by Tom Wilkinson

Over 200 students, faculty, alumni and friends attended the finals of the Nineteenth Annual Reimel Moot Court Competition, held Saturday, March 24. Nancy A. Ezold and Susan Fletcher, attorneys for the petitioners, won the coveted Theodore L. Reimel, from the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, provided over the final argument. Serving as Associate Justices were the Hon. A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., from the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and William Duffy, Jr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware.

Judge Higginbotham, a former FTC commissioner and Pennsylvania deputy attorney general, commented after the competition that "The arguments and briefs match the very best in the nation." He added that in his opinion the Four Finalists' arguments were "grossly superior to those we hear day-to-day." He concluded, saying "You have extraordinary potential to be great advocates of the American bar."

Judge Duffy, who previously served on the Delaware Superior Court and was Chancellor of that state's Court of Chancery, told the participants their briefs in response to a securities problem were both "educational and highly professional."

In announcing the court's decision, Judge Celebrezze said it was the petitioners' superior oral arguments which made the difference. The former Secretary of HEW and Mayor of Cleveland did, however, offer some consolation to the losers, admitting "I lost my two most court cases in law school and look what happened to me."

In the Reimel semifinals Ezold and Fletcher eliminated J. Michael Ricordan and William Weber, and Cleaver and Phelan defeated Philip Hyde and Susan Marcus.

Following the oral arguments the Ninth Circuit judges and Reimel finalists gathered for a catered roast sirloin of beef dinner in the Student Lounge and cocktail party in the library.

The Senate also raised the issue of how large a percentage of the University budget should come from tuition. Dean O'Brien has attempted to lessen the Law School's reliance on tuition by developing graduate degree programs, continuing education, and summer school. If successful, these programs will more fully utilize the School's facilities and generate new income.

But for the immediate future, tuition hikes appear inevitable. The Board of Trustees meets April 10, 1979. If history is any guide, the Trustees will approve the increase proposed by the University Budget Committee.

The American Crisis (1776), Thomas Paine wrote, "is peculiar to the American mind. It is the desire only that gives everything its value." If that's true, it looks as though our esteem for Villanova Law School is about to rise by 9.4%.
Wenk to Leave Villanova

by John T. Clary, Jr.

Come May 18 this year, more than just the third year class expect to be leaving Villanova School of Law. For his second time in eleven years, Associate Professor Joseph Wenk will be departing from these halls.

Professor Wenk has decided to leave his teaching post at the law school. "It was my decision," he said, having reached this choice last spring. His reasons may be varied, but one goal, he says, is to broaden his experience, hoping someday to return to teaching. The next step he desires to take is quite in keeping with the professor: many students have come to know, in a position with the Peace Corps in some capacity consistent with his abilities, "preferably in a new cultural background" where his legal skills can be well utilized.

An alternative would be to return to legal services for the poor, an area of law familiar to the Professor. He views his departure as a friendly leave-taking. "I will miss the students," he says, especially those in his clinical program, Villanova Community Legal Association (VCLAA). As for the law school itself, it too will be missed. It is of "extremely high caliber," in the Professor's opinion, and "rank(s) nationally . . . particularly on the East Coast." Among the faculty, Professor Wenk feels he will be leaving behind friends "who will remain friends." His highest praise remains for the law school faculty where "reasonable men can differ reasonably" and free discourse abounds. Though a fellow student today, Professor Wenk was also a graduate of VLS in 1973. Since that time he has become a member of the Health and Welfare Law Reform where he was involved in challenging the rules and regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, as well as being involved in social security work, concentrating on disability hearings. When he left Philadelphia, CSL in 1973, the Professor held the position of Chief of Consumer Law Reform.

Professor Wenk began his teaching career here at Villanova law school beginning in the fall of 1973. Since that time he has become involved in the American Decedents and Trusts, Tax and Poverty, and a Seminar on the Civil Rights of Drug Addicts. He has also been involved in such clinical programs as Frontiers in Poverty Law, and the current VCLAA program where third year students are certified to represent indigent clients along with the guidance of select members in the second year. Professor Wenk has been the supervising instructor for this program since its accreditation in 1975.

Asked of his hopes for the law school's future, Professor Wenk indicated that he would prefer to see an increase of interest in poverty law. He feels he has seen a declining interest among the students in such an area. There is a "different breed of students" today than the "generation of the sixties ... (who) had greater social awareness." The decision as to his replacement lies in the hands of the faculty, yet Professor Wenk believes it to be "extremely important for this law school to have a poverty lawyer on the faculty" to express a viewpoint that could otherwise be overlooked. Many courses, the Professor admits, do cover various parts of the law relevant to the poor, but there should be a member of the faculty who can "tie-in" these scattered subjects. Such an attorney should also have clinical experience to contribute to the ongoing VCLAA program.

The VCLAA program, itself, the Professor believes, should be expanded to cover other countries along with Delaware County, when possible. There have been some recent problems with trying to design a rewarding second year component and he urges more experimentation on this line. "We did well this year," he says, "and need to build on this to enrich the program."

As with many students, mixed feelings exist toward any professor, "who takes himself lightly." The staff of The Docket, along with the entire Law School community, would like to express our sincerest wishes to Professor Barry for a speedy recovery.

Professor Barry

Barry Recovering; Prof. Out for Term

by Matthew Wolfe

Professor Robert A. J. Barry underwent major surgery on Monday, March 12, at Lankenau Hospital. The operation was successful, and Professor Barry will spend an indeterminate period of time recuperating. It is not expected that he will be able to resume his teaching duties this semester.

Since Professor Barry's illness was unexpected, plans had to be formulated quickly to make up for his absence. Fortunately, the faculty has been most cooperative in this regard. Dean Collins heard the arguments of Professor Barry's Most Court 1 advises. Professor Dowd is teaching the class in International Business Transactions. Professor Dowd has practiced in this field, and is the only member of the current faculty who has taught the course previously. Professor Schoenfeld, who teaches Federal Income Taxation in the fall, is teaching Professor Barry's class in this course. No decision has yet been made as to who will formulate and grade the final examinations in either of these courses.

The only major problem in these plans arose because Professor Schoenfeld teaches a class at the same time as Federal Income Taxation. It was found that there was no other time, during regular class hours, to which it could have been rescheduled without creating conflicts with some other classes. Dean Abraham, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, said that he felt that the selection of Professor Schoenfeld was the best choice, because he is a specialist in the income tax field and was already in the school. Because of the short notice, and the fact that no other member of the faculty has taught the course before, it is unlikely that the quality of the instruction could be maintained as well by either bringing in someone from outside the Law School, or by asking another faculty member to take over. The conflicts will be resolved by scheduling the classes in either the early morning or the late afternoon.

STUDENT FORUM

As third year students do you have any parting comments, words of wisdom, or advice to pass on to the remaining VLS community?

Photo by Tish Dugan

Bill Kasinski, Docket Senior Editor: Final thoughts! No, there's nothing I could say of any earth-shaking relevance that hasn't already been expressed in the classroom, hallways and the school show. Just a heartfelt thank you to all those who made my stay here a little more tolerable and at times downright pleasant.

Dave Webster, President of SBA: Three years of full-time study is unnecessary and increasingly unrealistic in today's job market. If the law school could be more flexible, and allow part-time study and part-time work after one or two years, more law students would 'succeed'.

Diane Warfield, President of BALSA: A bird could never fly if (or she) didn't take himself lightly.

Sam Pace, member, Hampson Basketball Team: Lighten up. A bird could never fly if (or she) didn't take himself lightly.
Two Students Suspended For Plagiarized Papers

by Kate Harper

Three Villanova Law school students have been suspended by the Honor Board in February on charges of plagiarism. Two were found guilty of violating the Honor Code provision that defines plagiarism as the practice of using the work of another as one's own work. The third student found guilty of copying six pages from a law review article would have received only a written reprimand as a possible sanction. The Dean, however, that he thought the plagiarism was "serious" and the student's behavior, "absolutely despicable." The student who threw the damage suit. Bader says he really have been awarded $500,000 by the Archdiocese was negligent in treating the accused for a physical condition at the time of the injury. The student's act did not fall under the Archdiocese's definition of plagiarism unilaterally. Donze made the decision to allow a rehearing for the purpose of getting the medical testimony. The Honor Code provides that the chairman may grant a rehearing if "facts discovered by the accused subsequently to the first hearing . . . if proven, would change the result." As far as he knew, Donze said, the Honor Board had never heard a medical expert testify that the overwhelming majority of our students conduct themselves in an ethical manner," O'Brien said.

The third hearing the Honor Board conducted in February on charges of plagiarism resulted in acquittal for the student involved. Although the Honor Board noted that "versions of the student's paper were copied from a law review article without citation," the student was acquitted because the action fell short of an "intent to plagiarize." The Board found no Code of Conduct violation because the student's act did not fall under the Code's definition of plagiarism unilaterally. Donze has been on the Board two years.

An Epidemic or an Aberration?
The Honor Board conducts hearings occasionally, on only one of two Code violations in a year, according to Donze. "Three separate and distinct (alleged violations) in the space of two weeks is unbelievable," Donze said.

The Docket asked Donze if this dramatic increase in alleged violations indicates more students are guilty of plagiarism but are simply not being caught. "I don't think so. I would hope not," Donze replied.

"I feel very strongly about this," the Dean said, "My confidence in the students has not in any way been shaken."

As chairman, Donze made the resolution of the suit, the court found the student's act did not fall under the Archdiocese's definition of plagiarism unilaterally. The Dean did not say whether it had been discussed. The Honor Board had recommended more lenient sanctions in previous sections. The student found guilty of copying six pages of a seminar paper from a law review article would have received a written reprimand to be noted on the student's academic transcript as an "incomplete" grade with the opportunity to redo the paper, had the Honor Board's recommendations been followed.

The student found guilty of copying the paragraph from the legal magazine would have received only a written reprimand noted on the student's transcript and an "incomplete" grade for the course with the obligation of doing another seminar paper. The student, however, that he thought the suspensions by the Honor Board for the faculty were "a bit severe." "If the guilty student is a third year student, it means they can't graduate on time, take the bar exam on time . . . it has profound effects on their careers. That's why I think it's severe," Donze said.

"But the faculty has the right to treat the student as a person with a conscience and students have an obligation to do the right thing," O'Brien said. "It is a sad situation, but it is a necessary one, which one goes to the heart of ethical, professional behavior, and generally, it is my firm belief that the overwhelming majority of our students conduct themselves in an ethical manner," O'Brien said.

How Much?

This salary survey for 1978 was prepared by the Villanova Law School Placement Office.

Salary Survey-'78

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Student Gets Day In Court

by Tom Wilkinson

First year student Fred Bader was recently awarded $200,000 by a Philadelphia Common Pleas Court jury in a personal injury action stemming from an incident which occurred more than eight years ago in a Monongah Golden High School locker room.

After a week-long trial in which Bader testified, the jury found the school district liable for the student's injuries, concluding that the school was negligent in falling in its duty to adequately supervise students.

Bader, now 23, of Netherwood Road in Upper Darby, was a sophomore manager of the school's cross country track team when on November 7, 1970, a fellow student picked up a broomstick in the boy's locker room and hurled it as though throwing a javelin. Bader was struck in the head and temporarily paralyzed throughout the right side of his body. With the help of therapy, Bader has gradually regained feeling and movement, but continues to suffer paralysis of the right hand.

Bader was hospitalized for nine weeks from his injury and it was three months before he could return to school, graduating near the top of his class in 1973. He later went to Lehigh University, graduating summa cum laude with a major in Latin and Government.

No dollar amount was specifically requested in the damage suit. Bader says he really hasn't given much thought to the size of the award or how he will spend the money. Although he has already waited over eight years for a resolution of the suit, the court has yet to rule on a new trial motion made by the Archdiocese. The student who threw the broomstick was found not guilty by the jury.

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April 20, 1979 • THE DOCKET • Page 3
Just For Fun

The Law School Show was one of the best things to happen to Villanova Law School this semester. In the past the show had been described as tasteless, immature and, worst of all, humorless. The recent production, directed by Class of '79's Phil Hyde, could best be counter-described as only slightly irreverent, original and, best of all, funny. Sure, it had its flaws. I always felt jokes about a person's immutable physical characteristics ranked down there with dead baby jokes but the two hour show had only a few of those and not the expected barrage. Also, the WLC joke wasn't funny the first time it was used. Constant repetition did nothing to improve it but rather brought to mind Woody Allen's classic piece on "homosexual panic."

A review could not do justice to all of the cast, crew and writers who did such a fine job. Mentioning one or even a few would be unfair to the rest. Suffice it to say that Phil Hyde, Dan Satrianna and J. Willard McKenna will all be missed from next year's show.

It's a shame some members of the Villanova Law School community thought they lacked the time and/or the inclination to see the show. We need to be reminded of how much talent and originality some of our students have. Besides, with finals so near at hand, a night of not taking ourselves so seriously is just what we needed.

So, congratulations to the cast, crew, and writers of the 1979 Law School Show for a job so well done.

Thank You

This year I have been pleased and proud to serve as the Editor-in-Chief of the Docket. I am pleased to have worked with so fine a staff of students dedicated to producing a newspaper of which Villanova Law School could be proud. I am proud to have been the first woman to hold this position on the staff. All that I have to offer to the staff is my thanks for their hard work and support. I would especially like to express my appreciation to the two members of the staff of the Class of '79, Diana Segletes, Photography Editor and Bill Kamski, Senior Editor. They were both indispensable to the production of The Docket and will be greatly missed next year. Congratulations.

Election Results

by Kate Harper

Second year student Bill Weber will head the Villanova University Student Bar Association for the coming year, SBA announced last week, after the usual lobbying session.

Nancy Norris, Class of 1980, was elected vice president and Paul Dougherty, a first year student, will serve as treasurer.

Mary McGrath, Class of 1981, was elected secretary. Representing the Law School on the University Senate for next year will be John Sparks, from the Class of 1980.

The current first and second year classes also elected three representatives each. The Class of 1980 chose George Alfano, Judy Nilon and Kevin O'Connor. Joseph Marucci, David Schragger and Marie Vanulung were elected from the Class of 1981.

Bill Weber

An Opinion

What Price Plagiarism?

by Kate Harper

The facts were on the record and the verdicts were in. For the first time in the remembered history of the law school, two students were found guilty of submitting seminar papers. All that remained was deciding the sanctions to be imposed.

Two reflective and properly concerned bodies looked over the records, discussed possible sanctions at great length, and finally made up their minds. It is the difference between what the Honor Board recommended and what the faculty adopted as the binding penalty that is startling.

The student-populated Honor Board recommended that both students "committing an unfair academic advantage under section 3.1..." and admit that the real concern is that plagiarism is an offense against honesty. Copying three pages of a law review article verbatim, without citation, into a seminar paper and submitting it as your own work is more than advancing your own academic position at the expense of your more diligent classmates — it's lying.

Plagiarism is a penalty that weighs very heavily on the guilty student. The student is a third party in a system of academia's. What should the penalty be for plagiarism? There are at least four interests to be considered: the student's, the profession's, Villanova Law School's and society's.

Suspension is a penalty that weighs very heavily on the guilty student. If the student is a third year student, such a penalty means a J.D. degree which was just weeks away is now put on indefinite hold. For any student, a law school semester suspended indefinitely does close doors, some of them forever. It prolongs any shame or suffering associated with the Honor Board proceeding and it's not to be imposed lightly.

Still, suspension is the sanction that should be imposed when a student violates the Honor Code by submitting plagiarized work.

Let's drop all the talk about students "committing an unfair academic advantage under section 3.1..." and admit that the real concern is that plagiarism is an offense against honesty. Copying three pages of a law review article verbatim, without citation, into a seminar paper and submitting it as your own work is more than advancing your own academic position at the expense of your more diligent classmates — it's lying.

A dishonest lawyer is one of the more dangerous creatures that can be loosed on civilized society and we all have a stake in keeping such a person out. Considerations such as "but they worked so hard to stay here" (presumably with the exception of the plagiarized papers) must necessarily pale before the larger question: "Do we want somebody like this in our profession?" "Do we want Villanova Law School to grant J.D. degrees to them?"

Becoming a lawyer is not a right. It's a privilege. For the sake of all lawyers — who get paid periodically with the broad brush, "Shysters," no matter how honest they are — we have a stake in only adding to their numbers people of integrity.

For the sake of all those who come into the justice system in this country, we have a responsibility to insure that all the lawyers they come into contact with are honest.

These larger concerns require that students who plagiarize be punished severely. Suspension is the necessary sanction. It is not beyond belief to suggest that perhaps even expulsion is in order. Suspension, however, allows for the possibility that the guilty one might repent and understand the enormity of the violation. In that event, the legal profession would be less for turning its back on a talented lawyer.

The stakes are very high. The penalty is severe. But the larger concerns demand such a result.

THE DOCKET

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The Docket Staff wishes to express its appreciation to the administration office for its help in preparing the manuscripts for print.

CASH FOR YOUR BOOKS!

Turn in your used books, study aids, etc. at the S.B.A. office during the exam period and fill out the forms provided. The S.B.A. will sponsor a used book sale the first two weeks of the fall semester. Look for notices for further information.
The Law School Show '79

Mara Strait, Bill Luttrell and Spurgeon Fields, III, make a pitch for "TriteBeer."

J. Willard McKenna

Two Wild and Crazy Guys meet members of the Women's Law Caucus in another scene from "Friday Night Live."

Spurgeon Fields, III and the Law School Show dancers give their rendition of this year's YLS student anthem, "I Will Survive."

Phil Hyde ended his three years of involvement with The Law School Show as Director for the second year running.

Some faculty members "meet the press" through Dan Satriano and Paul Skarman.

Photos by
Bill Kamski
Majority Race Comes to VLS

by Kathleen Yeценko

On Monday, March 28, 1979, Villanova Law School was the host of a "Candidates For Mayor of Philadelphia" forum. Organized by third year student Kent Holland, the forum was well attended by some sixty to seventy law students and faculty members. Bill Green, Democratic favorite, David Morrison, Republican front-runner, and Charles Bauer, Democristo black candidate, were all invited, but chose not to come. Holland wondered if their actions speak louder than words.

The three mayoral hopefuls who did speak were Bill Klein, Democrat, Albert Gaudiosi, Democrat, and Larry Greene, black Republican candidate.

Klein says there is an enormous need for lower and middle income housing. He thinks we should look at what caused the Whitman Park battle and stop polarizing the City along geographic lines, because "the mayor is mayor of all the people."

Regionally, Klein says, Philadelphia should restore faith in the business community so that new growth is attracted. Klein quoted a $14 million deficit in 1975 with 1976 being the year of the largest tax increase. By this June, we should be between $10 - $15 million in deficit, according to Klein, which means the tax increase has been used up. As mayor, Klein would see two choices: raise taxes or make government more productive by bringing the size down. Klein is against a tax increase because Philadelphia can no longer buy itself out. "He feels lay-offs at the upper level of bureaucracy would be the best solution, because they can reenter the private job market more easily than those at the bottom (usage of garbage men) who have little in the way of skills."

Klein is also concerned about the state of public education. "We are turning out functional illiterates." He feels this will lead to the largest unemployment rate in the country. The reason is due to the smaller tax base which is putting a drain on education. To raise this tax base, Klein feels the city has to attract more business to Philadelphia.

Klein feels the new mayor will have to de-politicize and de-polarize the City because "we cannot raise taxes anymore." He says the citizens of Philadelphia should not a Green city. "(He was opposed to the previously existing by-laws of the city.)" He says the citizens of Philadelphia must get services. "A mayor should not turn his back on a neighborhood."

LARRY GREENE

Larry Greene, a Philadelphia from Germantown, graduated from Catholic University Law School and also has a masters degree in Industrial Psychology. He is a member of "Greene Associates" which provides management development and management services to firms in Philadelphia. Greene believes the labor force is vital in attracting people to the City. "We must retain the President of the United States to the areas of greatest need be-

Professor Thomas Welch who joined the Faculty of VLS last September, will be leaving at the end of this semester. Prof. Welch has accepted a position with the law firm of McCutchen, Boyle, Brown and Enersen of San Francisco.

ABA/LSD 3rd Circuit Elections

The Law Student Division of the ABA held its annual Spring Conference and Awards Banquet on April 5th and 6th. The Conference was hosted by Delaware Law School and the afternoon was highlighted by a program sponsored by the 3rd Circuit's Women's Law Caucus which featured Donna Kohn, a Philadelphia attorney, speaking on sex discrimination in the professions.

Another session focused on the recent changes of the LSD's by-laws which have been amended to place the vote for the national LSD president and other officers in the hands of the Board of Governors which takes the vote out of the assembly of LSD representatives. Traditionally, the President had been elected at the annual ABA Convention by reps from all LSD schools and the by-law changes were enacted without proposing this change to the General Assembly to vote for its approval and adoption. In response to this action compelled by the senior bar, the 3rd Circuit passed a resolution to oppose any actions contradictory to the previously existing by-laws until the change can be approved by a vote of the assembly at the Annual Convention in Dallas this August. The new by-laws effectively destroy the voting power of the law student members of the ABA but have been justified based on the overwhelming political atmosphere of campaigning during the conventions and charges of unethical conduct on the part of past national officers.

The 3rd Circuit's new governor, Caroline Hawkins, from Rutgers-Newark, took office at the Conference. Silver Key Awards for outstanding contribution to the LSD were presented to Sue Garison-Mayer for her work as Circuit Coordinator of the Women's Law Caucus, and to Lisa O'Bannony for her work as LSD's representative to the LSD.

Judy Love and Dorothy Langton from first year, were appointed as the new LSD reps for next year, and Lisa O'Bannony as Lieutenant Governor of the 3rd Circuit. Maria Liboth is working as student liaison of the Pa. Bar Association. The Circuit's former governor Alan Levin, is running for the position of President (Chairperson) of the LSD and the election takes place in Chicago by the Board of Governors on April 22.
The program, set up at Haverford State Hospital under a contract with the Pennsylvania State Court Administrator of Criminal Defendants, was designed to provide ongoing assistance for patients. The program was intended to help patients themselves apparently feel they were not alone, and as there were 50 clients in the first two weeks, mostly for the same problems, some of them were referred to real estate work and domestic problems. Those patients with legal problems related to the institutions were primarily interested in negotiating with the doctors to improve the conditions of their stay. Ms. Dicker, an administrator at Haverford State Hospital, explained that in her view the patients' needs for such services as legal aid or mental health were greater than for local jobs in underdeveloped areas.

Ms. Dicker gave a case history of a middle-aged, middle class woman who was admitted against her will, admitted to a locked ward, and held under the provisions of the Mental Health Procedures Act. Ms. Dicker pointed out that "dangerous to self" should be a legal term and not interpreted by the courts. She explained that in her view the courts were not interpreting the act properly.

The case history also served to illustrate the difficulty of interpreting the new Mental Health Procedures Act. In the case of a patient who was committed a patient must be found to be dangerous to herself or to others, or the patient must be found to have a certain canon of ethics. It seems like the institutions are not being treated as they should be. The courts and of course the courts themselves and couldn't control their own behavior. It seems like the institutions are a very poor place for the best course of action in their parents and relatives who have had problems with the institutions were primarily in terms of local jobs in underdeveloped areas.

Ms. Dicker pointed out that there are many calls. When she protested the patient was released from the hospital and was released from the hospital. She indicated that the procedure is one of making it easier to commit suicide. It seems like the institutions are a very poor place for the best course of action. Ms. Dicker added that legal representation would continue after the patient was discharged. She explained that in her view the patients felt the need for such services as legal aid or mental health.

On the one hand the individual has a constitutional right to treat his condition in any way that he sees fit. On the other hand the individual has the right to treatment. But the right to treatment is not a Constitutional one. It's sort of an inertia. All sorts of abuses go on. Patient's rights have never been fully fleshed out. We're not going to be ready for the legislature to say what rights the patient may have. And the patient has to be clear in their minds about what things are moving at this point? Regressively. No matter what the patient may have demonstrated, there's an awful lot of leeway in this area. And there's no attempt really to enforce those things.

The new Mental Health Procedures Act came out in 1978 which amends the M.H.P.A. of July 1976. Here's the standard for involuntary commitment: Persons may be subject to involuntary emergency examination or treatment (this is the 1976 language): "Clear and present danger to self or others shall be shown by evidence that within the past 30 days the person实际行动 or attempted to inflict serious bodily harm on another and that there is a reasonable possibility that such conduct will be repeated."

In the 1976 language it says: "For the purposes of this section the term "serious" shall mean serious bodily harm on another and that there is a reasonable possibility that such conduct will be repeated."

But, by 1976 the patient, the individual has a constitutional right to treatment. But the right to treatment is not a Constitutional one. It's sort of an inertia. All sorts of abuses go on. Patient's rights have never been fully fleshed out. We're not going to be ready for the legislature to say what rights the patient may have. And the patient has to be clear in their minds about what things are moving at this point? Regressively. No matter what the patient may have demonstrated, there's an awful lot of leeway in this area. And there's no attempt really to enforce those things.

Ms. Dicker, a psychologist, said that the patient was still at the hospital and still sharing his "letters" with the psychiatrist.

When asked whether or not it was completely ethical to have given the patient this advice which could not only potentially thwart the patient's treatment but also inflict a dangerous person on the outside world, Ms. Dicker explained that in her view the lawyer's role is not to judge whether or not a person needs psychiatric treatment, a role for which he/she is not trained, but rather to assist the client in accomplishing his wishes while they were legal. She felt there isn't any difference in representing the patient in a court of law as representing the patient in a hospital as opposed to a prison. He felt that the physician's role is to be a "weird places like Retreat State Hospital on this dark side of this mountain in some place like Car- boron or Schuylkill County. It's a haven for a haven for a haven for people who are the most unfortunate are the ones who are trodden upon the hardest. 

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Furious action marked the remaining minutes of the first half and Garey Hall carried a 12-0 lead into the halftime recess on the strength of two three-point penalty kicks and Gillispie’s try. Temple Med gamely fought back in the second half but two scoring drives by Garey Hall broke their spirit. Forced by strong winds to keep the ball on the ground, Garey Hall backfield ran through the Temple defense and posted two more scores in the second half. The first score came after several sparkling plays by scrummers Tom Hopkins, Neil Davidowitz and captain Mark Pettigrew had moved Garey Hall into scoring position. Neil O’Leary culminated the drive by giving Rick Tompkins a pass which Tompkins took into the Temple end zone. The point after attempt was blocked.

Moments later, Kevin Silvering, Dennis Platt and Dave Welser combined to move Garey Hall back to the Temple doorway. Temple Med attempted to kick for field position but Platt intercepted and made a run to give Garey Hall a 20-0 lead with twenty minutes to play. Temple was able to score only one try as the defensive talents of Dave Weller and Mark Winter and the punting of Phil "Otte" Hyde staved off any rally that the doctors were contemplating. The victory snapped a prolonged Garey Hall losing streak and is believed to place great pressure on another student organization notorious for its scoring ability.

The "B" side did not fare as well as its counterpart, dropping the Mud Bowl by a score of 18-4. However, veteran Rick Tronceletti provided a bright moment by scoring a try after a beautiful set-up by Nick Caniglia (Class of ’90) and "Otto" Hyde. Rosenzweig, inexperience and the blustery wind overcame the "Bs" in the second half and Temple Med escaped with its pride. Other highlights of the spring season: Doug Nakajima’s powerful feet led the B side to a 6-0 win in the home opener against Wharton and a 4-3 in the Third Annual Mud Bowl. However, the560-3636

Summer Session I
MAY 29-JULY 9
Courses Credits
Conflicts of Laws 3
Criminal Procedure 1 3
Debtor Creditor 3
Evidence 4
Family Law 3
Individual Income Tax 4
International Law 2
Land Use Planning 3
Secured Transactions 3

Summer Session II
JULY 11-AUGUST 24
Business Organizations 4
Commercial Paper 3
Communications Law 3
Health Law 3
Labor Law 3
Products Liability 3
Wills, Trusts & Estates 4

For further information write or call (516) 560-3636

VLS Rugby Team Boots Temple, 20-4

VLS students joined over 3000 women attorneys and law students from across the United States at the Tenth National Conference on Women and the Law in San Antonio, Texas held March 29 through April 1. Tish Dugas, Angel Martinez, Sue Maher, Maria Fecciano, Gini Richey, and Carol Young spent the three days attending many of the 111 different workshops offered.

The workshops dealt with the law and how it affects women in such areas as criminal justice, economic independence, domestic affairs, health, employment, professional careers and education. Each participant at the Conference received a copy of a comprehensive Sourcebook listing an outline of each workshop and bibliography to aid in further research in each specific topic covered.

The VLS women have made the Sourcebook available through the Women’s Law Caucus for use by any interested student. One of the first activities the VLS has planned for next semester is a panel by the participants to share with VLS students some of the information and insights they gathered at the conference.

Other area law schools represented at the conference included Temple, Dickinson, Rutgers, and Delaware.

Carol Young, ’80, felt the conference was a totally different experience. Young, who had attended last year’s conference at Atlanta observed that at Villanova, despite the growing number of female students, the curriculum gives only token attention to women’s legal problems. Therefore she feels it is necessary that every female law student supplement her or his education by attending outside conferences and workshops.

The VLS representatives at the conference attended over forty percent of the hard work of the members of the WLC in various fundraising projects such as coffeehouse nights and a shamrock sale. The entire VLS contingent was extremely generous and supportive of the women’s efforts.

The WLC looks forward to continued support for next year’s conference which will be held at an undetermined West Coast location.

Hofstra University School of Law
Hempstead, New York 11550

Representatives of the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will visit the campus from April 23-April 27, 1979, to examine the compliance of Villanova University’s Graduate and Professional Schools and Programs with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The Law School has made available Rooms 13, 44 and 206 for those representatives. All students and staff are most cordially invited to talk to our visitors.

Work Study Program
(Continued from page 1)