The Docket, Issue 6, March 1983

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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 point 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 ceremony this May. 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 27-28.

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. 13-14. The competition is sponsored by the Texas Young Lawyers' Association, the American Bar Association Section of Litigation, the American 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 students on a national level.

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

The Villanova teams were comprised of first year students in the pre-trial division. Students at Villanova may select their own partners, and competition is held as one of the two teams which will represent VLS at the regional level. The competition consists of researching and writing 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, not written materials which are submitted. The Eastern Regional level consists of law schools from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C.

(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 where to study for better grades, which classes to take to bring their grade point average (GPA) up and how to explain grades to parents. Grades are an obsession at VLS.

The VLS grading scale is one of the major weaknesses of the VLS academic program. Compared with the majority of law schools, VLS uses a deflated grading scale to rank its students. President Reagan should be envious of VLS’s success in resisting inflation. Not only is the VLS scale below the law school average, it is also below the typical scales used in undergraduate colleges and other schools. The student who belongs in the above average range elsewhere, becomes a “C” student at VLS.

VLS students as a group are above average. Look around you. Daily contact with this intelligent, stimulating and talented group of individuals is a fringe benefit of attending VLS. But, these traits are not reflected in the deflated grading scale. Nor will these students become better lawyers through the experience of grade deflation. Poor grades rob many students of the confidence needed to handle the challenges of legal work.

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 because the student attended VLS, the employer should pretend the “C”s are “B”s and give them their first legal job. This type of deal 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, just as any other institution needs a yardstick with which to measure its students. 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 point average calculations, designate their honor students as such and calculate class rank for the rest of the students. Finally, VLS could place students in quintile ranks and eliminate the typical grade point average calculations. Under the current system, there are ties for certain class ranks and miniscule differences in grade point averages accounting for large gaps in class rank.

A current deflated grading scale does not accurately reflect student merit. It can and should be adjusted to clear the air and encourage VLS law students to learn, rather than to study for grades.

Law Day

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

by Thomas A. Thornton

Education is the most cherished of the possessions that one accumulates throughout a lifetime. Education is at once the most desirable and least obtainable factor over which we must make life-career decisions. This disparity for advancement is one that can be partially alleviated by financing the student and making education available to all no matter their means. The fastest 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 accentuated by the proposed tuition increase in excess of $19. This increase creates further opportunities for those living on the poverty line. Attraction through grades is acceptable and correct, but attrition through poverty is heinous.

The enactment of a guaranteed Student Loan is $3,500, 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 $700 for tuition. This does not include the books, supplemental materials and a myriad of other expenses engendered by a competitive law school which will add up to at least another $400. 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 per month for rent, and all utilities, and $45 per week for food and all other expenses, the student earns up to a total which exceeds $10,600. From where is the $6,000 student loan? Is it beyond the Guaranteed Student Loan to come? Are the students intended to take out high interest personal loans? Most of us were not able to qualify for a personal loan. Do we not have a credit rating on which the bank would advance us $6,000? Even if we do, how can an institution of higher learning even consider this? The students should have a guaranteed student loan.

The line on tuition must be held firm. We at VLS will be receiving no extra services for this increased tuition. The justification behind the increase cannot lie in the new legal writing program. Inflation has not affected our annual salaries in the public sector. As VLS students we have nowhere to turn. The government shuns us as affluent law students while VLS sanctions us with a tuition increase.

The line on tuition must be held firm. We at VLS will be receiving no extra services for this increased tuition. The justification behind the increase cannot lie in the new legal writing program. Inflation has not affected our annual salaries in the public sector. As VLS students we have nowhere to turn. The government shuns us as affluent law students while VLS sanctions us with a tuition increase.

VLS is, and should be, proud of its academic records. We, the students, really believe that the present students will continue this trend when we feel always the brunt of unwarranted and unexplained drastic increases in tuition. If the students at Villanova Law School would see these trends, they would never have to turn to the parents of their students.
The Myth of Sisyphus

By Joe Zahm

The gods had condemned Sisyphus to eternally roll a rock to the top of a mountain, where the stone would fall back down on its own weight. He thought of such nonsense, and swiftly decide that he would be the hero of his time. He knew that he could not resist the idea of his fate. So, while he was at the bottom of the mountain, he rolled the rock up to the top. At the top, he pushed it back down. And the cycle continued.

For Sisyphus, the struggle was never-ending. It was a punishment, a burden, and a fate that he could not escape. But for others, the struggle is more than just a punishment. It is a way of life, a way to test one's limits and to push beyond them.

Love Me Like A Rock

By Joe Zahm

The gods had condemned Sisyphus to eternally roll a rock to the top of a mountain, where the stone would fall back down on its own weight. He thought of such nonsense, and swiftly decide that he would be the hero of his time. He knew that he could not resist the idea of his fate. So, while he was at the bottom of the mountain, he rolled the rock up to the top. At the top, he pushed it back down. And the cycle continued.

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The Myth of Sisyphus

From the first sentence of the book, we see that Camus is exploring the idea of living a life of meaning in a world that seems devoid of it. The protagonist, Sisyphus, is condemned to the eternal task of rolling a rock up a mountain, only to have it roll back down again. This task is never-ending, and Sisyphus is trapped in a cycle of meaningless labor.

The book is divided into two main parts. In the first part, Camus explores the idea of living a life of meaning in a world that seems devoid of it. He does this by examining the concept of absurdity, which he defines as the state of being at odds with the laws of nature. In the second part of the book, Camus explores the idea of living a life of joy in a world that seems devoid of it. He does this by examining the concept of freedom, which he defines as the ability to choose one's own destiny.

The Myth of Sisyphus is a powerful exploration of the human condition and the nature of existence. It is a book that will challenge and inspire readers of all ages.
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 $35,000 a year. Yet he is one of the school's most successful and distinguished graduates. At SS, Ri- chard Trumka is president of the United Mine Workers of America, one of the 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 "practicing attorney" at the State University of New York. In 1974, he returned 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." Trumka handled injunctions, 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 improperly dismissed from his job. After working the case through various grievance procedures, the National Labor Relations Board, and then the courts, Trumka walked into the miner's home carrying a stained check for back wages. The miner's five-year-old daughter ran across the room and hugged his attorney "like her daddy's job back." That was "the most gratifying compensa- tion I've ever received," he says.

Disenchanted with what he saw as a lack of activism under the presidency of Arnold Miller, Trumka left his position with the union in 1977, going back into the mines to make himself eligible for elected office. In 1981, he gained a seat on the union's International Executive Board and last No- vember was elected to the union presidency.

While many thought that his education would hurt him in the election, Trumka actively used his status as a lawyer to great suits but always made it clear that he was a third-generation coal miner; that he was one of them. He told the members that the union needed a new image and it needed leadership that could anticipate industry problems and represent the membership forcefully and intelligently. Labor unions, he says, can't afford fancy television commercials like those put out by many large corporations, so the leadership must do its part to polish the image of unions. He can also understand contract language and the intricacies of negotiation, and says that "thinking like a lawyer" helps him in all of his functions as union president.

As he sees it, most unions have lost the sense of mission that fueled the early or- ganizing struggles. Not so with his union: "Nowhere in the world are there more men and women willing to fight and sacrifice than in the United Mine Workers." The miners are proud of their heritage, and have not forgotten the days of the "com- pany town," when they were paid in com- pany scrip which could only be used in the overpriced company store, and could only live in ramshackle company housing. The system was designed so that the employees actually ended up paying the company at the end of each month. The miners also remember the violence with which their organizing efforts have traditionally been greeted. Trumka recalls a recent strike in which a company foreman walked up and shot a picketer through the head. "There was revolution in the air," he says. "And we won the strike."

In analyzing the current state of Ameri- can unionism, Trumka draws an analogy to the dinosaur: "Once the dinosaur was the biggest, strongest thing in the world. Nothing could defeat it. But it became ex- tinct because it failed to evolve." Manage- ment is making a concerted effort to draw the loyalty of workers away from their un- ions, he says. Unions must react by re- pelling their roles in workers' lives beyond the boundaries of the workplace. "Trumka places increased importance on union-supplied mortgage and housing assistance, retirement and family counseling, legal ser- vices, and other programs.

Today, Trumka wishes more law stu- dents were interested in union practice. "It is a chance to be really creative and make an impact on the law." Every union-manage- management case on the books ends up making law. As soon as you get something nailed down they fall back and come at the same thing from a different angle. The field is always changing." He also points out that as a union attorney, he was working on briefs to the Supreme Court at a time when many of his classmates who had struggled for jobs with high-powered firms were still working on memos to partners. And he simply does not see the attraction in corporate law. "What's a corporation?" he asks. "It's nothing but a piece of paper. A union is the people who comprise its membership. And people are what the law is supposed to be all about." When asked to give his impression of the practice to which he aspires, the UMW presi- dent quotes from Edgar Lee Masters' Spoon River Anthology: "I pulled the wires with judge and jury/And the upper courts/And made a fortune there/To the bar associa- tion sang my praises/In high flown reso- lution/And the floral tributes were many — But the rats devoured my heart/And a snake made a nest in my skull!" He gives but two pieces of advice to aspiring attor- neys: "The most important thing is to al- ways keep your word. If your word's no good, you're useless any place. I can name a day where one of the coal operators told the Washington Post that "Trumka is a tough SOB, but he always keeps his word. You can trust him." That's so important. The second point is that you can compromise on strategy, but you can never compromise your principles.

VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, March 19, 1983

1 P.M.

TOXIC TORT TALKS

The VLS Law Review's 1983 Symposium scheduled for 1.p.m., Saturday, March 19, will focus upon toxic tort litigation, with particular emphasis on Diethyl Stilbestrol (DES) and asbestosis litigation. Professor, John Kircher, co-author with Ghiardi of Tort, will speak about current theories of liability from a defense attorney's perspective.

Robert St. Leger Goggin, an attorney partner with Ward and Prosser of the casebook, Cases and Mate- rials on Torts, will discuss the federal legislation which has been proposed. Profes- sor Kircher and panelist, Jerry Phillips, professor at University of Tennessee Col­ lege of Law and author of Product Liabil- ity in a Nutshell and co-author with Dix Webster Noel of Products Liability Cases and Materials, are opposed to the federal legislation. Schwartz, co-author with Wade and Prosser of the casebook, Cases and Mate- rials on Torts, will talk about the current theories of liability as it relates to the problem of toxic torts. The field is always changing. He also points out that as a union attorney, he was working on briefs to the Supreme Court at a time when many of his classmates who had struggled for jobs with high-powered firms were still working on memos to partners. And he simply does not see the attraction in corporate law. "What's a corporation?" he asks. "It's nothing but a piece of paper. A union is the people who comprise its membership. And people are what the law is supposed to be all about." When asked to give his impression of the practice to which he aspires, the UMW presi- dent quotes from Edgar Lee Masters' Spoon River Anthology: "I pulled the wires with judge and jury/And the upper courts/And made a fortune there/To the bar associa- tion sang my praises/In high flown reso- lution/And the floral tributes were many — But the rats devoured my heart/And a snake made a nest in my skull!" He gives but two pieces of advice to aspiring attor- neys: "The most important thing is to al- ways keep your word. If your word's no good, you're useless any place. I can name a day where one of the coal operators told the Washington Post that "Trumka is a tough SOB, but he always keeps his word. You can trust him." That's so important. The second point is that you can compromise on strategy, but you can never compromise your principles.

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FOREIGN INFLUENCE AT A.L.I.

March, 1983 • DOCKET • Page 5

by Michael Gallagher

We all know Professor Joseph Della-penna as a teacher of contracts, conflict of laws, international law, and management of the environment. Now he has an added distinction. He joins Professors Tagger, Collins and Dean O'Brien as a member of the American Law Institute. Congratulations, Professor Della-penna 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 told me to nominate that. It was in May 1982. I was elected in December — which was the first credible committee meeting after nomination at which there were any vacancies.

Question: What issues were you concerned about?

Answer: There were several. This area is a great interest of mine. First there was the way that they divided their categories of international jurisdiction. Traditionally there have been two categories: jurisdiction to prescribe law and to enforce it. The reporters of the Revised Restatement of Foreign Relations Law divide them into three categories: jurisdiction to prescribe law, same as before, and two new ones: jurisdiction to control them and jurisdiction to adjudicate. But no one has been able to give an example of adjudicatory jurisdiction that is not an exercise of enforcement jurisdiction. Basically, they are making a distinction that doesn't work.

This criticism came up in the 1981 meeting on the 2nd tentative draft. In 1982 the joint tentative draft was over the same ground again. That's pretty unusual.

Question: How have they revised the draft?

Answer: Well they conceded that it is irrelevant whether the enforcement is by a court or by executive. They now say that the jurisdictional split is the traditional concept of jurisdiction. It takes account of the differences in the nature of the actions to be taken. But they still can't define what that 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 American companies operating outside the U.S. but having an economic effect here. The controversial jurisdiction deals with this issue of who can make the laws which govern a conduct, and the enforcement jurisdiction deals with the question of whether the entity can enforce the law of the country where the conduct occurred. So you can see that the separation idea crept in to this Restatement as a reflection of the differences in the nature of the actions to be taken.

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 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 U.S. 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 separation idea can work in this situation. But though there are countries that do this, the U.S. has not. In fact I can cite three U.S. Supreme Court decisions which say there is no international jurisdiction in this area. And there are documents from the international institutions that say it is a violation of human rights to strip someone of their citizenship.

Question: Let us 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 1934.

Answer: That is an interesting question. It is true that Restatements aren't revised as often as other books. But they don't do need to. The first Restatement to go into second series was the Restatement of Contracts. The first Restatement had been in 1934 and had provoked a storm of controversy over its proposed definitions. But it wasn't until 1979 that they revised the one that was originally completed in 1934 and 1937.

But 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 other restatements were called that. They said it was The Second Restatement. So it looked back to the first because previously there was little general interest in international law. It was then predominantly 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 why at 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 has changed and it is the result of a point of view that is growing more constructive. But these new countries are very sensitive to questions that concern them. They are very nationalistic. That is why they have a separation of powers. That is what we mean by "checks and balance." They serve one important function. They can't afford to keep an ambassador.

The Russians here show their true colors. They really have a blending of powers. That is the view that compensates U.S. companies for expropriating U.S. property.

The other countries who haven't signed are Italy, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Bloc. Basically the major industrial, commercial nations. The Russians here show their true colors.

Question: What is in it?

Answer: Well, they still talk about being in the vanguard of the revolution and yet they generally take the most reactionary approach to questions of international law one can think of. It is because they now have a big navy and fishing fleet, and they are steadfastly opposed to building international institutions because they can't control them.

Question: Like the U.N.?

Answer: The U.N. is a good example of an organization out of control. It is not worth­ fully, though, it serves one important function. That is that it provides a base for new Restatement of Restitution will be done. It is impossible to say for certain any area of the law that will be the law of the sea. Interestingly the U.S. hasn't signed it though over 150 countries have.

The other countries who haven't signed the law as far as Italy, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Bloc. Basically the major industrial, commercial nations. The Russians here show their true colors.

Question: What's in it?

Answer: To a certain extent. The success of the U.S. in holding out against the agree­ ment will depend on our ability to stand together with the other non-signers. That would mean that they are taking a view of the world's holdings. This is unlikely to happen considering that the Soviet Bloc are also non-signers. But most of the of their participation is actually not controversial. My own criticism, shared by many others, has been that it isn't internationalistic enough. Ironically, President Reagan has decided that it isn't internationalistic enough.

Question: Is there any other areas that you may be involved with as a member of the committee?

Answer: Now that you mention it, yes. A new Restatement of Restitution will be done. It is impossible to say for certain any area of the law that will be the law of the sea. Interestingly the U.S. hasn't signed it though over 150 countries have.

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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 a women who are attacked, not men. Some women wonder 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, myths are true too, they just don't hold the whole truth.

Myth: Men rape for sex.

Reality: Rapists do not say they want sex. They want to control or humiliate someone. Many rapists had ongoing sexual relationships with women or girlfriends. Rape is about power. Whether the victim is a 25-year-old teacher, a six-year-old boy, or a 20-year-old prisoner "on the hoo" (under the protection) of another inmate, the attacker seeks someone whom he can totally dominate.

Myth: Rape is a crime of aggression.

Reality: Rape is about control. Whether the victim is a 25-year-old teacher, a six-year-old boy, or a 20-year-old prisoner "on the hoo" (under the protection) of another inmate, the attacker seeks someone whom he can totally dominate.

Myth: Rape is a private matter.

Reality: Rape is not a private matter. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of passion.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of passion. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of opportunity.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of opportunity. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of desperation.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of desperation. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of revenge.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of revenge. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of violence.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of violence. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of hate.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of hate. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of lust.

Reality: Rape is not a crime of lust. It is an act of violence against an individual. It is not a matter between the victim and the perpetrator. Rape is a crime that affects the community. It is not a matter that can be kept secret. Rape is a public matter.

Myth: Rape is a crime of sex.

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Myth: Rape is a crime of assault.

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The Coffee Grinds

By M. TH. BOURQUE

No one really knows for sure how Juan Valdez became associated with the Villanovans. So how the coffee room. legend goes, that when Juan Valdez came to Villanova years ago with nothing but his mule, a sack of coffee beans, and a large muley who had dropt along all the way from South America. You may not remember Juan Valdez. He was the coffee-picking Colombian who picked "only the finest coffee beans" for Hill's Baking Powder, and who eventually ashamedly displayed his beans on television. No doubt, when all the coffee crews had gone, Juan was left holding the bag—literally.

Juan's luckier, and double-colored, that another film crew would be hiking back into the Colombian jungles. Juan packed his mule and headed north of the border. When he finally arrived, tired and hungry, he had only 5 U.S. dollars in his pocket. Fortunately, he also had 5,220 U.S. dollars in his pocket. Juan is long gone now, (word has it that he was later a victim of a scam, a con-game which promised him lucrative work with limitless potential wealth, a cozy estate on the Main Line and entry to the country club of his choice. They took him for all he had. All, and he was left holding the bag. He had only 5 pesos in his pocket.

When the coffee business started eight years ago, the addition which now contains the coffee concession had been open for only one week. That was the time business was booming and the coffee more than the cafeteria. The new coffee concession was "cleaning up." Since the cafeteria was built, however, Juan Valdez, Inc. hasn't been able to compete. The coffee is no better or cheaper. In fact, Juan's prices are higher than the cafeteria. But, can't compete because they are not allowed to compete. With a egregious disregard for the principles of freedom, the Law School will not let the coffee stand open. The coffee bar is expensive, the coffee concession stays open from 2:30 p.m. on weekdays and from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. on weekends.

One of the unique features of the corpora-
tion is that it is run entirely on the honor system. Because the board has not elected a treasurer, "they're still waiting for that first million." It's hard to believe the "unac-

*timate is that it is run entirely on the honor system. But the general feeling is that the system works well and has for years. That the way Juan would have wanted it. Nevertheless, the board members have developed a keen sense for detecting when two dimes have been placed in the cash box without the nickel. And the panionyme of imaginary coins being not at all dropped in the cash box is likely to elicit more than just a dirty look from the members.

According to the prospectus, Juan's cof-
fee brings in about 100 a week which is split five ways. But his figure does not take into account the cost of supplying coffee, tea and hot chocolate currently offered at the concession stand. According to Jim Wells, the earnings really amount to "lunch money." More than anything, they are trying to provide a service for fellow coffeeholics who like a fresh cup of coffee to keep the eyes open. It is certainly a wel-
come alternative to the tepid, muddy sub-
stance which is regurgitated from the metal box at the other end of the room. In
taking on the project the stockholders weren't really considering the money as much as just keeping the coffee service available. Since the five tend to be around the area often, they can provide fresh coffee for themselves and a valuable service for the students.

The corporation has bigger and better plans for the upcoming year. According to Wells, they are now considering adding ex-
presso to the fare for those Continentals who like it strong, and decaffeinated coffee for those people who, inexplicably, drink coffee for the taste. Also, suggestions have been made for providing donuts on the weekends. All these plans are contingent upon a good response from the extensive market research now in progress.

There was no mention of expansion, merger or franchising by the board members. But the general feeling seems to be that they will stand by the principles laid down by their Colombian predecessor.

These principles call upon the coffee
erkers of VLS to make money the old-

fashioned way, to run it.

Penn's Public Interest Law Conference March 25-26

New approaches to the practice of public interest law will be discussed at the Penn State's Conference on Public Interest Law March 25-26.

The keynote address will be delivered on Saturday, March 25, at 11:00 a.m. on weekdays and from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. on weekends.

Conference participants are drawn from a variety of backgrounds, including law firms, public defender offices, law schools and public interest groups. Notable among these are Margaret Fung, Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Antonia Hernandez, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund; Lowell John-
son, NAACP Legal and Education Fund; and Barbara Underwood, assistant district attorney in Brooklyn and professor at Yale Law School.

Pre-registration forms and additional in-
formation 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) 898-8321 (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

Dirtym Lirork

By Ellen Resinski, Karl Schulman

Regina Vogel

Part 4 2 Articl e

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 water diversion project. The project is being developed by Delaware State University and is a part of the Delaware River to nearby communities and the Limerick nuclear power plant.

On Wednesday, March 2, the Bucks County Board of Commissioners will hold a public hearing for the Delaware State University proposal. The hearing is important because it is the only public hearing on the project that will be held before Friday, March 25, and Saturday, March 26, at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, 34th and Chestnut Streets in Philadelphia.

The hearing will be held on Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. by Father Robert Drinan, former Congregation from Massachusetts and now a law professor at Georgetown University and the president of the Philadelphia Bar Association. The president will be the keynote address.

The panelists for this debate include Dan Burt, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board of Railroad Commissioners; James G. Kayser, a progressive Philadelphia lawyer and supporter of Public Interest groups; and Karen Burstein, formerly a New York State Senator and now Executive Director of the New York State 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 Phila-
delphia lawyer and supporter of Public Interest groups; and Karen Burstein, formerly a New York State Senator and now Executive Director of the New York State Public Interest Law Conference March 25-26

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Professor Henry J. Perritt Jr.

One of Professor Perritt’s other current projects is the book he is writing on Wrongful Discharge. Perritt is under contract with John Wiley & Sons, Publishing Co., with a publication date of January 1984. The book deals with employee dismissals and is tentatively titled Wrongful Discharge: Theory and Practice. It is intended for practicing lawyers.

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 forthcoming.

Michelangelo Commissioned

dave Eddy

Class gifts are somewhat haphazard traditions. V.I.S. However, Professor Collins’ impending resignation, 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 chairman of this group’s graduating class, a meeting will be called in the near future to garner support and iron out the details of the proposal.

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., will arrange with a local photographer where members of the class will not be asked to fork over any money immediately but will be asked to pay for the portrait in two years after graduation. Joe is sympathetic to the financial strain of the portraiture itself, but in its financial situation the Class of ’83 will be able to see the project through.

The Dean has already had several photographic portraits taken by the famed Bach-Studios; apparently using the services of a sculptor. According to Joe Del Raso, the self-appointed chairman of this group’s graduating class, a meeting will be called in the near future to garner support and iron out the details of the proposal.

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WILLIE'S BAR

OCT. YES, THAT'S W.W.L.)

WELL, I'M NOT SURE... I HAD A NORMAL CHILDHOOD. COLLEGE WAS OKAY, TOO, I GUESS...

151 "Once — not enough"

143 Significant

133 ERA

154 Trash

107 Enhance a Statute (3 wds. si.)

101 Consider this

191 Chipped Beef & Toast (si.)

188 Stare Decisis Acronym

179 "If you can't win more " 2 wds.

162 American Law Institute

121 Do it or else

168 Short for Langdon

172 and Payable

121 New

151 "The Jeffersons" star (init)

240 Station (abbr.)

230 Viewpoint

211 To Go (3 wds.)

217 De

208 Personam

1,4 Doctrine that bars re-litigation

104 - "what" doctrine

111 Over carelessly causing death

81 Egyptian sungod

128 short for legal action

105 confirming votes

126 casino city

127 "he can be..."

112 one (two words)

126 those who are “with it”

134 —— overthrow (two words) (sic)

144 removal of office

147 —— the witness

179 Bailey’s new toys

192 after the M’s

180 —— referendum (two words)

182 and

189 Brand’s “Desire” cry

121 visas and

188 reincarnation

147 ——

188 shining

177 —— im High

233 agenda

245 W.A.R. cause

258 “observe of...”

262 ——

253 R.R.

267 Pa. Criminal

54 gives punishment.

366 acquire credit

500 punish capitally, again

390 abbreviation of 328 DOWN

395 to (along)

391 big, heavy books

410 in the devil’s workshop (2 words)

410 "I was Angry ——"

413 —— phone home

415 mass transit authority

431 married

435 ——

441 —— squad

446 ancient form of torture

447 agree to

457 —— one (two words)

458 sodomist

462 keep on him (two words)

470 kosher

500 final point

501 Kodachrome

504 keep on him (two words)

510 soldier

515 one (two words)

520 agree to

524 Ancient form of torture

526 Adam’s rib

530 "It’s up you, NY, NT’

531 final point

548 state of matter

559 “If you can’t win more " 2 wds.

563 ——

567 three-toed sloth

568 entertainment tonight

575 sequitur

579 punishment (two words)

580 Environ. Assn. of Nevada

581 Converse

582 Incorporate (abj.)

583 Rigger Motts

584 Repeal in Different Terms

585蓬

586 Locas of Puzzle

587 Roman Two

588 Releaseing

589 Judgment

590 Locus of Puzzle

591 New York Times

592 P.A.

593 Register Nurse

594 Pay Another’s Bill

595 Alamos Seven

596 ——

597 ——

598 ——

599 ——

600 ——

601 ——

602 ——

604 Anti Misanthropic Drug

605 —— economy

610 Repeal in Different Terms

611 ——

612 —— (two words)

613 ——

614...
Green Acres

lawyers and New York Times v. Sullivan have curled that technique. Asking for pre-publication personal opinion 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 look 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 tall, Brooks Brothers up lawyer, leaning over his shorter, shabbier client, whispering in his ear. This is the picture photographers wait for, giving a negative angle to the relationship. Don't give it to the photographers.

Battle plan. When you see yourself entering into a noteworthy trial or controversial situation, 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 blunt heavy criticism by saying, for example, "I didn't mean what you thought I meant. Indeed, some reporters don't know what some of the cliches mean. Still other reporters don't know as much as you do about some other reporters. Make sure that you outline exactly what you mean. Wrong. That might mean that the reporter will not use your name along with the piece of information. But that still might get you out of that one. Some think that "off the record" means that you'll never see your words in print. Wrong. That might mean that the reporter will not use your name along with the piece of information. But that still might get you out of that one. Others might respond positively to a lawyer's offer of "off the record" bit of intelligence will set the reporter loose, fishing for a quotable source or enough to go with the story.

Furthermore, some reporters will apply a sort of tricky statute of limitations to your words. If you spurt something out and then say, "And 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 lousy 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 say, "Hey, I didn't mean what you thought I meant." Choose neither. Bluster, negative reasons only fuel a reporter's ego. You might have a different idea of what they mean. Instead, it's best just to keep cool. Act like the story didn't bother you. You might say, "I'm glad you brought it up. Let's work it out together."

Other reporters might respond positively to a law-sy's professional, even self-effacing, reaction to a damaging story and treat you more sympathetically next time.

It is not, however, necessarily wrong to call a reporter or his editor when you have been seriously wronged. Just make sure that your version is accurate before you dial the phone.
"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 better for what is required to get a conviction. To sweep 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 rocks, and we do not want the sea to fall 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 had for morale and pride. But Jack, if the out, then the D.A. has to make 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

SBA CANDIDATES SPEAK

(Continued from page 1)

purely punitive measure if I am not elected. The desire of the community is that the dom of choice reigns supreme once again! HAPPY VOTING.

Andy Worthington

Class of 1984 Representative

As SBA Rep I plan to end the nuclear assignment on the SBA. Besides, I already have a key to the office.

Joe ("Mama") Pisca

Class of 1985 Representative

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Andy Worthington

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Joe ("Mama") Pisca

Prior experience in student organiza- tion, especially in terms of finance, makes me sympathetic to the plight of the various student-run groups at VLS. I hope to con- tribute some of what I have learned about planning student activities to the SBA. Ad- ditionally, I intend to attempt increasing student input to the administration through my voice in the SBA.

Matthew Whitehurn

University Senate

The law school is a part of the University community. As such representation in a student organization is a significant way to ensure that students' interests are protected and put forth to the University. My primary goals are to expedite the efforts to represent the law school and particularly its students before the Univer- sity as a whole. If it is your desire that the law school have input into decisions which will affect your future I urge you to support my bid for the University Senate. There, now doesn't that sound like a good senator. Now all I'll have to do is drive off a bridge and I'll have it made!

James O'Neil

I do not believe that the educated young men and women who attend VLS (a well known, but not widely known Law School) would allow the media exploitation of can- didates' names to influence their votes. However, I just can't chance it... LET'S GO METZ! SUPPORT THE AMAZING METZ! VOTE FOR MR. ED the world around! VOTE "HONEST ED"... UNIVERSITY SENATE March 15th and 16th.

Ed Metz

"I see the conflict between District At­ torney Ed Rendell and Police Commissioner Solomon as being purely political. Com- missioner 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 com- mon practice in almost every police depart­ ment. Trained lawyers are more capable of determining whether a charge in a police report will sustain a conviction. The judiciary is already over-burdened by the caseloads it derives all of its re- sources and efforts toward the goal of making it a place of solutions and not merely of solving problems.

But, now the Indiana Pacers are challeng- ing the Cleveland Cavaliers for last place. The Houston Post, to help out "Sampson Derby" watchers, has taken to printing the NBA standings upside down. And who says there is no excitement in the NBA regular season?" From everywhere the question rings out, "Abdul, Abdul, What's happenin' on the intramural hoop scene?" Well, I'm glad you asked that question because our intramural sports staff has been out scouring the locker rooms for that very information. It seems that team members do not regard as funny the fact that someone wrote "It isn't Howard Johnson's, it's Joe Mama," on the schedule. Other people have queried whether Jeff Lessin believes he gets points for degree of difficulty on his shots. The Dead Dogs have their biggest matt back from the dreaded knee disease and are looking to average all those forlorned in the playoffs. Abdul has his money on the Dene- gators to dislodge the reigning champions when play. The Denver Bears are the renowned masters of the Bell Telephone De-

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TRIAL

(Continued from page 1)

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