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By Alice J. Solomon

Two teams of Villanova Law School students swept first and third place at this year's 8th annual Regional Division of the National Trial Competition. This victory marks VLS' best overall performance in the eight years of its participation in the competition. At least one team from Villanova Law School has scored high enough to participate in the national level of the competition for five of the past eight years, but this is the first year that both VLS teams have placed within the top three sites.

As the first-place team, Janet McGarry and Pete Prinsen scored the highest points value of the region for their oral arguments with 46 points. As regional winners, they will receive the Lewis Powell Award and the American Trial Lawyers' Award at the VLS commencement ceremonies. McGarry and Prinsen, representing VLS and the Eastern Regional Division, will compete against the winners of the remaining ten regions at the national level of the competition in Houston, Texas on March 24-26.

Bill Dienna and Doug Kent placed third in the region with 43 points, missing second place by only one point to a team from American University Law School. Dienna and Kent will each receive the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers' Award at commencement in the Spring.

This year's regional event was hosted by the University of Baltimore Law School from Feb. 13-15. The competition is sponsored by the Texas Young Lawyers' Association, the American Bar Association Section of Litigation, the Young Lawyers' Division, and the American College of Trial Lawyers. Its purpose is to provide law students with an opportunity to sharpen their trial advocacy skills by competing with other law schools on a national level.

Professor Leonard Packel is the faculty sponsor of the Villanova teams and acts as a liaison with the national competition. The team members credit much of their success to Professor Packel, who devoted a great deal of time to advising the teams and helping them to prepare for the competition. Together with Professor Packel, Professors Goldberg and Podolin also spent time judging the team's practice arguments and selecting the teams that would represent VLS at the regional level.

In the pretrial round of the intraschool level, students at Villanova may select their own partners and compete as one of the two teams which will represent VLS at the regional level. The competition consists of researching a fictional case and arguing for either the prosecution or defense at trial. Each team delivers opening and closing arguments, and conducts direct and cross-examination of witnesses. Team members are judged solely on their oral presentation, organization, and demeanor. Written material prepared. The Eastern Regional level consists of law schools from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. (Continued on page 11)

In order to facilitate an "informed vote" in the SBA elections (March 15, 16), the Docket has given candidates an opportunity to express their goals/platforms in the SBA elections (March 16). The Docket will publish the statements of the candidates for the students to review and vote accordingly.

By Michelle Tiger

Traditionally, the Student Bar Association has been the intermediary between students and the administration. In this role, there is great untapped potential to become an advocate of the student body, and I will do my best to insure that the students, through the Student Bar Association, will actively share in the administration and operation of various academic and social programs.

Kirk Karagealian

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Vice-President

Earlier this year the Docket examined the role of the SBA and concluded that a change of vision is needed.

I agree. The SBA must make a systematic effort to identify problems in the law school and find workable solutions. The SBA is not a powerful body but it can be more effective in organizing activities and coordinating student-faculty relations. This year, I have been active as the social director for Phi Delta Phi. I enjoy organizing and would like to help organize the SBA. I hope I will have your support.

Tom Wilkinson

Secretary

As Student Bar Association Secretary, I would make a serious commitment to perform the duties of the position, but I would also like to see the SBA take a more active and vocal part in law student life at Villanova and in the community. As past president of Brownie Troop No. 2834 of Mt. Airy, I feel I have the necessary experience and qualifications to do a real job.

Michelle Tiger

Treasurer

My educational background and business experience are a solid foundation upon which to undertake the office of Treasurer. I have a Business Administration degree and I have had the opportunity to apply this education in handling the inventory ledgers and disbursement procedures of a Philadelphia-based oil company.

I feel that this experience, accompanied by my willingness to undertake the responsibilities of this office, will permit me to achieve the accuracy and efficiency demanded by the student body in the management of their budget.

Marc Bell

I am honest, responsible, diligent, dependable, modest, and experienced. I majored in accounting at the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School, and I was the treasurer of my fraternity. Besides, I really want to beat Marc Bell.

Jeffrey Sansweet

SBA Class Representative

I am seeking the position of SBA representative because I believe that I can bring new ideas to the SBA — both my own ideas and those of the student body. I feel that a representative should not only receive ideas brought to her but should also actively seek ideas from other students. It is only by finding out that types of activities the students want from the SBA that it can respond to those needs.

Edie A. Longenbach

I would like to say 2 things to the 1L class. First, I promise that if I am elected, this will all be over by May 9. And, second, I have consulted with the Dean and he has graciously agreed to extend the sentence (sorry term) of the 1L class until July 4.

(Continued on page 11)
Grades: they are in the air. Listen to any gaggle of students in the cafeteria, library and lounge. Inevitably, their conversation gravitates towards grades. Students talk for hours about how to study for better grades, which professors belong to the "hook" (C) club and how to explain grades to parents. Grades are an obsession at VLS.

The function of the deflated grading scale remains a mystery. Upon entry into VLS, students are assured they will make it through law school. High admissions standards are used to weed out those who are unable to perform well and those who are admitted are above average and should expect to do well. So, why do they get "C's"?

VLS students fight a second battle with grades in the job market. Armed with their "C's", VLS students lucky enough to get into an interview, must explain to prospective employers that the "C's" are really "B's" and become the student attended VLS, the employer should pretend the "C's" are "B's" and give them their first legal job. This type of defeat for the student seeking employment is unnecessary. VLS's deflated grades result in negative experiences for the student and VLS.

Grades at VLS can serve the purpose of ranking students both internally and externally. VLS is not a Yale where students can successfully enter the professional world without any grades to measure their performance. VLS needs an accurate ranking of its students, particularly toward the end of its third year. The scale should be adjusted to conform with the majority of law schools and recognize that the average law student is an above average student. Give "B's" in place of "C's." Or, VLS could eliminate the 4.0 point average calculation and instead honor their students as such and calculate class rank for the rest of the students. Finally, VLS could place students in quintile ranks and eliminate the miniscule differences in grade point averages accounting for large gaps in class rank.

VLS's current grading scale does not accurately reflect student merit. It can and should be adjusted to clear the air and encourage VLS students to learn, rather than to defeat for the student seeking employment is unnecessary. VLS's deflated grades result in negative experiences for the student and VLS.

The lack of an affirmative action program that is beyond the Guaranteed Student Loan of us wearing the stigma of student is transacted in response to a written report received from a faculty committee. When students are represented on the committee and have participated in the deliberations, the student viewpoint is given serious consideration. You may be surprised to learn that in most cases the faculty adopts the recommendations of the students.

Professor

Villanova Law School
(name withheld upon request)

Author's Reply

The article was intended to be about committees which students are on. The article states in its second sentence that it is about those eight committees on which students participate. It is obvious that the author here that the exclusively faculty staffed committees are an integral part of the law schools decision making process. Far from not wanting answers, the Docket and this author are very much like to have them. Too frequently, however, evasion take the form of answers and leave one less than satisfied.

While committee meetings obviously should not be called for ritualistic roll calls, it does appear that the student subcommittee is an integral part of the law school decision making process. VLS sanctions us with a tuition increase. How much we can be easily learned in about determining the amount.

No appointment is necessary and the court sits at the convenience of the public. However, they may wish to call beforehand (526-9200) to be assured court is in session on the particular day.

The Docket

Philadelphia Area Alumni

The Honorable Richard J. Nigro

District Court 32-1-11

771 East Lancaster Avenue

Villanova, Pa. 19085

The Poverty of Education

by Thomas A. Thornton

Education is the most cherished of the possessions that one accumulates through a lifetime. Education is at once the most desirable and least obtainable factor over which we must make life-career decisions. The necessity for advancement in one's work is the driving force to be available to all no matter their means. The least and brightest are not necessarily those that are monetarily well endowed. The lack of an affirmative action program here at Villanova Law School is now being accused by the proposed tuition increase in about 1981. This increase could further limit the opportunities for those living on the poverty line. Attrition through grades is acceptable and correct, but attrition through poverty is heinous.

The recent assessment of a guaranteed Guaranteed Student Loan is $5,000, of which the student is lucky to get $4,500 after fees. Adding on the proposed tuition increase, it means that each student will have to come up with an extra $640. The average student is now $1,800 above his Guaranteed Student Loan without food, shelter or transportation (be it train, bus, or car).Allowing $200 a month for rent, and all utilities, and $45 per week for food and all other expenses, the student ends up with a total bill which exceeds $10,600. From where is the $6,600 coming from? How can the student pay for all this? In what way will the student cover the $6,600 shortfall other than the Guaranteed Student Loan to come? Are the students intended to take out high interest personal loans? Most of us were not. It is this general trend of students not being able to have a credit rating on which the bank would advance us the time of day.

The line on tuition must be held firm. We at VLS will be receiving no extra services for the $6,600. The students' viewpoint is that the justification behind the increase cannot lie in the new legal writing program. Inflation has only added to the $6,600 already being assessed. Everyone makes the means that the increase obviously cannot be a reflection of worldwide monetary realities. The recent governmental cut off of "borderline" social services came with a plan from the President and more help from the private sector. As VLS students we have nowhere to turn. The government shuns us as affluent students while VLS sanctions us with a tuition increase.

VLS is, and should be, proud of its affirmative action records. One cannot really believe that the present students will continue this trend if we feel we are the brunt of unwarranted and unexplained drastic increases in tuition. If the students have no where to turn, why should the alumni give?
Love Me Like A Rock

By Joe Zahm

The gods had condemned Sisyphus to ceaselessly rolling a rock to the top of a mountain, where the stone would fall back down on its own weight. They had thought of some more dreadful punishment than futile and hopeless labor. For such a punishment, they might have thought of nothing better. For the Sisyphus is over. Yet, within three years, most students are on their way to the top of the mountain again. Not surprisingly, Camus points out in his tale that "it is nothing but a giant who can reach the top of the mountain and who can even say, 'I have reached the top'."

We can see that Sisyphus's fate is similar to that of the modern-day lawyer. The lawyer is assigned to head some committee of the bar association, appointed to manage some project of the firm, or even less pleasant, appointed to head some committee of the bar association which lawyers serve. To make matters worse, they have been useful in the practice of law. As su^usted

The Myth of Sisyphus

From the first, I have become obsessed with the image of Sisyphus and his ab- sard predicament as a metaphor for the life of the lawyer. The myth of Sisyphus, as described by Camus, is a prime example of how the practice of law can be both rewarding and frustrating. The myth of Sisyphus is a timeless story of the struggle against the establishment of the law, and the constant battle against the forces of evil and corruption.

However, before we attempt to focus on the myth and its relation to the "big picture," it is important that we draw two major distinctions between Sisyphus's fate and the modern-day lawyer. Sisyphus's fate is not simply the result of his own actions. It is also the result of the actions of others, such as the gods who condemned him to his fate. Additionally, the myth of Sisyphus does not apply to the modern-day lawyer, who is not subject to the same pressures as Sisyphus. The myth of Sisyphus is a metaphor for the life of the lawyer, and it serves to remind us of the importance of our work and the necessity of our efforts.

Winning Counsel

Associate Dean Robert P. Garbarino an- nounced that the winners of the Second Annual Villanova Law School Client Inter- view Skills Competition were: Joseph DeRasso and Reid Coppelock.

The winners will represent Villanova University School of Law at the National Client Interview Skills Competition to be held on March 5, 1983 in Baltimore, Maryland, sponsored by the American Bar Association. The winners will represent Villanova University School of Law at the National Client Interview Skills Competition to be held on March 5, 1983 in Baltimore, Maryland, sponsored by the American Bar Association.

Dear Garbarino strongly recommends to the next year's second and third year students that they consider registering for the course in Client Counseling and participating in the Competition. The winning law school has previously demonstrated excellence in this skill which is used every day in the practice of law.

Why draw these distinctions between Sis- yphus and the lawyer? One reason is that, in the case of Sisyphus, we are dealing with a single individual who is subject to the arbitrary will of the gods. In the case of the lawyer, we are dealing with a group of individuals who are subject to the arbitrary will of the law. Another reason is that the myth of Sisyphus is a simple and straightforward example of how the practice of law can be both rewarding and frustrating. The myth of Sisyphus is a timeless story of the struggle against the establishment of the law, and the constant battle against the forces of evil and corruption.

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An Interview

TRUMKA STRIKES AGAIN

By Jack Dodde

Richard Trumka graduated from Villanova Law School in 1974. He defies all of the standards by which “unions” in presently a profession is commonly measured. He is not a member of a prestigious law firm. Task is not wealthy. In fact, the most he’s ever made as a lawyer was $30,000 a year. Yet he is one of the school’s most successful and distinguished graduates. At St. Ri,

Richard Trumka is president of the United Mine Workers of America, one of the country’s strongest labor unions in the world. Born into a mining family in a small southwestern Pennsylvania coal town, Trumka worked his way through college and law school in the mines of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. He was the first one in his family ever to attend college, and he did so with the sole aim of becoming a lawyer. At Penn State, Trumka went on to Villanova, and then to a job as a staff attorney for the UMW. He remembers the day he began working for the union as “the proudest day of my life.”

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Trumka handled injustices, breach of contract suits, and safety cases. He also did a great deal of pro bono work for union members. He remembers one case in particular, in which he represented a miner who had been severely injured. “I felt that as a union attorney, he was working for the union,” Trumka said. “But the rats devoured my heart.”

He remembers the day he began working for the union as “the proudest day of my life.”

Trumka actively used his status as a lawyer to great advantage. While many thought that his education would hurt him in the election, Trumka remembered the violence with which their unionism, Trumka draws an analogy to the dinosaur: “Once the dinosaur was the biggest, strongest thing in the world. But it couldn’t control. It became extinct because it failed to evolve.”

Most of the recent developments have been about the liability problem in 1976, initially focusing on the existing theories of liability, and then the courts, which failed to evolve. To date, the Supreme Court has not yet addressed any issues in the area of product liability, an area that has been traditionally regulated by the states.

The VLS Law Review’s 1983 Symposium scheduled for 1 p.m., Saturday, March 19, will focus on toxic tort liability as it relates to the problem of toxic torts. The Symposium will address various topics relevant to toxic tort litigation including existing legal theories of liability, case management and procedural problems caused by toxic tort cases which involve a large number of defendants and plaintiffs. Also to be considered is the feasibility of federal liability legislation in the area of products liability, an area that has been traditionally regulated by the states.

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FOREIGN INFLUENCE AT A.L.I.

by Michael Gallagher

We all know Professor Joseph Dallapenna as a teacher of contracts, conflict of laws, and international law, and management of the environment. Now he has an added distinction. He joins Professors Taggart, Collins and Dean O'Brien as a member of the American Law Institute. The ALI is an exclusive club. There is a total of only 1800 members, consisting of law professors, judges, and practicing attorneys. To be elected one must first be nominated by three members, and then one must wait until there is a vacancy before election. Deans of accredited law schools are automatically included.

Once a member, you have the privilege of participating in the annual task of Restating the Law. Each May the ALI holds its meeting where those Restatements that are being revised are discussed. In light of the interest we all share in Restatement drafting, The Docket deemed it an excellent opportunity to talk to Professor Dallapenna about his involvement so far. We found him bent over a pile of papers at his office desk.

**Question:** Congratulations, Professor D. on your election. How did it happen?

**Answer:** Thank you. I can put it rather simply. It is my reward for making a pest of myself.

**Question:** Could you be a little more specific?

**Answer:** Sure. The ALI meets each year to discuss the Restatement revisions that they are currently working on. Usually the meetings are in Washington, but the last two years they were in Philadelphia. They invited the law faculty in the area to attend as guests, and I attended. Along with some other people there, I persisted in raising questions about some things that bothered me in the tentative draft of the Restatement of Foreign Relations Law. Some friends then encouraged me to nominate. That is what we mean by "checks and balances." My guess is that the separation idea crept in to this Restatement as a reflection of the recent concern over due process questions in the U.S. government. I think this is a domestic concern. If people feel it should appear in a Restatement of Foreign Relations Law, it should, but not as a general statement of the international law of jurisdiction.

**Question:** Are there any other areas that you have commented on?

**Answer:** Yes. Another problem is how the tentative draft deals with the question of whether governments should compensate aliens whose property they have expropriated. The Revised Restatement takes the position that no compensation is necessary. But this is contrary to the position of the previous Restatement and contrary to the U.S. position. It is a major shift. And, unfortunately, it has already been cited. The Iranians cited it in their arbitration at the Hague over whether they should compensate U.S. companies for expropriating their property.

**My criticism is that this is a short sighted approach. Granted it is a controversial area of the law. Yet I don't think that the position taken wants to stand on it this way. Due to the nature of a Restatement, in that it never says may, they were forced to take a firm stand. I suppose they were attempting to be even handed in their approach.**

A third area of criticism I have is with regard to citizenship. The Revised Restatement takes the position that there are situations when our government can take away citizenship. But though there are countries that do this, the U.S. has not. In fact I can cite three U.S. Supreme Court cases which say there is no such right to our government. And there are documents in international importance of this is a violation of basic human rights to strip someone of their citizenship.

**Question:** Let me ask a more general question about international law. What forces are bringing about the need to so quickly revise the Restatement of Foreign Relations Law? The first effort at it was only completed in the 1930's. How does the new Restatement differ from it?

**Answer:** That is an interesting question. It is true that Restatements aren't working very fast, except in areas where you need to. The first Restatement went into second series was the Revised Restatement of Torts. The first Restatement had come out in 1934 and had provoked a storm of controversy. The Revised Restatement took the main position that the U.N. and had become a forum for international law. It was then predominately an artifact of western European countries. But in modern times the area has grown and changed, and is continuing to change. You can see a manifestation of this by looking at the membership of the U.N. When it was founded there were fifty-six members, mostly European and American. Now there are over 150. The great majority of these were not even countries in 1945. The thrust of international law in the last sixty years has been conditional on the idea of sovereignty. That is an interesting question.**

**Question:** How have they revised the draft?

**Answer:** Well it depends on whether the enforcement is by a court or by executive. They now say that the jurisdictional split or the traditional concept of jurisdiction is based on differences in the nature of the actions to be taken. But they still can't define what means.

**Question:** Can you give an example of the type of question that this section deals with?

**Answer:** OK. Let's take the example of U.S. anti-trust law. The question is whether these laws apply to these companies operating outside the U.S. but having an economic effect here. The traditional concept of jurisdiction deals with this issue. It is my reward for making a pest of myself. The ALI then went on to do a second series on many of the other restatements.

It wasn't until the sixties that they decided to do a first Restatement on Foreign Relations. The ALI decided they couldn't call it The First Restatement since all the others were in their second series. So they called it The Second Restatement. It took them much longer. It was the first time that was done. Because previously there was little interest in international law. It was then predominately an artifact of western European colonial trade. But in modern times the area has grown and changed. And is continuing to change. You can see a manifestation of this by looking at the membership of the U.N.

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by Charlie Howland

Many men wonder why a man would have anything to say about the subject of rape. After all it is women who are attacked, not men. Some women wonder whether a man has a right to say anything about rape, since the bottom line is that all rapists are men.

Like many of the perceptions of rape, these sentiments are based on myths. In some ways, the myths about rape are true but they oversimplify the issue. Rape affects men as well as women. It is true that the great majority of rape victims are women. However, many are also men or young boys. Despite the belief that male rape only happens among prisoners or in the gay community, it can and does happen to anybody. A few years ago a 16-year-old businessman and father of two was grabbed on a center city Philadelphia street, sexually assaulted by three teenagers, and eventually released. As men we may all be potential rapists, but we are also potential victims.

There is another reason why men as well as women need to talk and learn about rape. Although men generally need not fear being attacked as much as do women, we are nevertheless directly affected. The women who are raped are our wives, our girlfriends, our female neighbors, and mother.

Unless we try to understand what rape means, and how it actually affects those who are attacked, we will not be ready when they may need us the most. At least one third of women who are assaulted survive and remember the attack even years later. The odds are absurd if we back up with someone we care for sooner or later.

Finally, both men and women need to realize that popular images of rape are not always based on the facts and realities about rape.

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There is another reason why men as well as women need to talk and learn about rape. Although men generally need not fear being attacked as much as do women, we are nevertheless directly affected. The women who are raped are our wives, our girlfriends, our female neighbors, and mother.

Unless we try to understand what rape means, and how it actually affects those who are attacked, we will not be ready when they may need us the most. At least one third of women who are assaulted survive and remember the attack even years later. The odds are absurd if we back up with someone we care for sooner or later.

Finally, both men and women need to realize that popular images of rape are not always based on the facts and realities about rape.

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The Coffee Grinds

By M. TH. BOURQUE

No one really knows for sure how Juan Valdez became associated with the Villan­
(Continued)

Consumer Board: Louise Brooks, Presi­
dent of the Philadelphia Welfare Rights Or­
ganization; and Howard Gittis, Chancellor of
the Philadelphia Bar Association.

Various formats will be used to present a variety of viewpoints on public interest law. In addition to the keynote address, the conference will feature a debate on "Social Purposes of the Law" on Friday evening. The panelists for this debate include Dan Burt; David Kairys, a progressive Phila­delphia lawyer; and Buchalter, who argues that law reflects the political views of the judges; Rand Rosenblatt, a law professor at the University of Pennsylvania, who has been extensively in the areas of poverty and health law; and Clyde Summers, a law professor at the University of Pennsylvania, who has advocated for the representation of poor people.

The debate will be moderated by University of Pennsylvania law professor Drucilla Cornell.

Saturday’s panels begin at 10:00 a.m. and will focus on "Legal Education and the People’s Interest" and "Racism, Class, and Public Interest Law." They will be followed by workshops based on "New Ap­proaches to Public Interest Law: Solo and Small Firm Practice; Alternative Delivery Mechanisms; Private Bar Pro Bono Work; A New Look at Traditional Public Interest Law Practice; How Do Community Organizations Look at Lawyers?; and Criminal Justice Practice."

Conference participants are drawn from a variety of backgrounds, including law firms, public defender offices, law schools and student bars. Among the speakers are these are Margaret Fung, Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Antonia Hernandez, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Lowell John­son, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; and Barbara Underwood, assistant district attorney in Brooklyn and professor at Yale Law School.

Pre-registration forms and additional in­formation may be obtained by writing to the Public Interest Law Conference, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 34th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 19104 or by calling Catherine Lavan (215) 898-8021 (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.).

Penn’s Public Interest Law Conference March 25-26

New approaches to the practice of public interest law will be discussed at the Rock­
ond annual Public Interest Law Confer­ence, sponsored by Penn law school students and supported by the Penn Law School, the Pennsylvania Public Interest Law Conference, and the Associated Students of the University of Pennsylvania. The conference will be held Friday, March 25, and Saturday, March 26, at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, 34th and Chestnut Streets in Philadelphia.

The panels will be delivered on Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday evening at 7:30 p.m. and will be followed by workshops based on "New Ap­proaches to Public Interest Law: Solo and Small Firm Practice; Alternative Delivery Mechanisms; Private Bar Pro Bono Work; A New Look at Traditional Public Interest Law Practice; How Do Community Organizations Look at Lawyers?; and Criminal Justice Practice."

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Dirty Limerick

By Ellen Resinski, Karl Schulman, Regina Vogel

Penn’s Public Interest Law Conference March 25-26

A group of concerned citizens from Bucks County are fighting for what they believe is a fundamental American right—the right to be heard. The group is Del-Aware, an environmental coalition dedicated to blocking the Point Pleasant Power Plant. On Wednesday, March 2, the Bucks County Board of Commissioners has scheduled a public hearing for the development issue. Instead, they emphasize the environmental arguments and that the money could be used better elsewhere. For example, they suggest that the money could be used to alleviate the 17% unem­
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ners have denied a direct referendum on the project, the people’s voice will still be heard at the polls.

Dirtily

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Negotiations and Wrongful Discharge

By Teresa Nazario

Professor Perritt’s current projects include a book titled "Wrongful Discharge," under contract with John Wiley & Sons. Published in 1983, the book discusses employee dismissals and is tentatively titled "Wrongful Discharge: Theory and Practice." It is oriented to practicing attorneys.

The book is timely and of practical significance for lawyers since there has been a shift in the law of wrongful discharge. Previously, the common law rule of employment at will applied. Thus, an employee who was not covered by a collective bargaining contract and who otherwise had no constitutional protection had no legal remedy for a capricious firing. Experts in the field anticipated that some protection would be the easiest and best method available for the portrait. However, this has not, as yet, been decided.

Negotiations are a continuing educational project on audio tape, and are primarily for practicing lawyers. Sponsored by ALI, the presentation is designed to display recent modern techniques of legal negotiations. Practicing attorneys from many fields play various negotiation problems. Among the panelists are a criminal lawyer, J. Clayton Undercoffer, and a former Assistant Secretary of Labor and well known mediator, William P. Holodook. The two-and-one-half hour presentation focuses on Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution. The tape is available for viewing by Villanova law students.

The Negotiations presentation is a success. Perritt wanted all the students to get personal satisfaction from the course. When enrollment swelled to over 20 students he was somewhat apprehensive. So far, however, it seems to be working out well.

The course gives students exposure to a variety of negotiations; from personal injury settlements to civil antitrust and commercial problems. Professor Perritt believes the course gives students the opportunity to develop legal skills that may also allow students who have not achieved outstanding academic success in more traditional courses to discover and develop new talents, and thereby increase their self-esteem.

Unlike traditional law school courses, students’ grades do not rest on final exam grades. Rather, the student is measured by his or her outcome of negotiation simulations. Perritt feels that students get the most out of the course when they understand the problems and are prepared to present their position. In many cases, students who do not have outstanding academic records can be successful in this course.

Michelangelo Commissioned

by Dave Eddy

Class gifts are a somewhat haphazard tradition at Villanova. However, due to the recent impingement, the Class of ’83 has tentatively undertaken plans to donate a portrait of Dean O’Brien to the Law School. According to Joe Del Raso, the self-appointed leader of this year’s graduating class, a meeting will be called in the near future to garner support and iron out the details of the plan.

Del Raso stated that the beauty of this year’s gift lies not only in the subject of the portrait itself, but in its financing. Del Raso, in conjunction with Chip D’Alessandro, has approached the alumni where-by members of the class will not be asked to fork over any money immediately. Instead, by paying a sum over a year or two after graduation, Joe is sympathetic to the financial strains many of the third years are under and feels that this plan not only will alleviate financial discomfort but also, by asking for pledges in a year or two, perhaps makes graduates more amenable to donating. Joe states that he has received a fair amount of support for this packaging arrangement, and is optimistic about the success of the plan. Furthermore, if the pledges in the two years after graduation fall short, all future classes will be asked to help complete the financing of the painting.

The Dean has already seen several photographic portraits taken by the famed Bachrach Studios. Appropriately to the time of the studio to commission a painting would be the easiest and best method available for the portrait. However, this has not, as yet been decided.

McCormick Commissioned

by by percy simon

Dear Gary

I have just been conveyed a fee simple with an automatic transmission. It has an overhead cam with a right of reentry. That’s all pretty easy to understand but I can’t figure out why I have to pay off this mechanic’s lien. What does it all mean?

Shelley Perpetuity

This is a complex legal question which I am incapable of answering. My advice to you is to contact Amico and Levin. If they can’t help you, call the boss’ daughter.

Gary

Dear Gary:

You must have an awful strong neck to carry your head around all day. And how did you spend three years here without going to the Treasure Room? If you look in the big glass case, you will see the original Villanova Law School Charter which was granted to J. Edward Collins by William Penn. Collins was granted the Charter as thanks for his draft- ing of the Pennsylvania Constitution. Note: A later honor given to Professor Collins for his work was the statue of him erected on City Hall. (And you thought that it was Ben Franklin.)

Gary

If you don’t win, can I come and be the new Villanova Law School Dean?

Sure, it would be especially fitting to have you here to round out Dean O’Brien’s Institute on Law and Morality.

Gary

If you are also bothered by legal problems which defy solution and drop these problems off at the Docket Office and we will see that Gary answers your queries.

Gary

As to involve victims who are under twelve years of age and are new to their attacker. Against all rape suspects the unit has an 80% conviction rate. W.O.A.R. and M.O.A.R. counselors offer to accompany rape victims to the trials if they decide to press charges. Anyone who has sexual assaults involving adults are held in City Hall, in Courtroom 254 on Wednesdays.

The author is a member of the Board of Directors of Men Organized Against Rape, a volunteer organization which provides training and counsels at Episcopal Hospital and public speakers to the Philadelphia community.

Anyone interested in learning more about rape, or about W.O.A.R. or M.O.A.R., should phone Chicago 9090 to call W.O.A.R.’s office at 652-7400.

Sidesbars

by percy simon

LOOK IN FOR A JOB? POSITION AVAILABLE AT "QUALITY, BRITISH, AND SLEUTH" (MENBERS, SOUTH PHILADELPHIA BAR ASSOC.)

ANOTHER TIP FROM YOUR PLACEMENT OFFICE
Green Acres
lawyers and New York Times v. Sullivan have curbed that technique. Asking for pre-publication perusal can be frightening while it is usually impossible because of newsroom rules. Asking a reporter to read back a quote prior to publication might be closer to reality and will possibly unconsciously encourage the reporter to tone down his language. A call to a skittish editor or the peculiar publisher — who is often more sympathetic to a fellow businessman than his own reporters — will often do the trick, too.

Say cheese. More and more, as TV cameras and still photographers invade the courtroom, you and your client will be caught by the paparazzi. And you’ll have to start to be conscious of your body language. Don’t bob worried. Don’t look mean. Don’t look like the bad guy. One example of bad body language often results in the almost stereotypical lawyer-client photo. It is the conspiratorial pose and it doesn’t make a pretty picture. It is the tail, Brooks Brothered up lawyer, leaning over his shorter, shabbier client, whispering in his ear. This is the picture photographers wait for, giving a negative hint to the relationship. Don’t give it to the photographers.

Battle plan. When you see yourself entering into a noteworthy trial or controversial litigation, design a media strategy in advance. Don’t just wait for the reporters to converge on you and your client. Figure out what everybody should and shouldn’t say. You could blurt heavy criticism by doing what politicians do — dropping the shabbier client, whispering in his ear. This is the picture photographers wait for, giving a negative hint to the relationship. Don’t give it to the photographers.

Reporterspeak. You may have heard the words of a reporter’s trade on the radio or in All the President’s Men. But you might not necessarily know what they mean. Indeed, some reporters don’t know what some of the clichés mean. Still, they mean more than other reporters. Make sure that you outline exactly what you mean. Indeed, some reporters will apply a sort of tricky statute of limitations to your words. If you spurt something out and then say, “That’s off the record,” the reporter might rule that you had to say that before you blurted out your stupid remark. He is the judge and the jury. The moral is to work out the deal — and the definitions — meticulously in advance as if you were negotiating a contract.

Smile when you see the creep. Say some icy reporter just burned you on a story. Your first reaction might be to punch him in the mouth. Your second reaction might be to call him (or his editor) and scream at him. Choose neither. Bluster, negative reactions only fuel a reporter’s ego. Must have a different idea of what you are. Instead, it’s best just to keep cool. Act like the story didn’t bother you. You might say, “Did you ever run with that story?” Other reporters might respond positively to a law. Some professional even see this reaction to a damaging story and treat you more sympathetically next time.

It is, however, necessarily wrong to call a reporter or his editor when you have already blurted out your stupid remark. Just make sure that your version is accurate before you dial the phone.

Serving the Main Line for over 50 yrs.
For All Sorts of Occasions
We Now Have Flower Delivery
We Now Have Balloon Bouquets

For All V.L.S. Students
Lexis Instruction
LEXIS, as you may know, is a computerized legal research system which is now installed in law offices, courts, and law schools throughout the country. Many students and new graduates find it beneficial to be able to tell potential employers that they are “LEXIS-trained.”

The training session is brief (about one hour) and you can sign up at the library’s circulation desk.
“It sounds like a good idea to have the D.A.'s office bring charges. They can be more objective, and I think the public would feel safer for what is required to get a conviction. To sway the courts with cases that can't be proven is an unnecessary burden on the system.

Besides, the police have enough work to do as it is.”

Teena Berman, IL

“Naturally, it's desirable to preserve the provinces traditionally reserved to the re
moral, but I think it's falling down on the job, somebody better do something real quick!”

Phil Cooney, 2L

“Basically, I think police should be the ones to bring charges. It's hard for morale. I'm trying to do this for the D.A. to make an arrest, and then the D.A. throws the case out without considering the merits of an arrest.

Also, the D.A.'s practice of bringing charges only in some cases encourages minor crimes because people know they won't get prosecuted for them. The law loses its deterrent effect.”

Jeff Lessin, IL

I see the conflict between District Attorney Ed Rendell and Police Commissioner Solomon as being purely political. Commissioner Solomon reacted in a very unprofessional manner to a much-needed change in policy. The decision of whether to charge an arrestee should lie with the D.A.'s office, not the police. This is common practice in almost every police department. Trained lawyers are more capable of determining whether a charge in a police report will sustain a conviction.

The judiciary is already overburdened by the大量的 cases that derive from criminal offenses. Minor offenses and cases lacking convincing evidence should be weeded out in order to make the system more efficient by devoting its scarce resources to the conviction of those arrested for serious offenses. This is exactly what the change in Philadelphia is designed to do.”

Chip Gallagher, IL

“Who should bring charges against arrestees in Philadelphia - the police or the D.A.?”

HAPPY VOTING

The first year law student’s right to free-voting (Continued from page I) exclusively in that legion, who thought that out of the water used to make ice. Then we called Jet Ice and was developed in Toronto. The players claim the new harder surface invention related, “is to take all of the solids in position quarterback, Dan Fouts, under-the New Jersey Ice for next year.

Tom Tice (“Mama”) Piccinin

Class of 1965 Representative

As SBA Rep I plan to end the nuclear arms race and work for a better tomorrow. Besides, I already have a key to the office.

Andy Worthington

Class of 1984 Representative

I have been working on this past year. Instead of just organizing TGIg’s (which are undeniably worthless), they allocated a greater percentage of funds to other student associations and ran the SBA Counseling Competition. I'm running for representative again because this year was fun and because I look for any excuse not to study.

Natalie Ramsey

Prior experience in student organizations, especially in terms of finance, makes me sympathetic to the outside-the-box student-run groups at VLS. I hope to contribute some of what I have learned about planning student activities to the SBA. Additionally, I intend to attempt increasing student input to the administration through my voice in the SBA.

Matthew Whitehurst

University Senate

The law school is a part of the University community. As such representation is a natural role for a student to assume. The Senate, in particular, has the power to protect and put forth the University community's interests. As a student representative, I will be a liaison between the student body and the administration and the University Senate.

Brian Truckenbrod

ABA Candidates Speak

My name is Michael Muscatello. I am running for the ABA/LSD Representative position in the elected representative serves as a liaison between the law students and the Bar. My experience as an advisor between students and officials at the University of Pittsburgh, along with my background as a judicial board member and resident assistant, qualifies me well for the ABA/LSD position. I would like you to vote for me on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Kevin McKeown

ABA/LSD Representative

My name is Mike Muscatello and I am running for the ABA/LSD representative position. I would like to be your representative to the Bar and feel my experience as representative for student groups, faculty, alumni and athletic coaches at Yale University qualify me for this position. I would greatly appreciate your vote.

Michael Muscatello

Ed Metz

MICHAEL MUSCATELLO

My name is Kevin McKeown. I am running for the ABA/LSD position. This is a unique position in which the elected representative serves as a liaison between the law students and the Bar. My experience as an advisor between students and officials at the University of Pittsburgh, along with my background as a judicial board member and resident assistant, qualifies me well for the ABA/LSD position. I would like you to vote for me on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Kevin McKeown

“Who should bring charges against arrestees in Philadelphia - the police or the D.A.?”

HAPPY VOTING

The first year law student’s right to free-voting (Continued from page I)

Who should bring charges against arrestees in Philadelphia - the police or the D.A.?”

HAPPY VOTING

The first year law student’s right to free-voting (Continued from page I)