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Moot Court Team A Success

VLS In Nationals

By Pete Barrett

The regional round of the National Moot Court Competition was held last week at the University of Delaware in Newark. The VLS team received a position in the national round to be held in April. This accomplishment secured them the right to participate in the National Moot Court Tournament to be held in April. This accomplishment secured them the right to participate in the National Moot Court Tournament.

Thru this policy is an unfortunate one for the students they are quick to also cite some of the advantages of representing Villanova. Professor John Hyson has accompanied the team to each of its arguments, organized practice rounds here at the school with the assistance of other faculty and students, and provided some much-appreciated moral support.

In addition, the team expressed a special gratitude to reference librarians Regina Smith and Bob Weber for their valuable work. Smith and Bob Weber for their valuable work.

The trio fared exceptionally well on the day, though the day was far from over. The delay in reporting is an unfortunate one for the students they are quick to also cite some of the advantages of representing Villanova. Professor John Hyson has accompanied the team to each of its arguments, organized practice rounds here at the school with the assistance of other faculty and students, and provided some much-appreciated moral support. The five dollar activity fee could be allocated to their budget, fees could be allocated to their budget, and the student activity fee, a total of approximately $3200, in the fall semester. The student activity fee could be allocated to their budget, and the student activity fee, a total of approximately $3200, in the fall semester. The student activity fee, a total of approximately $3200, in the fall semester.

According to Rev. George F. Burnell, O.S.A., the University’s Vice President for Financial Affairs, five dollars from the fees paid for the full term are allotted to the Student Bar Association, as an activity fee. The remaining one hundred dollars per year is paid into the University’s general account, as is law student tuition. All of this money eventually returns to the law school.

Expenditures are made in compliance with the budget submitted by Dean O’Brien and approved by the University Board of Trustees. The biggest slice is for faculty and staff salaries, followed by library expenses, student aid, and a wide variety of other costs.

Father Burnell explained that the separate charge for fees is historically based. “Years ago, there was a separate charge for every fee imaginable — library fee, athletic association fee, and so on. Then someone decided to consolidate them all into one charge. That’s how the student activity fee was born!” he said.

“However, there is no rationale for even this one distinct charge,” Father Burnell favors one billing entry called “tuition and fees” to eliminate the suspicion generated by separate charges.

This view is shared by Dean O’Brien, who commented, “The separate billing items are part of a University policy, applicable to the law school.”

The situation is not uncommon at other law schools, and universities in general, most of which charge fees similar in nature and amount.

Some members of the Student Bar Association thought about the General Fees, “The General Fees” could be allocated to their budget, a discretionary commodity futures account constitute a “security” within the meaning of the Commodities Exchange Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

May a private right of action for damages properly be implied under sec. 4b of the Commodities Exchange Act; and does primary jurisdiction for the adjudication of commodity fraud actions lie with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission? It is important to note that many of the other competitors in the National Competition get academic credit for their participation. The VLS team does not, and it is a credit to their personal determination that they have attained such success thus far.

Though this policy is an unfortunate one for the students they are quick to also cite some of the advantages of representing Villanova. Professor John Hyson has accompanied the team to each of its arguments, organized practice rounds here at the school with the assistance of other faculty and students, and provided some much-appreciated moral support. The five dollar activity fee could be allocated to their budget, fees could be allocated to their budget, and the student activity fee, a total of approximately $3200, in the fall semester. The student activity fee, a total of approximately $3200, in the fall semester.

Where Does The Money Go?

General Fees Explained

By John Delaney

Every summer, a law student at Villanova pays fifty-five dollars to the University for “General Fees.” An additional fifty-five dollars is similarly transferred prior to the beginning of the fall semester. What happens to the money after it enters the University coffers? The answer, contrary to popular belief and logic, is that the money is spent in the manner that the student determines it will be spent.

In the spring, the S.B.A. will have an additional $3000 to its disposal. This sum comes from the general law school budget. In 1974, the S.B.A. sought an increase in the student activity fee to finance a speakers’ bureau. As an alternative to charging students for the increase, Dean O’Brien received approval from the University President to take the $3000 from the law school budget.

The funds have been so allocated every January since that time; the S.B.A. has not restricted their use to speakers, but spends in a manner like that employed in the fall. Several avenues are available to the Student Bar if present monies are not sufficient. The five dollar activity fee could be increased. The S.B.A. could attempt to raise more funds on its own. When asked if an increase from the law school allotment was possible, Dean O’Brien responded, “As with any such request, present expenditures and uses for the proposed increase must be justified.”

Bar Results Out

By Kathy Yecenko

“Is it better to start generating bills until I pass the bar, and we were supposed to know after a month ago?” “It’s not fair to employers who want to hire me until I have my results. “Why not try to think about them.” “I just want to think about them.” “The delays are uncomfortable, especially since my family and friends keep asking me what I got you yet!” “Did you get them yet? Did you get them yet?”

This month have not only the bar results on my mind but also a lot of really important cases that the firm has me working on, when none of us know whether I’ll pass or not.”

The rumor is that they had to grade more essays since the scores were raised. A lot of people are panicking.”

Pennsylvania State Board of Bar Examiners last week released the July 1980 bar results. Of the 146 VLS students who sat for the Pennsylvania Bar, 137 passed (94.3%) and 9 failed. For Pennsylvania as a whole, 2032 applicants took the examination during the month of July.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Bar Examiners raised the cut-off grade for the Multi-state portion of the bar this past year from 135 to 145 points. The delay in reporting grades was to read more essays this year.

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Deck The Halls

NOEL

VLS Christmas Party

The VLS Christmas Party will be held on Friday, December 6th. This annual event, sponsored by the Student Bar Association, will begin at 9:00 p.m. in the Student Lounge. The SBA will serve hors d’oeuvres to the members of the staff, faculty, student body, guests, and alumni of the law school.

Auditions for second and third year members of the Choir will be announced. Original skits, limericks and songs should be submitted to the SBA office.
Scrumsam

A letter to the law-school community.

By John Schreck

It seems we have a very important problem in our law school today. It has recently been brought to the attention of the administration that there have been some serious misrepresentations made by various students on their resumes to the effect that they have been members of the Garey Hall Rugby team when, in reality, they have not. It seems important to understand how many students would be tempted to list one of their law school activities as a member of the Rugby Team. It goes without saying that every firm, corporation, or government agency interested in hiring our law school graduates would want to know if they have a course in Products Liability. The Law School may offer a course in this area. The course was taught by Professor Dowd, Dean Abraham and Dean McGuinness, and is scheduled to begin the second semester. The course is intended to be a great popular demand, and many students are already expressing interest in taking the course.

Law School, Italian Style

The Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa., announced plans for its 1981 Summer Session Abroad program in Florence, Italy.

The law program, which is under the direction of Professor L. J. DeCotis, will offer courses at the University of Florence School of Law during the period June 15 — July 10, 1981. Courses in Doing Business Abroad, European Economic Community and International Trade, and Comparative Law will be offered.

Assistant Prof. Del Duca will teach the program for Dickinson College will be Professor William J. Keating, who served 15 years as patent counsel and 10 years as general counsel of the Jewell Companies.

The law program will be offered to students who have completed one year of law school.

Lawyers' Liability

By Dave Eddy

The Law School may offer a course in Products Liability this spring. Professor McGuinness, a 3rd year student and chief proponent of the course had thought that the course would be "probably dead."

Before this issue went to press, McGuinness had informed the Curriculum Committee that he would have the course approved for the spring semester.

Professor McGuinness and Dean O'Brien are attempting to find an instructor, McGuinness said.

The products Liability course has been offered in the past, the last time being two years ago. The course was taught by Professor Spina and was very popular. The subject continues to be of interest to Wilson and Vine students. Both have about a hundred students had expressed interest in the course for this spring.

However, a combination of factors dimmed the chances of it being offered this year. Two new professors capable of teaching the course were offered jobs for this year but did not accept the post. Professors Spina and Turkington, two local house professors able to teach the course, both have full schedules. This would then necessitate going to the outside to hire adjunct professors, a policy the law school is not fond of.

The law school administration decided to look to the inside to find who would teach the first products liability course next year, rather than attempt to hire an adjunct professor for one semester.

By John Schreck

Triviana's observation, that the most important stupidity consists in forgetting what one is trying to do, would easily apply to the Los Angeles Municipal Court. With annual filings of 150,000 (excluding parking and traffic), it finds itself so pressed that in large areas of its caseload it averages but a minute per case in receiving pleas and imposing sentences.

Now that's justice speedily handed out!
I am NOT in favor of the B+ Grade. But then I am not in favor of grades in professional or graduate schools. If Villanova has confidence in itself it should adopt a pass/fail system. J. Otis Minot, Class of '82

Lawyer Glut

Tough Market for 'Bottom 90 Percent'

A recent article in the New York Times by Josh Barbanel says that for the 40,000 law school graduates each year, many are finding that their practice is limited to looking for work.

Take the case of Andrew Hyman, for example, who has "knocked on the doors of 225 large law firms from the Four Circle (New York City) in search of a job." Mr. Hyman, a 1980 graduate of Albany law School, has even gone so far as to advertise in legal newspapers and send out over a hundred letters. For these efforts, he has a stack of rejection letters and only one job offer as an associate in a one-lawyer firm at $7,500 a year. Needless to say, Mr. Hyman, like many others, is finding that the law degree "doesn't have as much flexibility as you think."

Although the New York Times states that the best-qualified students — the top 10 percent of most classes and graduates of Harvard, Yale, Columbia — are having no problems getting jobs, the competition for these jobs is even greater than it has been in the past. For the "bottom 90 percent" at lesser-known law schools, the job market has become a "lawyer glut." A look at statistics from the Federal Bureau of Labor does not prove to be promising either. The Bureau estimates that in the next decade, there will be only 37,000 law jobs available nationwide.

The New York Times also reports that law school placement offices and students differ on their perspective of the job market. Placement offices have traditionally quoted figures that 95 percent of "law school graduates willing and able to work" have found jobs. Some placement directors have conceded, however, that while in the past students often had the luxury of choosing among several job offers, today many students take the first job offer they get. Only a few students have maintained that there is a "hidden market" out there, and students don't "know where to look."

Waving Your Rights

A Texas judge recently recalled the time he faced a man who had pleaded innocent to a charge of stealing frozen chickens. When asked by the judge whether he was the defendant, the man replied, "No, sir. I'm the guy who stole the chickens."

One time the same judge told a defendant that he had a right to trial by jury, but he could waive that right. "Which do you wish to do?" asked the judge. The defendant hesitated. His lawyer said firmly, "Waive." The defendant raised his hand and waved at the judge! (Quoted by UPI).

I think the new grade will enable greater differentiation among students. Graderiation might not be so bad, Sandy Silverman, Class of '82

We are all but children of adversity, doomed to wander through a desert of shattered dreams, our shadows as our only companions. Eric Bunning, Class of '82

Tough Market for 'Bottom 90 Percent'

According to students however, the New York Times reports that recent law-school graduates have "worked as linecrewmen (usually with a stack of resumes on hand, just in case), sales clerks at record stores and temporary helpers in offices." For others, legal research jobs usually held by stage-by-stage-held onto, and solo private practice is often an alternative.

Both students and school officials have questioned the figures released by the National Association of Law Placement. According to the New York Times, the figures exclude those graduates who do not respond to the survey, those who did not actively look, and those who failed or did not take the bar exam. If all those graduates were included, critics maintain that the percentage of students with jobs would drop from 95 percent figure given by the Association to 74 percent.

FUND DRIVE officially began October 1, 1980 and will go until May 31, 1981.

That's Graderiation

According to the Fall 1980 edition of the Duquesne Jurisprudence, the faculty and students had become concerned that Duquesne's grading system had adverse effects in the job market, as Duquesne was traditionally lower than other law schools in its award of grade point averages. To remedy the situation, the faculty decided to upgrade the grades of currently enrolled students. Minimum grade point average standards were similarly revised to fit within the new system, so that first year students are required to achieve a 2.95 average. Second year students are required to maintain a 2.975 and a 3.0 is required for third year students!

In Memoriam

Alfred H. Juechter, Jr., Esq.
72 passed away on November 15, 1980.

Authors wishing to enter the 1981 Federation of Insurance Counsel Foundation Student Essay Contest must submit their entry or in before May 1, 1981, with a letter indicating school and eligibility (2nd or 3rd year law student at AILA-accredited school). The subject for the essay is any insurance related subject, including trial practice or insurance litigation.

No essays will be accepted unless properly prepared solely for this contest by one author, has not been previously published, and is not to be submitted in any other contest. By submission each entrant thereby assigns to the Foundation all rights to the essay. It is the policy of the Foundation to return and release the assignment of the rights of all the three winning essays and any other that the Editor of the Federation of Insurance Counsel Quarterly considers worthy of publication.

First prize is $2,000, second prize is $1,000 and third prize is $500. An author of the essay cannot win the $2,000 first prize and any other essay selected for publication in the 1981 issue of the Federation of Insurance Counsel Quarterly.
**The Docket**

**It's The Money Activities Need More Funds**

Somebody wise once said, "If you hear somebody say, 'it's not the money, it's the principle of the thing,' then you can be very sure that it is the money." Well, this is an editorial on funding for student activities and it's not the principle of the thing, it is about the money.

As an article elsewhere in this issue points out, that sum called "General fees" tacked onto your tuition bill is really little more than a pie. Contrary to the popular misconception, the "general fees" are counted into the general law school operating budget, the "general fees" is not about the principle of the thing, it is about the money. Show "The Paper Chase." Whatever the price is called, we need a bigger slice of that pepperoni pizza. It's all the same pie.

Contrary to the popular misconception, the "general fees" are not a student activity fee, nor are they tied to the undergraduate activities. Five dollars of the general fees are specifically earmarked for law school activities. That money funds the SBA, which then distributes a portion of the money to other student activities. For their Spring semester budget, the SBA looks to the law school's general operating budget. The law school contributes to the University's overhead expenses, as well it should, but this figure is not out of line with the suggestion of the ABA Legal Education section, according to Dean O'Brien. Nevertheless, there is one problem that won't go away even if the name "general fees" were dropped and "tuition" substituted in its place: funding for student activities.

The five dollars from each law student's $105 "general fees" specifically earmarked for student activities represents about $3000, and is used up during the first semester to fund such events as orientation, faculty forum, TGIF's, and various lectures and programs sponsored by student groups. The spring semester budget, another $3000, from the law school's general operating budget, resulted from the request of an SBA president to Dean O'Brien in 1974. The funding figures have changed little since that request was granted.

The problem is a familiar one — the SBA budget doesn't go as far as it used to go, and probably never went as far as it should go. Villanova Law School has few outside lecturers because the honoraria alone would eat up the bulk of the budget (certain speakers are funded from sources; the SBA uses up during the first semester to fund such events as orientation, faculty forum, TGIF's, and various lectures and programs sponsored by student groups. The spring semester budget, another $3000, from the law school's general operating budget, resulted from the request of an SBA president to Dean O'Brien in 1974. The funding figures have changed little since that request was granted.

It may well be that the way the SBA allocates the funds needs a change. Reason one: The five dollars from each law student's $105 "general fees" specific earmarked for student activities represents about $3000, and is used up during the first semester to fund such events as orientation, faculty forum, TGIF's, and various lectures and programs sponsored by student groups. The spring semester budget, another $3000, from the law school's general operating budget, resulted from the request of an SBA president to Dean O'Brien in 1974. The funding figures have changed little since that request was granted.

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**CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER**

The Docket is a little late with this round of applause, but that's okay because we think the new West Publishing Company series on Pennsylvania Practice will be playing in the area for a long time. Here goes.

Congratulations are in order for Professors Leonard Levin and Frederick Rothman who have contributed two volumes to the West Pennsylvania Practice series. Professors Levin and Rothman have already written two volumes on Probate Law and Taxation Of Transfers, Trusts, and Estates.

The books were published August 143 and the Villanova Library has copies on reserve.

Because he jointly authored volume, on estate planning, should be ready for publication in the summer of 1982. Professor Rothman will be submitted still great spring to work on that manuscript.

The West Publishing series is expected to number one hundred volumes when complete.

Thank God for Gilberts! Now that exams are about us, we can all forget the hornbooks and go to the really authoritative sources.

**DRAFTED**

By John Schrock

One of the prime things that a law student learns to do is approach problems as a lawyer. What Professor Collins teaches in his contract drafting course is how to approach a problem as a lawyer and the proof of his success can best be seen in the success of two of his recent students.

Judy Conte and Alex Ross, Jr., both VLS class of '80, were recent winners in a contract-drafting competition which was co-sponsored by the Pennsylvania Law Quarterly Report, the Student Division of the ABA, and SCRIBES (The American Society of Law Students). Ma. Conte was the unanimous choice of the judges for the first place prize of $500 and will also get publication of her contract, along with a contract submitted by a student in the next edition of Personal Finance Law Quarterly Report. Mr. Ross was the third place winner and recipient of a $200 award.

Professor Collins is quick to note that the entries submitted by his students were not edited by him or written with any special instructions given by him.

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**Who Is Suing Whom For What?**

His job is just a little variation on that ever present theme of First Year Contracts with Professor Collins: "Who is suing whom for what?" Gilbert Gray, a 1990 graduate of Northwestern University Law School is a stock analysis with a twist. His specialty is deciding: "Who is suing whom for what and who is going to win?"

Crazy tries to guess the outcome of litigation likely to impact on the price of a company's stock and then this information is sold to investors.

An example? In Berkley Photo's suit against Eastman Kodak, Crazy attended closing arguments, and made his prediction that Berkley would win. Berkley's stock at the moment of his prediction was trading at three dollars. The next day, the verdict came in for Berkley and the stock shot up to eight dollars. See? And you thought it was all part of the Kingsfield act.

**Spaced Out**

Space Law

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is faced with the prospect of nearly 500 space shuttle missions during the next decade, recently discovered that there were no laws that applied to criminal conduct in space.

To remedy this situation, NASA, not too long ago, wrote a rule giving the shuttle commander the absolute power to make arrests in space.

In the not-too-distant future, space law could become a new horizon for law school graduates.

According to Student Lawyer, Nov. '80, Canada's McGill University law school has established the first space law program. There are essentially two areas in space law: 1) Earth related — product liability with the manufacturer of space equipment, including the assignment of frequencies to be used in space activities and procedures of quarantine to protect Earth from potentially harmful space organisms; 2) Space Related — international agreements to control space missions, space manufacturing, and space communities of the future.

**FIRST TIME AT THE BAR**

And then there is the story of the young man at the Bar, in his early days, who got up to make his opening speech. Though he was very nervous, he tried to be confident. He began with an impressive delivery: "may it please the Court, in this case, my unfortunate client —" and then he froze up to make his opening speech. Though he was very nervous, he tried to be confident.

As this is a popular program with alumni, please understand that there is usually a superabundance of judges each and why you might have to wait till next year.

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**Hi Ho, Hi Ho, Off To Work We Go**

The American Bar Association has raised from 15 to 20 the number of allowable hours during which a full-time law student may work at outside employment. This policy is one of the ABA Standards of Approval for Law Schools, with which schools must comply for accreditation purposes.

VLS policy, as stated in the Law School Bulletin, is this: "The study of law is a full-time commitment, and students are discouraged from engaging in part-time employment while acquiring a legal education. A limited number of positions associated with law school or law-related activities which do not interfere substantially with law study time are available."

This policy is designed to insure that outside employment does not interfere with class attendance and preparation, according to Associate Dean Abrahama. The Law School's insistence on full-time commitment, regular attendance, and class preparation reflects a policy that a complete legal education is one which emphasizes theory, analysis, and reflective consideration of the law, rather than simply successful examination-taking, Abraham says.

On the other hand, the Law School recognizes the exigencies of financial need and job-hunting considerations. The Placement Office advances these aims through its facilitation of work-study and job placement services, Dean Abrahama adds. If it became evident that part-time employment served to undermine the aims outlined above, then this policy and its enforcement might be expected to assume greater prominence.

Recently, Dean O'Brien appointed a faculty committee to study Villanova's response to this new ABA interpretation.

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**CABLE TV CABAL**

 witnessed a trend away from political patronage and clubhouse bartering towards professionalism in the upper echelons of government. (Although you'd never know about that by observing the bureaucracy at work.) The backs who did their bidding in City Hall under Mayor Rizzo have been replaced by respectable professionals who work for Bill Green. Patronage is an anachronism that is clearly slipping away. We can't afford it anymore. Meanwhile, political patronage and pull in the legal business — clearly demonstrated by the growth of the cable cabal — seems to be alive and very healthy. And I'm not too sure that that's a healthy trend for the legal business or its sorrowful public image.

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**‘Bankruptcy Course Materials’**

The alumni Office has available a limited number of the course materials from its two-day seminar, “The Bankruptcy Code: An Update.”

These materials not only include, in outline form, a basic "how to" scenario from different faculty members with regard to the use of the Code, but also include the Code itself.

An alumni wishing to purchase one of these books should remit a check for $10.00 made payable to Villanova Law School — CLS and forward it to Robert O. D’Ambrico at the Law School.

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**Call Us**

The Alumni Office is happy to be the “clearing house” for those interested in sitting as Most Court judges. Please contact the Alumni Office and your name will be forwarded to the Most Court office.

As this is a popular program with alumni, please understand that there is usually a superabundance of judges each and why you might have to wait till next year.

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**Directory**

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**Spaced Out**

A writer in the law school newspaper from Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Va., recently addressed the subjection of interviewing styles and had the following suggestion for what he called the "duck and parry" style:

"This interview is controlled by the student. When asked how your GPA is, reply, ‘Fine.’ When asked about rank, say, ‘Fine.’ Never, ever give them statistics.” Well, it’s worth a try.

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**BRIEFS**

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**December 3, 1980 • THE DOCKET • Page 5**
Interviewing VLS Style

By Lou Magazu and Paul Lauricella

For the past few months the law school has been the primary site for the 1980 version of the "interview game." For some the game ended as soon as it began, since despite good offers, they were not among those chosen to be interviewed. For others, there have been first interviews but few or no offers for second interviews.

A select few have not only received second interviews, but actual offers. The authors of this article are not among that last group.

Thus we have decided what we believe to be the ultimate interview style, and in true VLS spirit wish to share that style with our fellow students. (It is hoped that the following is taken in the same spirit it is written and that no one take offense, since none is intended. Any similarity with anyone in the Law School is purely coincidental as the character of the interview are purely fictional.)

Interviewer (hereinafter I): Come in.

Student (hereinafter S): Where do you want me to take it? (Smiles and waits for response.)

I: Yes. In looking at your resume something puzzles me.

S: I know. I can explain that, you see my dog...

I: Now wait a minute. It would probably be best for me to finish the question. I admitted through the open writing process if I wanted to make Law Review the honest way.

I: Tell me about your casenote.

S: The article you mentioned indicates that since you are within the top 5 percent of your class you easily made the Law Review by grades. Why did you resign only to be admitted through the open writing process?

I: I wanted to make Law Review the honest way.

I: Tell me about your comment.

S: The article you mentioned indicates that since you are within the top 5 percent of your class you easily made the Law Review by grades. Why did you resign only to be admitted through the open writing process?

S: Improper handling. It's a real cut-up.

I: Is there anything else on your resume that might give us a better insight into your character?

S: I am very indistinguishable. For example I own the donut concession at the law school.

I: And what does that entail?

S: I go over to the undergraduate campus and "borrow" donuts from the cafeteria, find used Dunkin Donuts boxes in the trash, and charge 35c apiece. I have several popular students to front for me because no one take offense, since none is intended. Any similarity with anyone in the Law School is purely coincidental as the character of the interview are purely fictional. I have devised what we believe to be the ultimate interview style, and in true VLS spirit wish to share that style with our fellow students. (It is hoped that the following is taken in the same spirit it is written and that no one take offense, since none is intended. Any similarity with anyone in the Law School is purely coincidental as the character of the interview are purely fictional.)

Call for Independent Validation of Bar Statistics

In ads and posters published all over the country the Josephson Bar Review Center (BRC) has loudly challenged its competitors in the bar review field to agree to a system of independent computation and publication of comparative bar passage rates.

The BRC challenge, as they put it, is that each bar review course would agree to submit the names of its enrollees to the law schools or independent professional auditors before the bar exams are graded and the results are published. The law school or auditors would then verify graduation and class standing.

The BRC proposal for independent validation of bar statistics is not new. In fact, it has been made as writing by BRC since 1974 but never before have the bars or auditors for BAR/BRI agreed to validate statistics at one school if BAR/BRI would change the course to solicit students on campus. BRC has escalated its efforts to participate. BRC has escalated its efforts to participate. BRC has escalated its efforts to participate.

According to Michael Devlin, Director of Enrollment for BRC, "Under the present system, bar review courses publish statistics only when it suits them and there is no consistency in the way the percentages are computed. The BAR/BRI courses have, we think, been significantly adept at juggling figures or avoiding them entirely."

Mr. Devlin cites figures used by BAR/BRI course in Alabama, California, Florida, Hawaii, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania to illustrate his points. "Most of their claims are oral and they can't be pinned down, but sometimes they will also publish statistics that they have falsified." When asked for specific examples, Mr. Devlin said: "The very best example I can think of now, because it is so easy to prove, is what they are saying in Alabama. BAR/BRI has never offered an Alabama bar course review course though it is planning to do so for the summer 1981 exam. Nevertheless, they sent a letter to Alabama seniors extolling the virtues of the nonexistent course and claimed a passing rate of 95% on the Alabama Bar Exam."

Devlin gave two other examples of what he labeled "statistical misconduct." In Massachusetts, Devlin claimed, BAR/BRI ran full page ads asserting that it was the "largest, most important, largest, most important." In New Jersey, BAR/BRI tried to blame the low passage rate in recent years on BRC although BRC published and offered to verify statistics showing that BRC students substantially outperformed students using other courses.

"Finally," Devlin admitted, "what they are trying to do in California now is just the last straw." What BAR/BRI is trying to do is "get as many candidates into the system as possible and in the process sell as many prep courses as possible."

To encourage all courses to agree to independent statistical validation, the BRC proposal urges law schools to require participation in such an program as a condition to allowing the course to solicit students on campus.

I: And what are your plans for next year?

S: I want to be editor-in-chief of the law school paper.

I: No, of the Villanovan. (Smiles, winks.)

S: What is the Law Review? Is there anything else?

I: Why are you so enthusiastic about Law Review?

S: I like the free dinners. Besides it helps me get a lot of good job offers.

I: Like what?


I: I: Is there anything you would like to know about the film?

S: Do you get paid biweekly or monthly?

I: Biweekly.

S: Do you furnish the Associates with lawn pads?

I: Yes. In the firm colors.

S: Do you have an office in New Guinea?

I: I'll check.

S: I can tell by the scratching at the door that it might be a lawyer, and the next student. Do you have any final questions?

S: Do you need any blood?

Call for Independent Validation of Bar Statistics

In ads and posters published all over the country the Josephson Bar Review Center (BRC) has loudly challenged its competitors in the bar review field to agree to a system of independent computation and publication of comparative bar passage rates.

The BRC challenge, as they put it, is that each bar review course would agree to submit the names of its enrollees to the law schools or independent professional auditors before the bar exams are graded and the results are published. The law school or auditors would then verify graduation and class standing. The advantage of BRC students ranged from 6% for students graduating in the top half of their class to almost 20% for those graduating in the bottom quarter.

The BAR/BRI ads suggested it was "professional" for BRC to get involved in the study and that the figures used by the dean were inaccurate.

Devlin responds that "the whole attack on the dean's study is ridiculous. BAR/BRI promised to provide him with additional figures but they never did. Finally, nine months after the study was sent to us, the dean reaffirmed the accuracy of the study and his personal responsibility for the figures."

We wouldn't be quibbling about the statistics at one school if BAR/BRI would change its policy of concealment and agree across-the-board statistical validation. The fact is that we are willing to "put up or shut up" because we are totally confident in our system and we know it produces better results. If BAR/BRI thought we were wrong, don't you think they would accept the challenge and prove it? Only they know what their figures are and they don't want anyone else to know."
Professor Mary Jo Frug recently attended a Women In Law Conference, a program sponsored by the New York Metropolitan Law Teachers Association in cooperation with NYU School of Law, which took place on Saturday, October 11, at New York University. Prof. Frug represented Villanova Law School on the panel which included women from law faculties at Harvard, Yale, NYU, Fordham, Columbia, and Seton Hall.

The speaker was Elizabeth Ashburn, Ph.D., project director of the ABA Women On Law Faculties Study, who spoke about the current status of women in law teaching.

Statistics given by Dr. Ashburn showed that in 1973-74, women comprised 18.8 percent of students enrolled in law school and 6.9 percent of law faculties, but in 1978-80, women comprised 31.4 percent of students and 12.9 percent of faculty. Thus she noted that the percentage of women on full-time law faculties has not risen proportionately in the last 5 years to the number of women law students.

One of the purposes of the program was "to interest and encourage women to get into law teaching," according to Prof. Frug. A major actor cited was that of "isolation" or "atomization," which is thought to disadvantage women in law teaching. That is, women teaching on faculties with other women "performed better and felt better about themselves" than women who were isolated on faculties.

Prof. Frug stated that law schools "are in no way lowering their standards to hire women" and look at the same credentials as they do for men, but that women seem to have more trouble getting hired because they do not have "mentors" on the law faculties.

About themselves; more trouble getting hired because they do not have "mentors" on the law faculties.

Professor Mary Jo Frug, who attended the Women In Law Conference at the NYU School of Law.

SBA Blood Drive is a Big Success

By Patt Fleming
SBA Treasurer

After the sleeves were rolled down and the donuts and pretzels were eaten, the Red Cross left St. Mary's Gym with 81 pints of blood from the students, faculty and administration of the law school.

The SBA-sponsored Blood Drive, held on November 1, 1980, was considered a success as the 75-pint goal was surpassed by superb efforts made by each of the classes.

Although the posters indicated that the second year class won by several percentage points, it was pointed out that a mistake was made in the calculation for the first year class. Upon recalculation, the first year class donated 14.64% of the total pints given.

However, the second year class squeaked by with a donation of 14.69%. Because of the slight difference in the percentages and the spirit in which the keg was to be awarded, the SBA Board voted on November 19, 1980 to give a keg to each of the first and second year classes to commend them for their fine efforts.

Good showings were made by the third year class (7.24%) and the faculty and administration (5.98%).

Out of the 81 pints supplied, 79 of them were "productive" and the Red Cross has informed the SBA that the blood and its component parts will help 395 patients in the Penn-Jersey Region.

Many thanks to all those who participated in this semester's blood drive. The Blood Drive for the Spring Semester is scheduled for Tuesday, April 14, 1980. See you there!

Laughter and the Law

One Georgetown Law School student wrote in to the editor at The Law Weekly, expressing concern that lawyers and law students take themselves too seriously.

"This unhealthy self-importance has got to stop," says Leon Witty, Class '82.

"The next time you find yourself taking ... law school ... too seriously, agonizing over call-back interviews that never materialize, papers that are overdue, cases that can't be found, tax provisions that don't make sense, or whatever, do yourself and everybody else . . . a big favor."

"Close your eyes, forget about The Law, and whisper to yourself: why did the chicken cross the road? To get to the other side. If that doesn't make you laugh, you've obviously been studying law for too long, and you should get the hell out before it's too late."

Ms. Witty wants laughter to be a new requirement in his law school and says that "If each of you doesn't laugh at least 15 times a day, you can get dimes, call your mothers, and tell them there's a serious doubt about you being human."

Merry Christmas from the Docket Staff!

Hyper-Lexis

Former Stanford Law School Dean Bayless Manning spoke recently at an over-active lawmaking gland.

Manning said that the nation's legal system has become overwhelmed by the sheer volume of legislation which has resulted in a dramatic increase in legislation and regulation.

"It's one thing to say that every man should have his day in court, but not until now has it been thought that every man should have a hundred days in court or that he should have a day in court on every social and political issue in society."
By Wei-Wei Chi

Have you heard the one about the travelling horseshoer? Well, Villanova Law School can boast of at least one genuine horseshoer in its first-year classes. John Schreck regularly drives around Chester County showing horses at his customers' barns and working out of his Subaru truck. Schreck, a practicing blacksmith and his mobile "shoe store" comes equipped with the standard tools of his trade — anvil and hammer, welding equipment and an assortment of horseshoes.

Since a horse's hoof grows out just like a human fingernail, it requires regular trimming and shoe changes by a trained blacksmith. Schreck's services are invaluable to horse owners because, he puts it, "the horses are more apt to change vets than to change a good working relationship." He says there are at least one genuine horseshoer in its first-year classes.

Schreck grew up in Colorado, and some additional jobs, and finds that horseshoeing is more "enjoyment than work" since his steady customers are his friends who often provide meals or snacks for him on his visits. He presently works about 10 hours a week. His schedule is flexible and thus far has not hampered his fulltime law study.

And then there is always the danger of falling upon him. But he contends that the benefits greatly outweigh the danger. For one thing, the pay is good. The standard rate for the area is about $30 for one horse (or 4 horseshoes), and can vary from as low as $9 for just trimming the hooves to as high as $100 depending on the care required.

Schreck says that the most a horseshoer he knew made was $150,000 a year, caring for racehorses. Schreck's customers keep show horses and hunting horses. The real rewards, for Schreck at least, are the flexible hours and the enjoyment of doing something he likes in an "easygoing business" with "few headaches and not many hassles.

Although Schreck's interest in politics and desire for job security propelled him into law school, he says he plans to always do a little horseshoeing on the side.

Halloween may be over, but the Law School Show is yet to come! The infamous Prof. Rothman close reared his bead in Trust Tax recently, a successful Bill Owen effort to add a dash of humor to a string of makeup classes. Pictured from left are Prof. Frederick Rothman, Bill Owens (VLS '81); and the real Prof. Rothman.

Advice for Next Time

Steps to Success

Professor John H. Schrack, writing in the John Marshall Law School's newspaper, Decision Uterance, says that although many students expend a great deal of time studying, they often do not go about it in the best way. He suggests the following steps to success:

• Take notes only on one side of the spiral notebook. After class, use the other side to fill in the points you missed and to amplify the rules of law with examples of decisions. It may be anxious to get tomorrow's work over with, the editors of the casebook have arranged cases in a certain order, and this will aid you to see how the cases fit together.

First your student John Schreck has already built up a clientele of sorts — here he plies his horseshoeing trade, aided somewhat by a willing customer.