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Fordham Establishes Center for European Community Law and International Antitrust

By David Heires

A Center for European Community Law and International Antitrust has been established at Fordham Law School. The Center is being directed by Professor Barry E. Hawk, who joins other Fordham faculty members and EC officials in staffing the initial courses of instruction. One of the primary objectives is the development of curriculum and teaching materials to be used not only at Fordham, but in other law schools in the U.S. and foreign countries.

The Center will have a strong practical as well as academic emphasis. It will sponsor symposia and conferences, conduct research, and disseminate knowledge of Community law, especially among practitioners and officials involved with Community, antitrust and trade law. This will facilitate a greater exchange of ideas and information among these individuals and provide for the training and advanced education of foreign government officials charged with the enforcement of antitrust and related laws.

Many groups will benefit through involvement as faculty, students, research scholars, or conference officials, including corporate counsel, corporate executives, outside counsel, government officials of both the U.S. and foreign countries, and international organizations such as the United Nations and the OECD.

Fordham’s initiative has been welcomed by the Commission of the European Community, which says it presents an opportunity to make knowledge of Community law more widespread in the United States. The establishment and operation of the Center have been made possible through the generous support of the Exxon Education Foundation, Pfizer, Inc., the RCA Corporation and the Texaco Philanthropic Foundation.

No law school presently focuses either on comparative or international antitrust, although several institutes study private international trade law. Comparative antitrust and international antitrust are sufficiently significant to be the primary and unique focus of study. Similarly, no law school in the United States has an extensive program devoted to European Community Law, a subject also worthy of closer attention.

At the present time, the curriculum consists of four seminars, two of which are being offered this spring: Competition Law of the European Communities, which will be led by Bastiaan van der Eecht of the EC Commission’s legal service and John Ferry of the Competition Directorate, and U.S. International Antitrust and Trade Law, to be led by Professor Hawk and A. Paul Victor, an adjunct Professor at the law school and a partner at Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

In 1984-5, there will be two additional seminars. Law of the European Communities will be taught by Professor Goebel and EC officials, and Corporate and Trade Law of the European Communities will be taught by EC officials.

The courses are open to undergraduate law students, graduate students (once the Graduate Degree Program is commenced), and non-matriculating students (e.g., corporate counsel, outside counsel and government officials). Some of the courses may be offered for graduate credit.

(Continued on page 6)

FINANCING LAW SCHOOL

By James A. McGuough

Assistant Director of Admissions

and

Director of Law School Financial Aid

Awareness of the programs of financial aid available to students at Fordham Law School and an understanding of application procedures are essential to proper planning for the financing of your legal education. This article is intended to review the principal aid resources currently available to you and to facilitate your completing the application processes.

The main source of financial aid for Fordham Law students are the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) and Auxiliary Loan to Assist Students (ALAS) programs implemented under the Higher Education Act of 1965 and its subsequent amendments.

The GSL program was designed to provide economic support for students and their families in meeting the expenses of higher education, thereby broadening the choice of schools that students might be able to attend not only for college but at graduate and professional school levels as well. The program is need-based and provides for full interest subsidy while the student is in school and partial interest subsidy during the loan payment period. Eligibility for the program, with its interest benefits, is determined by Federal regulations administered by the United States Department of Education. The program is not a substitute for student and family responsibility to pay for the expenses of higher education. Rather, it is a complement to their personal and expected student/family contributions, based upon income and assets, are built into the Federal regulations governing eligibility. The expected student/family contribution, coupled with whatever financial assistance the student might receive from other sources, is subtracted from the student’s estimated cost of attendance for the particular academic year to determine the student’s unmet need.

(Continued on page 8)
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JUDGE KAUFMAN HONOURED IN ATRIUM RECEPTION

On January 22, 1985, the Dean, Faculty and Alumni Association of the Fordham Law School held a reception to honor Judge Irving R. Kaufman on the occasion of his thirty-fifth anniversary of active service on the federal bench in a reception held at the law school. Among the invited guests were members of the federal judiciary, leaders of the bar, and members of the Fordham community.

Judge Kaufman graduated from Fordham College and Fordham Law School in 1931. He is the recipient of the Medal of Achievement from the Fordham Law Alumni Association in 1970. Each Spring the annual Irving R. Kaufman Securities Law Competition, a moot court competition, is held at the Fordham Law School attracting over 40 teams from law schools across the country.

Appointed at age thirty-nine to the District Court by President Truman, Judge Kaufman spent twelve years as a trial judge. When a vacancy on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals arose in 1961, the Judge's mentor and friend, Judge Learned Hand, wrote to President Kennedy: "Judge Kaufman is a man of most exceptional capacity. He has an admirable mind, is most anxious to discharge his duties without prejudice or favor, and is extraordinarily diligent." Judge Hand's recommendation has been more than borne out during Judge Kaufman's twenty-three years on the Second Circuit - the longest active service of any circuit judge in the federal system. For seven years he served as Chief Judge of that Court. In addition to producing numerous important opinions, Judge Kaufman was responsible for instituting bold new programs to ease the ever-growing caseload in the Second Circuit - reforms that have since been adopted throughout the federal courts. These innovative changes prompted Justice Marshall to write: "No one can point to any forward movement in jurisprudence in the last two five years that Judge Kaufman wasn't either the leader of or had a hand in." 

Judge Kaufman also has an outstanding record of involvement in extrajudicial activities. His contributions include service as Chairman of the Committees on the Judicial Conference of the United States, President of the Institute of Judicial Administration, Chairman of the ABA-UIA Juvenile Justice Standards Project, and director of a number of community organizations. Currently, he is serving as Chairman of the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

Finally, Judge Kaufman has contributed enormously to the body of legal scholarship on which students, members of the bar and judges rely. His bibliography is very extensive covering a broad expanse of topics: free expression, juvenile justice, criminal law, business and regulatory law, international law, practice and procedure, judicial reform and administration, and legal ethics, to name a few. Rather than limiting his publications to law reviews and scholarly journals, the Judge has endeavored to educate the public about the law and the judicial process. His frequent contributions in general interest publications have gone far in achieving this goal.

The Honorable Irving R. Kaufman

Moot Court Update

BY GEORGE DURAN

Holy Appellate Advocacy, it’s Moot Court Competition time again! In addition to the National Moot Court Competition, Fordham will be represented in six other interschool competitions.

The Antitrust Moot Court Competition, which is sponsored by the New York County Lawyers' Association, will be held at the Association's Offices on Veseey Street on February 25, 1985. Fordham's "A-Team" members are Michael Crane, Kenny O'Connell, and Amelie Zaleman, and their coach is Professor Georgeanne Vairo. This year's issues concern the intra-enterprise conspiracy doctrine and vertical resale price maintenance.

From February 27th through March 2nd, the Craven Competition, which deals with constitutional issues, will be held at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Fordham's Craven's Members Matthew Arkin, Michael Graham and Robin Starnus will argue about the admissibility of hypnotically induced testimony and the discriminatory use of preperemptory challenges during the trial of a home sexual criminal defendant.

Susan Bai, Ray Shansley, Anthony Bosco and Lon Singer will represent Fordham in the Phillip C. Jessup International Law Competition held this year at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York from March 1-3. The Jessup teams' problem deals with the preemptory use of force and the creation of a nuclear-free zone.

The Irving R. Kaufman Securities Law Competition, which is annually sponsored by Fordham, will be held on March 25-27. Thirty-eight teams from across the nation will argue whether a private right of action exists under civil RICO to be limited along the lines of three recent Second Circuit cases awaiting consideration by the Supreme Court. Fordham's team members include Robert Farrell, Priscilla Monahan and Peggy O'Brien.

New York Law School opened the Robert F. Wagner, Sr. Memorial Competition from March 27-29. Susan Kuth, Teresa LaBosco and Robert Wall will argue this year's labor issues on behalf of Fordham, which are whether the court should accept the whistleblower exception to the employment-at-will doctrine, and whether a law student's employment handbook can create an implied contract of employment. In addition to these five appellate competitions, Fordham will participate in the American Trial Lawyers Association's Trial Advocacy Competition. The trial, which is set for March 9th, at the U.S. Courthouse in Boston, Mass., will test the skills of Susan Genis and Melissa Rose as trial lawyers, and Mary Kacmarz's ability to withstand oral argument cross-examination. The trial concerns the suit by a female tenant, who had been raped in her apartment, against the building's landlord for failure to provide adequate security. The team is coached by Professors Putzel and Daly.

Special recognition should go to Professor Maria Marcus, whose hard work and dedication to coaching the Craven, Jessup, Kaufman, Wagner and National teams has paved the path for our consistent victories.

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SOME OF THE PLANS FOR THE CAREER PLANNING AND PLACE­MENT CENTER, SPRING 1985

EMPLOYER OUTREACH:
1) A meeting to determine the outcome of Fall hiring.
2) Coordination of Spring Interviews.
3) Invitations to Fall 1985 on campus interviewing sent to 4000+ employers.
4) Mailing to "Job Books" employers encouraging them to list new job opportunities.
5) Mailing to 850 local hiring partners to inform them of all our services.
6) More outreach to small firms.
7) Encouraging involvement of thousands of alumni in hiring and career planning activities.

STUDENT SERVICES:
1) Updating our Specialty List Binder.
2) Coordinating our second annual Washington, D.C. Career Opportunity Program in Washington, D.C.
3) Publishing weekly or monthly career programming updates for students.
4) Making available Mock Interview Appointments.
5) Holding an evening (4:30-7:30 p.m.) seminar on assertions能力和 personal effectiveness for women students and female graduates on February 13.
6) The Dean is teaching a three-week course on "How to Find the Perfect Job" for interested students starting in February.
7) In addition to the Alumni Advisor program, we will be starting a new program in which students can "shadow" an alumnus - called the "Student Observer Program".
8) Coordinating the National Apartment Exchange, listing summer sublets for Fordham and other students throughout the country.
9) Personal career counseling and advising.
10) Encouraging all students to attend The Public Interest/Public Service Career Symposium on February 14 & 15 and Volunteer Job Fair on the evenings of February 13 & 14.

As you can see, this is going to be and exciting Spring for both the students of Fordham Law School and the Career Planning Center. We hope that in partnership with the SAC, we can encourage students to take advantage of the wealth of helpful resources available to them.

Thank you for your support.
Sharing the Burden...and Benefits

Fordham Law School has long had a tradition of showing concern for students in need of financial assistance. Early in its history, the Law School tried to extend a helping hand to immigrants and economically disadvantaged individuals. Fordham’s evening program, which enables students to help themselves through law school by working during the day, remains intact. But there are serious challenges facing the law school’s ability to maintain this tradition.

For the 1982-3 school year, a first year student’s tuition was $6100. Take the figures for the next three years: $6,900, $7,800, and $8,600 (for 1985-6). The respective increases for each hke are 13%, 13% and 10%. Living expenses, of course, are another story.

In the meantime, federal government programs designed to aid students have been slashed. Further cuts are being proposed, with a $200 billion budget deficit on the horizon. The Guaranteed Student Loan Program, the bread and butter program for needy students, has been severely limited by the needs test. Aside from the fact of the tougher standards, the $5,000 maximum is no longer adequate for students needing assistance for tuition, room and board; even when combined with a $3,000 ALAS loan, on which students must immediately pay interest, the result falls short, and will fall shorter, of meeting many of our needs.

The administration has made significant efforts to deal with this program since 1982. An office of Financial Aid, with Mr. James McGough as Director, was introduced for the first time that year. The amount of resources devoted to financial aid has tripled since, with many new scholarships having been created.

In the fall of 1983, a committee chaired by Professor Byrn was formed to review the status of the financial aid situation. One of its proposals, which has been adopted by the faculty, was to switch the response for helping students from grants to low interest loans, spread out among more students. In this way, the financial aid office couples more widespread present benefits with the ability to use the principal recurrently.

The committee has also reviewed the status of the tuition credits and stipends given to the SBA President and journal and moot court editors. One possible course of action which the faculty should give serious consideration is to eliminate the tuition remission given to the SBA President and those editors receiving it. Alternatively, these individuals should be granted a fixed or percentage based amount intermediate between full tuition remission and the stipend being given to the other editors. Their efforts would continue to be recognized, but part of the disproportionate benefit they receive with each tuition hike would instead be delegated to students in greater need. It must be emphasized that, as needs continue to rise, and the amounts of the fixed government loans and endowed scholarships remain the same, the administration will be hard pressed to increase the amount of money available for its aid to students.

Whatever courses of action the faculty takes on this and future issues, they hopefully will reflect and awareness of the ever more pronounced need of students to share the burdens and benefits. Students should be cognizant of the financial problems facing their peers here and elsewhere, problems which promise to continue growing. Voice your feelings to your colleagues and the administration, write your Senators and Congressmen, and take any other action you think would help call appropriate attention to this issue. For further information on Fordham’s financial aid program, make sure to read Mr. McGough’s article on pages 1-8-9.
Let's Get Bruce For Graduation!!

I hear that President Reagan has been invited to speak at the Law School's graduation ceremony. Frankly, I don't want to hear Ronnie. Rather than criticize the selection and not provide alternatives, I have compiled a list of ten speakers I'd rather see at graduation.

1. Bruce Springsteen and the E Street Band. Why not? We have just as good a chance of getting them as Reagan. I think while the student body splits on the President, everyone loves Bruce. (Special Guest Star: Jackson Browne singing "Lawyers in Love."

2. David Johansen. On the same level as Bruce Springsteen, just not as well known. I'd love to hear "Wreckless Crazy." We might get him too.

3. Bernie Goetz. He can speak on the topic, "The Citizen and Law Enforcement," and the University can save money by not hiring security.

4. F.D.R. Let's go for the best! I'm willing to try a stance if you are.

5. Eddie Murphy. I've seen "Beverly Hills Cop" three times. Hey - at least we'd laugh.

6. Jesse Helms. I've sworn that if I'm ever within sight of this man I'd kill him. If he came I'd get my chance. Granted I'd be arrested, but within sight of this man I'd kill him. People might be concerned that -the intramural basketball team is behind us and that it is a very possible reality, a more organized approach is being taken.

7. Barbara Bush. To explain how she found out she was going to have a baby.

8. President Reagan. I'd get my chance. Granted I'd be arrested, but in three nights I'd kill him. I'd love to try a seance if you are.

9. Eddie Murphy. I've seen "Coming to America" three times. Hey - at least we'd leave the house.

In January 1985, the Fordham School of Law welcomed Mr. Victor Lawrence Kweise Essein as the school's new International Law Librarian. Essein, a graduate of the University of Ghana, has a wealth of diverse legal experiences behind him. He began his formal legal education in Ghana, his native country. There he studied law, as an undergraduate (as is the custom in that country) and as a graduate student, thus, receiving both a bachelor of law and a master of law from the University of Ghana. Mr. Essein then had the glorious opportunity to see how the other half lived as a graduate student at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences and at the University of Nigeria Law School. After returning to the United States, Mr. Essein continued his legal education at New York University (NYU) where he received an LL.M. in International Law and worked as an assistant to the International Law Librarian. Presently, Mr. Essein is waiting to defend his recently-submitted doctoral dissertation at NYU. If this is not enough to knock your socks off, be it known that he also just passed the New York State Bar exam which he took in July.

Mr. Essein's extensive knowledge of the law coupled with his knowledge of French and several other languages and his great work at his work here at Fordham. In addition to his general library staff responsibilities, he will be directing the development of the International Law collection which is to be housed on the newly-built third and fourth floors of the library. His attention will be focused mainly on selecting, reviewing, and other materials to complement the needs of Fordham's curriculum. Mr. Essein hopes to build the resources of the center for European Community Law and Antitrust into a first-class collection, one commensurate with Fordham's unique position in the area. Essein's decision to build up an International Law program is a step in the right direction and Europe is a natural area for Fordham to expand. So far, Mr. Essein is cultural similarities with the United States, Mr. Essein stated. He feels that as global geo-politics and political role in Europe is a natural area for his work here at Fordham. In addition to his general library staff responsibilities, he will be directing the development of the International Law collection which is to be housed on the newly-built third and fourth floors of the library. His attention will be focused mainly on selecting, reviewing, and other materials to complement the needs of Fordham's curriculum. Mr. Essein hopes to build the resources of the center for European Community Law and Antitrust into a first-class collection, one commensurate with Fordham's unique position in the area. Essein's decision to build up an International Law program is a step in the right direction and Europe is a natural area for Fordham to expand. So far, Mr. Essein is cultural similarities with the United States, Mr. Essein stated. He feels that as global geo-politics and political role in Europe is a natural area for his work here at Fordham.

Mr. Essein's work will be a great help to the students both in selecting texts, treatises and other materials to build up Fordham's Library with new resources and his knowledge; he will also provide the string that will lead Fordham's students to the labyrinth of International Law research. Mr. Essein is weighing the pros and cons of his new job and bids him a hearty welcome.

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"Theatre and the Law" Topic of Panel Discussion

By Elizabeth Hermda

On Monday, January 28th, the Entertainment and Sports Law Council presented a panel of speakers on the subject of Theatre and Law, at 7:30 pm in the Law School. There were three panelists and they spoke to an overflow crowd in Room 322 of the library. Frederick M. Zollo is the producer of the Broadway shows, "Heritybury," "Ma Rainey," "night, Mother," etc.) and "On Golden Pond," and "Key Exchange." Wayne S. Kahak is Vice-President of International Creative Management (I.C.M.) and Corporate Council of Josephson International. Elliot H. Brown is an attorney for such Broadway shows as "My One and Only," "Nine," and "Barnum.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Kahak are lawyers who have translated their interest in the theatre into a career. They talked about the unique aspects of their practices and of the pitfalls encountered by lawyers in the entertainment field. Mr. Zollo is a solo practitioner. He said that firms that do most of their work in this area tend to be small and for this reason it is difficult to find a firm to enter. Mr. Zollo is a graduate of the London School of Economics. He spoke about financing shows and the importance of the creative side. He hopes for a greater appreciation in the future for American artists. All three panelists were concerned with the economic health of the theatre. More importantly, all three conveyed their enthusiasm for their work and a love of what they do.

If the large number of questions were an indication, their talk was of great interest to the law students and provided guidelines for those interested in future careers in that field. The program was typical of the many which the Entertainment and Sports Law Council has sponsored. The members have worked with sincere dedication. They have focused successfully on student interests and then have taken the time to set up the programs. The Council is one of the most active organizations in the Law School.

Topically, another project, already is in the works. That is a newsletter which is planned for publication later in the semester. Writers are wanted now. If any student is interested, please contact either Melody Glover, section 2-A or Brian Murphy, 3-B.

In addition, there are tentative plans for a another panel this year. The Council is open to suggestions for a topic to be explored. Past programs have covered the sports and music worlds. Interested students are welcome to contact Mr. Kahak, the newly elected president of the Council. Ford has presented a show of organizational ability and gives every promise of carrying on the leadership set for the Council by Brian Murphy. The activities of the Council are open to all and all students with an interest in this area of the law are urged to participate.

Phil Alpha Delta Holds Planning Meeting

Phi Alpha Delta held a planning meeting on Monday, January 28th at 5 pm. Art Neiss, Justice and Liz Hermda, Vice Justice laid plans to set up a Rushing Table in the student lounge three days a week. Students will be able to talk to members and learn about this international fraternity.

A party is planned for February 25th. All students are welcome. Come and relax because it's important to have some fun too.

European Community and International Antitrust Center

Continued from page 1

A head-on collision between a sincerely held religious belief and an otherwise valid requirement of secular law is difficult to understand why the Court took this case unless the Court is prepared to relax the degree of justification which the state must provide when the conflict does not directly affect worship and preaching.

The other three cases the Court has agreed to decide do not fit so neatly into established church-state classifications. The Scardarile case has much more in common with a "freedom of worship" issue than a "free exercise" issue, and might even wind up in the "baldwin" category. Village of Nunda v. McCreary, 739 F. 2d 716 (2d Cir. 1984). The Connecticut "Sabbath law" case, which protects employees against discharge for refusing to work on their days of worship, raises profound questions of whether this law's purpose is religious or secular. The question is whether the authority of the government to prohibit religious activity. The first case in the marketplace, a case that the Supreme Court of Connecticut in invalidating the law. Estate of Thornton v. Calof, Inc., 191 Conn, 336, 464 A.2d 785 (1983).

The most unusual case of all is the Alamo Foundation controversy. The Secretary of Labor prevailed in his contention that the Foundation's "volunteers" were in reality employees subject to the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Tony and Susan Alamo Foundation v. Donovan, 747 F.2d 335 (9th Cir. 1984). The Secretary of Labor may win in the Supreme Court. Although the workers considered themselves volunteers and were happy with their lot, the Alamo Foundation was using them to staff a very large chain of retail stores throughout the Southwest.

The church-state precedents that the Supreme Court has established in the past twenty-five years do not make it easy to predict what the Court will do in these seven cases. It is likely, then, that we are on the brink of some major new developments in the interpretation of the religion clauses of the First Amendment. If a majority of the Court accepts the "free exercise" formulation of a religious accommodation that makes sense of the outcome of all seven cases, the current version of the Supreme Court will probably be one of the most creative in its history.
Towards A New Justice: Is America Just Today?

BY ROBERT ALTMAN

(Justice) first requires equality in the assign-ment of social and economic privileges. Social and Economic Inequalities are just only if they result in compensating benefits for everyone. America is not a democracy in the true sense but a plutocracy, covering foreign areas.

I am not attempting to write a Democratic credo; that is for Governor Cuomo to do. Nor can the past be discarded. (Justice) first requires equity, and everyone, provided not someone's personal.

The first part, which I will address shortly, is the theory and purpose of these ideas. -A woman

The second requirement, which intrigues me more. In it Rawls rejects political theorists have embraced Rawls as part of an Assemblywoman in one of the nicest boroughs. About people out of work with unemployment benefits used up. About the homeless, not health because of threatened Medicare cuts. The only safety net that exists is in Ronald Reagan's mind, and even "there is probably full of holes." Does nor R 'aid Reagan give much hope for helping the poor.

First year students seeking Summer jobs got them in the following ways:

36.6% Through personal contacts 16.0% Through mail campaign 11.0% Through the clinical program 8.3% Through the books in the career Planning Center 6.6% Through an internship 5.0% Through the faculty 4.0% By walking in, calling, contacting alumni, the job fair, and talking to second year students breaks out, riots occur, crime exists. We can alleviate these problems by the lessening of social tensions. We can lessen social tensions by helping the poor.

A better reason to care is out of our own sense of justice. I have a friend entering his mid-20s this fall. He works two jobs and has done so for the past ten years. He has a wife, but no children. He has no real vice. Yet, he lives and works in poverty. The society has never given him much. Luck never smiles at him. A just society should help him. We should be indignant if it does not.

However, the best reason to make our society more just is out of compassion. A compassion laced with the knowledge that when we help others we also help ourselves. Compassion and caring are not extra-curricular activities, they should be a devotement of life itself. If we demand that as part of our lives should we expect any less from our government? The legacy of the New Deal was not alphabet bureaucracy, but for the first time government said it cared and responded affirmatively. Yes, government should get off the backs of its people, but some people need to be on government's broad shoulders. And since we the people are the government, then we the people must shoulder, not our burden, but our duty.

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CALENDAR

Monday, February 11
Blood Drive - 12 noon - 6:30 p.m. - Pope Auditorium

PLEASE GIVE

Tuesday, February 12
Stress Workshop 3:15 - 4:30 p.m. - Room 509 Lowenstein

Career Workshop with Dean Ferrick 4:30 - 5:30 p.m. (enroll with Career Planning Office)

Wednesday, February 13
"Personal Power" - Arlene LaBella - 4:30 - 7:30 p.m., Amphitheater
Fordham alumni pay a fee to attend this Workshop. Students are invited to attend for free.

Monday, February 18
School Holiday

Wednesday, February 20
Career Workshop with Dean Ferrick 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Thursday, February 21
Jim Jensen of CBS speaks on "Freedom of the Press" 8:00 p.m. - Pope Auditorium

Tuesday, February 26
Information Session with Dean Ferrick 5:00 p.m.

Wednesday, February 27
Career Workshop with Dean Ferrick 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Saturday, March 2
Fordham Alumni Annual Luncheon

Tuesday, March 5
Geraldine Ferrari 12:30 Rose Hill Campus; Elizabeth Holtzman 5:30 p.m. - Moot Court Room

Wednesday, March 6
Environmental Law Seminar with Professor Wrubel 6:00 p.m.

SBA CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Feb. 4: Petitions for SBA Exec- utive Board Selectees Available
Feb 11: Spring Blood Drive
Feb 14: One Hundred Nights Party
Feb 28: SBA Meeting at 5 p.m.
Feb 21: Tentative date for February Tang
Feb 21: All Petitions for SBA Exec- utive Board Candidates due in the SBA Office at 5 p.m.
Feb 26: General Information discussion by Dean Ferrick Re: Tuition at 5 p.m.

Wednesday & Thursday Nights: Basketball
need and consequent eligibility for the GSL loan with increased loan limits, which was established by the Law School as a law school financial aid program. This program is the largest single source of financial aid for Fordham Law students. By increasing the size of development of higher education costs witnessed over the past decade, the Federal ALAS program was initiated several years ago to supplement and provide additional revenue to school level to supplement the availability of funds under the GSL program. In the past two years, the Law School has noted that the current program has increased substantially and has become the second largest source of financial aid for Fordham Law students. The Law School now depends on the GSL program as a crucial is sue for you to be aware of and to take into account, however, as they have during the past two years, vehemently oppose the Administration’s position, because of this, many of our students find that the interest on loans may not be deferred, will be paid in full, and other Federal aid to education programs, with increased loan limits, is, a crucial issue for you to be aware of and to reflect on. You have a cause to plead, for you have a cause to plead, for you shall do our best to keep you informed of developments as they unfold, and information will be posted on the Financial Aid bulletin board for your convenience.

Basic information regarding financial aid resources outside the Law School and through other Fordham University programs is given below. In addition, the importance of financial aid information on the government aid programs reflects current rules and regulations and, as indicated, is subject to change. The current rules and regulations reflect the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.
ed data compilation and analysis to the Law School. The forms can be obtained at the Financial Aid Office, Room 122. Processing time normally takes 8 weeks, so they MUST be submitted to GAPSFAS no later than February 28, 1985. GAPSFAS financial reports received at the Law School after May 1 will be considered only to the extent that funds remain available after all thinly filings are processed, which is an unlikely prospect.

In determining need for purposes of assistance from the Law School, the Financial Aid Committee considers the student's own resources, the resources of the student's spouse (or spouse-to-be) if married, and the amount that the parents can reasonably be expected to contribute, taking their financial circumstances into account. Accordingly, parents as well as students MUST complete the appropriate sections of the GAPSFAS form. In addition, signed photocopies of 1984 income tax returns (together with W-2 forms and all accompanying schedules and attachments) filed by both parents, the student and his/her spouse (or spouse-to-be) are also required and MUST be received at the Law School Financial Aid Office, Room 122, by May 1, 1985. Copies of the tax returns must be accompanied by a covering letter identifying the student by name, Social Security number and class. In the event that tax returns will be filed late or not at all, written notice must be submitted by the parents or student or his/her spouse, as appropriate, stating the reasons for the delay or why no return will be filed, along with the pertinent student identification data mentioned in the preceding sentence.

In determining need, it is expected that any applicant for financial assistance from the Law School will make maximum use of the GSL, ALAS and TAP programs referred to above, Veterans benefits, Social Security benefits, and any other student and programs available to him or her.

Emergency Loans

Through the generosity of some alumni and other benefactors of the Law School, the Financial Aid Office now administers two short-term emergency loan funds. These Funds are not intended to cover tuition, but rather to assist our students in other unanticipated emergency situations that may arise during the course of the school year. The Dean's Emergency Loan Fund is for brief periods, usually 30 to 60 days. The Judge Robert J. Trinacria Fund is for slightly longer duration, usually 3 to 6 months, and by the terms of the contribution creating the Fund bears interest, which is presently set at 8%.

Both of these Funds have been established on a revolving basis with limited funds, so the availability for borrowing is dependent upon the faithful repayment by preceding users of the Funds resources. Information about these Funds may be obtained by contacting the Director of Financial Aid.

Student Loan Consolidation

Several years ago, Congress authorized the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) to purchase Guaranteed Student Loans, National Direct Student Loans and other Federally insured loans (but excluding ALAS loans), with the option to the student borrower to consolidate several loan repayments into one monthly installment. Repayment could be stretched over 20 years as against the regular 10 year payback period, with a further option to student borrowers to pay lower monthly amounts in the early years of payback and increasingly larger amounts in the middle and later years of payback.

Interest is the consolidated loans under that program was 7%, which could be an advantage or disadvantage depending on the principal amounts of the particular loans and the interest rates being charged on those loans.

The Federal government subsidized the differential between the 7% paid by the graduated student and the prevailing interest rates in effect from time to time in the marketplace. The program proved expensive because the extended payback period lengthened considerably the time frame during which the government had to continue its interest subsidy. That, coupled with disenchantment in some quarters of Congress over Sallie Mae's monopoly, resulted in the expiration of Sallie Mae's authority to consolidate on November 1, 1983.

It was expected that Congress would act last year to reauthorize the student loan consolidation. Separate bills were submitted in the Senate on only the House. Each provided for a 15 year payback period (as against the former 20 years) with combined interest rate set at 9%. The House version also provided for a consolidation of ALAS loans, with the combined interest rate then set at 10%. Each extended consolidation authority to banks as well as Sallie Mae, but the Senate version also provided authority for State guaranty agencies that administer the student loan programs on behalf of the Federal government. That added Senate provision produced threat of veto by the Reagan Administration because of concern that the State agencies would raise funds to purchase student loans through the tax-free bond market - with resulting double loss of revenue to the Treasury.

Congressmen in the two sessions was not able to be worked out before Congress adjourned, so at the present time there is no student loan consolidation. It is expected that Congress will address the issue this Session and we shall keep you informed of developments via the Financial Aid Bulletin Board.

The world of financial aid is complicated. We are here to assist you and, should you have any questions about the School's financial need programs, please feel free to contact the Law School's Financial Aid Office.

Louis Lefkowitz Scholarship Fund Established At Fordham Law School

The establishment of a Louis Lefkowitz Scholarship Fund for needy law students has been announced by Dean John D. Feerick. The fund has been created through the generosity of Mr. Lefkowitz' many associates from his 22 years as Attorney General of the State of New York, his friends from his long career as a New York lawyer and fellow Fordham alumni.

In making the announcement Dean Feerick noted that "Louis Lefkowitz graduated from Fordham Law School 59 years ago, and with each passing interval he has been the model of what a lawyer should be - dedicated to the service of people. He remembers how important every bit of help was to his education and when the time came for a special tribute to him his only thought was to help the next generation of lawyers."

The Scholarship Fund is being created upon the occasion of Mr. Lefkowitz' 80th birthday, which took place during the summer.

Mr. Lefkowitz was born July 3, 1904 on Manhattan's lower east side. He graduated from the Fordham University School of Law in 1925 and after practicing law for several years was elected to the New York State Assembly for 3 terms. He became Attorney General of the State of New York succeeding Jacob Javits and was re-elected by even larger margins in 1958, 1962, 1970 and 1974. He established the first Consumer Frauds Bureau for any state in the country, among many other contributions to the administration of the Attorney General's Office.

Mr. Lefkowitz has been very close to Fordham over many decades. He received the Fordham Urban Law Journal established the "Louis J. Lefkowitz Award" which is presented each year to a person who has made outstanding contributions to the field of urban law. The first three recipients have been Archibald Murray (1982) Executive Director of the Legal Aid Society of New York; John F. Keenan (1983) New York Criminal Justice Co-ordinator, and James P. Corcoran (1984) New York State Insurance Commissioner.

The Lefkowitz Scholarship Fund will be administered by the Office of Financial Aid at Fordham Law School. It will be made available to students who demonstrate particular financial need in pursuing their legal education.

Tax deductible contributions to the fund may be made by sending contributions to "Fordham Law School - Lefkowitz Fund" and delivered to the Office of the Dean.

The Louis J. Lefkowitz Attorney General Association, which is comprised of all those attorneys who worked with Mr. Lefkowitz during his years as Attorney General, has been responsible for the creation of the scholarship fund.
Perspective On Placement

BY N. J. FENGOS

On entering Fordham Law School one cannot help but notice the intensity with which students, both young and older, pursue their legal education. We have all entered the Fordham Law School having different reasons for pursuing this education. Armed with it, we then begin to look for a law-related job, a job in the profession.

The profession ranges a very wide variety of occupations. Now, this is what we have at FLS: a great and interesting variety of people with a complex set of reasons for getting a legal education. We seek jobs in a profession which offers a wide range of possibilities. All of this, at one point or another, walks through the doors of the Career Planning and Placement Center (CPPC).

The CPPC really tries to make students at FLS aware of the wide variety of jobs that are available to someone with a Fordham law degree. The loose-leaf binder which we are all issued, called the Job Search Manual, contains pertinent page of job possibilities. While leafing through the Manual's 13 sections and reading it carefully you discover that it is check-full of very useful information on getting jobs. This is truly an invaluable tool to be used when the time is right.

Another product of the CPPC is the Employer Information Directory. Again, the 8 section of this Directory are packed with important information on jobs. The two of these publications provide a wealth of information on getting jobs and what employers look for in evaluating job applicants. We are lucky to have these aids for conducting a job search. Along with the names and addresses found in the Directory, the CPPC produces list after list of employers, all for the consumption of FLS students.

The CPPC does what it has made its priority very well. That is, the priority revolves around getting high paying jobs for people who have fought one-half of the battle of getting a job by themselves. But, at least the CPPC is getting jobs for people through an on-campus interview program which boasts an impressive listing of large law firms. This list did not include many of these firms just a few short years ago.

The CPPC holds some career panels during the year. We should have more career panels with FLS graduates in careers other than the corporate law world. There is already a great desire to work on Wall Street. The CPPC should make a greater effort to educate FLS students as to satisfying, and challenging career opportunities outside the corporate world. We should be educated further as to what possibilities there are for Fordham J.D.'s, and what non wall street lawyers do!

The CPPC must begin to look in areas other than those to which it is accustomed and include them in its career planning programs. In this manner FLS will establish a greater and heightened public awareness of the high quality of lawyer it produces. There needs to be an expansion of working relationships with small and medium size firms, a process which has been started but needs to be pressed further.

Cross Examination

BY GARY WALTERS

(Answers on page 12)

ACROSS

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THE ADVOCATE INVITES STUDENTS TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS AND CONCERNS REGARDING STUDENT AFFAIRS AND THE ADMINISTRATION IN ARTICLES OR THE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR COLUMN.

IF YOU WISH TO WRITE FOR THE ADVOCATE, LEAVE A NOTE UNDER THE DOOR OF THE ADVOCATE OFFICE.
What Everyone Should Know Before Buying A Personal Computer...

BY GLENN BUSCH

Buying a computer can be a pretty confusing business. Knowing you need one is just a first step. There are all kinds of computers. Add the different brands of software, and the different kinds of functions the software will perform, and the picture will get murkier. Then consider the whole cost of peripheral equipment. What is the best way to do it? What computer should be got? And perhaps the biggest concern: how much should be spent?

The answer depends on what the would be user intends to do with the computer. Will the computer be used solely for word processing or will the computer be used to analyze a stock portfolio, balance a check book, or prepare a tax return? Prices will vary depending on the number of functions available. First, then, a user must decide what he needs to do with a computer. Then he has to choose the software—the sets of instructions that will tell the computer what to do. Finally, the user will select the hardware based on the needs of the software.

While it’s true that a computer is a very complex piece of technology, it is a machine that really does only three simple tasks: it adds, subtracts and moves numbers electronically from one place to another. Before it can do those things, though, it has to get the numbers from somewhere. It may also have to permanently store the number it will work on—or the results of its calculations—somewhere else. It must know what its user wants to do, which means it must be able to understand instructions and sequences of instructions. Finally, it has to present its data to its user in a form the user can understand, which means the machine must have communications capability.

The mechanisms through which the computer communicates are called peripherals, or peripheral devices. There are a bewildering variety of peripherals, each designed for a specific purpose—mass data storage or printed output, for example. The instructions or sequences of instructions the computer follows to accomplish some stated purpose are called programs, and the computer industry’s term for the programs a computer uses is software. Software also comes in many varieties to fulfill different functions in different tasks.

Without peripherals, a computer can do almost nothing useful. Without software a computer can do almost nothing useful. Thus when speak of as computer, they really mean a computer system, made up of a computer, peripherals and software.

The five most common applications of personal computers today are these: word processing, spreadsheet accounting, data management and data communications. These applications may serve businessmen, attorneys, other professionals and consumers alike.

Word processing is nothing more than an efficient means of communicating via the written word. You need computer communication with a pen, typewriter or a word processor. Most people find that real utility of a word processor is its ability to correct mistakes quickly and easily, eliminating time-consuming retyping.

Word processing an extremely valuable tool for attorneys. The most complicated memoranda or brief is reduced from a multi-task to one consuming at most a few hours. Memoranda, proposals and pronouncements can be prepared by the person responsible without time-consuming referral to a battalion of secretaries. The author has the ability to make changes and corrections in a matter of minutes, thus reducing the turnover time tremendously.

In the home, word processing handles routine family correspondence, law school papers, cover letters and any work brought home from the office.

Spreadsheeting is simply the process of putting figures into a columnar format so that the calculations can be made in a logical and orderly manner. Spreadsheeting on computers is most often associated with budgeting, but can handle many more tasks. Investors can electronic spreadsheet on computers to figure return on investments such as stocks, bonds, and real estate. The best known spreadsheet program is Lotus 1-2-3.

By letting the imagination run wild, a user can conjure up many possible uses for an electronic spreadsheet. The popularity of this automated version stems from its facility in handling figures into a columnar format so that the calculations can be made in a logical and orderly manner. Spreadsheeting on computers is most often associated with budgeting, but can handle many more tasks. Investors can electronic spreadsheet on computers to figure return on investments such as stocks, bonds, and real estate. The best known spreadsheet program is Lotus 1-2-3.

Accounting was one of the first applications to find its way onto computers. This happened a long time ago, on some of the larger computers. Most accounting functions produce general ledgers, trial balance sheets, etc... Generally most of us will not ever need to use such a program, and therefore no further explanation is needed.

Database management is keeping track of information—any kind of information. Database management software can handle mailing lists, information about clients, daily appointments and a variety of other information. It can also keep track of memos to be sent to clients, and briefs. Database managers can find everything about an item that’s on the database by conducting a search using only a few key words. If for instance a city ordinance is passed affecting all trucking companies, the law firm may wish to send a memo detailing the new ordinance and its possible effects. A mailing list of all clients in the trucking business is needed. The user can simply search the database simply by searching the key words “Trucking Co.”

This is much easier and faster than manual preparation of a mailing list ever could hope to be. The database management is in effect an electronic file cabinet.

Data communications is the latest step in the communications revolution. The best known data communications services are Westel and Lexis.

Buying a computer system is somewhat like buying a car. When a consumer shops for a car he must access his transportation needs. Then he’ll add his personal needs to the equation. A driver may not like the truck-like ride of a particular car so he’ll opt for one that’s more comforable. But he’ll still hold out for a larger car if he needs to transport his entire family.

Similarly, when shopping for a computer, the first user first determines his needs by defining the solution to his problem. The need defines the software requirements, and the software defines the hardware. Doing it the other way— buying an IBM Personal Computer, for example—only because of the IBM label—is backwards and can only result in trouble if the hardware the user bought cannot support the software the user needs.

Once the user knows what his software needs will be he should investigate the various computer and peripheral to buy a his or her local computer store.

Now the user can proceed to investigate specific software packages. Some popular spreadsheet programs are available in different versions for different computers. Others aren’t. So, if, for instance, a package that fulfills a user’s needs runs only on an Apple computer, then the user’s search has ended and he will need to buy the Apple. If the software uses color graphics the user will need a computer that can handle color graphics as well as a color monitor, if the software requires 48K of RAM (it will say so on the box) then a computer with at least 48K is needed.

If the software is on a floppy disk then a disk drive is needed.

The user must make sure the software that looks so promising in the store will work as well at home. Just as you would test drive a car before you make a purchase, so must the user try out the program before leaving the store with it.

So remember rule No. 1: Look for the software to run the application first; the hardware (the actual computer) will follow.

The cost of the software will be a significant portion of the cost of a computer. A consumer can spend $100 for an applications program for hardware that costs only $30. Similarly, a word processor, data base manager and spreadsheet package to program a $5,000 piece of hardware can cost between $600 and $900. That can make the software about 25% of the total cost, and that is only one use program. Once the user has had the system for some time and adds to his software library, his software could easily outprice the cost of his hardware.

The other two of the three basic components besides software (a personal computer system is the computer itself, or central processing unit (CPU), and peripherals, the electronic and electromechanical devices without which the computer wouldn’t be of much use to anyone.

Hardware’s role in personal computer system is varied, but easily definable. First, it processes data through the CPU. Hardware also is used in the form of peripherals such as keyboards and disk or tape drives to put data or programming (software) into the CPU. Hence they are called input devices. Other peripherals, such as printers and monitors, are output devices, used to display memory contents.

Hard disk drives and floppy disk drives are also used to store data. All the data input to the computer is stored magnetically in a data storage medium (data media) such as disk, hard disks and floppy disks. Communication devices such as telephones and fax machines are connected via cables to the CPU through ports (plug receptacles) usually situated on the back and sides of the CPU housing.

All personal computers contain a CPU, comprised of a microprocessor(s). The CPU is the computer. It is a logic machine with its own mathematical language called a binary code that reduces everything to a combination of zeroes and ones.

There are a number of CPUs made by a number of manufacturers, each with a different operating system. The operating system is stored in what is called ROM (Read Only Memory), an electronic component that plugs into a slot within the fast rectangular box also housing the CPU. The operating system literally tells the CPU how to operate: for example it says what to do when the power is turned on, how to display characters on the monitor, how to handle software and convey other “housekeeping” chores. The size of the ROM is determined by the length and complexity of the operating system.
Rossini's 'William Tell'

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD YORIO

There are at least three different sorts of regular opera-goers in New York: those who regard opera as a social event ("the socials"); those who regard it as a mystic experience ("the mystics"); and those who regard it as a spartan performance ("the sports"). Each group turns out for a different concert version of Rossini's opera, Guglielmo Tell. Its first performance was given by the Opera Orchestra of New York ("OONY") on November 20 at Carnegie Hall, and each group reacted quite differently to the performance on the stage of that elegant hall.

The society left early. Guglielmo Tell, even in the truncated version presented by OONY, is a long opera, lasting almost four hours. It has few melodies with immediate recognition or appeal to the uninformed operagoer (aside from the "Lone Ranger" theme in the overture). Nor had OONY engaged any of the "stars" of Metropolitan Opera whose names are worth dropping at the next cocktail party.

The mystics were also displeased, but with better reason. The decision by Eve Queler, OONY's music director, who conducted the Guglielmo Tell for the concert performance bordered on sacrilege to those who regard every opera as a sacred text. The mystics also harbor the anathemas on the music director for electing to perform the opera's Italian version over Rossini's French original (Gualtiero Tell) and on the evening's lead tenor (Francisco Bonisolli) for behaving more like a professional athlete than a perennial consummate of a mystic rite.

Putting aside the tenor's conduct for the moment, the objections of the mystics to Queler's concert version are serious, but not fatal. In its uncut version, Gualtiero Tell runs for almost six hours (including three intermissions for concertgoers except committed Wagnerians (who generally hate Rossini anyway, as did Wagner), would behoove the tenor for an evening. Then, too, since an uncut Gualtiero Tell puts severe strain on the lead singers, it is doubtful that major artists would be willing to participate. And because of the fearlessness, dealt to the orchestra's conductor for the moment, the objections of the mystics to Queler's concert version are serious, but not fatal.

In its uncut version, Gualtiero Tell runs for almost six hours (including three intermissions for concertgoers except committed Wagnerians who generally hate Rossini anyway, as did Wagner), would behoove the tenor for an evening. Then, too, since an uncut Gualtiero Tell puts severe strain on the lead singers, it is doubtful that major artists would be willing to participate. And because of the fearlessness, dealt to the orchestra's conductor for the moment, the objections of the mystics to Queler's concert version are serious, but not fatal.

The decision to present the work in Italian is harder to justify because Rossini by the time of the work's premiere (1829) was fluent in French and had written the music to match the rhythms of a French text. Not surprisingly, the words of the translated Gualtiero Tell sometimes clash with the conductor's music. Still, Queler needed major singers to make a case for the score and few, if any, first-class French singers are currently available.

Moreover, singers who have learned the work in Italian are reluctant to return to French because their capitol investment in the original version will prove poor indeed if the work remains unpopular despite the OONY revival.

The sharpest division of opinion between the mystics and the sports involves the performance of an act in the role of Arnoldo. Before discussing the reasons for the first disagreement, the role of Arnoldo must be put in historical perspective. At the time of the Paris premiere of Gualtiero Tell, tenors (including Adolphe Nourrit, the creator of Arnoldo) sang high notes with a mixture of head tone and false tone. But through these false notes are difficult to produce purely and precisely, they put minimal strain on the singer. Nevertheless, the role of Arnoldo was sung by Nourrit, shortly after the premiere, on cut to the difficult fourth-act aria and cabaretta ("Asile heros")

Edward Gilbert-Duprez, a little known French tenor singing comprimario (secondary) tenor roles in the Italian provinces. In 1831, Duprez was engaged to sing Arnoldo in the Italian premiere of Gualtiero Tell in Lucca. Not only did Duprez sing the role virtually complete, but he sang the high notes (B flats, B's, C, and C sharp) from the chest rather than the head. In 1837, Duprez conquered Paris, then the arbiter of operatic taste, and in 1840, played a part in the Gualtiero Tell premiere in Vienna. It was with his throat singing this kind of stentorian, proclamatory singing was so soon demanded by composers and audiences alike. Indeed, it would be hard to imagine the great Verdian heroic tenor roles (Radames, Manrico, Otello) sung in any other way.

In light of this history, any tenor singing to sing Arnoldo must measure up to Duprez's pivotal and revolutionary contribution to the art of singing. Franco Bonisolli came to New York for the OONY performance bearing an additional albatross -- the reputation of being ex-}

Ten Ways To Improve The SBA

7. Students can attend an open meeting of the S.B.A. and voice their opinions. Fifteen minutes before the reps take over should be sufficient time to allow non-elected students to have their opinions heard. With the new way addition finding a room shouldn't be difficult either.

8. A student rep hour. Student reps should submit three one-hour time slots for the school week in which they will be in the Student Activities Office field questions. The section the student represents should then choose one of the three - this method combines convenience for the student rep and for the section. This also allows students who can't attend the S.B.A. meeting let their opinion be heard.

9. Make a definite time when the officer change, I talked with some S.B.A. officials last year who didn't know if their term start after elections, after graduation or in August. This leads to great accountability from April to August.

10. Goals from the S.B.A. should liberal-ly submit to The Advocate. Students see campaign nonsense in The Advocate during elections and then nothing else. Hey folks, unless you write something definitive. The Advocate will put it in! Let us know how you feel on an issue. If there's a proposal for a curriculum change which is close to passing, tell us. There are a whole bunch of people who don't really know you - and they want to know you. Here's your chance to tell the school what you do.

None of these ideas present any problems to participate. A little more effort along the lines suggested should go a long way. How about it folks?
Popular Security Guard Leaves Fordham

BY ELIZABETH HERMIDA

Clifford "Cliff" Graham resigned his post at Fordham Law School on February 1st, in order to move to Florida. Cliff worked the 4-midnight shift and his smiling face greeted students as they filed in and out of the library.

A master of diplomacy and tact, Cliff could deal with students and visitors in a friendly manner that avoided ruffled feelings. Yet, he never lost his dignity and command of the situation.

An ardent family fan away from Fordham, Cliff is very proud of his children. It is concern for their future and an opportunity to live in close proximity to other family members that prompted Cliff to leave Fordham. He is looking forward to the warm weather and the comfort of living in a private house. He has a job waiting for him and it is a fortunate employer that will have him on its staff.

Cliff was very popular with the student body, particularly with those of us who remember his many kindnesses of the last 2½ years. He will be very sorely missed, but we wish him well in his new home. Wherever Cliff goes, he will take along his charming personality and be a success.

BAR EXAM INFORMATION

NEW YORK

GENERAL STATE INFORMATION
State Board of Bar Examiners
90 State Street
Albany, New York 12207
Telephone: 518/463-2841
800/342-3335 (in NY only)
212/425-5884

FEES
Examination fee: $140.00
Admission on motion: $100.00 for educational certificate plus cost of NCBE character report

APPLICATION AND FILING DEADLINES
For examination, applications may be obtained upon request from the state board. Must be filed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days prior to exam. For admission on motion, applications may be obtained from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in area of residence.

DATES AND LOCATIONS OF EXAMINATIONS
New York, Albany, Buffalo
RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS
None
SUBJECTS TESTED
Multistate subjects
Contracts; Torts; Evidence; Real Property; Criminal Law; Constitutional Law

CONNECTICUT

GENERAL STATE INFORMATION
Connecticut Bar Examining Committee
R. David Stamm, Director
P.O. Box 1964
New Haven, Connecticut 06509
Telephone: 203/789-6900

FEES
Examination fee: $110.00

APPLICATIONS AND FILING DEADLINES
May be obtained from the Committee. Applications must be filed with the Committee by November 30th for the February exam, and by April 30th for the July exam.

DATES AND LOCATION OF EXAMINATIONS
New Haven
February 27-28, 1985
July 31, August 1, 1985
RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS
None

NEW JERSEY

GENERAL STATE INFORMATION
Board of Bar Examiners
CN 973
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Telephone: 609/984-7783

FEES
Examination fee: $100.00

FILING DEADLINES
Must file written notice of intent to take bar examination not more than four nor less than two months prior to examination date. Applications must be filed 50 days prior to examination.

DATES AND LOCATION OF EXAMINATIONS
February 27-28, 1985;
July 31, August 1, 1985
Locations chosen prior to examination to accommodate majority of applicants.

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS
May be admitted without regard to domicile. However, must establish domicile or bona fide office in order to practice law in New Jersey.

Bar exam information is subject to change; please verify with bar examiner's office.

Cliff Graham

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Before Buying A Personal Computer

(Continued from page 11)

There are many operating systems: CP/M and MS-DOS to name two. CP/M is popular because a majority of business software uses this operating system.

The rectangular box that houses the CPU also houses, in addition to ROM, RAM (Random-Access Memory). While ROM cannot be added or subtracted by the user, RAM is designed to be. It stores the instructions from the software as well as other data the user wants manipulated by the software. When a personal computer is turned on, the CPU reads the instruction set of the computer's manufacturers.

What is a K? Unlike the small letter “k,” which usually stands for “kilobyte” or “1,000,” capital “K” represents 1,024, a function of the binary system that all electronic computing is based on. A “byte,” meanwhile, is a group of eight “bits.”

A bit is one binary digit, meaning specifically, a zero or a one.

Alphanumeric characters are represented in the computer by a string of eight bits called a byte. Each alphanumeric character has a unique binary sequence of eight bits assigned to it, and the computer can tell by the context of the task it is performing whether it should interpret the binary sequence as a number or as a letter. This is how alphanumeric numbers are represented in the computer’s memory.

Memories used in computers are grouped into bytes, each one byte represents a single word or character. These form a code for words, instructions images or numbers. Thus 64K-byte RAM is more powerful than 16K-byte. Most computers are sold with between 64K-byte RAM is more powerful than 16K-byte RAM.

What is a byte? A byte is made up of 8 (eight) bits. Each alphanumeric character has a unique binary sequence of eight bits assigned to it; computer manufacturer. The computer’s output is not fed through an antenna terminals (this is the same device the radio frequency modulator). The computer’s output is not fed through an antenna terminals (this is the same device the radio frequency modulator: that converts the information stored in the RAM memory is lost when a computer is turned off, an external memory device is needed to store programs and or data for later use. Cassette-tape decks are inexpensive, and use inexpensive audio cassette tapes, but a computer can take several minutes finding a program if it is at the far end of the tape, and several minutes reading the program from the tape. Disk drives, while more costly, are able to do in seconds what a tape deck might take minutes to accomplish.

They are data-recording peripherals that use magnetic media called floppy disks requiring a floppy disk drive. Floppy disk drives (floppy) are the most widely used external memory devices and capable of recording up to 300K of data per removable floppy. Floppy disks generally come in two sizes 51/4-inch and 8-inch diameters and many can record on two sides (double sided).

The other major external storage/output device used with personal computers is the printers, which outputs typewritten hard copy for correspondence or other forms of word-processing, listing, list making, charts, graphics or any other application requiring paper output. A printer will prepare hard copy from keyboards, disk storage devices or from other computers with the use of a modem.

Two different types of printers are available: daisy-wheel printers and dot matrix printers.

Daisy-wheel printers use the same type of printing element as many electronic typewriters: a circle of plastic with letters and numbers and other characters embossed on individual “petals.” Because these printers produce full quality, the display is that RGB monitor receives the colors as a composite video and RGB displays are similar, although of interest. The brightness of the monitor may be measured in horizontal lines; a monitor may not be compatible with the software you buy and no sales tax. A composite-video monitor receives one signal, which contains all three colors and is much less expensive than the RGB monitor.

Just like you research the law when you write a brief you should research computers before you buy one. Doing otherwise is inviting frustration. This information can be gleaned from computer magazines and periodicals, from books about computers and from other printed publications. Friends or relatives who know computing can also be helpful. Computer user groups are another source of information. Final-ly, a dealer can provide much necessary information.

Selecting a dealer is a very important step. Choose a dealer who is knowledgeable and sympathetic. He will be the one to turn to when the software doesn’t do the work it says it should do. The dealer will be the one to fix a computer in case something goes wrong, and may also come up with tricks in using the system that the novice may not.

Mail order distributors often order good buys and no sales tax. A first time computer user however, should stay away. He needs the support a store can provide. The user can make or break the user’s computer experience.

In sum, it is important to define all your needs, then select the software you think you need, and finally select the hardware that will be compatible with the software you selected.

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“Freedom of the Press” will be the topic of a lecture to be given by Channel 2 News Anchorman Jim Jensen as guest speaker of the Louis Stein Institute of Law and Ethics at Fordham University’s School of Law. The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be held on Thursday, February 21 at 8 p.m. in the Pope Auditorium of Fordham’s Lincoln Center campus, 113 West 60th Street.

Jensen has been with CBS for the past 20 years, the tri-state area’s longest serving anchorman. He anchors the Channel 2 News at Six and has been anchoring its news at five o’clock since 1982. Among the stories he has covered over the years are the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy, Communist Cuba, automobile safety and drunk driving issues, New York’s waterfront problem and the Middle East. He recently covered Archbishop John J. O’Connor’s trip to Ethiopia.

Jensen is the recipient of several New York area Emmy Awards as well as the New York State Associated Press Broadcasters Association Award. He is graduate of the University of Denver. Outside of the newsroom, Jensen serves as pitcher for the WCBS-TV All-Stars, a charity softball team which he founded.

The Louis Stein Institute of Law and Ethics was established in 1983 through a gift from Louis Stein, a prominent business executive, lawyer and philanthropist, who is a 1926 graduate of Fordham’s Law School. The Institute’s activities are aimed at introducing an increased sense of professional responsibility into the curricula of law schools throughout the country as well as sensitizing the profession to its responsibility to society. Its activities include conferences and lectures by academics, practicing attorneys and leaders of the bar and community, focusing on themes of current professional concern and other topics of interest to the public as well as the legal profession.

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