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LaFalce Speaks on Love Canal

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LaFalce Speaks on Love Canal

Congressman LaFalce


John LaFalce, a Villanova Law Alumnus, represents the district of New York that encompassed the notorious Love Canal hazardous waste dump.

LaFalce briefly referenced his Law School experience, characterizing them as the most difficult, yet most enjoyable three years of his life. Then, the Congressman delved into the problem of toxic waste disposal. He stated that the problem of toxic waste disposal generally was not considered a public concern in this country during the years in which the problem was growing more acute. This lack of concern was manifested by the lack of development of a public policy in this area. The Love Canal disaster was a turning point in this country's approach to toxic waste disposal.

Love Canal, an abandoned ditch, was used by the Hooker Chemical Company in the 1940's and 50's as a disposal site for pesticides and other chemical wastes. In 1963, after being filled in with dirt, the site was sold for a nominal price to the local school district which then sold it to developers who constructed housing on it. The construction company apparently did not start saving the dirt cap over the ditch and rainwater subsequently leached the chemical wastes into the houses.

In the Summer of 1977, Congressman LaFalce was alerted to the problems of an unbecoming stench emanating from the basements of these homes as well as an unusually high incidence of health problems such as still births, birth defects and cancer. Unable to get the attention of the U.S.E.P.A., New York Department of Health, and the President, among others, John LaFalce waited until the following year when he finally convinced President Carter to declare the site a National Disaster Area. That was the first time a man-made calamity was declared a national disaster area.

Since the Summer of 1978, there have been many seminars and public hearings, lawsuits and press conferences giving relief for the residents and for the city of Niagara Falls.

In 1978, the approximately 1,000 people who lived in the area surrounding the Love Canal were temporarily relocated with Federal funding. Those people faced with immensely devalued homes and a firm belief that the area was dangerous, sought permanent relocation. Congressman LaFalce, along with Senator Javitz, sponsored an amendment rider to an appropriations bill which was, as they had intended, interpreted to permit the Federal Government to pick up the tab on permanent housing.

One of the problems with the situation was that there was a local, state and federal policies and bureaucracies, the Justice Department, and the Media all had different perceptions of the problem and were not all seemingly influenced by their own views. As a result, the public perception of the problem was not based on the facts but rather on the larger issues in dealing with the residents of the area.

During the question and answer period which followed, Congressman LaFalce explained that the imposition of liability on Hooker Chemical Company has been difficult. But, right now the public opinion of causality and the intervention of other parties such as the local Board of Education and the developers. He promised to look into the matter of the duration of time that residents would have to wait in order to keep their waste disposal records.

Generally, John LaFalce feels that hazardous wastes are a necessary by-product of modern society but that strict federal regulations as well as an increase in public awareness would help alleviate some of the problems.

The presentation was an idea of Professor John Hyson who was contacted with a previous speech he heard LaFalce deliver. Because LaFalce is a Villanova Law Alumnus, he felt that it would be particularly appropriate for him to speak at the Law School. Professor Hyson, along with the Environmental Law Club assumed the responsibility of setting up the event along with Senator Javitz, sponsored an amendment rider to an appropriations bill, the audience included Dean O'Brien and Dean Abraham, several law professors and law students from area law schools as well as other interested members of the public. The event concluded in the lounge at which time they have the opportunity to informally pose questions to the Congressman.

The year-old Environmental Law Group encouraged with the success of the program is now preparing to plan other events.

FINANCIAL AID: THE BLEAK PICTURE

By Teresa Nazario

Any students planning to obtain some form of financial aid to help pay their next year's law school take note: the needs you are relying on may not be available.

Dean of Admissions and Director of Financial Aid for the law school, expressed serious concern about the level of aid available for students next year. There are no official numbers detailing the cuts to government; financial aid administrators are simply unable to get the attention of the U.S.E.P.A., New York Department of Health, and the President, among others, to get the attention of the U.S.E.P.A., New York Department of Health, and the President, among others. Financial aid for students next year will be significantly lower than in past years.

The most serious cuts appear to be in the Guaranteed Student Loan. President Reagan has announced that he would like to kill the whole program. He has not been successful as yet but any student who earns more than $30,000 a year must complete a "needs analysis" to show eligibility for the loan program. This includes students who are financially dependent on their parents and whose parents earn more than $30,000 a year. The effect of this regulation is to weed out those students who are not truly needy but are using the Federal Pell Grant program. This, in turn, causes problems in dealing with the residents of the area.

Congressional Budget Office, among others, have the opportunity to informally pose questions to the Congressman.

The year-old Environmental Law Group encouraged with the success of the program is now preparing to plan other events. Other federal sources of aid for law students are National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) and Work- Study. The NDSL program, which is available to students with financial need, but is expected to continue at the reduced level of $4,000 a year. This program offers students a maximum loan interest loan interest from the federal government which comes at 8% but is lower than the market rate. Students must meet eligibility requirements and loan amounts may be reduced if students do not receive grants through the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Similarly, work-study funds are being cut during 1982 but the total demise of the program is not predicted. At least not yet. Funds for work-study also come from the federal government but students work for financial aid.

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 3)
A UNIQUE COURSE UNDER FIRE
by Collette Buchanan

Villanova Community Legal Services is a unique course which combines the attributes of a class and a student organization with a clinical program entailing client contact, field work, legal preparation and in some instances court appearances.

Started as a volunteer program by students in 1972, VCLS became an accredited course in 1975. At that time Joseph Wenz, a VLS graduate who had worked in the program while a student, became a professor at the Law School and began teaching the Legal Services class. Second year students earn two credits for a year’s participation and third year students receive one credit for supervisory work. Now VCLS is a four credit course for third year students and a two credit course for second year students, and latter having a lighter workload and less responsibility.

The VCLS course runs for a full year, unlike other courses at the Law School. The classes, which are taught by Professor Peck, and perhaps Eric Freed, Dan Gibson, Steve Imms, Rob Sachs, Richard Verner, Chip Lamason, Kevin Peck, and perhaps Eric Freed, is like any other general course that utilizes non-traditional teaching methods. In addition to readings and exercises, students take part in simulated counseling sessions. These simulations serve as preparation for the field work.

Students in VCLS work on actual cases for real clients under the direct supervision of staff attorneys of the Delaware County Legal Assistance Association. Second year students are asked to work a half-day a week at the Chester office of DCLA and Mondays and Tuesdays from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Work includes interviewing clients, research, and assisting in preparation of cases for court. Third year participants are eligible to appear before the privilege of attending court. It is possible under a special rule in Pennsylvania which allows third year law students to appear in court under supervision.

The Legal Services practice is a general civil practice, including cases in the major areas of family law, consumer law, housing, legal services for the elderly, and government benefits. It is like any other general civil practice except that the clients are poor people. About half the clients of DCLA are from Chester itself and the other half from the suburbs of Delaware County.

The cases students work on include: custody, child protection services, adoption, simple divorce, domestic violence, divorce, probate, nursing home, and government benefits. It is like any other general civil practice.

CHAMPAGNE?
The Third Annual Champagne Brunch for the graduating class will be held on Sunday, March 21, 1982 at 11:00 a.m. in the Docket. This year’s guest speaker will be the Rev. Dr. King. The program will include a speech by Edward G. Rendell, Chief of 1968, District Attorney of Philadelphia. A champagne reception will follow the brunch where graduates can meet with the officers and members of the Alumni Association, faculty, and Board of Consultants. Third Year Students — mark your calendars and save the date. Invitations will be forthcoming. Any question can be directed to Mr. D. Ambrose, the Alumni Director.

WOMEN’S LAW CAUCUS CAREER DINNER

The Women’s Law Caucus Career Options Dinner, on November 16th was a smashing success. Those in attendance (approximately 130 students and guests) felt that the event was valuable and informative and should be repeated at least once a year.

The speakers were Dana Breslin, of the Delaware County Legal Assistance Association, Inc., Ann Nevel of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shliske & Cohen, Hedy Powell from Wertheim Laboratories, Len B. Schoenfeld of Richard, Brian, Diamant & Hamilton, and Mara Strat from Mesirov, Gelman, Jaffe, Cramer & Jamieson.

The five Villanova Law School graduates spoke of their experience in each of their chosen fields of law (which included tax, environmental and corporate law), how they found their jobs, the circumstances of changing a job, and some of the positive and negative aspects of being a female attorney.

Cindy McInicholas, one of the six chairpersons of the Women’s Law Caucus, feels that the program gave participants a sense of the considerations relevant in planning a career in the Law, and some insight into the life of a lawyer.

The guests also gave 4-star ratings to the dinner itself which was held in the cafeteria. Caucus Secretary Heiya Mayer Woods, who chaired the dinner committee, enlisted Jim Lawless to act as the chauffeur. The most included crepes, salad, French bread, wine and assorted homemade desserts.
UNCONSTITUTIONAL ZONING AT VLS - Seminar on Feb. 27th—
By Andy Zelei
On Saturday, February 27, the Law School’s Center for Continuing Education will hold a seminar dealing with the liability of municipalities for improper zoning practices. The day-long seminar entitled "The Price of Constitutional Zoning" will include a panel of five attorneys who will discuss the area. The seminar will be of particular relevance to municipal officers and land use developers as well as to their respective counsel.

The seminar focuses on the legalities of the practices that municipalities engage in to exclude development within their communities and the rights of property owners who claim to have suffered economic damage as a result of these ordinances. For example, a city which decides to exclude low-income housing from its community may find that its zoning ordinances violate the state or federal constitution. However, it is unclear, especially in light of the complex case of Artz v. 1978, enacted by the Pennsylvania General Assembly, whether that developer is then permitted to build what he wants (and who knows anyone else to build it). So to speak, it would seem as though the current yearbook could be ordered for $3.00 less than its price, yet there is little enthusiasm for the book among the students and faculty. The SBA may decide that the efforts in putting together a yearbook are not worth the result.

This has to be a first, something for the Guinness Book of World Records. Here I am, starting a new column for the Docket. And I have nothing else to write about. Nothing much to say. At this moment I should tell you that columnists often come across this particular problem: Fifteen pages of space cost 25 cents, and there is nothing much to put on the paper. But this particular melody doesn’t usually hit with this combination of enthusiasm.

I honestly don’t know what to say. You could say anything you like. I was just wondering what you could do. Are you going to tell me what to do? Is it going to be a brilliant idea? The sales representatives argued in favor of advertising, but I don’t know. They didn’t even advertise in the little enthusiasm for the yearbook that the students and faculty had.

Well, it isn’t exactly accurate that I had absolutely nothing to write about. I had a list of things to write about, but they weren’t exactly stimulating enough to cover three sheets of paper. You don’t do columns unless you do when they have nothing to say. Usually they’ll dig into one of their drawers for a few letters written to them in response to a controversial column and talk back. I can’t do that. I’ve written any letters and I’ve written them over and over in the Docket. I’ve written about tacky things like students who won’t let me sit in the library. I’ve written in the Docket. I’ve written about tacky things like students who won’t let me sit in the library.

But I’ve decided to let the animal abuse column pictures will be months. There will be the beginnings of my ideas which couldn’t quite make it. So this is sort of my writer’s notebook of half-baked ideas.

I thought that my most lucrative idea would be why you think you want to go into law school. There are a series of more interesting courses, courses that couldn’t possibly prepare one for the basically, courses for the student who is the student. Those are just funny. I could’ve written a paper on any of them.

I’ve written about tacky things like students who won’t let me sit in the library. I’ve written about tacky things like students who won’t let me sit in the library.

Once again, I couldn’t quite make it. This would be a list of the ten questions that I never want to hear again now that the interviewing season is over.

1. In two years, where do you see yourself?
2. Or the ever popular: (What would you like to be doing in two years?)
3. Why did you leave reporting for law school?
4. What kind of law would you like to practice? (Like I really know.)
5. What's the best course you've taken? (More literally: Can you bring us any clients?)
6. What course did you like the most?
7. The day before the interview, did you have a good night’s sleep? (This is a question asked by Kingsfield-Wentziesland professor (hopeful to get back to the right state of mind.)
8. Are you a WASP and the Law? — Most schools have such ethnic type courses. Penn, for example, offers a class on the Jewish experience.
9. Judge Higginbotham teaching a course on the American Legal Process. Temple inevitably teaches a Judaeo Law course. Villanova should follow suit with a course especially offering the contributions of WASPs in the Law. The course would dis­

It is important to note that many graduates refused to report their incomes. Practicing in Pennsylvania-1979-71X 1980-66.3%

SALARY FIGURES

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In 1980 CBS (Columbia Broadcast-set) donated $250,000 to a project entitled, "Philadelphia: Past, Present, and Future." The Philadelphia project was a joint venture of the University of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees and the Library of Congress. The project was directed by Dr. Theodore Hershey (Director of the Center for Philadelphia Studies of the University). The project was to investigate certain aspects of Philadelphia's past, present and future. The study was important because the forces were created to help facilitate the investigation. The forces cover such topics as transportation, economics, history, education, and water, air and waste.

East task force is divided into National Consultants and Leaders drawn from various industries, and leaders of public interest groups and law professors. The Philadelphia Electric Company and Mellon Bank are typical of the industries represented. VLS professor John Hyson, one of several law professors active in the conference, was appointed Task Force Leader for the Water, Air, and Waste committee along with two other local attorneys.

One of the objectives of each task force is to come up with a list of recommendations relating to the force's topic. With this in mind, Professor Hyson wrote an "Interim Report of the Task Force on Water." The report, soon to be published in full, makes recommendations on the possible solutions facing the city of Philadelphia in the areas of water, air, and waste. The issue discussed include the water quality of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, sewage treatment plants, sewage disposal, the quantity and quality of our drinking water, and the management of our waste.

Professor Hyson hopes that the conference, which met last spring, will influence future development and the quality of our environment. Professor Hyson believes that there will be more laws passed over this issue and Philadelphia will have to either fight more legal battles or find other ways to dispose of its waste. One possible solution is to burn the waste for energy.

As to what the energy produced should be used for, one proposal would be to use it in place of the oil-fired steam furnaces which supply steam to the center city steam loop. (The underground loop runs around the city and supplies steam to various commercial and institutional centers.) The current owner of the Philadelphia Electric, has voiced its desire to build another extension to the loop. Under present proposals, there are some drawbacks. As of now, there is no place to put the burner. Burning the waste would increase its energy value and reduce its impact on air pollution. Although it might pass the current standards set by the state and city, this would be too far from the loop for its efficient operation. Another problem is the high cost of the project. Professor Hyson suggests that the high cost would be offset by the number of involuntary and voluntary contributions collected from steam customers.

According to Professor Hyson, a less attractive alternative to trash incineration would be to simply incinerate the waste. Incineration poses a major air pollution problem. In 1979, 51,315 tons of pollution were emitted from an incinerator located in Roxborough. Another alternative would be to bury the waste. Although it is a proven land disposal solution, however, would be very costly. Not only would they have to fill in the sites but the city would have to pay for use of the landfills.

The city is also concerned with much enthusiasm to the trash-energy proposal. Mayor William Green has been very active in seeking a solution to the "waste problem," one steam project, to be used at the Nevy Yard, is in the planning stages. Another problem is expected to be remedied by the Pennsylvania legislature which can help influence the city in the future.

When asked why a television broadcasting company would fund the Philadelphia Energy Project, Professor Hyson replied, "CBS felt it was part of their "social responsibility." Since the beginning stages of the project, many corporations have donated to the convention's cause.

The energy project has attracted an interest in environmental law. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1967, he served as Assistant Corporate Counsel to the city of Boston where he became involved with a number of environmental cases. One of his most memorable environmental cases involved the rebuilding of the runway at Logan Airport in Boston. He explains that in order to do this, part of the harbor, surrounding the runway, would have to be filled in. The city filed suit to stop the extension by demanding an environmental impact report. If the runway were to be extended, the planes would skim the roofs of east Boston and the noise level would make it impossible for them to appear. As a matter of fact, most actions are subject to various inferences, reasonable or not. Indeed, sometimes quite improbable, but nonetheless true. Identifications show common examples in the courtroom and a guilty prison and some are sent to death through identification. One needs but recall the countless errors he himself has made. How many have met some person whom they believed to be an old-time friend, and have found themselves greeting a total stranger? This is a common mistake made in restaurants and other public places. Many identifications in court are made from having seen a person but once, and under conditions not critical. Many are made from descriptions and photographs, and are influenced by detective lawyers, and other vitally interest in the results. From all of this it is easy to see that many are convicted who are guiltless of crime. In situations of strong agitation, acquittals are rare, and sentences made long and barbarous and inhuman.

Biography and psychology, which form the basis of understanding human conduct, should be taken into account. Without a fair knowledge of the mechanism of man, and the motives that govern his life, it is idle to venture to fathom a situation; but with some knowledge, officers and the public can be most useful in preserving and protecting those who most need such help. The life of almost any unfortunate, if rightly understood, can be readjusted to some plan of order and system, instead of left to drift on to ruin, the victim of ignorance, hatred and chance.

When lawyers and courts, and laymen, accept the scientific theory which the physicians forced upon the world long ago, then men will examine each so-called disease with due diligence and work to trace the source and then learn how to remove the cause. This requires sympathy, humanity, love for one's fellow-man, and a strong faith in the power and knowledge and experience to understand the cause and the cure. For the fears of the lawyers may then grow smaller, the courts will move with lesser speed, and the world will profit a thousandfold by a kindlier and more understanding toward all mankind.
to a high degree, take on the character of orchestra agreements reached since 1972. Wilkinson only touched lightly on the four decisions made in the heat of negotiations, some of the variety involved in labor law. In perspective, Wilkinson was able to convey Wilkinson soon became one of the principal experts in the field of labor relations. While speaking from a management perspective, Wilkinson was able to convey some of the variety involved in labor law practice and the qualities that in many ways make the problems of a symphony orchestra unique in the field of labor relations. On the managerial side, the board of directors of the orchestra is made up of prestigious members of the community, especially from industry and law. Wilkinson noted that, "board members usually lack expertise in this area and have to be educated to the fact that concert management cannot be treated the same way as industrial workers." The biggest task for labor lawyers representing management becomes to convince the board to set out parameters and to allow counsel to maneuver within those limits without undue interference. Music directors are, in theory at least, the chief of the orchestra, and are colored by the personalities of the individuals involved. Because it is difficult to talk about the Viola da gamba your Great-Aunt Matilda left you when you were four and a half, consider a fiddle or a violin. Your viola da gamba might be a family heirloom but it is not a Guarnieri or Stradivari or Cremona. A good instrument can easily cost $100,000, and this is not even considering a Cremonese. Most orchestras provide low interest loans and good salaries, so the loans can be paid off. Without these loans and salaries a musician could never purchase the kind of instrument needed to produce, only after much practice, the quality sound necessary for a truly great orchestra. And if musicians could not buy these instruments in the first place, you might as well pretend to have an orchestra. "Okay," you're saying, "that explains the salary but the hours more than make up for the cost of an instrument!" In your case, you might be right. You only have to work on practicing on top of the 20 hours per week. Now your little brother, who plays the flugelhorn, is a different story. For him, there is something called hornplayer's lips. A hornplayer, just like any other musician, may hit his stride in his twenties and soon hit a plateau where he will remain for the rest of his professional career. But unlike other musicians, hornplayers can play no more than 20 hours a week or else their lips will go and they will not be good for much more than a few sort of notes. And few and far between are hornplayers who can make it past age 50 without their lips giving out. When this happens, there is no question of forced retirement, either you go out and hire a part-time harpist for the week. But by far the most interesting people in "symphony labor relations" are the musicians. With only the top 100 musicians in each of the 13 to 15 major orchestras, these 1,500 individuals out of the total population are in a very real sense, a national treasure. They may be professionals, but first, last and always they are artists. Each, according to Wilkinson, "they often expose a value system in which things are either right or wrong. With little room for logically derived compromises." The flip side of this self-image as an artist is that although almost all musicians are members of the A.F.M., pro- unionism is not a week away in an avarian to manning a picket line in the middle of a strike. Again, unlike industry, there are no legal and practical restrictions. "There just aren't that many obtsains trying to squeeze the chickens in the corners," said an orchestra musician like the Pittsburgh Symphony who will receive a starting salary of about $30,000 a year for working 20 hours a week over six days, with seven weeks paid vacation and a trip to Europe or the Orient every second or third year. But before you leave Law School forever to take up the viola da gamba your Great-Aunt Matilda left you when you were four and a half, consider a fiddle or a violin. Your viola da gamba might be a family heirloom but it is not a Guarnieri or Stradivari or Cremona. A good instrument can easily cost $100,000, and this is not even considering a Cremonese. Most orchestras provide low interest loans and good salaries, so the loans can be paid off. Without these loans and salaries a musician could never purchase the kind of instrument needed to produce, only after much practice, the quality sound necessary for a truly great orchestra. And if musicians could not buy these instruments in the first place, you might as well pretend to have an orchestra.
From Pilgrimage to Mendicant —

The Saga of the Augustinians

In the following two part series on the Augustinians, Marc A. Arrigo, an Augustinian historian, traces the slender thread of this monastic group from its early days to its modern times. It is the dominance of the Holy Land.

Returning to North Africa, Augustine made his peace with himself and was a pagan. By his own Confessions, Augustine was a profligate, a "companion with no purpose and no end," and an "involuntary" monk. But more than this, Augustine spent the better part of his youth spent, Augustine left North Africa for Italy with a group of friends in order to establish a contemplative, austere community. It was only later, in Milan, that Augustine presented to Christianity by St. Ambrose.

In 1215 onward, it was no longer possible to establish a religious order with the same freedom as during the feudal period. It was necessary to obtain the necessary legal and political recognition in order to have a stable community. The Augustinian Order was organized into a Tuscan or Latin province in Lombardy and the English province in 1540, the order continued to consolidate into the Order of Hermit Friars of St. Augustine.

The Augustinians have been recognized as the Order of St. Augustine and turned against the order. In the 15th century, the Order of St. Augustine was the most powerful and influential religious order in Europe. The Order of St. Augustine has been credited with the development of the Augustinian idea of the active apostolate.

Today, the Augustinians are one of the oldest and largest religious orders in the world and maintain many secondary and post-secondary schools. The Augustinians are a monastic order, living in community, and are part of the Church's apostolic mission. They are dedicated to the instruction of youth, the promotion of science, and the encouragement of the sciences. They are also dedicated to the promotion of the spiritual life, the advancement of the Church, and the spread of the Gospel in all parts of the world.

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While his classmates were enjoying summer jobs that would place them on the road to success, one student struck out for the Appalachian Trail in Maine. Part 3 of this continuing series chronicles several chance encounters with fellow wilderness travelers.

Deer Island Andy was a quiet fellow. He hitched in mismatched sneakers secured to his feet by adhesive tape. Andy's trail philosophy was to start with an empty pack, jury-rigged packs recede into the distance. Fear not, dear friends! There are as many hungry children, the family dinner table rooted to and drew his strength from the Good Earth. His arms were corded with muscle, no doubt from wrestling into submission. How could we refuse his hospitality?

As we moved toward his trailer, I noted a card table covered with bits and pieces of metal and string, and a sign proclaiming "The Market." We were told to speak up if we wanted to buy anything from his collection. But he could tell we were only window shoppers.

The interior of his trailer boasted the lifestyle of a backwoods gentleman. "One-of-a-kind's" lay carefully strewn across the floor, countertops and furniture, arranged as a child might organize dolls and stuffed animals. The profusion of disassembled electrical apparatus did not seem incongruous, although the nearest power outlet was a day's walk away. Throughout the rusted menagerie swarmed at least three full litters of kittens. Buford dipped each a cup of water out of a pot that cleared off several frail chairs. We contemplated the strata of dust floating in the water.

"Did you get the minge your way last night?" he asked. No. "The effective one," Buford boomed a pure Maine accent. Out of the straw grass emerged the most innately powerful man it has been my fortune to avoid antagonizing. Though he tensed, in his laceless workboots, less than five and a half feet in stature, it appeared that he was rooted to and drew his strength from the good Earth. His arms were corded with muscle, no doubt from wrestling into submission. How could we refuse his hospitality?

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The interior of his trailer boasted the lifestyle of a backwoods gentleman. "One-of-a-kind's" lay carefully strewn across the floor, countertops and furniture, arranged as a child might organize dolls and stuffed animals. The profusion of disassembled electrical apparatus did not seem incongruous, although the nearest power outlet was a day's walk away. Throughout the rusted menagerie swarmed at least three full litters of kittens. Buford dipped each a cup of water out of a pot that cleared off several frail chairs. We contemplated the strata of dust floating in the water.

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SPORTS ROUNDPUP

By Steve Imms

Sports in America have been the subject of a wide and varied series of criticisms, all of which are valid, and as far as they go, true. And yet, for all their essential simplicity, sports and those who practice them "professionally" find themselves entrenched in complexities apparently created because we, "the beleaguered fans," do not appreciate those things which we can easily understand. No, somewhere along the line (perhaps as a result of increasing paternalism which enveloped this nation after World War II as a result of the efforts of FDR — but that's another controversy) it was decided that split seasons and second seasons, and play-off and "Post-Season Plans" would be good for the American Sportman. For an example we need only look at the playoff system invented by Pete Roselle and his self-sufficient henchmen/owners to decide who will be entitled to play in the most publicized, most covered, most boring (after all the hype, what else could it be?) football games of them all. Each year, at the beginning of December, newspapers all over the country print the formula arrived at after considerable deliberation and a toss of a coin. And as I pursue this thought it is obvious that this is irrelevant in the context of congressional limits on federal court jurisdiction. The Symposium will take place at 1:00 p.m., Saturday, March 13, at VLS. Professor Ratner of the University of Southern California Law Center; Professor Martin H. Redish of Northwestern Law School and Professor Charles C. Rice of Notre Dame Law School. Professor Redish has written "Federal Jurisdiction: Tensions In The Allocation Of Judicial Power," a hornbook used extensively by students in Professor Taggart's courses on Federal Courts. Professor Bator is co-author of the textbook used in the course on Federal Courts. Professors Rice and Ratner both have authored textbooks and are well known as experts on the topic. The moderator of the Symposium will be the Honorable Dolores R. Hovland of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The discussion will begin with each of the panelists delivering a paper on the issue and will be followed by a debate among the panelists. The proceedings will then be opened to questions from the audience. The Symposium proceedings, debate, and audience questions, as well as the articles submitted by the panelists, will be published in Volume 27 of the Villanova Law Review. Admission to the Symposium is free and all students and guests are invited to a reception at the Law School following the Symposium.

WRITERS
EDITORS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
CARTOONISTS

The Docket needs you! The Docket is a monthly newspaper written and published by the students at Villanova Law School. We won't take much of your time and we'd really love to have you join us. Leave a message for Dave Eddy on the Message Board or drop by our office across from Student Services.

On February 22, 1982, the Villanova Student Bar Association, under the direction of Fran Lam, held its second annual volleyball tournament. Fourteen teams participated in the event, each composed of three women and three men from the law school. After six hours of intense competition, the team of Mike McLaughlin, Carl Deduk, Jim Preston, Ronnie Cahill, Cathy Swift and Cindy Jaworski emerged victorious. The winners were awarded a keg of beer for its efforts.

The School of Law is located on Long Island Sound in Southwestern Connecticut approximately ninety minutes from New York City and thirty minutes from New Haven.

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