of all the great war stories you will have to tell at these alumni and Bar functions!

I close with a quote from the sports world that seems apropos for our chosen profession. When asked to comment about the horrors of the fight game and his involvement therein, the great Sugar Ray Robinson replied, "I am neither saint, nor sinner, I am a gladiator."
Activities Day at Fordham University School of Law

An Activities Day is held every year in early September to afford students the opportunity to become familiar with the various student organizations and their leaders. This year, on September 2, student organizations set up tables in the Atrium (see photo on left) and were pleased by the large turn-out. Groups represented were: The Student Bar Association, The Black Law Students Association (BLSA), The Latin Law Students Association (LALSA), The Asian-American Law Students Association (AALSA), Christian Law Students Association, Jewish Law Students Association, Law Review, The Federalist's Society, Moot Court Board, Fordham Public Service Project, Fordham Student Sponsored Fellowship, Fordham Law Women, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity and The Advocate. If you are interested in any of these organizations, check the 1992-1993 Fordham Law Student Handbook for names of organization leaders and the Student Directory for phone numbers.

Congratulations to Mulligan Moot Court Competition

Finalists: Zachary Newman, Patrick Cox, Jared Gurfein and Thomas McGrath; Best Brief Writers: Michael Fitzgerald and James Finnerty; Best Speaker: Zachary Newman.
Job Hunting Strategies
By Assistant Dean Kathleen Brady

Rumors of a depressed legal market are running rampant and causing a great deal of anxiety for students. While it is true that employers are being far more conservative in their hiring practices than they were in the 1980's, they are still hiring. Today's law student needs to turn her/his analytical and legal research skills on the job search process in order to ensure success. In order to take control of this process, begin with self assessment. Take a long, hard, honest look at who you are and what you might enjoy doing. Forget for a moment about what you think you "should" do or who you would hire you. List three to five of your most satisfying accomplishments or achievements. Draw from various times in your life; your youth, your educational/work/leisure experiences. Focus on the steps you took and the skills you utilized to achieve each of those successes. Analyzing what you have done before will help you to set a direction for the future. Choices will there be a common thread among your accomplishments that will provide you with insight about what you are good at and what you enjoy doing.

Once you have identified your interests, abilities and lifestyle preferences, you should shift your attention to the job market. Acquire as much information as possible about what lawyers really do. Throughout law school, get legal work experience in several different settings. Analyze each experience, paying special attention to the things you enjoy and the things you hate; the projects that motivate you and the ones you try to hid under your desk. Join organizations and attend meetings. Attend career dinners and alumni events. Read the trade papers; note which articles are of particular interest to you.

WHAT DO I DO NEXT?
If you have gone through these steps and you have been unsuccessful to date in securing employment the first thing you should do is have your resume and cover letters reviewed to make sure you are marketing your strengths effectively. Your next objective should be to find creative methods to get yourself in front of the individuals who have the power to hire you. You need to let as many people as possible know that you are a job seeker. Create a contact list including everyone who may be able to help you. Think about classmates, alumni, faculty members, friends, family, associates from part-time jobs, civic and church groups. Contact speakers you have heard as well as people you may have read about in newspapers. Do not limit yourself. Consider all your options. For example: other geographic regions, Texas and LA are two examples of job markets that seem more stable than NYC. Talk to your alumni networks to learn about opportunities there. You can use the NALP Apartment Exchange to sublet your apartment in NYC as well as use it as a resource to rent an apartment in a different locale for the summer. Small firms use Martindale ©Hubbel as well as local are phone books and the alumni directory to uncover contacts. Typically, these firms do not recruit on campus because students are not interested in them NOT because they are not interested in you. Send a resume and cover letter. Take control of the process by following up with a phone call. Remember, small employers do not have recruiting departments. It is up to you to follow through. Consider different practice areas. Areas such as personal injury, bankruptcy, environmental and family law are doing well despite the recession. Talk to faculty members to learn more about specific areas. Research assistant positions: Our faculty members are involved in many research projects and could always use help. This is a wonderful opportunity to acquire strong research and writing skills, get immediate feedback and impress a faculty member enough to write you a letter of recommendation.

Keep in mind also that it is possible to make legal connections while working full-time in other industries. Learning about life as the Client could be a selling point when you are interviewing for positions in the future. Being positive about your experiences, even if they are out of the mainstream, will be the key to your future success. It is still very early in the game...

CLASS OF 1993
It is important for you to understand that there is a job out there for everyone. Hiring happens continuously in the legal market, it does not stop on December 15th. Remind yourself that you will not be ready to start a job until later in your first year. The trick is to determine which fellowships match your own interests and experience and which sources should be consulted to get more information.

The are many valuable resources in the Career Planning Center which could help you get started. The first is the NAPEL (National Association for Public Interest Law) Directory of Public Interest Legal Internships which is updated annually, and is, of course, biased towards fellowships in the public interest. The second, Funding for Law: Legal Education, Research & Study, 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.

Grant and fellowship information is mailed regularly to the Career Planning Center. When this information is received, it is put into the Fellowships '93 binder, which can be found on the public interest bookshelf in the Career Planning Center alongside the NAPEL Directory and other public interest publications. The listings here are grouped for the Class of '93 for post-graduate positions and for all other students seeking funding for work or research for the summer of '93.

Currently the binder contains information and sample applications for the Skadden Fellowship, IOLA Fellowship, White House Fellowships, and the Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program. The others on file so students who are interested in applying should not delay in investigating and preparing their applications.

To discuss fellowship or grant funding in greater detail, please set up an appointment with Tom Schoenherr in the Career Planning Center or Jennifer Berge in the Public Interest Resource Center.
A Curriculum of Truth

By the Reverend Michel J. Faulkner

The Problem

The teen sexuality crisis is one of the major problems facing our nation in the 1990's. This problem has been examined, explained, and explained to death. The cry is for action and not just for rationalization. The primary focus has been on the devastating consequences of teen sexual involvement: sexually transmitted disease, unwanted pregnancies, and HIV/AIDS.

The most popular views on treatment for the teen sexuality crisis and the HIV virus hold that condoms will substantially reduce risk to an acceptable level and that teaching youth to delay sexual involvement is not possible. These views represent the major component of the problem.

The fundamental issue surrounding the teen sexuality crisis is the reduction of the worth and value of the human being. When we say that the sexual desires cannot be controlled, they are expressing the view that man is little more than an animal and incapable of self control. Further to say that contraception can be justified is blind and irresponsible at best and places little if any premium on human life.

We believe human beings were created in the image of God, therefore, have a free will to make decisions concerning every area of their lives, especially in the area of sexuality and sexual involvement. While sexuality is a strong drive, it is not uncontrollable. The reduction of human value and worth is a message being propagated through media, education, and entertainment. This message is being repeated to all young people to the extent that it has become a belief that since having sex is normal, it is an uncontrollable urge or drive. Therefore they ponder, "How can I be done with my uncontrollable urge or drive?" This faulty message is the underlying force driving this runaway problem.

The Plan

The New York Youth Leaders Network (NYYNLF) is developing a comprehensive educational package that will effectively attack these faulty messages while reinforcing to young people their value and worth as human beings. Our program will cover these issues through three specific projects.

Project One will reach out to parents and other adults who significantly impact the lives of young people. We want to train and orient them with material and information that affirms the value, worth, dignity, and ability of every human being to choose. This material, aimed at adults, will be presented through an educational booklet, a speaker's bureau, and a local support group and workshop.

Project Two targets educators. We will work with physicians and educators to develop and promote up-to-date pamphlets and materials geared toward the urban and inner-city young person and educator.

Project Three centers on the development of materials focused on issues of abstinence and healthy choices. This material must be communicated from a unique urban and high profile perspective. We seek to counteract the glitz and dynamic messages spewed out by popular culture that promote sex without restraint, conscience, and consequences. Our message will employ media formats familiar and comfortable to young audiences, i.e., video, film, music and theater production.

The Purpose

Our overall objective is to save lives and begin a process of healing for young people who have already experienced the pain of wrong choices. We are bringing a message of hope to parents and children. We wish to communicate the true message concerning the morality of every human being. It is possible to maintain a moral standard. We wish to light candles, not curse the darkness. We invite others to join us in our work with youth and concerned adults to understand the truth and begin to solve the problems.

Over the next year, the NYYNLF will train parents, youth workers and teachers to present abstinence-based curriculum in schools, youth centers, churches and houses of worship. This training will be comprehensive and supported by an ongoing think-tank that will be networking throughout the city in the metropolitan area, getting feedback and constantly updating materials.

In addition, the NYYNLF will produce informative articles, radio spots, educational packages, videotapes, and other educational projects. All of this is for one purpose, and one purpose only: that the truth may be told. We believe that true love is love. The candle is lit, so come out of the darkness. The candle is lit; step into the light.

If interested you may write:

NY Young Leaders Network
123 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

Rev. Faulkner is the Minister for Youth and Director of Catholic Youth Outreach at Calvary Baptist Church, Co-Chairman of the HIV/AIDS Advisory Council for the NYY Board of Education and students in the Church Leadership Program at Fordham University Graduate School of Education.

"Justice, justice you should pursue so that you may live..." Deuteronomy 16:20

A message for all from

Jewish Law Students

In the Jesuit Tradition V: The Zeal For Excellence

by Edward G. Zogby, S.J.

Confronted with the task of bringing this series of articles on John Courtney Murray to a close, I have many other things that he wrote and saw once again the immense breadth of his vision. The panoply of his topics manifests a profound intention to bring the dynamic of American Catholicism. But his vision would not be recognized on a parochial level. His concern is for America and for Catholicism. He cared about both because he was nurtured by both. He knew that the soil in America was unique for Catholicism and he invited Catholicism to send its roots down deep into the soil of a new experiment in government. Here in America no favoritism was shown to any one religion, yet religion was recognized in principle as souring moral strength in an American Catholicism. But Murray saw many possibilities available to all Americans, but he also saw what could stop that from developing. So he addressed himself to the pursuit of scholarship and research and, through his zeal for excellence, influence several generations of Jesuits, the 2,500 bishops of the Vatican Council II, and many men and women who were influencing the cultural life of America.

Through his dogged pursuit of issues of Church and State, he moved past a great deal of hostility, especially in the Church, until just before his death in 1667, when he was co-authors with Pietro Pavan of the historic decree on Religious Freedom in Vatican II. In that decree and the whole process of interpretation which involve for the 2,500 bishops of the Catholic world, American Constitutional thought and language entered official Church teaching. In that single case so much of the genius of the American Constitution entered a new bloodstream, became available to the world at a time when protecting human and the humane reach critical awareness and universal corporate self-consciousness. In a time of such swift evolution around the planet and beyond it into space, the world is now in a critical period of growth, almost an either/or situation. Like the act of the turtle in the world is now in a critical period of growth, almost an either/or situation. Like the act of the turtle in the third chapter of John Steinbeck’s Grapes of Wrath, Murray took the genial seed from the world body of influence for the common good and planted it in new ground. (The turtle in Steinbeck’s story got the seeds caught in his hind leg. After almost getting killed by crossing a highway, it made its way safely to the other side of the road. Once safely in the undergrowth, the seeds dropped out and got planted.) One might also compare Murray’s life and mission to the burglar activities of Frodo in Tolkien’s Lord of the Rings. What did he take on that kind of drama and propitiatory motive? We can see this at work right now in Latin America, South Africa, Lebanon, and North Ireland: wherever the critical moments occur as mankind develops under the pressure of the solution of global networking, the good news of human rights needs to be communicated widely by free men and women. If indeed through the channels of religion, so be it; but the message is paramount for saving what is human about being human.

So what can one person do? One can make a difference right where one is; what matters is the innovative spirit that differ­ence and to empower others. With Murray all of that emerged from his commitment to being responsible as an American citizen and a Jesuit priest. From the confidence of both “faiths” came a tremendous zeal for excellence in knowledge and a commitment that burned a hole in the resplendent people who surrounded him. He set a high level of discourse and invited people to meet him there. He was applauded by Time Magazine which featured him in a cover story, and by Yale University which invited him to be a scholar in residence. And Jesuits and their students have all experienced the good that he accomplished.

This series of articles The Jesuit Tradition is about a Jesuit, but also, in him, about the Jesuits. The itch is there, the zeal is there; it will go on even if there is only one to offer against the winds of University. It does not begin or end with us. We are not the source. God is the source of our being human “In God we Trust.” Once the fire of that light is lit, it might just be on even though we are individually different. A*C
CULTURE GUIDE
By Diana R. Thompson, Editor-in-Chief

exhibitions
now - 11/7/92
"Hot Native Art"
Contemporary Native American Art
American Indian Community House
708 8th W. 2nd fl. 988-0100.
Tues. - Sat., noon - 6pm. Free.

now - 11/10/92
"Visions De Pueblo:
The Folk Art of Latin America"
250 objects from 17 countries from the
16th century to the present day.
Museum of American Folk Art
Two Lincoln Square (bet. 65th & 66th)
595-0533. Free.

now - 11/3/93
"Songs of My People African-
Americans: A Self-Portraiture"
Photographs
Museum of the City of New York
Fifth Avenue & 103rd Str.
534-1672 ext. 206.
Wed. - Sat., 10am - 5pm. Sun. 1-5pm.

films on campus
Tues. & Wed., 3:30pm & 9:15pm.
Free w/ Fordham ID.
10/13 & 10/14
"Pink Floyd: The Wall" Plaza Cafe;
10/23 & 10/28
"Far and Away" 412 Lowenstein;
11/10 & 11/11
"Batman Returns" 412 Lowenstein;
12/1 & 12/2
"A League of Their Own" 412 Lowenstein

literature
10/15
Writers from the Asian-American
Writers' Workshop
Nuyorican Poets Cafe,
236 E. 3rd Str., 212-5135.
9:30pm. $6.
10/16
St. Mark's Church,
2nd Ave. & 10th Str., 674-0910.
10:30pm. $5.
10/22
Paula Marshall reads from Daughters
Rizzoli Bookstore, 454 West B'way,
bet. Prince & Houston.
6:30pm. Free.
10/22
Gloria Naylor at Three Lives
154 W. 10th Str. 741-2069.
8pm.
10/26
Amy Baraka
at Brooklyn Friends School
375 Pearl Str., B'klyn.
(718) 852-1029.
7:30pm. Free.
10/30
"Other Voices"
Native American Writers
at Teachers & Writers,
5 Union Square West (14th Str.)
831-6224. 7pm. $5.

other activities
10/19
"500 Years & Columbus"
lecture by Ivan Van Sertima
American Museum of Natural History, 79th & CPW, 7pm.
$15
10/21
"The Muslims Fall and the Christians Are Triumphant: And What About the Jews?"
lecture
The Jewish Museum.
The New-York Historical Society
1865 B'way, 4th floor.
399-3430.
$4.50 for students & seniors.
10/28
"Coyote Walks Around"
Native American Festival
Stories, dance, music & songs of the
First Peoples of the Americas Symphonic Space,
2307 B'way (95th Str.). 684-5400.
5:30pm (Crafts, books, & food will be
available at 4:30pm). $15.
11/13
Gloria Steinem
addresses the subject of self-esteem
The Great Hall of Cooper Union
7 E. 7th Str., 8pm. $12

music
10/19
Simon Eates, base-baritone
Julliard Theater, Lincoln Center.
8pm. Free. Limited seating.
tickets required.
10/22
Verdi's Rigoletto at Trinity Church
74 Trinity Place. Noon. $2.
10/31
Emanuel Ax, pianist
Washington Irving High School
16th Str. & Irving Place.
586-4680.
8pm. $3.50.
11/6
Hue Eun Yang
Contemporary Folk Singer of Korea.
The Cathedral of St. John the Divine
Amsterdam Avenue & 12th Str.
662-2133. 8pm. $15. $25. $50.
Half price for students.
11/15
Thomas Hampson, baritone
Carnegie Hall Recital Debut.
881 7th Ave., 57th Str.
2pm. $12-942.
11/16
Alicia De Larrocha, pianist
Carnegie Hall. 8pm. $14 - $65.
Cornerstone Cafe
Live contemporary
Christian music on the fourth
Friday of each month
at First Baptist Church,
B'way & 79th Str. $2.
Solid Rock Cafe
Live contemporary
Christian music
2nd & 4th Fridays of each month
Calvary Baptist Church
123 W. 57th Str., 975-0170. $5.
Rock Concert Hotline: 307-7887.

Dance Schools:
Creative Alternative to Health Clubs

Alvin Ailey American Dance Center
211 W. 61st Str., 3rd floor,
767-0940
Classes: Body Conditioning, Yoga, Ballet, Jazz,
Dunham (African-Caribbean) Technique,
Modern Dance, Tap, Ballroom Dance.
Cost: $8 - $9 per class.
10-class coupon book $65.

Broadway Dance Center
1733 B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Strs.
582-9304
Classes: Jazz, Tap, Ballet, Modern Dance,
Aerobics, Step, Ballroom, Afro-Brazilian Aerobics, Flamenco,
Cost: $8 - $10 per class.
10-class card $90.

David Howard Dance Center
211 W. 61st Str. 757-9877.
Classes: Ballet, Jazz, Aerobics.
Cost: $9 - $12.10-class card $80.

Laser Light Shows
Hayden Planetarium
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Bottle and Glass
By James C. Maroulis

A wine column? In the Advocate? Please allow me to explain. Many of us came to law school imagining that five years down the road we would be living the “good life” which, of course, is intimately connected with good food and wine. As we tirelessly pursue the high grades that will lead us to pecuniary excess, it would be tragic if we entirely neglected the creature comforts that we hope to enjoy. Further, Fordham Law School’s reputation would be ill-served by a crop of alumni blundering through the wine list at Lutne, not knowing a Richebourg from a Riesling or a Pontet-Canet from a Pouilly-Fume. This column which intended to perform two purposes: first, to provide a bare-bones sketch about what wine is and how it is made; second, to give useful information regarding cheap wines that even an impoverished student can afford.

Your friend and humble narrator:

I am writing this column to help my random fellow student. I have had a long history of experience with food and wine. My grandfather was a chef instructor at the Culinary Institute of America and I was surrounded by excellent food throughout my tender years. Good food, of course, requires good wine to complement it and I am fortunate that my father has always been an aficionado. As a child I would be given a tiny two-ounce glass half-filled with wine during important family dinners. This tradition continued and the glass size grew as I did. My father had a large but disorganized wine cellar which I volunteered to organize during my college years. Many fine bottles were a happy dividend of this chore.

My interest in wine has increased over the years and I am an avid reader of wine columns and wine books (particularly Robert Parker and the late Alexis Lachine). Last year, my interest culminated in a three-week trip to Bordeaux which I spent visiting vineyards and tasting wine.

The basics:
Wine is a beverage that unfortunately has acquired a ridiculously snobbish reputation. Any wine that tastes good to you is a good wine and don’t let anyone tell you differently. The only value of an expert opinion is that a bottle can range in price from $3.00 to over $1,000 and it is helpful to read reviews to get a good buy.

How wine is made:
Wine is made from grapes. First you grow the grapes in a vineyard and then you pick them. In France, this is done by machine in September or October, although some fancy vineyards hand-pick. The grapes are then sent through a crushing machine which extracts the juice. By adding yeast, the juice begins fermenting. After fermentation, the wine will either be bottled or will be aged in oak barrels for usually less than one year but in some cases almost three years before it is bottled; oak is believed to impart a favorable taste to wine.

The Chemistry:
There are all sorts of fancy chemistry involved in modern-day wine making. However, since you don’t want to hear about it and I don’t know nearly enough about it, I will try to be one essential point. Yeast is the noble organism that transforms pedes­trian grape juice into wine. This wondrous microbe transforms sugar into alcohol through fermentation. When grapes get ripe the sugar content increases and when yeast is added to the grape juice it will begin this transformation. Heat is a principle byproduct of fermentation and if the grape juice gets too warm (approximately 35 degrees Centigrade) the yeast will die and the process will stop. Fermentation is usually conducted in large stainless-steel vats with temperature gauges that are carefully monitored and when the juice is getting too warm, cold water is run down the sides of the vats. Finally, when the alcohol reaches a certain level (normally between 12-14%) the yeast is killed because it cannot survive in a high-alcohol environment. 14% alcohol is about the highest level achievable via natural fermentation; anything higher requires distillation.

Red, White or Rose?
In making wine, the skins of the grapes determine the color of the wine. When grapes are crushed they produce an uncolored juice. If this juice is fermented, a white wine is produced. Even red grapes produce a clear juice and thus a white wine can be produced from red grapes. It is common to see the words “blanc de blanc” on a bottle of wine indicating that it is a white wine made from white grapes; similarly the words “blanc de noir” indicate a white wine made from red grapes. To make a red wine, the skins of red grapes must be allowed to sit in the juice during fermentation: in wine terms this is called “maceration.” The longer the skins stay in the juice the darker the wine. A deep, dark red Bordeaux normally is produced by allowing the skins to sit in the vat for two to five weeks. A red Burgundy wine is usually characterized by a lighter color and is left to macerate for less time. Similarly, rose wines have very short maceration periods.

May I recommend 1982, an excellent year:
We’ve all heard about a wine being from a good year but you may be wondering what that means. A good year is any year where the grapes are in good condition since any competent wine-maker can produce good wine from good grapes (given a proper budget and a free hand). During a good year, the vines will flower without being hit by a frost in the spring and will active a maximum degree of ripeness during a hot, dry summer. Since the weather conditions for any plant in many different ways, there are numerous things that can produce a bad year. A very cold spring can kill of the flowers and lead to a small crop. A very wet summer can make the vines rot. A lot of rain at the time of picking can cause the grapes to be blistered with water and will cause the wine to be light and watery. A cold, cloudy summer will prevent the grapes from ripening and will produce highly acidic wines that don’t have a very fruity flavor. Hail storms and frosts an ruin crops, etc.

Wine and food:
Matching, or for the truly pretentious “marrying,” wine with food is nothing more than deciding what wine will taste good with what food. When we go to Macdonald’s, we do this simply by order­ing a Coke with our Big Mac and fries. Yet, like many things in the world of wine this has taken on an absurd life of its own. Sim­ply put, wine and food should go together and the only real concern is whether the food will overpower the wine or vice versa. Thus red wine is rarely drunk with fish because most fish has such a delicate flavor that it would be completely overpowered. Similarly, white wine is rarely eaten with red meat because it can’t stand up to this heavy food. There are certain exceptions and once again please let your own taste be your guide. Here are some suggestions:

1) Don’t drink any wine with salads or a vinegar dressing or any course with chocolate. Both vinegar and chocolate so overpower the taste buds that you simply won’t be able to taste your wine and you will be wasting money.
2) Expensive wine shouldn’t be drunk with very spicy food since this too will overpower the wine.
3) Most white-colored fish is too deli­cate for almost any red wine. Similarly, beef and lamb are almost always too heavy for any white wine.

Cheap wines that you should drink:
The best value we can offer today come from Chile, Argentina, Romania, Spain, Austra­lia, and California. I must admit that I have never come across a bottle of South Ameri­can white wine.

Amnesty International
will hold
a meeting in the Student Lounge
at 4 p.m. on Wednesday October 14.
All Students, Faculty and
University Employees
are invited to attend.
Future Events and Goals will be discussed.
You’ve heard of Amnesty,
Here’s your chance to get involved or just
learn more about its work.

Welcome
and congratulations.
Fordham is a wonderful
institution.
Is good for your legal career
in the future.
This is not
St. John’s.
Remember, you deserve
to be here.
Approach us. Feel comfortable.
Don’t hesitate.
This is not
The Paper Chase.
Now we must make our
block seating chart.
Sit in the same place all year long.
Do not move.
Stay until I finish class
Though you know,
I can’t see the clock.

--Rex Chen
Bottle & Glass (continued from previous page)

wine that excited me but if you like red wines you should try Chilean wines because they are real bargains. The ones I like best in descending order are:

Santa Carolina Cabernet - Sauvignon/Merlot ($4.99)
Santa Carolina Cabernet Sauvignon ($4.99) "Santa Rita 120." ($3.99)
Santa Carolina Cabernet Reserve 1982 ($7.00) Concha Y Toro Cabernet Sauvignon ($2.99) Concha Y Toro Cabernet Sauvignon/Merlot ($2.99)

Argentina was originally second fiddle to Chile but this is no longer the case. A fault in the Chilesan reds is that they seem to be too mellow and are sometimes slightly sweet. I didn't notice this until I had tasted several bottles but then it became unmistakable. In contrast, one Argentinean wine (Trapiche) has avoided this problem and produces some excellent wines. I have seen the price increase in two years from around $3.99 to around $6.99 for this wine; it will only go up so try it while you can—occasionally you can get it for around $5.00 a bottle. Trapiche makes two good red wines, a Cabernet Sauvignon and Pinot Noir. They also make a Malbec but it did not turn me on.

Pretentious Tasting of the Month:
As summer faded over Labor Day weekend, I drank my first glass of port in half a year and it was a dandy. A friend produced a magnum (I.E. a double bottle) of 1985 Graham's Port. Port is a fortified wine (that is a wine with a little brandy in it) from Oporto in Portugal. Graham's is a famous producer of port. The Graham's was a lovely ruby color and had an excellent fruity bouquet. It was only moderately sweet for a port. It was a well-proportioned wine with good balance and it was surprisingly mature considering its young age. It should be an excellent beverage for the upcoming cold winter nights: highly recommended.

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CROSSW RD® Crossword
Edited by Stan Chess
Puzzle Created by Richard Silvestri

ACROSS
48 Epithet for Anthony
49 Jokester
9 Peachy color
15 Make eyes at
16 In the cooler
17 Longshoreman?
19 Paper money
20 Accumulate
21 Get all musty
22 Ecuadorian method
24 Turned down
26 Roman wannabeh
28 the hills
30 Be benefactor
34 Dict. label
37 Waterfront vacation?
39 Argued a case DOWN
41 XXXVIII tipped skier
42 Watch display, perhaps
43 Passenger on the landing?

32 Anxiety
33 Psychotic
34 Oscar-winner of 1961
35 Hero
36 Psychic component
37 Stylic stuff
38 Fight against
39 Smart
40 Cga unit
41 The Plastic Band
42 Ex Dispose
43 Take
44 Yelled at
45 "Wife and the Hand-Ave" organization
46 Oscar Wilde specialty
47 Get
48 Where port is
49 Junket
50 Not so hot
51 Stand at the plate
52 Across Gray
54 anchor
55 To the right
56 Time
57 Color
58 Plane
59!uff
60 Liturgy
61 Association of merchants
62 Prodded
63 In the clouds
64 Shone dinner?
65 Deluge with
disciple
66 edgewise
67 Got up
68 Twenty quires
69 Mrs. Peal
70 Alternatively
71 Author
72 Miss by a whisper
73 "I say mom?"
74 Paradise Lost character
75 Now
76 Band
77 Capital of Bangladesh
78 Larke
79 Author
80 "I say mom?"
81 Dandified character
82 Clue in
83 Miss by a whisper
84 Miss by a whisper
85 Alice spin-off
86 Ellis
87 GP gp.

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About This Legal Thing...
by Robert Cinque

Lawyers are, for the most part, great performers. An attorney summing up for a jury is truly a theatrical marvel - emotional cadences building to a thundering climax (and they write most of their own material). A natural career progression for someone with a performing-arts background, one might suppose.
Me? I've written a couple of plays (Off-off-aah, who's counting?), acted in a couple, composed a bunch of songs, played in a few bands. My first inkling of an interest in things legal was my musical Phenom, in which a publicity-mad young pop starlet schemes to have the tabloids set up frying Linda Hamilton and the kid. But she gets out of this. How da re they use the lame excuse that it was only 1802 when this happened? I suppose they got out of paying income taxes that year merely because the 16th Amendment wasn't passed until 1913, the swine. Maybe I could get Meryl Streep outraged enough to play Albro...

And this precedent business sure sounds like a crimp on creativity. Apparently, the legal profession would decide that if Clint Eastwood blows away the bad guy in a movie, so must Charles Bronson, Arnold Schwarzenegger and any other cinematic tough guy. Okay, so they do. Finally, something I can relate to! Lord knows I'd be quite upset if that new and improved cyborg in Terminator II ended up frying Linda Hamilton and the kid. But wait! Arnold fell into the boiling vat in that one! But he did waste the bad guy. But the fact that he died distinguishes that movie from the Dirty Harry series. So perhaps movies with cyborgs as heroes can have the hero dissemble or liquidate or other­wise destroy. Or maybe it's when the villain is a cyborg that the hero can snuff. We'll just have to wait until Steven Seagall has to stop an evil Robocop to figure that one out.

Hey, I think I'm getting the hang of this legal thing.

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Blood Drive
When: October 15, 1992
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Sponsored The Community Service Project & The Public Interest Resource Center
A Look Beyond The Political Rhetoric

By Tracy J. Murphy

George Bush, current spokesman for the ruling class of big business interest speaks in a stern voice about America’s need to return to “family values.” The platform accepted at the Republican National Convention promises greater “law and order” in communities and a continuing commitment to the “war on drugs” and, consequently the continuation of Mr. Bush’s prominent accomplishment, an interventionist foreign policy. What any of this has to do with family values isn’t clear, but it is presented as far reaching plan to strengthen our families’ weak system of values. In truth these policies demonstrate how far removed the ruling class of big business interests are from the vast majority of American families’ values and needs. If we look beyond the rhetoric we can easily discern the real values and motives of our political leadership and are made to live with the consequences. We see “family values” comes to mean unquestioning obedience and a willingness not to engage in searching, substantive issues.

The police sent into our communities are increasingly seen by those they ostensibly serve as a “professional military force intended to protect the ‘have’s’ from the ‘have-not’s’, particularly among minorities. While whites make up 77% of drug users the vast majority of those arrested for drug offenses are black. In Baltimore in 1991 82% of all youths arrested were black, 1,304 charged with drugs sales, while 13 white youths were arrested for the same offense (The Economist, Sep 12-18, 1992). The resultant violence feeds on itself spawning into heated accusations between community leaders and police officials, frustration, fear, and political intractability. The police stand mystified at the apparent ingratitude and misunderstanding of the leaders in those communities they struggle to maintain in law and order. They feel isolated and see themselves as a special class of citizenry. As the youths get out in anger and fear the thin blue line has become more willing to use brutal methods in order to manage the recalcitrant masses. The United States Department of Justice has admitted to 15,000 cases of police brutality over the past six years, averaging to nearly seven reported complaints a day.

A few months ago, a frightening warning, of where we’re headed was the recent confrontation of South Central Los Angeles following the Rodney King verdict in May. The area is home to poor Black and Hispanic Americans as an uprising in the face of an oppressive and unjust society. Mr. Bush, as the mouthpiece of the ruling class, would argue that the outrage is out of place in Los Angeles. But for the majority of Latin Americans who have brought them to this place, the outrage is precisely in place. Los Angeles House except myself and the telephone switchboard operator. The phone isn’t ringing. My feet are on the desk.

“The liberal ideal in this nation encourages us to challenge authority. Everyone loves to see the underdog win. We all fancy ourselves as part of a just cause, fighting on behalf of those who cannot defend themselves. Sadly, Americans are highly selective of the cause they wish to champion.”

A few months ago, while on routine patrol, Officer Michael O’Keefe became engaged in hand to hand combat with a despicable gun man. A war hero in the eyes of his peers, Officer O’Keefe became engrossed in the shooting to the extent he forgot where he was. Officer O’Keefe was described by his peers as a man who could “light up a room.” The incident in Washington Heights is illustrative of a deep hypocrisy. By now the truth is known about Police Officer Michael O’Keefe. We now know that the two exculpatory witnesses lied in their testimony to the media and police. We also knew that the putative victim, Jose Garcia, was trained for the purpose of deceiving cocaine users. He was a Medellin Cartel boot camp, had abscended from parole, was known to carry a gun, and bravely allowed himself to be filmed flaunting the quality of the cocaine he merchanted.

The ideal of America, to quote Mr. Bush, is not only offensive, it is dangerous. Nonetheless, neither media accounts nor public debate that Garcia had been murdered in cold blood, rather than killed by self-defense. Admittedly, information can be obfuscated in the midst of a crisis but it is incumbent upon elected officials and the professional media to exercise prudence before enunciating inflammatory rumors and undocumented facts.

These people are at least accessorily culpable for the violence and destruction of property that followed. What inspired this menagerie to capriciously embrace one account of the facts while wantonly discarding all others? Did they envisage themselves on the brink of a momentous social revolution? A downing of the Berlin wall? A Tiananmen Square? What explains the complete lack of vigor exhibited by the elected officials when school children gun each other down in the ever-widening wasteland of drugs? Are these issues (continued on next page)
The Next War Is Optional

By Raymond Liddy

In February, 1990, my first year of law school, my roommate and I received a telegram from the Marine Corps recalling me to active service for Operation Desert Storm. There would be no delay, no waiver or exemption. Within two weeks of my notice, my books were packed, my apartment subletted and I was undergoing combat training in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

President Bush made the determination that Iraq threatened our national interest. If left unchecked, not only could Iraq threaten Israel, the only democracy in the middle east, but also Iraq would control enough of the world's oil supply to easily finance its goal of becoming a nuclear power.

Bush, as Commander-in-Chief, ordered 580,000 American men and women to the Persian Gulf.

In the early sixties, President Kennedy determined that North Vietnam's aggression threatened the democratic government of South Vietnam and that such aggression was against our nation's vital interest. In 1965, President Johnson, as Commander-in-Chief, and Congress sent U.S. combat forces into Vietnam. In 1969, American men and women were still fighting in Vietnam. Clinton was attending Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar when he received his first of four draft induction notices. Clinton faced a predicament. He did not want to go to Vietnam, but refusing the draft might destroy any future in politics. After numerous deliberations and meetings, Clinton convinced Col. Holmes, USA, head of Arkansas' R.O.T.O.C. program that he wanted to be an army officer. Clinton was granted his deferment in the summer of 1969, allowing him to enter the ROTC program and avoid Vietnam until he completed his studies.

During this time, Clinton organized anti-war rallies to protest the war in front of the United States Embassy in London and in Norway. Then, in September, 1969, President Nixon announced that the lottery system would commence. But one month Clinton withdrew from his ROTC commitment and resubmitted his name for the draft, after he was no longer at risk of joining those Americans still fighting in Vietnam. He had succeeded in playing the system, avoiding the draft and, as he stated in a subsequent letter, maintaining his political viability.

Clinton never received a degree from Oxford. He quit his studies and spent forty days travelling through Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. On December 31, 1969, Clinton travelled to Moscow and stayed until January 7, 1970. Clinton refuses to explain why he visited Moscow, who paid the expenses, where he stayed and with whom he met. Furthermore, Clinton cannot explain why the relevant State Department files on his travel to Moscow are apparently missing.

Unlike those Americans at home who were drafted and went to Vietnam, or those, like Mohammed Ali, who adhered to the principles of their conscience, refused the draft and nobly faced the adverse consequences, Clinton avoided responsibility. Clinton duped the Army as to his intentions and saved himself from facing a responsibility which others in our society had faced.

Two years of my obligation as a Marine Corps Reserve officer remain. This leads me to the following question: if Clinton is elected and is faced with a national emergency which threatens the nation's vital interests, will my next recall notice state: "Attendance Optional?"
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