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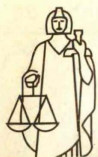
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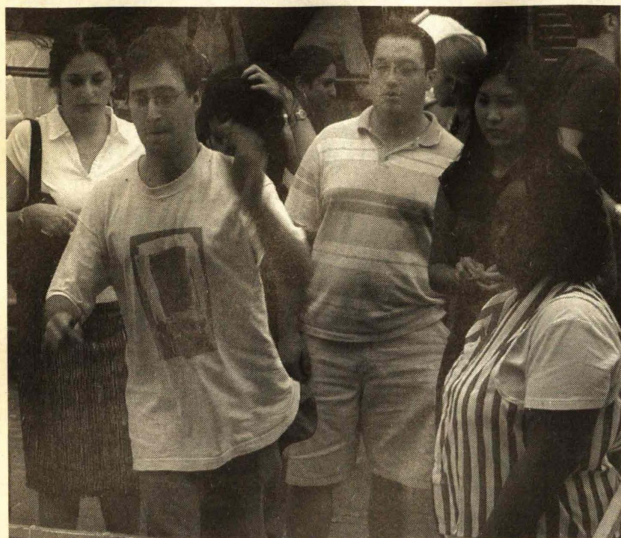
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First Class Party of 2004 BLS Hosts Family Law Panel



Matt Moses '06 tests his dart-throwing skills at the First Class Party.
Photo by Rena Paul

By Rena Paul, '06

Anyone walking by Brooklyn Law School on the afternoon of September 25th must have been confused. As students and faculty gathered for the Third Annual First Class party, the stark decorum of the plaza was replaced with colorful balloons and carnival booths. Law school actually looked like fun.

"Aren't these people supposed to be studying?" one passerby asked before being shuffled away by the security

guards supervising the gathering from the school's front gate. He had a point, but professors and students alike seemed to revel in the short break – and the junk food.

The white tent that covered the plaza housed an array of food stations offering everything from zeppole to fish-less sushi. With unlimited refills, students grabbed extra candy apples, mozzarella sticks and the most coveted item, bottled water.

See: 1st CLASS
Continued on p. 3

By Ross Bogatch, '06

In a continuing effort to broaden students' awareness of career choices in various fields of law, Brooklyn Law School presented a panel on Careers in Family Law to an eager audience of students, professors, and professionals from the area. The September 30 event, co-sponsored by the Career Center and the Family Law Committee of the New York State Bar Association, featured three speakers. Brooklyn Law School's own Professor Richard Allan moderated the event.

The three speakers were Anthony Morisano, Esq., a law guardian; the Honorable Jeffrey S. Sunshine, currently sitting on the New York Supreme Court, but a former judge in the New York Family Court; and Robert Zeif (BLS '68), a partner at Parmet & Zeif.

The topic of the afternoon was matrimonial law. The dynamic between the three speakers made for an engaging presentation. All three men practice law in the Brooklyn area. Often cases bring Mr. Morisano or Mr. Zeif in front of Judge Sunshine. Their shared experiences offered interesting insight into the field.

Professor Allan opened the event with a brief introduction of the three panelists and a concise overview of the ensuing discussion. He then turned the program over to Judge Sunshine.

Judge Sunshine, who is currently a candidate for the State Supreme Court

and once overruled a decision by Judge Judy while presiding over Brooklyn Family Court, began with his own experience in law school. Trained in labor law, the Judge provided the first laughs of the evening when he commented, "[I] never worked a day as a labor lawyer in my life."

He then spoke about his current workload as a Judge and his daily encounters on the bench. Judge Sunshine's attachment to his profession was evident. He concluded by noting that matrimonial law "is important. It's helping people. It's helping families."

Mr. Zeif, in addition to recounting cases tried before Judge Sunshine, spoke about the hardest part of his job. "The biggest obstacle for a lawyer is not becoming friends with the clients. We must be able to discern rational arguments." Mr. Zeif remarked that personal relationships sometimes hinder counsels' ability to be cogent in an otherwise emotional situation.

Mr. Morisano, like Mr. Zeif, a matrimonial lawyer, is an appointed legal guardian protecting the interests of children in cases of divorce. His stories were fascinating. Depending upon age and a host of other factors, children have a legal voice in custody proceedings. One of the more challenging facets of Mr. Morisano's duties is to relate the interests of the children to the Court without revealing the ill-will a

See: FAMILY
Continued on p. 5

BLS ACLU Hosts British-style Parliamentary Debate

By Miri Frankel, '04

On Thursday, September 18, two hundred students attended this year's first BLSACLU British-style Parliamentary debate. The event, co-sponsored by the SBA, is part of the BLSACLU's Freedom to Dissent Series, which will feature Parliamentary debates every 4 weeks. The debaters – Duane Baum & Matthew Fairley for the Proposition and Ben Wass and John Rizio-Hamilton for the Opposition – argued the merits (or lack of merits) of the proposition, "This House believes the Patriot Act is justified."

Each debater had one minute uninterrupted to begin and end his argument. But between the first and last minute, the audience and other debaters were allowed to voice opinions in support of or in opposition to the debater's points. Throughout the debate, students in the audience clapped, cheered and shouted, "Here! Here!" or booed, hissed and stomped their feet to express their opinions. Several members of the audience also stepped up to the podium to formally respond to arguments raised by the debaters.

While the Patriot Act is certainly an important topic, raising questions about the competing interests of homeland security (and anti-terrorism tactics) and

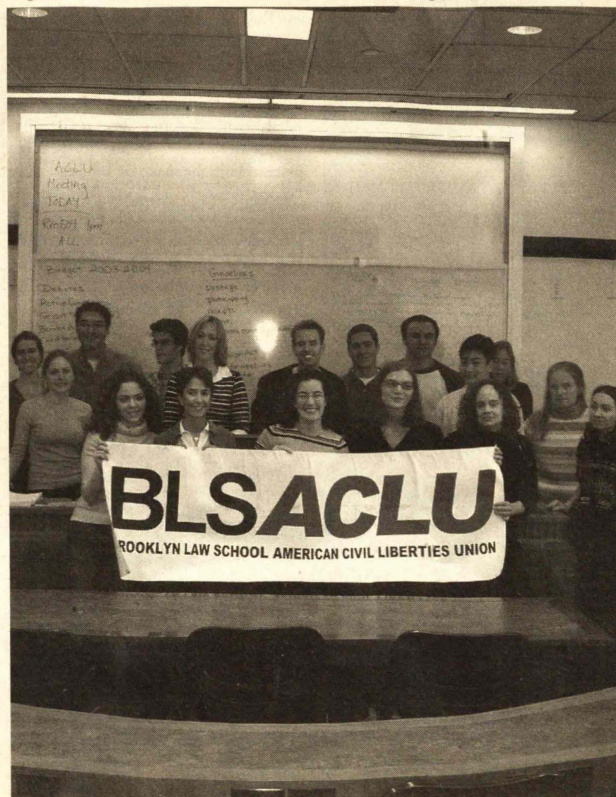
America, the topic of the debate is not as important as its structure. The BLSACLU began the Freedom to Dissent series last year with the goal of fostering debate among students. Because debate is at the core of democracy, they wanted to create an environment open to all viewpoints where student involvement is strongly encouraged.

Are Parliament debates really as rowdy as the BLS debate?

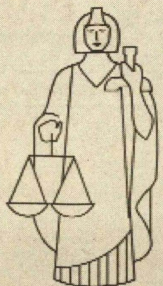
When I interned with a Member of Parliament (MP) during my semester abroad in London, I often watched the debates at the House of Commons. Though MPs always addressed colleagues across the floor with respect, they also frequently laughed or snickered at opponents while cheering and stomping for MPs from the same party. Zingers, delivered with comic timing, flew across the floor: "It's no wonder my respected colleague from the Independent Party has been walking so funny lately – he's been sitting on so many fences!" was followed by hoots and hollers from Labour and Conservative MPs.

This forum, however, extends beyond politics to education in the United Kingdom.

See: ACLU
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The BLS ACLU at a meeting to plan future events - including their next debate.
Photo by Miri Frankel



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<https://brooklynworks.brooklaw.edu/justinian/vol2003/iss5/> reductively.

World Trade Organization Protests in NYC



NYPD looks on as WTO protesters voice their opinions

Photo by Desiree Johnson

By Desiree Johnson, '05

Aren't hippies the only people who show up for those things? Spoiled middle class kids? America haters? Idealistic and ignorant youth?

I just don't want to be seen with people like that. Socialists, people in \$100.00 Birkenstocks working themselves up over economic injustice, people who dance in the street, drag queens, hypocrites, etc..

Well, I might think that it is wrong that the WTO has such closed proceed-

ings, but I can't go to the protest because people there will have political views with which I disagree. What if they are carrying signs for things such as freeing the Palestinians, saving the dolphins, a living wage for non Americans, gay marriage?

Of course there are many things to discuss when writing about the protest against the WTO that took place in New York City. However, this reflection is going to focus on the diversity of people and opinions at protests.

As you can see from the photos of

the New York anti-WTO protest, not all protesters are hippies or young middle class kids. At this protest, there were plenty of high school aged kids and there were many middle aged and older folks. While I didn't poll to gather information regarding people's professions at the protest, certainly not all were hippies, a.k.a. the unemployed or Phish Groupies. After all, there were many law students there!

See: WTO

Continued on p. 10

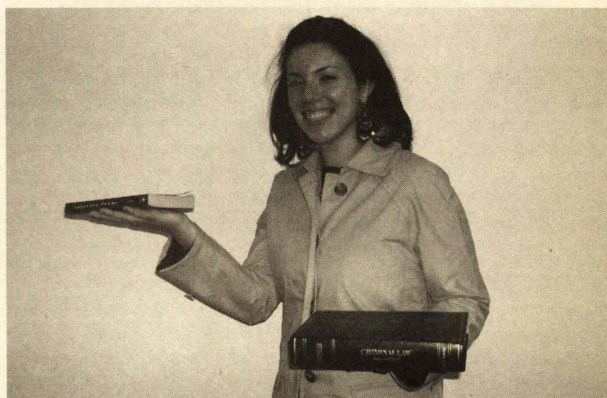
Law Students Carry a Heavy Load -- 4.25 lbs.

By Nicole Zerillo, '06

Each morning, the owner of my neighborhood coffee-shop greets me, not with a wave or an "hello," but instead with the shake of his head and a "more heavy books, kid." Beneath my satchel of law books and computer bag, I usually attempt a shrug and a smile. For some reason, last Tuesday, while passing me my to-go coffee, George leaned across the counter and asked, "Law school wouldn't be the same in paperbacks, would it?"

Probably not. One might forget the weight and importance of the Law buried in each sentence, word, and line space of a case book. On a whim, after school that day, I put my Criminal Law case book on a very reliable and extremely scientific scale. 4.25 pounds. Incredible. I repeated the number aloud to myself as though it might disappear. "4.25."

The rest of the afternoon, 4.25 seemed to be the mantra that slammed my pair of blue New Balance shoes back and forth, (then back and forth again) across the Brooklyn Bridge. 4.25 compelled me to take the shortest possible route up Broadway to Cafe Lalo. And, that day, 4.25 coerced me to place the rest of my books on the scale. "Just see what you've gotten yourself into,"



There's Nicole with her 4.25 pounds of purposes of punishment.

Photo by Greg Brown

"Knowledge is never a bad thing. . ." I backed away from the scale.

The idea of being able to complain in hundredths frightened me. I mean who cares that on Monday and Wednesdays my course book, supplement, legal dictionary, and well-traveled copy of W. H. Auden poems amounts to blah point blah blah and that combined with the weight of my computer bag, I'm averaging blah point blah blah.

I know I shouldn't wonder, shouldn't care really, but everywhere I go some well-meaning person wants to sympathize, to show me that other people in the world understand. . . something more than simply transporting heavy

books to and from Cranberry Street.

On the subway, the other day, I was taking notes from my Criminal Law case book (4.25 pounds! 4.25! I'm stopping now. Sorry! 4.25. . .), when a little boy, not more than ten years old, sat down next to me, casually dropping his blue backpack and conspiratorially asking, "What did you do?" I must have looked confused. "Why is the teacher forcing you to copy definitions out of that huge dictionary? I did the same thing all last week. I was totally guilty. I'll probably end up doing the same thing all next week."

"How funny," I laughed. "Me, too."

Jewish Students Usher in the High Holidays at BLS

By Natalie Feher, '06

The Jewish high holidays usher in the beginning of yet another new year. For those of us who are here at BLS for the first time, the holidays this year are as each of the panelists at Reflections on Beginnings echoed: a "celebration of beginnings." If we're to take to heart what many upperclassmen have told us, we have no idea what this new beginning has in store for us.

The presentation of the High Holidays on September 15th was a small celebration of the Jewish holidays that coincide with the beginning of the school year. The faculty involved made a noble effort to inspire the student body to make the best of the school year. Professor Schneider, Twerski, Hellerstein, and Leitner presented separately, telling us about their own experiences celebrating the holidays throughout their lives.

Professor Schneider introduced this time of year as a Season of Reflection in which people across religions take time to examine their lives. She described the season as an opportunity to remake oneself and stressed the importance of appreciating the larger purpose of transferring such reflection into reflection on life as a lawyer.

Professor Hellerstein presented a view of the holidays from the perspective of a man whose philosophy has changed over time. He spoke of the difficulties of balancing his religious skepticism with continued efforts to practice Judaism in honor of his devout father.

His presentation included a mix of political discussion and personal history. He described an instruction from his father for him to become a *mensch*. To do so he had to satisfy only three criteria: Write a book, help poor people and live in a building with an elevator. Wise words.

Professor Leitner discussed his conviction that "being a Jew is a matter of birth, but that being Jewish is a complex affair." He advised the audience not to ask for faith, but to ask for knowledge, understanding and insight. He stressed the importance of taking action to obtain what one desires, whether it be confidence in a higher power or a feeling of satisfaction. Borrowing from scripture he urged us to take action to seize every opportunity we can in the following year -- "Don't just stand there, do something."

As a rabbi, Professor Twerski added a unique perspective on our capacity to change. He relayed stories illustrating today's growing cultural practice of stagnant growth in which individuals ask each other to "take me as I am." Believing very strongly that we are works in progress, Professor Twerski stressed the importance of embracing ones' inadequacy in order to compel self-reflection and continuous growth.

Each presenter brought a sense of the individuality of the Jewish religion.



BLS Students celebrate the New Year's harvest by eating in the Sukkah.

Photo by Miri Frankel

Varying both in degrees of devotion and practice, they illustrated how widely faith in a single religion can differ and how these differences have affected their lives.

Overall the presentation was inspiring and informative. The food, consisting of honey cakes, gefilte fish, chocolate rugelach, challah bread (and even some kosher scotch) was phenomenal -- and homemade by Rachel Freier, '05, who founded this event with JLSA in

2001. Many who went to the presentation hoping to learn more about the specific ceremonies and traditions involved with the celebration of the high holidays were disappointed with the lack of concise explanation. However, the food, speeches and atmosphere have compelled many of them to seek out information to further educate themselves of the practices of Judaism.

First Class Party for 2004



Rena Paul, Gabe Harvis, Akane Fujiwara, Shilpa Patel enjoy the First Class Party.

Photo by Rena Paul

1st CLASS

Continued from p. 1

Professor Stacy Caplow admitted to skipping lunch in anticipation of the event. "This is breakfast, lunch and dinner," she said.

For those who could pry themselves away from popcorn and cotton candy, the game tables gave students and faculty the chance to win valuable BLS paraphernalia. Games of skill, such as dart throwing, challenged even the most nimble and offered tote bags and insignia pens as prizes.

While Dean Joan Wexler said she was unlucky at the game booths, she was excited about the success of the event. "Great food, happy students. This is a great time." And a great time it was.

With a high turnout and clear

annual tradition that began in 2001 as part of the Law School's Centennial Celebration. The First Class Party originated as a commemoration of the first day of classes at Brooklyn Law School held on September 30, 1901.

"I feel like we are at a child's birthday party," one student said. Another suggested that pony rides around the block would have augmented the celebration. Despite this constructive criticism, the majority of students and faculty seemed to enjoy the opportunity to catch up with friends and meet the new 1Ls. Many stayed until 6 p.m. when the event officially ended.

But by Friday morning, the tent was gone, and daily routine resumed. The plaza again looked pristine, and students were left only with carnival food stomachaches. Hopefully the sugar high was enough to keep everyone going through finals.

DMB in NYC at the Park

By Miri Frankel, '04

On September 24 the Dave Matthews Band held a free concert in Central Park, sponsored by AOL Time-Warner, to raise \$1 million for the New York City school system. In addition to the \$1 million donation by AOL Time-Warner, which also paid for the concert, concertgoers made additional donations to aid NYC schools. Over 100,000 people attended the concert. Some had paid \$250 for VIP tickets and priority seating, while the majority of attendees won free tickets through AOL's online and on-the-street promotions. Unfortunately, lines that stretch for dozens of blocks prevented many ticket holders from entering Central Park in

time for the concert. Those who got in were treated to a great concert that continued throughout the evening.

If you missed out and still want to help raise money for NYC public school system, another celebrity is joining the effort to improve NYC's public school education: Sean "P.Diddy" Combs. P.Diddy will be running the NYC marathon on November 2 to raise money children's education, health and development. He is seeking sponsorship donations that will be split among three children's groups, the NYC public schools, Daddy's House Social Programs, and the Children's Hope Foundation. Check out www.diddyrunthecity.com for more information or to make a donation.



Dave Matthews Band performing live in Central Park

Photo by Mojdeh Malekan

"I Always Had Trouble With Standardized Tests..."

April 25, 2002

Dear PMBR:

Thank you for making the MBE the easiest portion of the Texas Bar exam. Without question, your MBE materials are a must for those who wish to get a high score on the MBE. Traditionally, I always had trouble with standardized tests (e.g., LSAT), but thanks to PMBR I scored a 165 on the MBE.

You should also know that I took very few Bar courses during the course of my law school career and felt less than prepared for the short answer and essay portions of the bar. Yet, thanks to PMBR, I scored high enough on the MBE to enable me to pass the Texas Bar Exam on my first try! Your simulated MBE questions, audio tapes, MIG outlines and Multistate lecturers are simply the best.

Very Truly Yours,

Jesus "Jesse" Gonzalez
St. Mary's University School of Law

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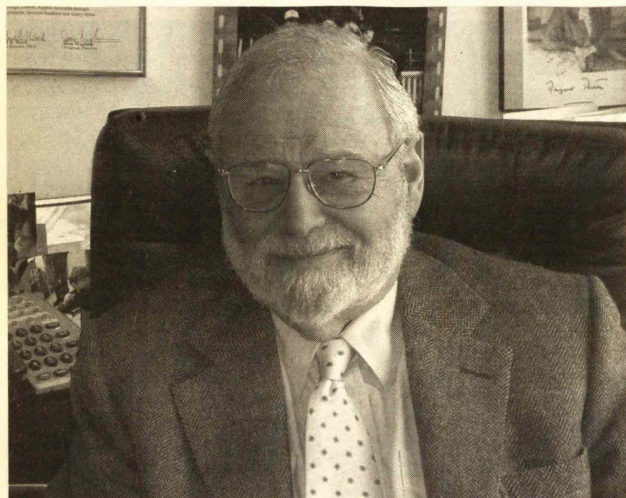
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BLS Hosts Family Law Panel



Professor Allan, a former matrimonial lawyer, was moderator for Family Law event. Photo from BLS News Archives

FAMILY

Continued from p. 1

child might have towards one of his parents. As he recounted one particular experience, the anguished expression on Mr. Morisano's face revealed to the audience that he was still susceptible to the emotional strain of his responsibilities.

Professor Allan closed the discussion by reminding students that a requisite feature of a matrimonial lawyer is that one must enjoy working with people. Matrimonial law is a hands-on, personalized practice where clients are often angry, scared, and frantic. Patience

and toleration are essential.

A short question and answer session followed the discussion. The program ended with an intimate reception. There, Judge Sunshine related further experiences concerning children. "I try not to break siblings up if I don't have to. Unfortunately, sometimes it cannot be avoided."

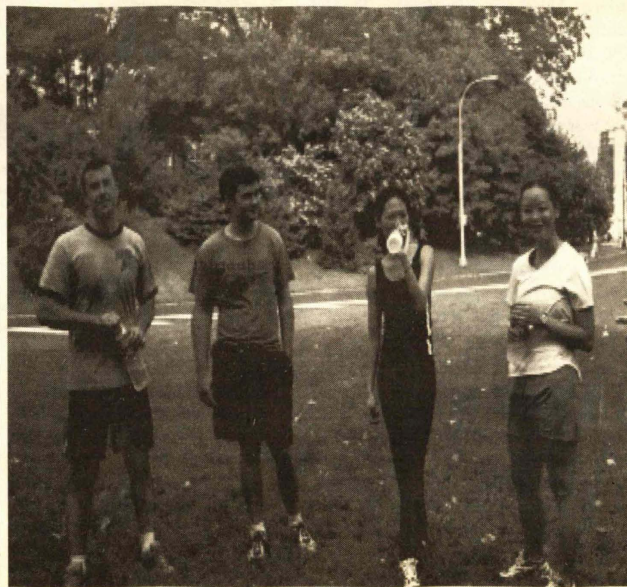
The consensus of the program was that matrimonial law is both rewarding and disappointing, gratifying, and disillusioning. Many courtroom victories are set against the backdrop of the destruction of a family. For better or worse, this cannot be an emotionally easy environment in which to work.

Where Rubber Meets the Road

By Yael Utt, '05

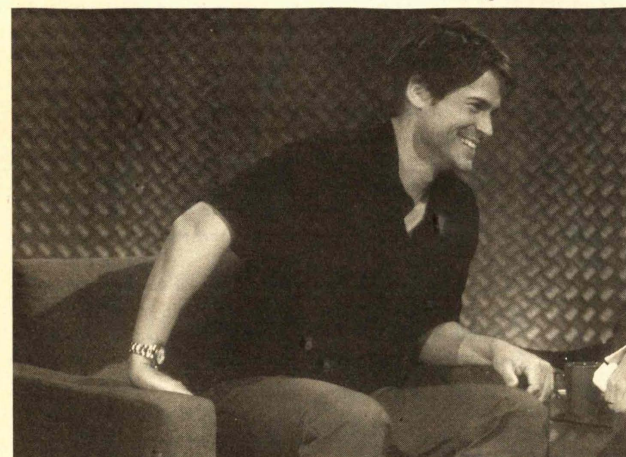
The BLS Running Club was started this year by Yael Utt, Jeremy Attie, Mike Babcock, to tap into the running community at school. The club held just one meeting and from attendance and email interest there is a listserv of almost 90 students. So far The BLS Running Club have had groups runs on

Saturday mornings in the 3+ mile loop at Prospect Park. They will begin some weekend runs from school and over the Brooklyn Bridge and are planning future events including a run to a bar, a run in Central Park, local 5ks and next year training for a fall marathon, including NYC. The club is currently working on getting a budget from the SBA.



Some members of the new BLS Running Club in Prospect Park Photo by Yael Utt

Law and Television: Say Hello to the New Show for Rob Lowe



Rob Lowe on Comedy Central's *Primetime Glick* Photo courtesy of Comedy Central

By Sally Woo, '02

For several television seasons actor Rob Lowe played Sam Seaborn on NBC's "West Wing," a Democrat White House's Deputy Director of Communications (i.e., speechwriter). Sam sacrificed the big law firm to help craft domestic policy. Sam was liberal, bright, articulate, and passionate. Lowe clearly enjoyed playing this character, because he partly imported Sam to his new show, "The Lyon's Den," where he is the star and executive producer. Playing Jack Turner, Lowe is still being a liberal, bright, articulate, and passionate type. The question is: can "The Lyon's

Den" import the high quality of "West Wing"? The answer is inconclusive.

I couldn't tell from the series premiere whether "The Lyon's Den" is a surefire winner. It has an interesting premise. At the episode's opening, Jack's mentor, Daniel Barrington, the managing partner of the big law firm of Lyons et al, jumped off a building and died. Jack is a Washington, D.C. public interest attorney of the pro bono clinic funded by Lyons. He is a senator's son, but does not want to exploit his name or enter politics. He just likes to help people without being too idealistic. For instance, Jack is suckered into accepting a political asylum case. How could he say no to a client, a Nigerian woman

who pulls his heartstrings in asking, "Who will take care of my baby when I am executed?" (Under fundamentalist Islamic law, she had committed the capital crime of "adultery" despite having been raped.)

Senior partner of the firm, Terrence Christianson, offers Jack the opportunity to be the new managing partner, or else the pro bono clinic will be closed. Understandably, Jack is reluctant to become managing partner when he does not exactly fit the mold of such a position (putting aside his pedigree, his Yale Law School diploma, Yale Law Review editorial position, and Supreme Court clerkship – for Justice Souter, no less!). The tough love act of Christianson and the sleaziness of associate Grant Ashton (played by Kyle Chandler, who oozes with arrogance, the way he thinks going to Harvard is the easy way to becoming partner) demonstrate the intent of "The Lyon's Den" to portray those of the firm as dark (if not outright evil). Those on the pro bono side are noble and moral. One gets the feeling that Jack is heading for trouble. The practice of law seems almost realistic, without being too incredible.

It could be simple to have the series on this basis. The series' premiere also introduces a lot of other storylines that could cause potential confusion for the series itself. There is the cloak and dagger thread – did Daniel commit suicide, or was he murdered? Police Detective Traub (played by Robert Picardo) wants to know and so does Jack. Picardo nie-

ly acts out his character's frustration with the firm's stonewalling him. Is this storyline necessary when the original premise is already intriguing? Other storylines include: adulterous Grant using former paralegal/current associate Ariel Saxon to dig dirt to undermine Jack's integrity; the criminal defense work of Riley, Jack's cohort in the pro bono clinic; Jack's issues with his career and his father; Fineman's, the paralegal, attraction for Ariel.

Maybe future episodes will be more streamlined, but "The Lyon's Den" has to be careful to not lose direction. It seems like a legal show for now, but could turn into a soap opera or murder mystery if it does not stay focused.

Otherwise, "The Lyon's Den" is not exactly "West Wing," which hit a home run with its series premiere. Recently, I watched some of the series premiere of "West Wing" in syndication on Channel 2 (CBS). It had crisp writing, energetic acting, and drama balanced with humor.

The first episode of "The Lyon's Den" fails to give the same sense of excitement. Even a fight scene between Jack and Riley seems lethargic, which may be the fault of the writing for not quite capturing the characters' motivation. I know that it's unfair to compare anything with "West Wing," which is still popular even with currently weaker writing, but Lowe's mere presence makes the comparison unavoidable. He's a good actor, but "The Lyon's Den" is going to need some improvement.

Halloween

The Justinian, Vol. 2003 [2003], Iss. 5, Art. 1

Urban Legends - Or Are They?

Compiled by Alyson Mathews, '04

School Daze

A group of friends missed an exam in a class they took together. They decided to tell the professor that they had been stranded far from campus with a flat tire. When they arrived for the make-up exam, the professor handed them blue books. The students open the books to find only one question: "Which tire?"

A college student was taking a two-question essay exam, but he only knew the answer to the second question. In his blue book, he faked the end of the first answer and then wrote an excellent answer to the second question. The professor gave him an A and apologized for losing the non-existent first blue book.

A philosophy professor gives a final exam consisting entirely of a single word: "Why?" One student answered "Why not?" and receives an A.

A student in a large lecture hall class did not finish working on his exam when the professor called "time." When he went to the front of the hall to turn in his test, the professor said that he should not bother because he had already failed. The student looked at the large stack of exams on the desk and angrily asked, "Do you know who I am?" The professor replied that he did not know. The student stuck his exam in the middle of the stack and said, "Good."

A student who belonged to a fraternity that kept a file of old papers and exams came across a several-year-old term paper. He copied and resubmitted it. Weeks later it was returned with an A on it. A note read: "When I wrote this I only got a C. I thought it deserved much better."

If a student's roommate commits suicide, the student receives straight A's

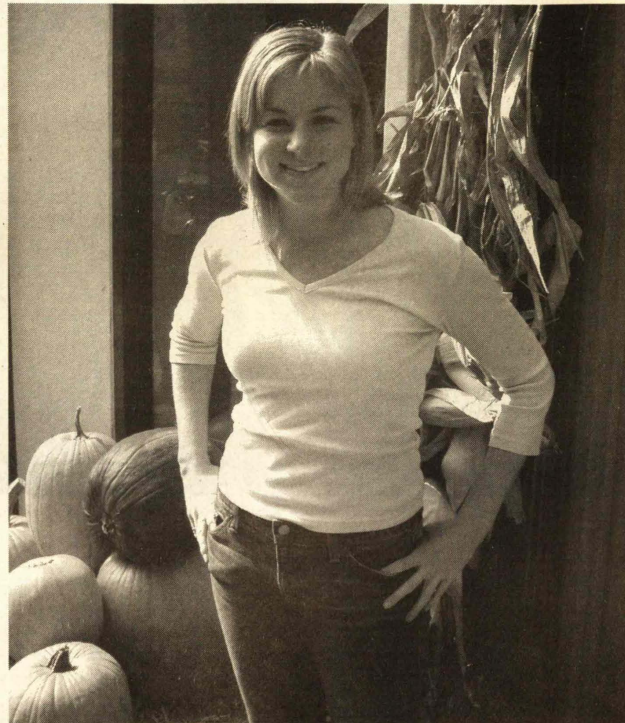
for the term. He cannot be expected to concentrate on his studies because of grief and shock.

A professor who was famous for his creative exam questions handed out the final exam to his students. They exam had only one question, "What is Courage?" The only A given out on that particular exam was to a quiet young man who simply wrote: "This is."

A college student was taking an exam. He did not know any of the answers. In his blue book he wrote a letter to his mother telling her how well he had done on the exam and how much he enjoyed the class and the professor's lectures. He then handed it in. After class he looked up the answers to the essay questions, wrote them in another blue book, and mailed it to his mother. When the professor discovered his "mistake" he agreed to accept the mailed exam as soon as the student's mother could mail it back.

Creepy Tales

A group of young girls were having a slumber party one night and began exchanging ghost stories. One girl claimed that the old man who had been buried that week in the graveyard down the street had been buried alive. She claimed that you could hear him scratching at the lid of his coffin. The other girls called her bluff and told her to go to the graveyard that night. She eventually accepted their challenge and took a stake with her to drive in the ground as proof she had been there. The girl headed off to the old man's grave and never returned. The other girls assumed she had chickened out and went home ashamed. The next morning as they passed the graveyard they saw their friend at the old man's grave. She had accidentally staked her nightgown into the ground and died of fright.



Alyson Mathews sizes up some pumpkins for her Jack O'Lantern

Photo by Greg Brown

The Story of the Jack o'Lantern

By Alyson Mathews, '04

Jack was a tightfisted, drunk Irish blacksmith. One day he had the unfortunate luck of running into the Devil at a pub. (Some believe the encounter occurred on Halloween night.) Once again Jack had too much to drink and was about to fall into the Devil's hands. He managed to save himself by offering his soul in exchange for one last drink. The Devil transformed himself into a sixpence so Jack could pay the bartender. Jack quickly pocketed the Devil in his purse. Because his purse contained a silver cross, the Devil could not change himself back to his true form. Jack refused to let the Devil go until he promised not to claim his soul for ten years. The Devil agreed.

Ten years later Jack encountered the Devil while walking on a country road. The Devil wanted to collect the soul Jack had promised. Quickly thinking, Jack said, "I'll go, but before I go, will you fetch me an apple from that tree?" Thinking he had nothing to lose, the Devil jumped onto Jack's shoulders to reach for the apple. Jack pulled out his knife and carved a cross in the trunk of the tree. Once again the Devil was stuck. He could not obtain Jack or his soul. Jack made him promise to never again ask for his soul. With no other option, the Devil agreed. (No one knows how the Devil ever managed to escape from the tree.)

When Jack died years later, he was not allowed to enter Heaven. He had led a stingy and deceitful life full of drunken nights at the pub. When Jack tried to enter Hell, the Devil had to turn him away because he had promised

never to take Jack's soul.

"But where can I go?" asked Jack.

"Back where you came from!" replied the Devil.

The return trip was windy and dark. Jack pleaded with the Devil to at least provide him with a light to find his way. As a final gesture, the Devil threw a live coal at Jack straight from the fire of Hell. To light his way and keep the wind from blowing it out, Jack put the coal in a turnip he was eating.

Ever since Jack's death he has been doomed to wander in the darkness with his lantern until "Judgment Day." Jack of the lantern (Jack o'Lantern) became known as the symbol of the damned soul.

Many people believed that spirits and ghosts left their graves on Halloween to seek out warmth in their previous homes. Villagers dressed up in costumes to scare the spirits away. They also left food and other treats at their door to appease the spirits so they would not destroy their homes or crops. The villagers also began to hollow out turnips with a face either painted or carved into it. They placed lighted candles inside in the hopes that the image of a damned soul would scare away the spirits.

The Irish Potato Famine (1845-1850) drove over 700,000 immigrants to the United States. They brought with them their traditions of Halloween and Jack o'Lanterns. Turnips, however, were not as readily available as they were in Ireland. The American pumpkin proved to be a more than adequate replacement. Today the carved pumpkin is probably the most famous icon of Halloween.

Halloween Hide - and - Seek

J	H	A	U	N	T	E	D	H	O	U	S	E	Y	D	A
C	A	H	W	P	R	A	N	K	P	D	X	T	M	T	F
O	L	C	S	S	P	O	O	K	Y	G	D	B	A	I	S
S	B	T	K	G	O	C	T	O	B	E	R	C	T	B	Y
T	S	I	S	O	A	R	W	B	N	I	K	P	M	U	P
U	C	W	C	H	L	U	A	E	J	C	E	W	E	K	J
M	E	G	E	Z	Q	A	T	N	A	G	C	R	N	U	R
E	N	H	T	M	P	H	N	L	W	N	I	L	B	O	G
P	Q	O	V	B	G	I	B	T	Z	P	C	A	N	D	Y
A	E	S	X	I	J	L	F	V	E	I	U	M	R	T	V
R	A	T	R	I	C	K	O	R	T	R	E	A	T	I	C
T	Y	F	P	D	H	Y	J	V	C	O	N	Y	Z	L	I
Y	C	G	H	O	C	A	N	D	Y	C	O	R	N	W	P
B	O	B	B	I	N	G	F	O	R	A	P	P	L	E	S
O	V	L	O	N	C	S	T	E	A	Z	A	D	P	P	L
O	R	A	N	G	E	O	J	W	C	K	E	R	E	P	S
F	B	C	R	A	H	L	P	I	S	M	D	L	G	U	N
E	S	K	E	Z	O	M	B	I	E	L	L	U	O	H	G

et al.: The Justinian
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#76. "POWER PLATE"

Grilled Turkey over Brown Rice

topped with Vegetable Lentil Soup
Can of Soda or Spring Water

\$7.00

Opinions & Editorials

Magic at the University of Michigan: Law School Admissions

By Ross Bogatch, '06

In the February 2003 issue of this publication it was reported that Brooklyn Law School joined an amicus brief filed by the Association of American Law Schools supporting the University of Michigan's Law School admissions program. I do not stand by Brooklyn Law School's decision to support the amicus brief. Michigan's Law School admissions program is unconstitutional and does little to benefit disadvantaged minority students.

The Supreme Court employed the standard of strict scrutiny to review the facts in *Grutter v. Bollinger*, the case concerning Michigan's Law School admissions program. This standard, which first reared its head in *Korematsu v. United States*, held that a compelling state interest might sometimes justify the existence of racial discrimination. The University of Michigan claimed, and indeed the Court held, that the educational benefits flowing from a diverse student body were "compelling state interests." These benefits, the Court observed, required a "critical mass" of minority representatives in the student body, such that members of a given minority would not feel isolated in that class.

Critical mass is the hocus-pocus Michigan conjures to make people believe its discriminatory policies create

educational benefits. But like most magic tricks, critical mass is just an illusion. Numbers tell the whole story.

The Law School attempts to obtain a critical mass of three designated minorities: African-Americans, Native Americans, and Hispanics. By definition, the number needed to achieve critical mass should not differ greatly from one group to the next in any given year. Yet this is not the case. Over the past few years, on average, the Law School has offered admissions to one hundred African Americans, sixteen Native Americans, and fifty-one Hispanics.

If the Law School sincerely pursued a critical mass of these minorities, then those numbers make little sense. As Justice Rehnquist noted in his dissent, it cannot be the case that one hundred offers was sufficient to achieve critical mass for one minority group, but only fifty-one for another, and still only sixteen for a third.

Do these numbers correlate to anything, if not a critical mass? Again, numbers reveal the magician's trick.

During the years 1995 through 2000, for any of the three identified minorities, the percentage of that minority in the application pool differed from the percentage of that minority of accepted students, by less than one percent. For instance, African Americans represented almost eight percent of the application pool in 1998. African Americans that same year accounted for

almost eight percent of the accepted class.

Justice Rehnquist wrote, "We are bound to conclude that the law school has managed its admission program, not to achieve a 'critical mass,' but to extend offers of admission to members of selected minority groups in proportion to their statistical representation in the application pool."

This practice is unconstitutional. The Court held in *Regents of Univ. Of Cal. v. Bakke*, that a school cannot admit an applicant solely to achieve certain racial percentages. Yet this is exactly what the Law School is doing. Michigan's real objective is racial balance; critical mass is nothing more than a red herring invoked to distract the audience. Instead of exposing a bad magician, the Court falls for the ruse.

It is unfortunate. Not only does the Court's decision uphold a program that, under its guise, is unconstitutional, it will allow other law schools and graduate programs to meet their politically acceptable racial quotas by engaging in the same unconstitutional ploy.

Even more, these programs do not afford opportunities to those that truly need them. As Justice Thomas footnotes in his dissent, "It must be remembered that the Law School's racial discrimination does nothing for those too poor or uneducated to participate in elite higher education and therefore presents only an illusory solution to the

challenges facing our nation."

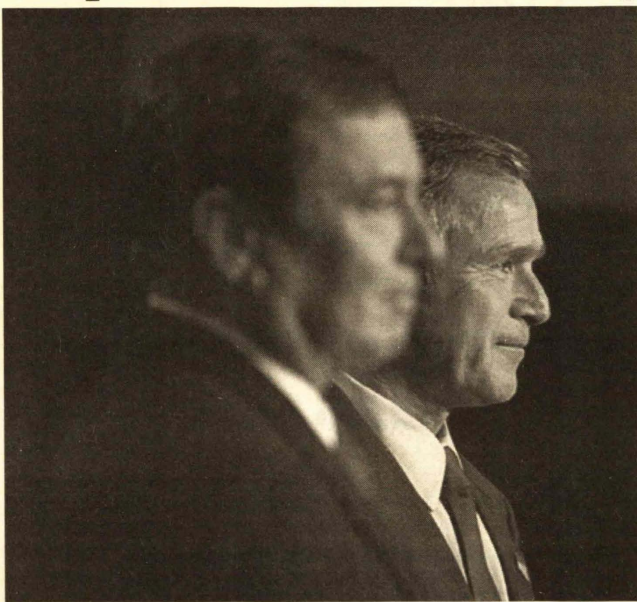
The Law School's admissions program, like so many enactments of affirmative action, does not address the very legitimate problem of unequal access to education. Our urban school systems are festering. Overcrowded and underfunded classrooms, unqualified and disillusioned teachers, and disinterested parents are the roots of evil in these districts. Education here is far below par. These disadvantaged students need help, yet so few of them will benefit from the opportunities created by Michigan's Law School and other similar programs.

Justice Thomas's characterization is on target: the admissions program is an illusory solution — a paper fix. The admissions policy does not attempt to achieve a critical mass nor does it concern itself with affording greater opportunity to truly disadvantaged minority students. Its goal is an aesthetically pleasing portrait, a well-crafted classroom consisting of specific percentages of ethnicities.

It is imperative to redirect efforts to provide opportunities to those that need them most. The Court, by upholding the Law School's unconstitutional admissions program, missed an opportunity to steer focus in the right direction.

Ross Bogatch is the Chair of the Publications Committee for the Federalist Society.

People and Persons: Seeking Clarity from the Patriot Act



Lawrence Hanson tries to bring some aspects of the Patriot Act into focus.
Photo courtesy of the White House

By Lawrence Hanson, '05

A few weeks back, the topic of the first ACLU debate was the Patriot Act. One comment from the debate stuck with me. "Illegal aliens don't deserve the same rights as American citizens." I paused for a moment, Oxford-style hisses filling the room, pondering this

view held by the Constitution of the United States.

With terrorist suspects detained in American military camps throughout the world, and secret terrorist cells comprised of foreign nationals diffused all through the country, the pervasive questions are: Whom does the Constitution protect? Does it apply specifically to American citizens? To all of mankind? To all of humanity? Or must we simply look to the text of the Constitution, and

its use of two words: "people" and "persons."

The Preamble of the Constitution begins: "We, the People of the United States..." and "people" is frequently used throughout the rest of the document and its Amendments. Black's Law Dictionary defines "people" as "citizens of any state." Whether forming a more perfect union, selecting representatives, assembling peaceably, or bearing arms, those rights are reserved to "the People," the citizens of the United States.

Contrary to the vernacular usage, "person" is not the singular of "people." Person, defined by Black's Law Dictionary, is "a human being." By definition, an individual is always a person, but not necessarily one of a people. The world has billions of persons, grouped into an unspecified number of peoples.

The Fifth Amendment reads, "No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Undoubtedly, the Framers were cognizant of their choice of term. There were alternatives to choosing "person" had they intended the Due Process Clause to extend solely to citizens of the United States. The use of the word "person" implies only one thing: that due process extends to every human being under authority of the Constitution, citizen, alien, or otherwise. The Constitution, through the Fifth Amendment, protects them all.

Does the Patriot Act breach this constitutional protection? In an interesting paper by Brian H. Hook, et. al., entitled "Intelligence and the New Threat: The USA Patriot Act and Information Sharing between the Intelligence and Law Enforcement Communities," the authors suggest that a combination of judicial and congressional oversight, sunset provisions, and an active citizenry may strike a proper balance between liberty and security. This remains to be seen.

At the debate, someone commented that the Patriot Act passed the Senate with overwhelming support, 99-1. However, majority support does not necessarily make law constitutional. Whether the Act withstands review we may never really know. Under its provisions, prisoners' rights of habeas corpus are severely limited. Conceivably, a case may never find its way to the Supreme Court.

In the end I believe the Act will prove unconstitutional. By taking rights from specific persons, we risk the loss of rights as a people. In the words of one of our nation's greatest patriots, Patrick Henry, I state firmly, "Give me liberty or give me death." The Patriot Act does no honor to our patriotic heritage.

Lawrence Hanson is the Vice President of the Federalist Society.

Opinions & Editorials

To Act or Not to Act: Is Pacifism a Valid Response to Terrorism?

By Andrew Pecota, '06

On September 25, partly in response to the bombing of its headquarters in Baghdad, the United Nations evacuated many of its senior officials in Iraq. In what it called a temporary security measure, the U.N. insisted that these officials would return once the situation had stabilized. In so doing, this organization has not only demonstrated cowardice in the face of a terrorist threat, but further reduced its credibility in the eyes of its most powerful member.

The predominantly European leadership of the United Nations, like the United States, believed that a democratic Iraq would be superior to the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein. However, instead of deciding to face the unpleasant reality that military force is sometimes necessary to ensure international stability, countries such as France and Germany took what they believed to be the moral high ground in opposing war as a matter of principle. While maintaining their pacifist ethos, these countries also avoided incurring any financial responsibility for Iraq's reconstruction, since they failed to expressly endorse the action.

In adopting the same pacifist means to reach peaceful ends, the leadership of the United Nations has diminished the probability that it will play a significant role in shaping the world's political future. The U.N.'s refusal to respond affirmatively to terrorism by deploying troops to protect its leadership underscores the fact that the United Nations is not a sovereign entity. It is merely the embodiment of an inchoate desire to establish a lasting peace among nations through the creation of international law. However, all legitimate law is based on the presumption that its judgments are enforceable. Without the threat of enforcement, decisions and commitments made under the auspices of U.N. sanction are moot and need not be obeyed.

It is an unfortunate reality that certain regions of this world are governed by people or belief systems that are inherently dangerous to American interests and that to eliminate these threats the United States must at times act unilaterally should it find the international will unwilling to assist. As the events of September 11 so dramatically illustrated, weapons of mass destruction are not a necessary condition of terrorist havoc. Rather, terrorist attacks have their genesis in regions of the world where the



The UN Security Council as members meet to discuss the situation in Iraq in July. Photo by Mark Garten, courtesy of the United Nations

hatred of America, or any nation, is an intrinsic element of the governing ideology. For Americans, the cowardice of the United Nations should serve to reinforce the fundamental legitimacy of the Bush Administration's decision to oust a corrupt and dangerous regime in Iraq.

Furthermore, the terrorist attacks of 9/11 were precipitated largely by the perception that America had grown weak and complacent, that it had become a paper tiger. Al Qaeda sincere-

ly believed it could attack America with impunity. By ousting Saddam Hussein, the United States has appropriately put the terrorists and the nations that share their vision on notice that it does not lack the will to use the military power it possesses. Terrorism must be met with action to eradicate it and not, to quote Mr. Kofi Annan, "with strong condemnation."

Andrew Pecota is a member of the Federalist Society.

Infanticide in Israel: No New Years Resolutions in the Mid-East

By Adam Wiener, '05

The Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashana, is a time of renewal, a time of hope and promise. The New Year unfortunately has not begun well in Israel. It was welcomed with the murder of seven-month-old Shaked Avraham, shot dead by a Palestinian gunman. A few days later more Israeli children were killed when a Palestinian walked into a crowded restaurant of Arabs and Jews in Haifa and detonated her explosives. The Palestinian's nineteen victims included the entire Zer-Aviv family. Brurir her son Bezalel and his wife Keren, and their children Liran, 4, and Noya, 1.

These latest fatalities are the result of the continued efforts of Palestinian terrorists in killing Israeli civilians. The following attacks are but a few more examples of these efforts over the last three years:

On Mar 26, 2001, Shalhevet Pass, age 10 months, was shot in the head by a Palestinian gunman

On May 9, Yossi Ish-Ran, 14, and Kobi Mandell, 14, were found stoned to death. Their injuries were so severe that only their dental records could identify them. Their blood was used to scrawl a Palestinian slogan on the wall of the cave where they were found.

On June 1, a Palestinian suicide bomber killed twenty one mostly teenage girls waiting in a crowd outside of a disco.

On Aug 9, fifteen people were killed by a suicide bomber in a Pizzeria, among them the entire Schijveschurder family, including Avraham, 4, and Hemda, 2. Several other children were also killed.

On Mar 2, 2002 a terrorist detonated his bomb next to a group of women waiting with their baby carriages for their husbands to leave a nearby synagogue. The victims included the Nehmad family and their children. In all seven children were killed, including an 18 month-old and a 7 month-old.

On May 27, Ruth Peled and her granddaughter Sinai Keinan, aged 14 months, were killed by a Palestinian suicide bomber outside an ice cream parlor.

On Nov 10, Revital Ohayon, and her two sons, Matan, 5, and Noam, 4 were shot to death in their home by a Palestinian gunman.

Unfortunately the list goes on and on.

One of the first things that a Palestinian spokesman will say when confronted with these ghastly attacks is to say Palestinian children have also been killed by throughout the conflict. They will point to the incident where 12 year-old Palestinian Muhammad Dura was killed in an exchange of gunfire between Israeli forces and Palestinian gunmen, an incident caught on tape and broadcast to the world. It turns out that contrary to initial Palestinian claims, an Israeli investigation as well as an independent German investigation proved that Dura was actually shot by Palestinian forces. Dura aside though, Palestinian children have been tragically killed in Israeli anti-terror operations.

The responsibility of these deaths lies not with Israel, but with the Palestinian terrorists who deliberately ensconce themselves in civilian areas to use the locals both as human shields and because they know that Israel is incredibly reluctant to operate in civil-

ian areas. Indeed, Israel has refrained from targeting a number of top Palestinian terrorists because of concern that civilians may be harmed.

The statistics bear this out. Although during the past three years of violence, more Palestinians have been killed than Israelis, the great majority of Palestinians killed have been armed men. Over one hundred Palestinian casualties have been suicide bombers. By contrast, the vast majority of the almost nine hundred Israeli fatalities have been unarmed civilians, and of those the majority have been women and children. More Israeli women have been killed than Palestinian women and more Israeli children have been killed than Palestinian children. These facts demonstrate the type of war being waged by the Palestinians. While Israel targets the terrorists, the latter target the innocent.

Palestinian spokesmen will recite a laundry list of grievances to explain away and/or to justify the terror. They'll talk about the "occupation," the "settlements," the "humiliation" the Palestinians suffer, the checkpoints, and on and on. They'll never say in clear and unambiguous terms: "This terror is evil and nothing justifies it", instead they'll give the standard: "we condemn, but . . ." There's always that "but" used, to try, in a perverse way, to argue that Israel had these attacks coming to it because of its alleged transgressions.

The type of Palestinian terror the world has seen is indicative of the underlying purpose of these terrorist organizations. When a bus full of Israeli children is blown up in the heart of Israel, the message that the Palestinians are sending is not that they

simply want the Jews out of the West Bank; the message sent is that they want the Jews out of all of Palestine, "from the river to the sea." Such an act is not an act of national liberation. It is an act of national obliteration.

Unlike other so-called national liberation organizations, the Palestinian struggle is the only one whose terror tactics are characterized by the exclusive targeting of civilians. The IRA in Northern Ireland for example, have attacked mostly British military and police targets. ETA, the Basque separatist organization in Spain, have gone after mostly political figures. You've never heard either the IRA or ETA call for the destruction of Britain and Spain. These terror organizations' goals are limited to statehood. The Palestinian terrorist organizations by contrast, such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad, openly proclaim their intention of destroying Israel. The PLO, dominated by the secular and supposedly more "moderate" Fatah faction, still has in its charter the goal of eliminating the "Zionist entity." Palestinian Authority official stationary and school textbooks still show maps of the region without Israel on it.

The Palestinians do have legitimate grievances, but such grievances are drowned out in the ever deafening calls for Israel's annihilation. No grievance can justify such a goal and no grievance can ever be addressed through the wanton murder of Israeli civilians. Until the Palestinian terrorist organizations change their uncompromising goals, recognize that Israel is here to stay, and stop targeting Israel's civilian population, Israel must continue to take the necessary steps to protect the lives of its children.

World Trade Organization Protesters Take to The Streets

WTO

Continued from p. 2

And, while I cannot testify as to whether the protesters were an economically diverse crowd, I can testify that there was racial, religious, gender, age, ethnicity and sexual orientation diversity. The diversity of the crowd at this protest is not an anomaly. Most of the protests I have attended are comprised of people who are diverse in many ways. Back before we went to "war" on Iraq, I was at an anti-war protest in Washington D.C. that had the same level of diversity as the WTO protest.

Am I ever embarrassed by some of the people I am seen protesting with — of course. But if I cannot suck up my ego to do what is right, then I have a problem that needs to be addressed immediately. The protesters that dance always embarrass me, as do the drummers who yell out grunts and hoots. But who am I to say what is cool, what is a welcoming sight, what makes a person comfortable enough to show up at a protest, what is the "right" political message? I know that some say they won't march for gay pride because the drag queens embarrass them, yet the drag queens are always my favorite part of the day! (That, and the annual music loop that includes "We Are Family" and "Holiday.") Generally, I am more embarrassed by myself than by others at the protest. Should I really be checking people out at this kind of thing? And

yeah, when, I pull out my \$300.00 palm pilot I feel a bit of shame. Maybe I'm the jerk that makes other potential protesters stay home.

The most important protest diversity issue is the diversity of political opinions. If I show up am I supporting them all? Am I supporting issues that don't "relate" to the protest? If I am worried about that, I can wear a button or carry a sign that declares my position. Having a diversity of "subtopics" at a protest doesn't really bother me. When the protest is stated as one against the WTO that is what most of the country — when looking at the protest — will think the protest was about. I don't care who shows up to also gather support for their "other" positions. Maybe the "other" is related and I just don't know it yet. And even if I don't agree with these "subtopics" I always gain some valuable information. People who choose to not go to a protest because there will be people with different political views really bother me. Thousands of people vote for mainstream political candidates yet not all of the people voting for the same candidate have the same political views on all issues.

I am against the WTO as an institution. I don't think it should exist at all. Certainly not all the protesters at the anti-WTO protest felt the same way. Some people at the New York anti-WTO protest probably had as their biggest beef with the WTO the secrecy of its proceedings. Maybe some though



Herman and Joan Cruse prove that the couple that protests together stays together
Photo by Desiree Johnson

the WTO will be a fine organization once the developing nations get a little more bargaining power. Maybe some of the protesters just want labor or environmental issues to be given more power. Whatever our specific WTO qualm is we all agree that the WTO cannot go on the way it is.

These differences of opinion also existed at the anti-war on Iraq protest in D.C. At the D.C. protest some people appeared to think that if the United States received U.N. approval then the war would be ok. I thought who cares if the U.N. gives approval. The war is just wrong.

But what about the bigger differences in opinion that show up at a protest. Overthrow the government or love the constitution by abiding by it. Are those differences legitimate enough to keep people away. Well, first who am I to say what is legitimate or not. For myself, if something is wrong and I feel it needs to be set right, I am willing to keep strange bedfellows.

The day that Timothy McVeigh was murdered by the government I was at an anti death penalty vigil. I was at the vigil with several catholic nuns, some older professionals and a pregnant woman who kept marching around with a sign that declared Timothy McVeigh as a true American hero. It was mostly an older crowd and I think it may have been all women. Of course those of us in line when the press came hoped that the press and passersby did not think

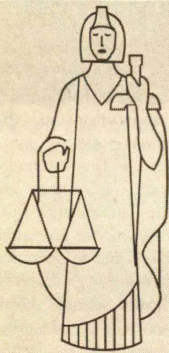
that we were "with" the pregnant woman. Did she drive the nuns or me away? Did she drive the others there who are against the death penalty away? No, we may have had different opinions on God and Country, but we all thought that the death penalty was wrong. I am burdened by the sin of murder because my government has the death penalty. To stop my government from murdering and to absolve myself of this sin, I don't care who joins me in protest.

At the anti-war in Iraq protest in D.C., there were socialists, anarchists, Catholics, Jews, Moslems, Witches and atheists. There were also Vietnam veterans for peace and World War II veterans for peace. There were men and women and the young and the old. There were people with signs that said, "I am a republican and I am against this war." Obviously, not everyone in that crowd had the same views on the role of government, but they all thought that this war was wrong.

Diversity will exist at protests and vigils and at the polls and within political parties. It existed at the Seattle anti-WTO protest when environmentalists and labor unionists joined hands. Diversity can be used to strengthen a message as the Seattle protests showed or it can be used to dilute a message if people chose to stay home merely because they don't like who is going to be at the protest.



Ben Shepard's daughter Imogene might grow up to protest those tacky glasses
Photo by Desiree Johnson



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Bar & Restaurant Review

Restaurant Review: A Star Shines on Atlantic Avenue

By Jennifer Gilman, '07

When you've had your share of New York pizza and have taken full advantage of the area's sushi restaurants, head down to Atlantic Ave. for something a bit more interesting. This street is infamous for its Middle Eastern restaurants, but if you want to try something with a slight twist, check out the Moroccan Star. This restaurant has all of the basic Middle Eastern staples, but some great new things as well.

At the Moroccan Star, the specialties are definitely better than the basics. The appetizers like hummus and babaganoush were slightly bland and too oily. They could have used some more garlic to improve the flavor. The dipping bread was a let down as well. Knowing that most Middle Eastern countries are known for their flat breads and pitas, it was a disappointment to see store bought white pita bread accompanying the hummus.

The main dishes made up for the lackluster appetizers, however. The pastella, a traditional dish, consists of a giant slice of pie filled with chicken, almonds, raisins, and spices, including cinnamon and sugar. The mix of sweet and spice made for a great combination. The broiled blue fish was spiced just right as well. Though fish seemed to be a rarity among the menu's many chicken and lamb dishes, the kitchen apparently prepares it just as well. This tasty fish is



The Moroccan Star
Photo by Brian Pleban

covered in spices like paprika and garlic and served with a heaping portion of yellow rice. It was just the right amount of food for a mid-day meal. If you want something a bit simpler, try the Moroccan chicken, pieces of chicken and mushrooms in a tasty, thick red sauce.

Don't attempt to go to the Moroccan Star for a quick, study break because service can be slow, but you still can't help but like the friendly wait staff.

Overall, if you are looking to stay in the neighborhood and want try something different, the Moroccan Star is a great choice for a good, inexpensive,

unique experience.

Moroccan Star

148 Atlantic Ave. (between Clinton St. and Henry St.)

Average appetizer: \$3

Average entrée: \$6-\$8

A Fun Night in the "Big City"

By Jennifer Gilman, '07

On the recommendation of a friend, I headed way uptown to Big City Bar & Grill for a low-key night out with friends. The two different times I went there, I had two very different experiences. The first time was for a happy hour, the second, for a Friday night out.

This place has most of the things required for a good bar experience: two big bars, lots of bartenders, outdoor seating, and comfortable couches inside. On top of all that, the bar offers two New York City rarities – reasonably priced drinks and almost no wait to place a drink order.

The crowd at the bar perfectly represented the mix of the Upper East Side. The recent graduates definitely dominated late at night, while the young working crowd handled the happy hour. Everyone on both sides of the bar was friendly and approachable. There was plenty of mingling of crowds and I met some interesting, fun people.

I highly recommend convincing one of your friends to register for their guest bartending spot. The management does not expect you to have any prior skills; they will teach you everything you need to know in a couple of minutes (which at this bar basically means taking the

have a very relaxed policy about drinking while on the job and topping off your friends' drinks. They ask that you bring at least twenty people in return for splitting the tips fifty-fifty with the other bartender. But your friends won't mind, there is certainly enough space for all of them and, besides, who can really complain about a night of cheap drinks?

The DJ does a good job of playing music that everyone knows, but no one has the desire to dance, since the dance floor is somewhat makeshift and right next to bar. However, if you need some more entertainment, there are some traditional bar games downstairs (located near the second bar) and plenty of sports played on the multiple televisions above the bar. I recommend staying away from Wednesday happy hour, which is when they have a live band, whose fans consist primarily of their parents.

For a great happy hour or a low key night out, this bar does the trick. Between the tables, stools, and couches you can sit with a group of friends and relax or walk around and make some new friends.

Big City Bar & Grill

1600 3rd Avenue

Drinks: \$5-\$7

Beer: \$4-\$6

UK Style Debates at BLS

ACLU

Continued from p. 1

The BLSACLU's debate series was inspired by member Duncan Peterson, from Scotland, who explained that it was modeled on the style of debate frequently used at colleges and universities in the UK. It was designed as a "forum for students to exchange ideas in a fun environment." The debate should be "apolitical" by presenting balanced views.

When I attended a dinner at the Law Society of Gray's Inn, two students argued whether the Senior in the Hall should allow students to smoke following the meal. Another Gray's Inn scholar seated at my table recounted a time when he was asked to defend his choice of sweater while a fellow student argued that his sweater looked ridiculous. Peterson recalls university debates that questioned everything from upcoming elections and important political issues to whether a new movie was worth a trip to the theater.

Even if the debate is about whether Ben and J. Lo should stay together or break-up, the debate allows students to voice opinions and get involved in the community. When the approach is translated to the national level, the result is a citizenship that has a strong sense of free expression. Yes, political partisan-

ship exists; but the political parties respect each others' views as strongly as they disagree with them. Perhaps the most important effect of this formal, yet informal, method of public debate is that citizens are engaged by it. Ask any Brit on the street about a political issue and you are likely to hear an opinion rather than an, "I don't know." And while the voting rate in the UK, at 59.4%, is not as high as in Australia, where mandatory voting laws bring 99% of the population to the polls, it is significantly higher than that of the US, where only 35% of eligible voters turn up to vote.

So when the next BLSACLU debate is held -- on October 30 with the proposition "This House will download music" -- stop in and make your opinion known. Aside from being fun, your participation promotes a strong BLS community, supports democracy and elevates the level of citizenship in the US.

Find out what upcoming events are being sponsored by the BLS ACLU. Visit their web site at

<http://aclu.blssba.org>

While there, don't forget to sign up for their newsletter.



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FALL 2003

NATIONAL ENROLLMENT GUIDE

ALL discounts expire October 31st

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

UPPER LEVEL STUDENTS

Enroll in BAR/BRI for \$100

Enroll in BAR/BRI for \$175

You will receive the following benefits by enrolling in BAR/BRI this semester:

- ☛ BAR/BRI's **First Year Review Volume** with comprehensive Outlines for Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, Personal Property, Real Property and Torts
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- ☛ BAR/BRI's **Chart Supplement** with flow charts and comparison charts to help enhance your studying (located at the back of the First Year Review Volume)
- ☛ Nationally recognized final exam review lectures designed specifically for first year exams, available in select locations. **Enroll by October 31, 2003 and attend the 1L Essay Advantage FREE.** After October 31, 2003, a registration fee of \$175 is required in order to attend the 1L Essay Advantage for free.
- ☛ Easy to use StudySmart® First Year Software available exclusively at barbri.com
- ☛ A locked-in discounted BAR/BRI Bar Review tuition throughout your first year; in order to keep your tuition locked-in until two years after your graduation and receive upper level benefits, **you must have \$175 on account by October 31, 2004.**

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- ☛ A locked-in discounted BAR/BRI Bar Review tuition for up to two years after your graduation from law school
- ☛ Nationally recognized upper level final exam review lectures, available in select locations (limited to five subjects per semester)
- ☛ In order to receive *both* the Upper Level Review Volume and the First Year Review Volume, an additional payment of \$100 is required (this payment is fully credited toward the bar review tuition)

Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam Review

All students must have at least \$175 on account (fully credited toward the bar review tuition) to attend the MPRE Review, receive the MPRE Volume and access the MPRE Software at barbri.com. Graduating students who are billing the bar review tuition to a law firm with an established account, must have paid the \$125 refundable book deposit.

BAR/BRI Bar Review • 1500 Broadway • New York, NY • 10036 • (800)472-8899 • (212)719-0200 • Fax (212)719-1421

FALL 2003 Review Lecture Schedule



revised as of 10/9

CIVIL PROCEDURE

*Running time: 7:50 except where otherwise noted

LIVE → Sat., Nov. 15 - 10:00am (hrs. 1-3*)
 Sat., Nov. 15 - 2:00pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Mon., Nov. 17 - 6pm (hrs. 1-3*)
 Tue., Nov. 18 - 6pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Mon., Nov. 24 - 9:30am (hrs. 1-3*)
 Mon., Nov. 24 - 1:30pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Sun., Nov. 30 - 9:30am (hrs. 1-3*)
 Sun., Nov. 30 - 1:30pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Tue., Dec. 2 - 6pm (hrs. 1-3*)
 Wed., Dec. 3 - 6pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Fri., Dec. 5 - 9:30am (hrs. 1-3*)
 Fri., Dec. 5 - 1:30pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Tue., Dec. 9 - 9:30am (hrs. 1-3*)
 Tue., Dec. 9 - 1:30pm (hrs. 4-7*)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Running time: 6:00

Sat., Nov. 8 - 9:30am
 Sat., Nov. 22 - 9:30am
 Mon., Nov. 24 - 4pm
 Thurs., Dec. 4 - 9:30am
 Sun., Dec. 7 - 9:30am
 Thurs., Dec. 11 - 4pm

CONTRACTS

Running time: 6:45

Sat., Nov. 8 - 9:30am
 Sun., Nov. 23 - 9:30am
 Wed., Nov. 26 - 9:30am
 Mon., Dec. 1 - 9:30am
 Fri., Dec. 12 - 9:30am

CORPORATIONS

Running time: 3:20

Fri., Nov. 7 - 9:30am
 Sun., Nov. 16 - 1pm
 Thurs., Nov. 20 - 6pm
 Tue., Nov. 25 - 9:30am
 Fri., Dec. 5 - 9:30am
 Thurs., Dec. 11 - 9:30am

CRIMINAL LAW

Running time: 3:00

Fri., Nov. 14 - 9:30am
 Sun., Nov. 16 - 9:30am
 Tue., Nov. 25 - 9:30am
 Sat., Nov. 29 - 9:30am
 Tue., Dec. 2 - 6pm
 Wed., Dec. 10 - 9:30am

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Running time: 3:20

Fri., Nov. 14 - 1:30pm
 Sun., Nov. 16 - 1:00pm
 Tue., Nov. 18 - 6pm
 Sat., Nov. 29 - 2:30pm
 Thurs., Dec. 4 - 9:30am
 Wed., Dec. 10 - 6pm

EVIDENCE

Running time: 7:50

Fri., Nov. 14 - 9:30am
 Sun., Nov. 23 - 9:30am
 Wed., Dec. 3 - 9:30am
 Sat., Dec. 6 - 9:30am
 Sun., Dec. 7 - 9:30am

1L ESSAY ADVANTAGE®

Running time: 4:00

LIVE → Sat., Nov. 8 - 10:00am
 Fri., Nov. 21 - 9:30am
 Sat., Nov. 29 - 9:30am
 Fri., Dec. 5 - 9:30am
 Fri., Dec. 12 - 9:30am

1L ESSAY ADVANTAGE is FREE to

First Year students who enrolled in BAR/BRI BEFORE 10/31/03 and present a 2003/2004 BAR/BRI GOLD membership card.
 OR
 to First Year students who enrolled in BAR/BRI AFTER 10/31/03 with \$175 registration fee and present a 2003/2004 BAR/BRI PLATINUM membership card.

FUTURE INTERESTS

Running time: 2:05

LIVE → Sun., Nov. 16 - 10am
 Fri., Nov. 21 - 4pm
 Mon., Dec. 1 - 3pm
 Sun., Dec. 7 - 3:30pm
 Fri., Dec. 12 - 9:30am

NEW YORK PRACTICE MINI REVIEW

Running time: 6:00

Fri., Nov. 7 - 9:30am
 Wed., Nov. 19 - 4pm (hrs. 1-3*)
 Thurs., Nov. 20 - 4pm (hrs. 4-6*)
 Sun., Nov. 30 - 9:30am
 Wed., Dec. 10 - 4pm (hrs. 1-3*)
 Thurs., Dec. 11 - 4pm (hrs. 4-6*)

REAL PROPERTY

*Running time: 6:35 except where otherwise noted

LIVE → Sun., Nov. 9 - 10am
 Wed., Nov. 19 - 6pm (hrs. 1-3*)
 Thurs., Nov. 20 - 6pm (hrs. 4-7*)
 Sat., Nov. 22 - 9:30am
 Sat., Nov. 29 - 9:30am
 Wed., Dec. 3 - 9:30am
 Sun., Dec. 7 - 9:30am

TORTS

Running time: 5:30

Fri., Nov. 21 - 9:30am
 Sun., Nov. 23 - 9:30am
 Wed., Nov. 26 - 9:30am
 Tue., Dec. 2 - 9:30am
 Sat., Dec. 6 - 9:30am

TRUSTS

Running time: 3:50

Fri., Nov. 14 - 9:30am
 Mon., Dec. 1 - 6pm
 Wed., Dec. 3 - 6pm
 Sat., Dec. 6 - 9:30am
 Mon., Dec. 8 - 9:30am

NEW YORK WILLS

Running time: 6:00

Fri., Nov. 7 - 9:30am
 Fri., Nov. 21 - 9:30am
 Thurs., Dec. 4 - 9:30am
 Sun., Dec. 7 - 9:30am
 Tue., Dec. 9 - 9:30am

