The Docket, Issue 4, December 1980

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.law.villanova.edu/docket/80

This 1980-1981 is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Archives at Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Docket by an authorized administrator of Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law Digital Repository.
Moot Court Team A Success

By Pete Barrett

The regional round of the National Moot Court Competition was held last week at the U.S. District Courthouse in Philadelphia. Congratulations are in order for Villanova's representatives: Betsy McGeever, Ann Nevel, and Mimi Sherry. The trio fared exceptionally well on the opening night of the competition, Thursday, November 13, thus qualifying for the semifinals held the following night.

Of the thirteen teams entered in the regionals four teams advanced by virtue of a scoring system which counts both oral presentation and brief quality. Throughout the competition the teams alternate between arguing as respondents or as petitioners and therefore the contestants must have a detailed understanding of both sides of their problem. In the semifinal round the VLS representatives argued as respondents against the Georgetown team and again emerged successful. This accomplishment secured them a position in the national round to be held in New York in January.

The other regional finalists to gain that honor were Catholic University. Though Catholic prevailed against Villanova in the final ceremonial round it had already been established that both teams were bound for the nationals. Catholic prevailed against Villanova in the sides of their problem.

Petition is one that only a law professor could love. Ponder these issues at your next work.

Throughout the competition the teams alternate between arguing as respondents or as petitioners and therefore the contestants must have a detailed understanding of both sides of their problem. In the semifinal round the VLS representatives argued as respondents against the Georgetown team and again emerged successful. This accomplishment secured them a position in the national round to be held in New York in January.

The other regional finalists to gain that honor were Catholic University. Though Catholic prevailed against Villanova in the final ceremonial round it had already been established that both teams were bound for the nationals. 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.

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

Though the team is one that only a law professor could love. Ponder these issues at your next coffee break.

The team expressed a special gratitude to reference librarians Regina Smith and Bob Weber for their valuable assistance in the research phase of their work.

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.

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

Though the team is one that only a law professor could love. Ponder these issues at your next coffee break.

Villanova's representatives in the National Moot Court competition are, from left: Mimi Sherry, Ann Nevel, and Betsy McGeever.
The Docket

December 3, 1980

Dean J. Willard O'Brien will be on academic sabbatical for the spring semester. While he is away, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, will be Acting Dean, according to Dean O'Brien.

Lawyer Group

Focus On Public Interest

By Joe Tulman, Esq.

Environmental and consumer activists, poor standing-to-sue requirements, to provide at federal agencies and departments.

Ralph Nader joined with other public bases (including law student members) electing the course were offered jobs for this year, but did not accept the past. Professors Spina and Tarkington, two 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 need this term to work with the president on products liability course next year, rather than attempt to hire an adjunct professor for one semester. McGuinness, not completely convinced of these arguments, noted that the school does have about ten courses taught by adjunct professors.

Nonetheless, McGuinness does realize that although he tried "everything under the sun," he should have started earlier.

In the early fall, McGuinness wrote a letter to Professor Hyson who was on the Student-Faculty Curriculum Committee requesting a Products Liability course. The committee turned the matter over to Professor Dowd, Dean Abraham and Dean O'Brien. This group studied possible teachers and other factors involved.

McGuinness drew up a petition, and in response two weeks ago, Professor Abraham informed McGuinness that the course was, "probably dead."

Vince remains convinced of the value of the course and pointed out that it was hardly a dead area of the law. "It is not a law and tree management course," he said, nothing that most law schools in the area, have a course in Products Liability.

To underscore the importance of the course, McGuinness noted that the bar exam has quite a few questions dealing with products liability.

Since the chances of a course on Products Liability at Villanova this spring look grim, McGuinness is now weighing the possibility of requesting the faculty to allow him to take the course at Temple Law School.

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 Dickinson Prof. Louis F. Del Duca, is designed to give the University of Florence School of Law during the period April 15—July 10, 1981. Courses in Doing Business Abroad, European Economic Community and International Trade, and Comparative Law will be offered.

Assisting Dr. Del Duca with the program will be Dickinson professors William J. Keating, who served 15 years as patent counsel and 10 years as general patent counsel of AMP, Inc., a Fortune 500 company, and Joseph B. Kelly, who has taught international law and trade at Dickinson since 1969 and is the former chief of international law section at U.S. Forces Headquarters in Korea. Dean Giorgio Gaja, University of Florence, and Prof. Vincenzo Varano, of the faculty of international law, will also be included on the faculty. Dr. Del Duca, director of admissions at Dickinson and editor of the "Uniform Commercial Code Newsletter," spent part of 1979 in Italy as a recipient of a Fulbright-Hays grant for study in international trade law.

A group of 11 lecturers from the Italian legal community will supplement the basic curriculum. Time has also been set aside to visit the courts, prisons and other facilities, all of which will afford opportunity to appreciate the legal heritage found in Florence, the center of the Italian Renaissance.

This is Dickinson's first summer program abroad. Students and lawyers who wish to participate in receiving complete information may call or write The Dickinson School of Law Admissions Office (717) 243-4851.

Trivia

By John Schrec

Trivia Time: Can you top this one? Niesta's observation, that the most widespread stupidity consists in forgetting what one is trying to do, would easily apply to the Los Angeles Municipal Court. With annual filings of 130,000 (excluding parking and traffic), it finds itself so pressed that in large areas of its caseload it averages but one minute per case in receiving pleas and imposing sentences.

Now that's just the 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 Minott, Class of '82

Lawyer Glut

Tough Market for 'Bottom 90 Percent'

A recent article in the New York Times by Josh Barabanel 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 law firms from the Battery to Columbus 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 from among several job offers, today many students take the first job offer they get. Often, 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).

In Memoriam

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

The Alumni Office

STUDENT FORUM

The newly instituted B+ grade is supposed to refine gradations among students at the possible expense of "grading inflation." What is your opinion of this move?

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

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

According to students however, the New York Times reports that recent law-school graduates "have worked as linemen, physicians (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 juniors are 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 looking, and those who failed or did not take the bar exam. If all these graduates were included, critics maintain that the percentage of students with jobs would drop from the 95 percent figure given by the Association to 74 percent.

According to students, however, the New York Times reports that recent law-school graduates "have worked as linemen, physicians (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 juniors are 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 looking, and those who failed or did not take the bar exam. If all these graduates were included, critics maintain that the percentage of students with jobs would drop from the 95 percent figure given by the Association to 74 percent.

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

The Alumni Office

That's Gradingation

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 2.925 average. Second year students are required to maintain a 2.975 and a 3.0 is required for third year students!

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 AIIA-accredited school). The subject for the essay is any insurance related subject, including trial practice of insurance litigation. Essays should be about 10,000 to 12,000 words in length and must be an original copy on 8-1/2" x 11" white paper. Footnotes and style should conform to "A Uniform System of Citation." The title, author's name and school should be typed on a separate sheet, and only the title on page 1 of the essay.

Insurance Essay Contest

No essays will be accepted unless 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 but 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 any other essay selected for publication in the Federation of Insurance Counsel Quarterly will receive an award of $250.
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 is not a misnomer. In essence, since most of the $105 in general fees is simply counted into the general law school operating budget, the "general fees" are like charging you for the pepperoni on the 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 tithes 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 SBA budget. The five dollars from each law student's $105 "general fees" were dropped and "tuition" substituted in its place: funding for student activities.

It may well be that the way the SBA allocates the funds needs a critique, but in-fighting among ourselves obscures the real problem — our Student Body Association has few outside lecturers because the honoraria alone would eat up the SBA 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 can fund only a fraction of the good ideas advanced by various student groups for programming expenses). The problem is the same reason. The SBA couldn't even afford to show "The Paper Chase."

This is the time of year when all students begin to think more seriously about exams. First Year Students, this serious thought will usually take the form of some level of panic. First Year students are experiencing a new environment and don't always know how to handle it.

Not even the sight of the second and third year students who made it through, many of whom, going to be on the same level, is enough to calm them down.

Back in college, they found they could do reasonably well by reading the text, going to class and taking notes. Now they find readings that are confusing and, contrary to the popular misconception, the "general fees" that attempting to take notes in these classes is an exercise in futility.

In addition, the law school professors are friendly intellectuals from under-graduate school, but appear to be a group intent upon perfecting their Professor Kingsfield imitations.

Another break with college life is the system of testing. At this time of the year in the undergraduate course, the student would have already had two tests and would be trying to figure out how well he or she would have to do on the final in order to salvage a "B." Here in law school, the entire grade comes down to one exam.

This is particularly terrifying to the First Year Students, who do not even have past possessions to serve as an indication.

Another break with college life is the system of testing. At this time of the year in the undergraduate course, the student would have already had two tests and would be trying to figure out how well he or she would have to do on the final in order to salvage a "B." Here in law school, the entire grade comes down to one exam.

It's the time of year when all students begin to think more seriously about exams. First Year Students, this serious thought will usually take the form of some level of panic. First Year students are experiencing a new environment and don't always know how to handle it.

Not even the sight of the second and third year students who made it through, many of whom, going to be on the same level, is enough to calm them down.

Back in college, they found they could do reasonably well by reading the text, going to class and taking notes. Now they find readings that are confusing and, contrary to the popular misconception, the "general fees" that attempting to take notes in these classes is an exercise in futility.

In addition, the law school professors are friendly intellectuals from under-graduate school, but appear to be a group intent upon perfecting their Professor Kingsfield imitations.

Another break with college life is the system of testing. At this time of the year in the undergraduate course, the student would have already had two tests and would be trying to figure out how well he or she would have to do on the final in order to salvage a "B." Here in law school, the entire grade comes down to one exam.

This is particularly terrifying to the First Year Students, who do not even have past possessions to serve as an indication.

Another break with college life is the system of testing. At this time of the year in the undergraduate course, the student would have already had two tests and would be trying to figure out how well he or she would have to do on the final in order to salvage a "B." Here in law school, the entire grade comes down to one exam.
**Cable TV Cabal (Continued from page 4)**

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 in observing the bureaucracy at work.) The hacks 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's a healthy trend for the legal business or its sorrowful public image.

---

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

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 who wants to purchase one of these books should remit a check for $10.00 made payable to Villanova Law School — CLE and forward it to Robert O. D'Ambrosio at the Law School.

---

**Your Type**

**REPORTS - XEROXING**

**LETTERS - RESUMES**

**REPETITIVE LETTERS**

December 3, 1980 • THE DOCKET • Page 5

---

**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, and 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, may I address the Court today?"

There were titters, and finally, the Judge leaned forward and said, "Proceed, Mr. Snooka. So far the Court is with you."

Edward J. Bender,
Law Librarian
Suffolk U. Law School

---

**‘Bankruptcy Course Materials’**

A writer in the law school newspaper from Washington & Lee University in Lexington, Va., recently addressed the subject 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, 'Pine.' Never, ever give them statistics." Well, it's worth a try.

---

**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. Some schools must comply with this policy by offering more attendance and preparation, according to Associate Dean Abraham. 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 Abraham added. 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.
Interviewing VLS Style

By John Schreck

Something puzzles me... I: How do you sleep at night? S: I have trouble sleeping, but I don't know why. I have this fear of being attacked in my sleep.

Interviewing VLS Style

Interviewing VLS Style

An ice issue?

According to a recent article in Student Lawyer, a Washington, D.C. judge held that although ice cream is an "epicurean delight," it's not a meal. Apparently, the owner of a Baskin-Robbins was deducting $1.10 for each hour an employee worked under D.C.'s law which allows a deduction for the employees' meals at the restaurant. The judge disallowed such a deduction, noting that even "ordinary people would consider savings of cream alone to be a meal." "While this Court is prepared to concede that ice cream is an epicurean delight in all its modern exotic permutations to both the professional and pauper, it does not follow that the plaintiff serves meals to his employees," the judge ruled.

Congratualtions and best wishes are in order for outgoing Docket Editor-in-Chief Jon Birnkrant (VLS '82) and Paul Lauricella (VLS '82), who have been selected to serve as new officers and members of the Docket Board. Jon Birnkrant (VLS '82) and Paul Lauricella (VLS '82) are listed in this week's issue as the new editors of the Docket. Congratulations and best wishes are also in order for outgoing Docket Editor-in-Chief Jon Birnkrant (VLS '82) and Paul Lauricella (VLS '82), who have been selected to serve as new officers and members of the Docket Board.

Call for independent validation of Bar Statistics

In ads and posters published all over the country the Josephson Bar Review Center (BRC) has loudly trumpeted its competitiors' bar review bar review field to agree to a system of independent computation and publication of comparative bar passage rates. The BRC proposal for independent validation of bar statistics is not new. In fact, it has been in effect since 1974 but the BRC/BRI has sometimes resisted participating in the bar review 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 its bar exam pass rate to an independent outside agency and that the figures used by the dean were inconsistent and there is no way of knowing what the figures are and they don't want anyone else to know.

When asked for specific examples, Mr. Devlin said: "The very best example I can think of, because it is so easy to prove, is what they are saying in Alabama. BAR/BRI has never offered an Alabama bar review course review course though it is planning to do so for the summer 1981 exam. Nevertheless, they sent a letter to Alabama senators expressing the virtues of the nonexistant course and claimed a passing rate of 95% on the Alabama Bar Exam." (stsmds on Interviewer's desk). I'll check.

Devlin gives 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 prestigious bar review company in the state," when in fact it had lower enrollment than both the SMH course and the BRC/BRI course. Moreover, "their passing claims just don't jibe." 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 using other courses.

"Finally," Devlin admitted, "they are trying to do in California now is just the last straw." What BAR/BRI is "doing in California" is to run full page ads attacking a statistical study of bar passage rates done by a dean at a major California law school. The study compared the performance of BRC students who took the BRC course with those who took the BAR/BRI course in California over 95% take one course or the other. It showed that BRC students had a higher passing rate at each level of 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 conduct a 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 his figures in 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.

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

[We have asked that this article be run in this paper and we have paid for it as an ad — for you]
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 Patti 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 14.68%. 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 595 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?

Merry Christmas from the Docket Staff!

Professor Mary Jo Frug Represents VLS at Conference

By Wei-Wei Chiu

Professor Mary Joe 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, Cordova, Columbus, and Seton Hall.

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

Statistics given by Dr. Ashburn showed that in 1973-74, women comprised 15.8 percent of students enrolled in law school and 6.9 percent of law faculties; but in 1978-79, women comprised 31.4 percent of students and 12.9 percent of faculty. Thus she noted that the percentage of women on fulltime law faculty 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 faculty.

One Georgetown Law School student wrote in to the editor of his school paper. "This unhealthy self-importance has got to stop," says Leon Witny, Class of '82.

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;" says Manning, "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 shoeing horses at his customers’ barns and working out of his Subaru truck.

Schreck is a practicing blacksmith and his mobile “shoe store” comes equipped with the standard tools of his trade — nail 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 horseowners because, as he puts it, “the more apt to change vets than to change a good working relationship.” He says there are about 400 people who shoe horses fulltime in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

The world of horses to which Schreck and his wife, Patricia, belong is like a private club. He had about 20 regular customers 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 human fingernail, it requires regular trimming and shoe changes by a trained blacksmith.

And 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 “easy-going 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.

Advice for Next Time

Steps to Success

Professor John H. Scheidt, writing in the John Marshall Law School’s newspaper, Decisional Universe, 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:

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.

Halloween may be over, but the Law School Show is yet to come! The infamous Prof. Rothman close reared its head in Trust Tax recently, a successful Bill Owens 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.

important than others, thus causing a professor to spend more time on it, you will have more space to take notes.

• 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 your own. If you wait until a month later to review your notes, you may not understand them.

• Review the last two weeks’ class notes for a particular subject before briefing cases for tomorrow’s subjects. Although you 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.

All this advice comes a little late this semester — but there’s always next time.