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"The Docket, Issue 4, December 1981" (1981). *The Docket*. 87.
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THE DOCKET

Vol. XVIII, No. 4

December 1, 1981

JUDICIAL ELECTION — "No One Knows of a Worse Method"



By Dave Eddy

The Honorable Bruce W. Kauffman spoke on the topic, "Judicial Selection: Appointment v. Election" at the 1981 Annual Forum of the Thomas More Society. Justice Kauffman came out four square against Pennsylvania's current system of electing judges, stating that, "nobody knows of a worse method." The Justice's eloquent attack was particularly convincing in light of his recent stepping down from the highest bench in Pennsylvania rather than violate,

by seeking election, his principle that the judiciary is and should be part of the representative branch of government.

Justice Kauffman set forth numerous arguments during the course of his hour long talk and the question and answer period which followed. His principal contention was that an independent judiciary is essential to not only democracy but justice. The very purpose of the judiciary branch is to remain aloof from the passions of the moment and this can hardly be achieved by having justices elected and retained by the whim of the public. He noted that Pennsylvania is only one of eleven states left that still use state wide elections for judges rather than using some form of merit selection process. Justice Kauffman, by way of illustrating the importance of an independent judiciary posited the "horrible" thought of what would happen to the Bill of Rights if the Supreme Court justices of the United States were elected by popular vote.

Pennsylvania's system of electing justices is one that asks the impossible of judges, stated Justice Kauffman. To expect a person to engage in partisan campaigning, attend ward meetings, raise money etc., and then ward elected to be completely non-partisan is to be naive. Perhaps in an ideal world this might be possible but the hard reality said Justice Kauffman is that people who are campaigned for you expect to have your ear and it is a rare eagle being who will completely turn away all those who helped him.

Not only from a theoretical point of view is the election of justices flawed, but from a

practical standpoint, the actual election-neering creates somewhat of a Catch-22 situation. A justice is forced to abide by the Judicial Canon of Ethics while campaigning and, therefore, must be most circumspect in his public utterances. If a candidate violates the code while replying to a question from the electorate, he is not fit to be a justice. However, if the justice insists on not answering, the audience will hardly be pleased by his judicious silence. Campaigning is, therefore, often reduced to mere reassurance of pursuit of truth and hardwork.

Furthermore, since interest in the judiciary is almost non-existent on the part of the electorate, such factors as name recognition, good ballot position, coming from a good region of the state, all become as significant as the quality and accomplishments of the candidate. Justice Kauffman mentioned a 28 year old law clerk who raised the necessary 100 dollar fee, got the necessary signature and as a result of his position on the ballot, nearly got elected onto one of the lower courts of Pennsylvania. The day is not far off, warned Justice Kauffman, when this 28 year old justice be sitting on the Supreme Court of this state unless another system is adopted.

Justice Kauffman felt that the low quality of the bench in Pennsylvania, the third most populous state with one of the finest bars, was a result of this election system of judges which is a throwback to the Jacksonian era. Many members of the bar, especially litigators, would like to become judges. However, many are being

dissuaded from doing so because of the necessity of going through this procedure which is not only demeaning to the office but often leaves success in obtaining judgeships to luck. In the last Pennsylvania election, such individuals as the candidate who complained that there was an "overdose of due process" and that "I would pull the switch myself" were elected over three others recommended by the informal merit selection process, including an outstanding woman jurist for the Supreme Court.

Although Justice Kauffman would prefer to see a state judiciary modeled on that of the Federal Courts, he realizes that politically it is not possible. If there are people that the electorate hate more than lawyers, it is judges and therefore to ask for lifetime tenure would be infeasible. However, Justice Kauffman does think that Pennsylvania could at least move to getting rid of the election process, although perhaps not getting rid of the retention election. To achieve this, however, efforts must be focused on the legislature in Harrisburg and not on the general public who are essentially unconcerned about judicial integrity. Only through an amendment will the desired change be brought around. Justice Kauffman's stepping down from the Supreme Court graphically illustrates that a review of the present system should be seriously considered.

Justice Kauffman has been asked to set forth his ideas in a forthcoming Villanova Law Review Article.

Northern Ireland

By Jim Malone

On Thursday, November 12th, the Villanova Lawyer's Guild sponsored a symposium on North Ireland. The featured speaker was Betsy O'Connor Tomlinson, who was a member of a fact-finding group sent to Belfast by the National Lawyer's Guild. Ms. Tomlinson covered the basic historical background to the current situation in a coherent manner, dealing with matters ranging from the original partition in 1922, the civil rights movement of the 1960's, the "internments" and "blanket protests" of the '70's to the recent hunger strike.

In 1922, Ireland was divided into the autonomous Republic and the colony of Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland was the province of Ulster. Only six counties were included to ensure a Protestant/Loyalist majority: as long as a majority of the residents voted to remain a colony, those six counties remained a part of Great

Britain. The net result was widespread discrimination against Catholics in housing, employment, education and social services.

During the 1960's, Catholics, influenced by events in the United States, sought to gain civil rights through peaceful demonstrations. However, the slaying of thirteen of these demonstrators in Londonderry in 1969 led to the British military presence. In 1971, the British Army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary began rounding up suspected terrorists. Under the Special Powers Act, the Army and the R.U.C. could arrest or search without probable cause. Suspected I.R.A. members were placed in special internment camps, where they were interrogated for months at a time. The use of interrogation techniques such as the use of blindfolded prisoners up in helicopters, hovering a few feet off the ground and then pushing them out when they failed to respond eventually led to an international scandal which put an end to the internment program.

In 1975, a special committee headed by Lord Diplock devised a new court system for suspected terrorists. In the Diplock courts, traditional Anglo-American trial procedure disappeared: there is no jury, the burden of proof is upon the defendant, the defendant does not have the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses. Those convicted in the Diplock courts go to the regular prisons. Originally, convicted terrorists got special status in the prisons, but this provision was revoked in 1976. This led to the "blanket protests," where prisoners refused to wear prison uniforms, an attempt to regain special status for political offenders. Bobby Sands was one of the chief negotiators for the prisoners at the time. When a negotiated settlement collapsed, Sands and others began the hunger strike.

The different system of procedure in the Diplock Courts is interesting: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher claims that convicted I.R.A. members should not be treated any differently than other criminals, yet suspected terrorists are tried in special courts which operate on a wholly different basis than the regular criminal courts. Just another of the many anomalies in the Irish situation.

LEGAL COUNSELING



Prof. J. Edward Collins

In the spring semester, Villanova Law School will inaugurate a full course in legal interviewing and counseling. While this offering will be complementary to the instruction that has been given in the clinical program in Juvenile Justice and Villanova Community Legal Services, it will be the first skills course devoted exclusively to this important area of an attorney's practice. Along with being taught the theory behind interviewing and counseling, students will participate in role-playing exercises, videotaped demonstrations, interviewing and counseling activity with simulated clients and self-evaluations. The program will carry two credits and will be offered on a limited enrollment basis to second and third year students. It will be under the guidance of Professor Collins, with the possibility of additional members of the faculty assisting.

For a number of years, the Law School Division of the American Bar Association has been sponsoring a national client counseling competition. In the past, Villanova Law School has participated only to a limited extent in this inter-school activity. This year it is hoped there will be full participation in the program, with the objective of achieving the great success enjoyed by Villanova Law School in the National Trial Advocacy competition.

Also in realization of the values to be had in wide student involvement in counseling and interviewing experiences, a broad based in-school competition is in the planning

LOANS

By Jane Bryant Quinn

The new rule on just who qualifies for government subsidized student loans are going to shock a lot of people.

The biggest shock is for adult students, who now make up about a sizable portion of the national student body. A married (or single) adult whose family income topped \$30,000 last year, will probably not qualify for a student loan. Some of you will find it tough to continue your education or to quit work and go back to school — especially if you have children to support.

There are some other painful surprises in the new eligibility guidelines just published by the Department of Education.

Some wealthy students will still receive loans while some struggling students will be denied them. Some families able to shoulder the cost of Ivy League schools may get student loans, while families restricting themselves to state universities may not qualify.

In general, the new student-loan rules do accomplish their purpose, which is to focus the available funds on families with middle incomes and below. Anyone with a family income under \$30,000 last year can qualify for a student loan without restriction. Undergraduates may borrow up to \$2,500 a year at 9 percent interest (plus a new 5 percent fee and, in many states, an insurance charge of up to 1 percent). Graduate students may borrow more.

But if your income exceeds \$30,000, it's another story. You will have to submit a financial statement, comparing your income with the cost of the college your student attends. Depending on the particulars, you may be entitled to the full \$2,500 loan, a smaller loan, or no loan at all.

The just-published eligibility rules apply only to loans made after Oct. 1, for the 1981-82 school year. Fortunately, most people are getting their loans before Oct. 1. But be

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stage. Students who would not otherwise have the opportunity to take the course or enter the competition will be able to avail themselves of the in-school program. Participants will receive some basic instruction in the fundamentals of interviewing and will be given a chance to try and

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NOSING AROUND THE LIBRARY

By Anthony Green

Corpus Juris Secundum and lexis aside, a law library can be a truly wondrous place for almost hypnotic observation. It is a place of great intensity, nervousness and paranoia, feelings which can be hopelessly contagious. The interaction between the people in a law library is a bizarre phenomenon, hopefully not transferrable to other institutions of learning or professions.

This business about a law library being some kind of intellectual bastion is a fiction anyway. Just take the graffiti you'll find in a law library as guidance. It is of the same quality that you'll find at Reading Terminal or Vet Stadium. One table at the Biddle library at Penn is covered with slurs directed at various rock stars, all of the attacks are scatological in nature and libelous per se. Patti Smith and Jackson Browne are frequent targets. An odd pair to say the least.

In any event, there is a lot of social intercourse at Villanova's Law Library, so much so that it can be deafening at times. To me, it takes on the atmosphere of elan on a Friday night rather than a great institution of learning. For that reason, I try to avoid the library at Villanova like the plague or, worse yet, herpes and study at Penn's library instead.

The Biddle library is much less comfortable than our own, forcing me to think that it was designed by the Nazis. It is dark and gloomy and depressing. It is either 20 degrees colder than the wintery climate outside or as hot as an oven for humans. The chairs are designed more for torture than for endurance sitting.

But there are too many distractions for me at Villanova's Law Library — some of its more outrageous scenes are right out of a soap opera. For one thing, the people at Penn are far more disheveled and unkempt than at Villanova and, therefore, less fun to leer at. And, for another, I thought Penn might be a good place for me to meet one of those nice female med students who study at the law library — the potentials for the combined income are awesome. I have been unsuccessful thus far. (But alas, distractions are the meat of another one of these useless but tasteless essays).

The things you'll observe at Penn or Villanova are probably the same kind of thing you'll see at the law libraries at Harvard or Yale or Miami or Delaware. (Well, maybe not Delaware).

When the students aren't talking about professors or dates or drugs or classes or the restaurant they were taken to for lunch by a law firm, "in pursuit of their body —" ... "and I really think the snapper at the Union League is the best in town." Ugh. — the typical law student is buried in his books, in his own world, not cognizant of the people around him.

Submitted for your approval: I am sitting in one of those uncomfortable chairs across from a guy who seems to be preparing for his Introduction to Advocacy course. He doesn't know that I am watching him. He doesn't realize anyone is near. He is in the Twilight Zone of the law. And I am not Rod Serling. (Music up. Fade to library).

Some of the things he is doing are disgusting and gross, the stuff of a Rosanne Resannadanna routine. Ya know?

To begin with, he is terribly nervous; his left leg is pumping at a rapid pace, like a

dog in heat, making the table vibrate. (I have found that this particular affectation is a peculiar habit of many law students and lawyers). He is also playing with his hair; he is biting away what is left of his nails; he is twiddling with his right ear; and he is trying to scratch away the grime on his teeth. Every so often, he'll lapse into a mute speech to the jury, gesticulating almost violently. And then he'll suddenly calm down again. Worse yet, he is picking his nose. He isn't even subtle about it. He'll dig in and pull one out and, after taking a long, ponderous look at it, he'll dispose of it in a manner which I can't bring myself to write about. I, meanwhile, am nauseous. I want to say, "Hey, bubby, will yah stop pickin' your nose. What are yah tryin' to do? Make me sick or something?" He's probably from North Jersey.

All of this makes me feel skiddishly self-conscious. What do I do when I am in the Twilight Zone of the law? I look at what is left of my own nails and shudder at the thought.

Well, no matter. Its just like my Great Aunt, Jean Maureen Green, always said; "If it's not one thing, it's the other. If someone's not catching you picking your nose, you're probably doing something else that looks just as stupid.

BOOK BAZAAR

The Student Bar Association has recently considered an alternative to the traditional used book sale. The old system was criticized for many reasons. Efficiency was limited because the books had to be collected, classified, stored, moved, displayed, sold, inventoried, reclassified and distributed. All of this was done by SBA members who committed two or three weeks of full-time work. The SBA had to charge a 10% fee to cover theft losses (not all law students practice what they study). The used book market is extremely volatile depending upon course offerings and book changes. Some sellers waited as long as five or six weeks to receive their proceeds. These and many other problems led to the development of a new idea.

Under the approved proposal a book exchange will be supervised by the SBA. The procedure is very simple. If you wish to buy or sell books just come to the announced room at the established time and strike your bargain. It is suggested that students pair-up since more than one exchange will be held and also to allow each student to both buy and sell. Details of times and locations will be announced by the SBA.

SCHMERBER

This semester's Red Cross blood drive was declared a success by blood drive commissioner Bill Brittan. The blood drive, held at St. Mary's Gym on Monday, October 26, yielded 93 pints of blood to be used in area hospitals. The Red Cross had scheduled the law school for only 75 pints of blood, which means that the law school had an efficiency rating of 126 percent.

For each blood drive the SBA guarantees a keg of beer to the class with the highest percentage of donations. This semester the First year won the keg with a donation percentage of 17.5 percent, thanks largely to the promotional efforts of SBA representatives Matt Comisky, Lynn Lewis, and Rob Sachs. Special thanks also go to Dick Ashenfelter for his assistance during the drive.

Bloom on Professional Responsibility

By Sheldon Bass

"Law schools need to bring more of the realities of legal practice into the classroom," according to Michael Bloom, Chairman of the Professional Responsibility Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Bloom, a 1974 graduate of Villanova Law School who was president of the Student Bar Association and the winner of the Hyman Goodman Award for academic and extracurricular excellence, addressed a group at VLS on Thursday, November 19, 1981. The event was sponsored by the Villanova Jewish Law Students Association and was followed by a reception in Mr. Bloom's honor.

Bloom discussed the failure of most law schools to educate their students as to the ethical dilemmas they will face in the practice of law. He noted that VLS was one of the few law schools which does a good job in this respect. Characterizing law as a triad composed of profession, craft and business, Bloom explained that economic situations which create ethical problems are just as important as the conceptual issues with which lawyers struggle.

The area of professional responsibility for attorneys is clouded by conflicting rules and standards, and it is Bloom's strong desire to see clarity achieved through uniform adoption of the proposed Code of Professional Responsibility. This is especially crucial because the legal profession is coming under closer scrutiny from the public. Self-government of lawyers has a long tradition and it is imperative that it continue for the preservation of legal independence and integrity. This goal can be achieved, according to Bloom, through uniform standards found in the proposed code.

Bloom also touched upon the shortcomings of the system in Pennsylvania



Michael Bloom

which provides for election of judges. The result has been that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has deteriorated in quality, and this has had negative effects on the legal profession of the commonwealth. Bloom believes that merit selection of judges is a better mechanism for determining the composition of Pennsylvania courts.

COUNSELING

(Continued from page 1)

develop their skills in this integral area of the practice of law. It is projected that a majority of the students will take part in the competition and that such will become an established and important part of the life of the law scholars at Villanova. Further notice of the development of the competition will be publicized early in the second semester.

SEASON'S GREETINGS



Docket Staff- FRONT ROW, left to right: Teresa Nazario; Gene DeLuca; Andy Zeldin; Ronnie Cubit; Jon Birnkrant; BACK ROW: Bill Brown; Dave Eddy; Eric Freed (ghost writer); Kevin Gleason; Sheldon Bass; Mary Young.

LEXIS USE

Many students have asked about LEXIS and LEXIS training. LEXIS is an on-line computer assisted legal research service available in our library. Its data base contains case law for all fifty states and the federal court system. LEXIS also has several specialized libraries in the areas of tax, securities, trade, labor and bankruptcy which contain regulations and administrative decisions. LEXIS is different from other on-line systems because it searches the full text of a document. Users need not rely on an indexing system to use LEXIS. It uses natural language, the language of the law contained in the cases or statutes to be searched.

The LEXIS console is located in the Treasure Room of the library. It is available for use Monday through Friday during library hours except from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. On weekends it is available from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Students who have received training may use it for research related to the educational activity of the law school. Several students have found it especially helpful for directed research and seminar papers.

LAW REVIEW

The Villanova Law Review wishes to encourage all students who are writing or have written legal articles either for seminars at the law school or otherwise to submit their manuscripts to the Review for publication.

The work submitted, if accepted, will be published in the Spring issues. Please bring your work to the Law Review office, or give it to any Law Review member.

The library staff conducts a training program for all interested students who wish to use LEXIS. Training will begin January 11, 1982 for second and third year students. In late February, first year students will be eligible for training. Please watch the bulletin boards for LEXIS training announcements.

Examinations

Examination time is rapidly approaching. The library staff would like to help you through the upcoming weeks by providing a quiet place to study and the materials you need to prepare for exams. Copies of previous examinations are maintained at the reserve desk. Please watch for notices regarding changes in library circulation policies during exam times.

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The Docket is published by the students of Villanova Law School, Villanova University, Villanova Pa. 19085. Letters and articles are welcomed from students, faculty, alumni and the community at large. Paid advertisements are also accepted, please contact the Docket office for details.

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warned: Next year's rules are expected to be tighter. In general, here is how the student-loan lottery works today for the over \$30,000 family. (All figures assume a family of four with one child in college; the income limits rise when there are two children in school).

* If your child attends a fancy private college at \$11,000 a year, you may earn up to \$66,000 or so and still qualify for a \$1,000 student loan. For a middle-priced, \$6,800 private college, earnings may reach \$46,000.

The student-loan rules pay no attention to how much money you have in the bank. If you saved for college, you may keep part of that money invested at high interest rates and use the government's cheap money instead.

* If your child attends the average state university, costing \$3,800, it will be much harder for you to get a \$1,000 student loan. You could lose your eligibility around the \$33,000 level.

If your child attends an inexpensive community college or goes to school part-time, the odds are that you will not qualify for a student loan at all (unless, of course, your income is \$30,000 or less).

* In constructing its eligibility tables, the education department assumed one wage earner and one Social Security tax. This discriminates against the two-earner family.

* An adult who wants to return to school may be up the creek. Student loan eligibility is based on last year's income. It makes no allowance for the fact that your \$30,000-plus income will drop if you quit your job to go to school. Only when you have been in school for one year, and have somehow managed to keep body and soul together, will you start to qualify for a student loan.

* Adult students are also expected to contribute far more of their income toward college than is expected of the parents of dependent students. That theory is okay, but the real-life effects are crazy.

Take, for example, a married couple with two children, earning \$31,000, where the wife wants to return to school. According to the government's calculations, she would not be considered needy unless her tuition and fees (not even counting room and board) were roughly \$10,000. Effectively, she cannot qualify for a student loan or any other federal aid.

If that same \$31,000 couple wanted to send a child to school, rather than the wife, the financial-need calculations are very different. A dependent student starts to qualify for a \$1,000 student loan when total college costs, including room and board, reach \$3,300 and up.

Adult students should make their first stop the college financial-aid office. Some schools have funds of their own that can be used to help.

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STUDENT FORUM

"What Would You Like To Change At Villanova Law School?"



Monica Kenet '83
"A longer reading period before exams"



Cheryl Gallagher '84
"Do you have a few hours"



Ellen Joyce '83
"The heating system, the parking, and . . ."



Jon Ziss '84
"I'd like to see more academic feedback during the year in order to better gauge my performance prior to exams."



Hope Blackburn '84
"I would change Legal Research so that it began at the same time as other classes in order to become acquainted with research tools earlier in the year."



Ernie Hart '83
"A little more diversity in classes and a lot more free time"

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THE ROAD LESS TRAVELED BY...

By F. E. Lamason

When last seen our intrepid backpackers were fading fast by the fire at the end of an eighteen mile day along the Maine section of the Appalachian Trail. Their life cycle was regulated by the ebb and flow of natural sunlight, during the day as they high-stepped over roots and rocks (nasty toe-stubbers), and into the waning iridescence of the evening when they traded tall tales. No more near-classic T.V. movies on the flip side of midnight, they were regularly a sleeping bagged by 9:00 in the p.m.

As they sleep, gentle reader, by now the more astute of your company have begun to wonder, "Why earn one thousand dollars a week this coming summer at a prestigious legal concession when I could be out in the country mingling with the moose and the mice? (Heck, it might even look good on my resume!)" Can it be gainsaid that the mind burns brightest when filled with clean mountain air? So thought your writer at the end of his first year of legal studies, having fueled his mind with countless 12-ouncers of Coke, and having learned which way is up, which way is down and that up is down. Thus the election was made to step out of the legal scene to consider the whys and wherefores of the law in a setting that tested the heart as well as the brain. As will be seen, the conclusion was nothing more than a penetrating glimpse into the obvious.

But enough of this philosophical dilly-dallying. While your attention was diverted the hikers have arisen, cooked their morning fare, and are off down the trail. Hup! Hup!

Last month we learned of glacial etchings in quartz (the rock too often taken for granite). This month we will learn of sentient life in the north woods. It all begins with the food chain. You have already been introduced to the notion that the air teems with thirsty mosquitoes, and that a horrible, desiccating death befalls all wilder-

ness travelers who neither bathe in insect repellent nor carry mosquito netting. Yet there was a fate worse than death awaiting our lake country explorers: THE MINGE! Yes, the minge, also known as No-See-Em's in pidgin Passamaquoddy, and rightly so, for these flying, razor-toothed fiends are tiny enough to walk through even the finest grade Army-Navy mesh. Woodsman's bug repellent is to them an aphrodisiac, exciting their appetites to a feverish pitch, and they take a bite the likes of which any self-respecting economic due process analysis would be proud. If you would walk on the fringe, beware THE MINGE!

Proceeding up the evolutionary scale, one should note that every lean-to along the Trail is kept neat and tidy by a resident rodent, usually a mouse or a chipmunk. They feast on scraps of dehydrated PB&Js or freeze-dried gateaux des crepes a la Florentine left by backpackers around the fireplace. These cuddly creatures will often nibble hand-held GORP, but it is in the evening that these insidious brutes work their invidious mischief, for they have no compunction about gnawing through layers of rip-stop nylon into a pack to reach a Hershey bar secreted for the morrow's travails down the Trail. The pitter-patter of their little feet throughout the shelter all night can only mean less food for these hungry hikers in the morning.

Further along the food chain, beyond the skunks, porcupines, beaver and raccoons, there are occasional encounters with animals of true majesty. My brother and I had completed seventy miles of the Hundred Mile Wilderness and approached the Gulf Hagas (the Grand Canyon of the East) where we planned to spend the night next to one of its series of cataracts. The day had been an exhausting series of ridge-line roller-coasters, up and down, up and down in thousand foot increments. The time was 4 p.m. and our boots are dragging. My

brother's sharp gasp brought me to a dead stop; then I saw the bear. He (she?) was foraging with his back to us, only twenty yards off the trail... and he didn't notice our presence!

The hikers froze, reluctant to test their ability to climb a tree with full packs. The bear rooted through the pine carpeted forest floor. The hikers received a squirt apiece of enough adrenalin to lift the next space shuttle. The bear munched on a few berries (Lord, I hoped that satisfied his appetite). This hiker tried nonchalantly to reach for his camera, to no avail. The bear slowly raised his massive black head. Hikers became forest fixtures. The bear turned and looked me straight in the eye, then shrugged and resumed his meal. A moment later every muscle in his huge body tensed, and he looked into my eyes again (does one dare try to commit to words a description of the intelligence that smoldered in those coal black eyes, evolved from generations of roaming this region, unencumbered by the encroachments of civilization?). Had he been able to speak, two words would have been directed to us: "You twits!" With that unspoken thought he turned and lumbered away at a stately pace, the power of each stride ample evidence that he could have chosen a less pleasant alternative.

That evening, as we sat a little closer to our fire than was our custom, another hiker spoke of walking through a grove of ash trees a few miles to the south, and having a bear tumble out of a tree several feet behind him. It had not occurred to us to bring an umbrella (but better a bear than the minge).

Our next encounter with the lords of the forest arose several days later in the midst of a mighty system of beaver works. These

buck-toothed engineers emerge each year to transform once a dry trails into ponds which often are several hundred yards wide. How discomfiting to stand at the edge of such an expanse, only to see the Trail emerge, dripping, at the far side. A pox on you, beaver! This day, as we carefully picked our way across winding dams, our new-found hiking companion, Motor Matt the Rainmaker (to whom you will receive formal introduction in a later issue) was in the lead. As he rounded a corner strangely spared from our toothsome antagonists, he shouted, "Look! A MOOSE!"

Gentle reader, when in the north woods, you may wear a necklace of fish lips if you so desire; you may howl at the moon with the coyotes and loons if you please; kick up your heels, eat a stew made of eels, but never, no never shout, "There's a MOOSE!" Because they ain't deaf.

At least this magnificent bull wasn't. He stood knee deep in the pond and slowly raised his head, crowned by a rack of antlers with a five foot span. As we didn't yield ground, he sneered and wheeled with all the contempt available to a disgruntled moose, and walked, calmly, back into the forest. Just as well, for he was the size of a horse and a half, and there is an old Maine legend of a moose winning a head-on collision with a pick-up truck. We heard his antlers crashing through the trees for some distance. Several minutes later I managed to extract my camera from my pack and snapped a glossy of the hole in the fabric of the scenery rent by our moose. That evening we built two campfires and sat between them.

Next issue: Of the peculiar characters who frequent the high trails and by-trails of America; encounter with Bodfish Manson, a genuine mountain man; and the incident at Black Brook Notch.

Women As Trial Lawyers

On Saturday, December 5, 1981 the Trial Advocacy Foundation of Pennsylvania, the education foundation of the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association, and the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association will present a seminar entitled "Women as Trial Lawyers" at the Sheraton Valley Forge Hotel, Route 363, King of Prussia, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

The featured speaker is Dr. Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, Columbia University sociologist and author of the recent book "Women In Law." The book is a study of women as lawyers. Dr. Epstein found that success as a lawyer depends on "belonging," being an insider, feeling at ease with yourself, colleagues, and clients. She will discuss the barriers to "belonging" for the woman lawyer at the seminar.

The program will also feature a distinguished panel of women lawyers and judges from Pennsylvania who will discuss their particular area of legal practice, along with tips, tactics, and problems for the woman practitioner to consider.

The panel includes June Schulberg

Bowers, Esq., of Pittsburgh, on civil practice; Sandra Schultz Newman of Astor, Weiss and Newman, Narbeth, on domestic relations; Dona S. Kahn of Harris and Kahn, Philadelphia, on employment discrimination and anti-trust law; Holly Maguigan of Kairys, Rudovsky and Maguigan, Philadelphia, on criminal law; and the Honorable Lynne M. Abraham, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia.

David S. Shrager of Shrager, McDaid and Loftus, Philadelphia, will discuss the male lawyer's perspective on working with women as associates, partners and opposing counsel.

The moderator of the program is Carol Nelson Shepherd of Shrager, McDaid & Loftus, Philadelphia.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. Advance registration is highly recommended.

For further information or to register for the course, please contact The Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association offices at 1405 Locust Street, Suite 1102, Philadelphia, Pa., 19102; or telephone (215) 546-6451.

duPlantier already has done. In disposing of the case, the Judge used his gavel to try to destroy the embattled Mr. Bill. "Ohhh Nooooooo," the crowd screamed. Then the Court's stenographer took on the role of Mr. Hands and yelped, "I'll save you." But to no avail. It was Judge Sluggo's Courtroom. He cut poor Mr. Bill into pieces and threw limbs and heads to the litigants.

Is an appeal in the offing? Ohhh noooooo.

SLUGGO WINS AGAIN

By Anthony Green

It's a little bit of a shame — just a little bit — that we won't be around when they put the Sluggo case in the casebooks. That's the dispute between the three guys who all claimed to be the originators of the infamous Mr. Bill Show.

Of course, our professors, no matter how clever they are, couldn't do anything more with the case than federal judge Adrian

ON THE DOCKET

- December 4 — Holiday Party — Student Lounge
- December 4 — All classes end after last class
- December 5 — L.S.A.T.'s
- December 9 — All examinations begin
- December 15 — Delaware County Alumni Reception — 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., Bar Association Building, Front and Lemon Streets, Media, Pa. (in the auditorium). No charge for attendance; however, kindly R.S.V.P. to the Alumni Office (645-7035).
- December 22 — Examination period ends after last examination
- January 7, 8, 9, 10 — Association of American Law Schools Annual Meeting — Phila. Pa.
- January 8 — Registration

- January 11 — Classes begin
- January 11 — Graduate Tax examinations begin
- January 14 — Graduate Tax examinations end
- January 19 — Congressman John J. LaFalce (VLS '64) discusses how the Hazardous Waste Disposal laws relate to the Love Canal incident at Niagara Falls. (Sponsored by the VLS Environmental Law Association).
- January 19 — Graduate Tax registration; classes begin
- January 21 — Chester County Alumni Reception — 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., The County Lawyer, 2 North Church Street, West Chester, Pa. (in t.s. courtroom). No charge for attendance; however, kindly R.S.V.P. to the Alumni Office (645-7035).

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