ABA-AMA Sponsored Drug Abuse Symposium To Begin March 23rd

THREE DAY PROGRAM TO FEATURE NATIONALLY KNOWN SPECIALISTS

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1973
5:30 P.M. REGISTRATION
7:30 P.M. SCOPE AND PURPOSE


Opening Remarks: J. Willard O'Brien, Dean of Villanova Law School; Richard E. Palmer, M.D., Board of Trustees, American Medical Association; Robert W. Meserve, Esquire, President, American Bar Association.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS—The Honorable Jerome J. Jaffe, M.D., Director, Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

MULTI-MEDIA PRESENTATION—"Any Drug Education Program that talks only about drugs is a waste." Produced under the sponsorship of the Michigan Office of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism.

10:00 P.M. RECEPTION

The arrangement of the examination schedule for second and third year students has long been a source of student grievances, and faculty and administrative concern at Villanova Law School. Since many third year students were required to take examinations on consecutive days, there was a particular problem, since many third year students were required to take examinations on consecutive days. In response to requests from students, the Faculty-Student Committee made recommendations to the faculty for modification of the conflict resolution procedure, which resulted in some improvements for particular students, especially over the spring semester.

In accordance with this viewpoint, the Student Chairman submitted a proposal to the sub-committee recommending a five-day reading period, and the conducting of second and third year examinations on every third day (the pattern of the first year schedule). This proposal seeks to establish a permanent structure for examination scheduling, thereby mitigating problems in the future.

The complete proposal, with the reasons for its adoption by the sub-committee, is printed below.

Proposal for Restructuring Examination Schedule
Recommendation of the Student Sub-Committee of the Faculty-Student Committee.

The Student Sub-Committee unanimously recommended the following changes:

Continued to page 2, Col. 1

Examination Proposal Stated by John F. Bradley

The examination proposal for the second and third year examinations has never before been a problem, since all first year courses are required. During the past year, there was a particularly difficult problem, since many third year students were required to take examinations on consecutive days. In response to requests from students, the Faculty-Student Committee made recommendations to the faculty for modification of the conflict resolution procedure, which resulted in some improvements for particular students, especially over the spring semester.

In Contemporary Problems of Drug Abuse we depart from the traditional format of such education programs because they have not worked. Our presentations are interdisciplinary; they include medical, pharmacological, psychiatric, social, political, and legal points of view," Levin said. We believe that this approach will help the students expand their understanding of the problems they will face as tomorrow's doctors and lawyers.

The entire symposium will be videotaped and transcribed. Edited segments will be available to the general public.

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Institute For Correctional Law Formed

Below is printed a portion of a letter from Professor Donald Dowd to Dr. Norval Morris, Director of the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago Law School, in which he outlined the Institute for Correctional Law, which would be centered at Villanova.

The Philadelphia Bar Association Committee on Criminal Law has undertaken a series of projects to reform our work to improve the existing law of Pennsylvania. Judge Spaeath, as Chairman of that Committee, and I, as temporary chairman of Philadelphia, is drafting a new proposed sentencing code for Pennsylvania. In the drafting of this code, we became keenly aware of two problems.

First, if a code is to be adopted, it must be not only rational and fair but it must also have the support of those who will be responsible for its operation or who will be affected by it. The most serious obstacles proved to be the opposition of the judges who were afraid of interference with their prerogatives and discretion, and the opposition of the law enforcement officials who were afraid that this was just another "do-good" attempt to codify criminal law. One way or another, we overcame such opposition (at the expense of sacrificing some provisions that we thought worthwhile) and the proposed code has passed the Senate and is now awaiting action by the House.

The revelation of those difficulties in enacting reform legislation was, of course, by no means novel. What did impress us, however, was that the House.

The other major problem that we faced was also perhaps obvious, but still important. That is that sentencing was necessarily just a small part of the package of laws, rules, and regulations which govern the disposition of offenders and that any reform would have to include the other elements in this package. Indeed together with our core group, we met with Professor Dowd and I participated in a symposium sponsored by the Law Review on Prisoners' Rights, and we are now working on a new parole law.

As a result of our work in these areas and our reflections on the problems, we became convinced that a permanent Institute where ideas for reform could be tested and where discussion of proposed changes could be held regularly with all those affected and which would have the responsibility of transmitting to the public the ideas from
The highlight of S.B.A. activities in recent weeks has been the annual Spring Social. At the first meeting of the spring semester, the S.B.A. Executive Board voted to hold a Spring Social in conjunction with the I.C.C. at the time, unofficially offered to contribute the sum of $250.00 to the affair. The S.B.A. resolution passed with an appropriation of $500.00 out of S.B.A. funds and was made contingent on the I.C.C.‘s adoption of the proposal as written.

Considerable student dissention arose over the expenditure of S.B.A. funds for such an affair, and as a result, the S.B.A. opened its meeting of January 30, 1973 to the entire student body to solicit opinion. At that meeting, the S.B.A.‘s decision of January 23, 1973, was further debated by the student body and the majority vote was cast in favor of holding a S.B.A. expenditure on the Dinner Dance. The decision will be in the amount actually approved by the Executive Board.

The SBA docket is available for the purpose of aiding civilian victims of the Vietnam War. While noting the benefit of such an expenditure, the S.B.A. is co-sponsoring a national symposium on “Contemporary Problems of Drug Abuse.” The symposium will be held at the Law School March 23, 24, and 25, 1973.

In closing, the S.B.A. Mixer held on Sunday night was the overwhelming success. We hope to schedule another Mixer for March, so be on the look out for further announcements. Take a study break and join us!

DR. THOMAS SZASZ
SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1973
10:00 A.M. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS AND SOCIAL REFORM: Marijanna Reconsidered.
Presenting: Richard J. Grivens, Esquire, Legal Counsel, Governor’s Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Participants: John Finlator, Former Deputy Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Washington, D.C.; Lester Grinnpoon, M.D., Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Author of “Marijanna Reconsidered;” R. Keith Stroup, Esprique, Executive Director of the Reform of Marijanna Laws, Washington, D.C.

(SPECIAL ATTRACTION: “Reefer Madness”)

12:00 P.M. THE GREAT EDUCATION GAME

12:45 P.M. LUNCH BREAK
1:45 P.M. THE DRUG SCENE: What We Never Learned in Med and Law School
Presenting: The Honorable Paul A. Mandridge, Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Member of Governor’s Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

Participants: Joel Fort, M.D., Lecturer, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, Founder, The Federal Communications Commission, Member of National Advisory Council to the President’s Commission on Special Social and Health Problems, San Francisco, California; The Honorable A. L. Richette, Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Sidney H. Scholl, M.D., Medical Director, HELP Free Clinic, Fellow in Neuropharmacology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Bernard L. Segall, Professor, Golden Gate Law School, San Francisco, California.

4:00 P.M. CLOSING REMARKS

The SBA Docket

SBA REPT

by Deborah Griven

The SBA Docket seeks to present a variety of topics related to drug abuse and its effects on society. The program includes discussions, presentations, and social events, aiming to educate and engage the community. The docket features prominent speakers such as Richard J. Grivens, Esquire, and John Finlator, former deputy director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The aim is to provide a comprehensive understanding of drug abuse and its legislative implications.

Dr. Thomas Szasz delivers a lecture on the legislative process and social reform, specifically focusing on marijanna reconsideration. The session is complemented by a special attraction titled “Reefer Madness.” Following this, the program delves into the educational scene with a panel discussion on what was never learned in med and law school.

The Docket seeks to attract journalists and interested parties for coverage and participation, aiming to foster a deeper understanding of drug-related issues through comprehensive and engaging content. The Docket, in essence, serves as a platform for the dissemination of crucial information and the need for continued dialogue on drug abuse.
DUTIES GROW FOR CHRISTINE WIENER

There are probably very few students and even fewer alumni who realize that after the first two years, the student body has essentially completed most of the academic requirements. In the last two years, the student has the opportunity to make the decisions that will determine the future course of his educational career. This is a realistic statement when you consider that the student is likely to make decisions about his major field of study, his academic and extracurricular activities, and his future career plans.

Concerning the size of the paper, the printing methods used, and the elements make up what I have referred to as the "physical" aspects of the paper. There have been suggestions that we change the name of "glossy" paper on which The Docket is presently printed in favor of a somewhat cheaper grade of paper. The change would result in a reduction in size and a corresponding lowering of the cost of the newspaper. The current format has been reviewed, but unless the students and faculty begin to participate in the design of The Docket, the newspaper will continue to be a purely announcement type article, but they could also contain articles being printed simply because space must be filled.

The Docket is oriented towards the alumni of the law school. Outdated news articles, announcements of primary interest to alumni, and the law school's policies are the primary concern of The Docket. While this viewpoint has considerable merit, I believe that at this time the present student-alumni approach will best serve the law school. While many might feel that this law school now contains a different type of student than in years past, these same people would be surprised to know that the present student body is quite different than those of their predecessors. One must also remember that it is these predecessors who receive 75% of the issues that are printed, and it is just as boring for them to wear the same clothes as the student who must read an article concerning something which happened a month ago.

The Docket can be what the students of this school want it to be. If there is little student interest, then the paper is likely to continue on its present course. There should be some puree discussion of the content. However, they could also contain information other than what has already appeared elsewhere. At present, The Docket is a publication of the law school, and with articles being printed simply because space must be filled, and the paper is oriented towards the alumni of the law school. This viewpoint has considerable merit, I believe that at this time the present student-alumni approach will best serve the law school.

EXAMINATION

The exam is scheduled for Room 101 as the gift of Mr. John F. Bradley. The exam will start at 3:00 P.M. and end at 5:00 P.M. The exam will be graded by the faculty, and the results will be announced on the following day. The exam will last for 3 hours and 30 minutes. The exam will consist of 100 questions, and each question will have five answer choices. The exam will be closed-book and closed-notes.

The exam will cover the following topics:

1. Legal principles
2. Legal analysis
3. Legal economics
4. Legal ethics

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School together, as we discussed, with instructors and students from other specific areas of legal reform. One Mawr School of Social Work or our the sponsorship of the Institute, formed that we will be included in their plans for the next several a planning grant, and we are in developing plans in Pennsylvania. We think it is extremely important to have an Advisory Board which represents different points of view from within the country. As you may know, there are very exciting developments within our Department of Correction and our Board of probation and parole, and we have, as I mentioned above, strong support from the Philadelphia Bar Association. I think that the Institute has a firm local base and it is, indeed, possible that the influence of the Institute will be increased in the state. We are not in Pennsylvania. But, it is also important that the Institute not be provincial and not to have too many ideas from other sources and, in turn, that its work and ideas can be known beyond the Philadelphia or Pennsyl

I am firmly convinced that such an Institute would be of great value, but I am not so convinced that it will be. The decisions we make now will determine what kind of organization it will become in the future. The Institute of Judicial Administration at Cambridge. We will have to continue to work on it, and to see how it evolves. Another thing that I think is extraordinarily important is to continue to develop a relationship with the social sciences, in criminology and penology, in order to make gasping sounds for the rest of their lives. Among these is Bernard G. Segal, former President of the American Bar Foundation, who expressed an interest in this organizing committee for the Institute. As you may know, there are very exciting developments within our Department of Correction and our Board of probation and parole, and we have, as I mentioned above, strong support from the Philadelphia Bar Association. I think that the Institute has a firm local base and it is, indeed, possible that the influence of the Institute will be increased in the state. We are not in Pennsylvania. But, it is also important that the Institute not be provincial and not to have too many ideas from other sources and, in turn, that its work and ideas can be known beyond the Philadelphia or Pennsylvanian.